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Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP)

Italy

The number of environmental laws and regulations continues to grow in the United States and throughout the world, making compliance with regulations increasingly difficult. Environmental assessments became a way to evaluate compliance with current regulations. The Air Force has adopted a compliance program that identifies problems before they are cited as violations by regulatory agencies.

Beginning in 1984, the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (USACERL), in cooperation with the Air Force Engineering and Services Center, began research on the Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP). The concept was to combine Federal, Department of Defense (DOD), and Air Force environmental regulations with good management practices and risk management issues into a series of checklists that show legal requirements and which specific items or operations to review. Each assessment protocol lists a point of contact to help assessors review the checklists as effectively as possible.

The Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program—Italy is based on the "Environmental Final Governing Standards-Italy," published by the Engineering Field Activity-Mediterranean, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, in May 1994. Italy ECAMP includes pertinent information from Air Force Instructions, DOD Directives and Instructions, and cited good management practices.

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David A. Krooks

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U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (USACERL)
P.O. Box 9005
Champaign, IL 61826-9005

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FOREWORD

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The research was performed by the Planning and Management Laboratory, Environmental Processes Division (PL-N), of the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (USACERL). The Principal Investigator was Dr. David A. Krooks, PL-N. Mr. L. Jerome Benson is Acting Division Chief, PL-N.

Dr. Michael J. O'Connor is Director of USACERL.

NOTICE

This manual is intended as general guidance for personnel at Air Force (AF) facilities. It is not, nor is it intended to be, a complete treatise on environmental laws and regulations. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information contained herein. For any specific questions about, or interpretations of, the legal references herein, consult appropriate counsel.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Title	Page
Manual Objectives and Organization	v
Program Background	vii
ECAMP Program Management Process	ix
ECAMP Abroad	xi
Environmental Compliance Assessment Process	xiii
Figure 1 ECAMP Finding Form	xv
Definitions for ECAMP Finding Form	xvii
Sample ECAMP Finding Form	xxv
Using the ECAMP Manual	xxvii
Using the Checklists	xxix
Customizing the Checklists for Your Installation	xxxi
Writing the ECAMP Report	xxxiii
Figure 2 Environmental Compliance Summary	xxxv
Figure 3 Detailed Environmental Compliance Status	xxxvii
Figure 4 Environmental Compliance Status	xli
Table 1 Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire	xlv
Table 2 (Logic Table)	lxxiii
Glossary of Acronyms	lxxvii
Abbreviations	lxxxiii
Metric Conversion Table	lxxxv

PROTOCOL SECTIONS

Section	Title	Page
1	Air Emissions Management	1-1
2	Cultural Resources Management	2-1
3	Hazardous Materials Management	3-1
4	Hazardous Waste Management	4-1
5	Natural Resources Management	5-1
6	Other Environmental Issues	6-1
7	Pesticide Management	7-1
8	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL) Management	8-1
9	Solid Waste Management	9-1
10	Storage Tank Management	10-1
11	Toxic Substances Management	11-1
12	Wastewater Management	12-1
13	Water Quality Management	13-1

MANUAL OBJECTIVES AND ORGANIZATION

This manual provides the Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP) assessment checklists to be used during an ECAMP assessment. These environmental assessment checklists are based on the *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), May 1994. This manual serves as the primary tool in conducting the environmental compliance assessment phase of the ECAMP process. Specifically, this manual:

1. compiles applicable Department of Defense (DOD) and AF environmental regulations and instructions with AF operations and activities
2. synthesizes environmental regulations, management practices (MPs), and risk management issues into consistent and easy to use checklists
3. serves as an aid in the assessment process and the management action development phases of the ECAMP.

This manual is divided into 13 sections. General ECAMP guidance and information applicable to all 13 compliance assessment checklists in the ECAMP manual can be found in the Main Introduction. Sections 1 through 13 contain the specific environmental compliance guidelines and checklists for each of the 13 compliance categories:

Air Emissions Management
Cultural Resources Management
Hazardous Materials Management
Hazardous Waste Management
Natural Resources Management
Other Environmental Issues
Pesticide Management
Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL) Management
Solid Waste Management
Storage Tank Management
Toxic Substances Management
Wastewater Management
Water Quality Management.

This manual contains references to existing Air Force Regulations (AFRs), Air Force Policy Directives (AFPDs), Air Force Manuals (AFMs), and Air Force Pamphlets (AFPs). The AF is in the process of replacing AFRs with Air Force Instructions (AFIs). This ECAMP manual contains references to a combination of the above. References to AFRs will be replaced with applicable citations in the next version of the manual. HQ USAF/CEV will issue interim guidance as the new policies and regulations are approved.

The AFIs included in the manual are up-to-date through Air Force Index 2, *Numerical Index of Standard and Recurring Air Force Publications*, 1 August 1996 (for the period ending 19 July 1996).

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The ECAMP is explained in AFI 32-7045, *Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program* (ECAMP). The primary objectives of ECAMP are:

1. improve AF environmental management
2. improve AF environmental compliance and compliance management
3. build supporting financial programs and budgets for environmental compliance requirements
4. ensure that Major Commands (MAJCOMs) are effectively addressing past, present, and future environmental concerns.

AF installations, support sites, and government-owned contractor-operated (GOCO) facilities are required to receive an external environmental compliance assessment at least once every 3 yr. Each installation and support site must conduct an internal assessment each calendar year, except in years when external assessments are conducted.

Facilities can be exempted from the ECAMP if their inclusion in the program will significantly interfere with their military effectiveness or if it is otherwise in the national interest. Approval authority for such exemptions is the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health (SAF/MIQ). The MAJCOM Environmental Protection Committee (EPC) will prepare requests for exemption and forward to HQ USAF/CEV for action.

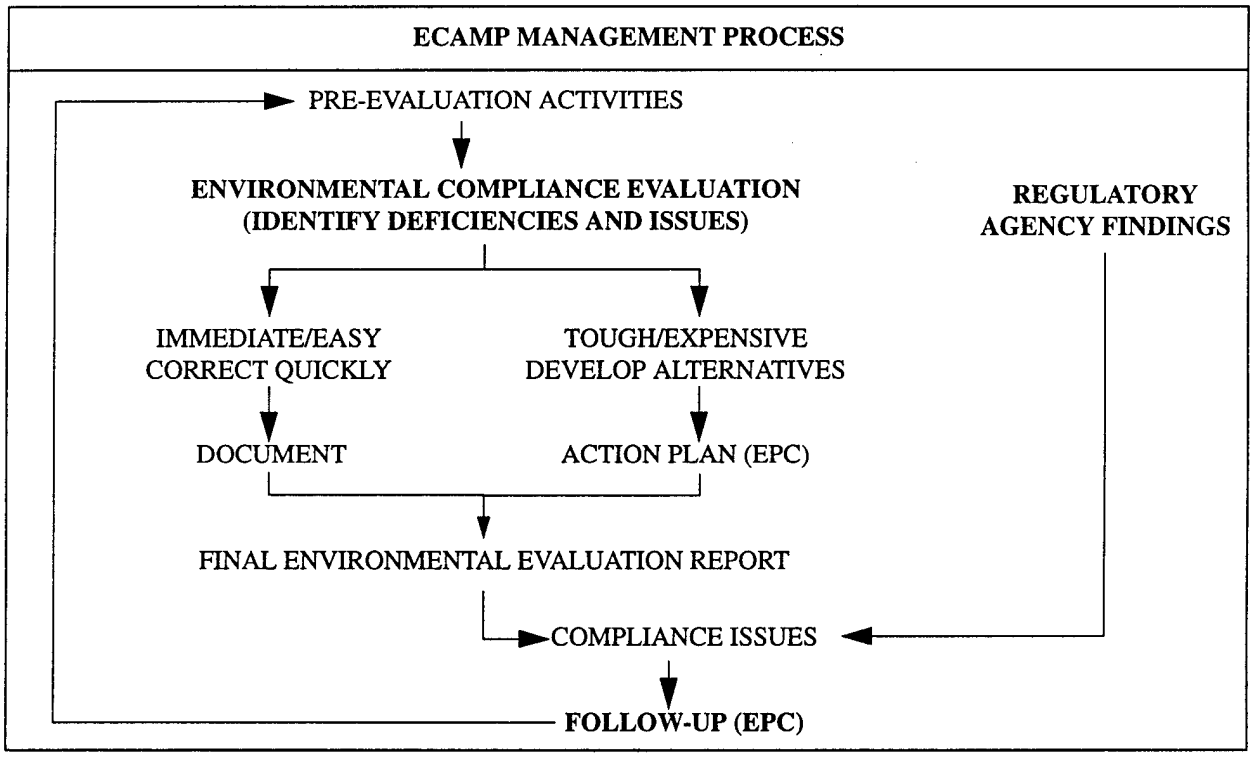
ECAMP PROGRAM MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The ECAMP program management process begins with the environmental compliance assessment and written report that identifies compliance and management issues. The commander, through the EPC, then assigns appropriate staff agencies to work each issue.

ECAMP Action Summary - The path illustrated on the far left of the flowchart represents the process the installation follows in resolving most issues. Immediate hazards should, of course, be addressed as quickly as possible. The procedural, easy-to-fix issues, are corrected during the assessment process and documented in the report.

The path in the center, for the tough and expensive issues, includes preparing a management action plan describing how these problems will be addressed.

Formal notices of noncompliance issued by regulatory agencies are represented by the path on the far right. Open notices of noncompliance at the time of the assessment are included in the ECAMP assessment and report. Notices of noncompliance issued after the date of the ECAMP assessment do not appear in the report, but are managed by the installation EPC along with ECAMP issues.



ECAMP ABROAD

AFI 32-7006, *Environmental Program in Foreign Countries*, 29 April 1994, details the objectives, background, and standards unique to AF environmental activities in foreign countries. It requires that installations comply with the DOD Final Governing Standards (FGSs) issued for the particular host country where each installation is located.

The instruction acknowledges, however, that FGS have not yet been issued for all countries in which the AF has installations. In instances where the FGS have not been completed, installations must comply with the requirements of the *Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document* (OEBGD), but only after ensuring that the criteria in it do not conflict with any applicable international agreements such as treaties, status of forces agreements (SOFAs), or bilateral agreements. This manual is based on FGS-Italy, May 1994.

Those few installations and facilities located in foreign countries for which environmental executive agents (EEAs) have not been assigned to prepare the FGS must comply with the criteria in the OEBGD, but only after ensuring that the criteria in it do not conflict with any applicable international agreements such as treaties, SOFAs, or bilateral agreements. The Worldwide ECAMP manual is used in these cases as well. When an EEA is assigned and the FGS prepared, the FGS will supersede the use of the OEBGD.

As the sole compliance standards at installations and facilities in foreign countries, the FGS (or the OEBGD under the conditions discussed above) takes precedence over compliance with AF environmental instructions specified as not required in Attachment 2 to AFI 32-7006. Compliance with instructions so designated in the attachment is not required. Compliance with the AFIs specified as "required" is mandatory, but only after ensuring that their requirements do not conflict with the provisions of the FGS (or the OEBGD) or with any applicable international agreements such as treaties, status of forces agreements (SOFAs), or bilateral agreements. The following AFIs specified as "required" in AFI 32-7006 are included in this manual:

32-7001 - *Environmental Budgeting*
32-7002 - *Environmental Information Management System*
32-7005 - *Environmental Protection Committees*
32-7045 - *Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program*
32-7061 - *Environmental Impact Analysis Process*
32-7080 - *Pollution Prevention Programs*
48-119 - *Instructions for Medical Service Environmental Pollution Monitoring.*

It should be noted that only those requirements that are based on the FGS are eligible for funding with environmental compliance monies.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The ECAMP program management process described previously can be divided into three distinct phases:

1. pre-assessment activities
2. site assessment activities
3. post-assessment activities.

Pre-assessment Activities - Five key activities should be completed before an assessment team begins the site assessment.

1. Previsit Questionnaire - The purpose of the previsit questionnaire is to collect information that will familiarize the assessment team with the installation and its operations so that its assessment team is able to review the applicable regulations and prepare a detailed assessment schedule. The previsit questionnaire is essential as part of the pre-assessment activities for an external assessment. It is also an excellent tool for ensuring internal assessment team members are starting from the same base of information. Table 1 (see page xlv) contains a sample previsit questionnaire.

2. Define Assessment Scope and Team Responsibilities - The installation or MAJCOM may wish to place special emphasis on certain compliance categories or to review additional areas not covered in the volumes. These goals should be clearly stated so the assessment can be properly planned. Additionally, the duration of the assessment, appointment of team members by the EPC, and handling of tenants and offbase sites should be addressed. Typical teams include members from personnel, and may include: Environmental Coordinator (EC), Bioenvironmental Engineering Services (BES), Judge Advocate (JA), Ground Supply Officer, Supply, Maintenance, Transportation, Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO), Base Civil Engineer (BCE) Water and Waste Superintendent, BCE (Contract Management), BCE (Natural Resources Manager), BCE (Fire Department), BCE (Engineering Design); or, if contracted, people with equivalent varied experience may be chosen. Assessors should possess a good working knowledge of the various environmental pollution statutes and regulations. Collectively, the team must have the knowledge and background required to conduct all aspects of an installation assessment efficiently and effectively. Team members should also understand appropriate techniques for collecting information and interviewing installation personnel. Team members should have received formal training or received oversight from someone who has received formal training. Finally, responsibilities for each of the checklists should be assigned to the team members as appropriate.

   Table 2 (see page lxi) lists the major environmental operations and activities at typical AF installations and the sections within which they are addressed. As shown, many activities and operations cause environmental impacts in more than one area, and are, therefore, addressed in more than one section.

3. Review Relevant Regulations - Once the assessment scope and responsibilities are known, the assessors should undertake a thorough review of the regulations relevant to the installation. Which environmental regulations are applicable must be determined before the assessment begins.

4. Develop Assessment Schedule - The team should develop a detailed assessment schedule that includes the activities planned for each day.

5. Review Assessment Protocols - Each assessor should know the regulatory requirements and be familiar with the assessment checklists that will be used.

Site Assessment Activities - Onsite, the assessors will conduct record searches, interviews, and site surveys to determine the compliance status of the installation. Operations are compared with environmental standards and any deficiencies are written up as findings. The data collected should be sufficient, reliable, and relevant to provide a sound basis for assessment findings and recommendations. Figure 1 (see page xv), the ECAMP Finding Form, is available to assist assessors in compiling needed information during an ECAMP assessment. A Finding Form should be completed for each finding during the assessment. These forms comprise the basis of the ECAMP report. Figure 1 is based on the future version of the finding screen layout on the Work Information Management System - Environmental Subsystem (WIMS-ES).

On the following pages, the reader will find an ECAMP Finding Form, an explanation of the fields it contains, and an example ECAMP Finding Form that has been properly filled out.

(NOTE: Any findings discovered through the use of this guidance manual by the internal assessment should be validated by the environmental coordinator and Judge Advocate. The findings and corrective actions should be recorded in the EPC minutes.)

Post-Assessment Activities. The first step in the post-assessment activities is the creation of the draft report. The MAJCOM EPC will ensure that each installation reviews and comments on the Preliminary Environmental Findings, develops a management action plan that addresses all unresolved findings; and tracks each significant, major, and minor noncompliance finding. The MAJCOM EPC will coordinate the development of a management action plan, the Draft Final Environmental Compliance Assessment Report, and the Final Environmental Compliance Assessment Report within 120 days of the site assessment. Upon approval, the MAJCOM will forward the final report to HQ USAF/CEV and the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE)/EP via the WIMS-ES.

Figure 1

ECAMP Finding Form

Date of Finding _____ Protocol _____ Finding # _____-_____

Rating _____ Repeat Finding? _____ Est Comp Date _____

Act Comp Date _____

Street Address _____

Grid Coordinates _____

Facility # _____ Location _____

Finding Title _____

Details

(continued)

Figure 1 (continued)

ECAMP Finding Form

Question Number _____ A-106 Media _____

Responsible Organization _____ Org Type _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

CFR Citation _____

Other Criteria _____

_____

_____

Root Cause _____ Explain _____

_____

_____

_____

Violation Type _____ Finding ID _____ Finding Type _____ Source _____

Owning Org POC _____ Off Sym _____ Phone _____ Ext _____

Env Mgt Org POC _____ Off Sym _____ Phone _____ Ext _____

Suggested Solution _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

A-106 Proj # _____ Est Cost $ _____

Definitions for ECAMP Finding Form

(NOTE: The following fields, which are included on the ECAMP Finding Form are not in the current version of the software, but this form can be used to assist with data entry in the current version: Repeat Finding; Grid Coordinates; Street Address; Organization Type; Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Citation; Other Criteria; Root Cause; additional two entries for Violation Type; additional two entries for Finding Identification (ID); Suggested Solution.)

1. **Date of Finding**: Enter the date the finding was discovered. This is the exact date the finding was discovered. Try to avoid using the same date for all findings. YYYY MM DD (Convert "Finding Date").

2. **Protocol**: Using the selector, choose the protocol for the finding.

   Air
   Hazardous Materials
   Hazardous Waste
   Nat/Cul Resources
   Noise
   Pesticide
   Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL)
   Solid Waste
   Special Programs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Asbestos, Radon Mitigation, Installation Restoration Program (IRP), A-106 Pollution Abatement Plan, Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP), Work Information Management System-Environmental Subsystem (WIMS-ES), and Lead-based Paint (LBP))
   Water Quality
   Pollution Prevention

3. **Finding Number**: This field indicates the placement of this finding in the report. It may have nothing to do with its priority or status, depending on the philosophy of the program manager. Each protocol has its own set of numbers. In other words, you can have a HW-001 and an AIR-001.

4. **Rating**:
   Significant
   Major
   Minor
   Management Practice
   Positive

5. **Repeat?**: Identify with a "Y" if this finding is a repeat finding. Has there been a finding documented in a prior ECAMP identical to this finding? If not, enter "N".

6. **Estimated Compliance Date (ECD)**: What is the YYYY MM DD that this finding will be brought into compliance?

7. **Actual Compliance:** If the finding is brought into compliance during the evaluation, enter that date.

8. At least one of the following three must be completed. If more information is known, it should be entered.

    a. **Street Address**: Enter the street/mailing address for the location of this finding.

    b. **Grid Coord**: Enter the grid coordinated for the location of the finding. This is optional.

    c. **Facility Number**: Enter the facility number for the location of the finding.

9. **Location Description**: Use this field if facility number or street address is not applicable. Briefly describe the location of the finding.

10. **Finding Title**: Enter a brief, descriptive title for the finding (up to 51 characters).

11. **Details**: Enter a detailed description of the finding (up to 726 characters). State what is wrong, how the process or procedures are being done now, and how long is has been under way. State exactly how the AF is out of compliance. Be concise, objective, and strictly factual. Do not be subjective. Do not make inflammatory remarks.

12. **Question #**: This is the question number from the ECAMP manual. The first three characters are entered automatically by the system. Enter the question number from the manual (enter the main paragraph number only, no periods or dashes required).

13. **A-106 Media**: Choose the A-106 media that best matches the finding condition.

AT	Atomic Energy
CA	*Clean Air Act*
CW	*Clean Water Act*
ES	*Endangered Species Act*
FF	*Federal Insecticide/Fungicide/Rodenticide Act*
HP	Historic Preservation
MU	Multi-Media
NC	Noise Control
NE	*National Environment Policy Act*
RC	*Resources Conservation and Recovery Act*
SD	*Safe Drinking Water Act*
SF	*Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act*
TS	*Toxic Substance Control Act*

14. **Responsible Organization**: Enter the organizations that "caused" the finding. You can enter up to three organizations. This is the "who done it" data field that can be used for trend analysis to find organizations that need additional training, equipment, manpower, etc.

15. **Organization Type**: For each organization, identify the appropriate type code.

Academic	Academic
AC Maint	Aircraft maintenance
AC Clean	Cleaning/degreasing aircraft parts
AC Storage	Aircraft storage, ramp, parking, etc.
AC Wash	Aircraft washrack

AGE Repair	Aerospace ground equipment (AGE) storage and/or repair
Alert	Transient alert
Arts	Arts and crafts
Auto Body	Auto hobby
Audio	Audiovisual services
Avionics	Aircraft avionics maintenance
Base Svc	Base service station
Bio	Bioenvironmental Engineering
Bulk Fuels	Bulk fuels management
BX	Base exchange
Childcare	Childcare center
Clean/Deg	Cleaning and degreasing (not aircraft)
CE Maint	Civil Engineering maintenance shop
CE Mat	Civil Engineering material control
CE Self	Civil Engineering self-help store
Cmmssry	Commissary
Comm Maint	Communications maintenance
Dental	Dental clinic
DRMO	DRMO treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF)
Elect/Env	Electro/environmental
Entomology	Entomology shop
EOD	Explosive ordinance disposal
Env Mgt	Environmental management
Fire Dept	Fire department
Golf	Golf course
Heat Plnt	Heat plant
Hvy Equip	Heavy equipment maintenance/storage
Hospital	Hospital/clinic
Housing	Housing maintenance
Hyd/Pneu	Hydraulics/Pneudraulics
IWTP	Industrial wastewater treatment plant
Landfill	Landfill
Off Bldg	Business offices (Consolidated Base Personnel Office(CBPO),banks,etc.)
Other	Other, any other not listed
Rsrch Lab	Research laboratory
Supply	Base supply
Swim	Swimming pool
Test Cell	Engine test cell
TSD	Base TSDF
Veh Maint	Vehicle maintenance/storage
Veh Wash	Vehicle washrack
Vet Clinic	Veterinary clinic
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant

16. **CFR Citation**: Enter the CFR citation for the finding.

17. **Other Criteria**: Enter all the laws, regulations, statutes, etc., other than the CFR citation, defining the out-of-compliance condition. You may also enter a brief description of that criterion (up to 192 characters).

18. **Root Cause**: Select the root cause that best reflects the basic reason for the out of compliance condition.

Materials:
- M1 Supply
- M2 Poor Quality

Personnel:
- P1 Awareness of Requirement
- P2 Understanding
- P3 Not conscientious (deals with attitude of personnel)
- P4 Result vs. Action (The result did not equal the action taken. Procedures were followed which should have produced a favorable result but did not.)
- P5 Accountability not assigned
- P6 Action vs. Procedure (correct procedure(s) in place but incorrect action taken)
- P7 Insufficient skills
- P8 Inexperience (not an attitude of personnel)

Equipment:
- E1 Controls failure
- E2 Inadequate facility design
- E3 Monitoring equipment failure
- E4 Poor maintenance

Techniques:
- T1 Time to do the job
- T2 No procedures in place
- T3 Priority conflict
- T4 Inadequate Procedures
- T5 Procedures not available

19. Explain the reason for your selection of Root Cause. Be specific and stick to the facts (up to 119 characters).

20. **Violation Type**: Choose the appropriate code(s) that best describe(s) the situation. You can enter up to three.

Administrative

A1	Records
A2	Labels
A3	Reports
A4	Manifests
A5	Lack of a permit
A6	Inadequate/missing plan
A7	Public notification
A8	Operator certification
A9	Fire standard
A10	Program planning
A11	Sampling
A12	training
A13	Other
A14	Registration
A15	Uncharacterized
A16	Lacking or incomplete inventory/survey

Potential Discharge

P1	Operational practices
P2	Inadequate facility
P3	Inadequate equipment/containers
P4	Other
P5	No testing/verification
P6	Containment

Discharge

D1	Excess chemical parameter
D2	Excess physical parameter
D3	Groundwater contamination
D4	Spills/leaks
D5	Other

21. **Finding Category Codes**: Choose the appropriate code(s). You can enter up to three.

Air Emissions Management
- 1A Fuel Burners
- 1B Incinerators
- 1C Volatile Organics
- 1D Others
- 1E Ozone Depl Chems
- 1F Particulates/Bead Blast
- 1G Air Toxics, Metals
- 1H General Requirements

Hazardous Material Management
- 2A Storage Structures
- 2B Operations/Management
- 2C Others

Hazardous Waste Management
- 3A Accumulation Points
- 3B TSDFs
- 3C Training
- 3D Waste Minimization
- 3E Others
- 3F Oil/Water Separators
- 3G Satellite Accum Points
- 3H Operational Procedures

Natural/Cultural Resources Management
- 4A Wildlife/Recreation/Forestry
- 4B Cultural/Historic
- 4C Land/Agriculture
- 4D Wetlands/Floodplains
- 4E Others

Environmental Noise Management
- 5A Installation compatible use zone (ICUZ)
- 5B Procedures
- 5C Others

Pesticide Management
- 6A Facilities/Equipment
- 6B Operations/Mgt
- 6C Others

Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL) Mgt
- 7A Above Ground Tanks
- 7B Underground Tanks
- 7C Operations/Mgt
- 7D Others
- 7E Oil/Water Separators
- 7F Drum Storage

Solid Waste Management
- 8A Landfills
- 8B Receptacles
- 8C Recycling
- 8D Others
- 8E Medical Waste
- 8F Regulated Materials

Special Programs Management
- 9A PCBs
- 9B Asbestos
- 9C Radon Mitigation
- 9D Others
- 9E IRP
- 9F EIAP
- 9G A-106
- 9H ECAMP
- 9I Lead-Based Paint (LBP)
- 9J Low Level Radiation
- 9K Automation Issues

Water Quality Management
- 10A Sanitary Wastewater
- 10B Industrial Wastewater
- 10C Stormwater Runoff
- 10D Nonpoint Runoff
- 10E Operations
- 10F Others
- 10G Facilities/Equipment
- 10H Oil/Water Separators
- 10I Drinking Water

Pollution Prevention Management
- 11A Management Plans
- 11B Ozone depleting chemicals (ODCs)
- 11C EPA 17
- 11D Hazardous Waste Minimization
- 11E Recycling
- 11F Affirmative Procurement
- 11G Energy Conservation
- 11H Education and Training
- 11I Hazardous Material Control
- 11J Other

22. **Finding Type**: Choose the appropriate code.

23. **Source**: Choose the appropriate source for the definition of the noncompliance.

    U.S. Protocols
    Worldwide Manual/Overseas Manual
    Installation Supplement to ECAMP Manual
    Command Supplement to ECAMP Manual
    Country Manual
    Country Supplement
    State Supplement
    Local Law/Ordinance

24. **Owning Organization Point of Contact (POC)**: Enter the name of the POC of the organization handling the fix.

25. **Office Symbol**: Enter the office symbol for the POC.

26. **Phone and Extension**: Enter the phone and extension for the POC.

27. **Environmental Management POC**: Enter the name of the POC within the Environmental Management Office (EMO) who is responsible for tracking this finding.

28. **Office Symbol**: Enter the office symbol for the POC.

29. **Phone and Extension**: Enter the phone and extension for the POC.

30. **Evaluator's Suggested Solution**: Enter the suggested solution for the evaluator. After validation, this is nonmodifiable (up to 308 characters).

31. **A-106 Project #**: If funding is already programmed for the fix, enter the A-106 project number, if available.

32. **Estimated Cost**: If the information is available, enter the estimated cost of the project.

Sample ECAMP Finding Form

Date of Finding _____ Protocol _____ Finding # _____-_____

Rating _____ Repeat Finding? _____ Est Comp Date _____

Act Comp Date _____

Street Address _____

Grid Coordinates _____

Facility # _____ Location _____

Finding Title _____

Details

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

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(continued)

Sample ECAMP Finding Form (continued)

Question Number _____ A-106 Media _____

Responsible Organization _____ Org Type _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

CFR Citation _____

Other Criteria _____

_____

_____

Root Cause _____ Explain _____

_____

_____

_____

Violation Type _____ _____ _____ Finding ID _____ _____ _____ Finding Type _____ Source _____

Owning Org POC _____ Off Sym _____ Phone _____ Ext _____

Env Mgt Org POC _____ Off Sym _____ Phone _____ Ext _____

Suggested Solution _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

A-106 Proj # _____ Est Cost $ _____

USING THE ECAMP MANUAL

AF installations engage in many operations and activities that can cause environmental impacts on public health and the environment if not controlled or properly managed. Many of these activities and operations are regulated by FGS-Italy and by AFRs/policies. After a review of these activities at AF installations, it is apparent that there are major categories of environmental compliance into which most environmental regulations and agency activities can be grouped. This manual is divided into 13 sections that correspond to major compliance categories:

1. Air Emissions Management
2. Cultural Resources Management
3. Hazardous Materials Management
4. Hazardous Waste Management
5. Natural Resources Management
6. Other Environmental Issues
7. Pesticide Management
8. Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL) Management
9. Solid Waste Management
10. Storage Tank Management
11. Toxic Substances Management
12. Wastewater Management
13. Water Quality Management

Each section is organized in the following format:

A. **Applicability of this Protocol**. This provides guidance on the major activities and operations included in the section and a brief description of the major application.

B. **Department of Defense (DOD) Directives and Instructions.** This identifies DOD Directives and Instructions that have not yet been implemented by an AFR or AFI.

C. **Air Force Documents.** This identifies, in summary form, the key AFRs, AFIs, and AFPDs that mandate requirements in the compliance category.

D. **Responsibility for Compliance**. This identifies the personnel on the installation who have compliance responsibilities for the compliance category.

E. **Definitions.** This presents definitions taken from FGS-Italy and pertinent AFRs and AFIs for those key terms associated with each compliance category.

F. **Compliance Assessment Checklists.** The final portion of each section is a checklist composed of requirements or guidelines that serve as indicators to point out possible compliance problems and practices, conditions, or situations that could indicate potential problems. The checklist is intended to focus attention on the key compliance issues. Instructions are provided to direct the assessor to the action, references, or activity appropriate to the specific requirement or guideline.

USING THE CHECKLISTS

Understanding the layout and structure of the checklists facilitates their use during the assessment.

- **Explanation of Layout/Content**. The checklist portion of assessment section is divided into two columns. The first of these is a statement of a requirement. This may be a strict regulatory requirement, in which case the citation is given, or it may be a requirement that is considered to be a good management practice to maintain compliance, but which is not specifically mandated by regulation. The second column gives instructions to help conduct the compliance assessment. These instructions are intended to be specific action items that should be accomplished by the investigator. Some of the instructions may be a simple documentation check taking a few minutes; others may require physical inspection of a facility.

- **Worksheet.** At the end of each section there is an assessment worksheet. This worksheet should be reproduced and used during the assessment to take notes. It is designed to be inserted between each page of the checklists, allowing the main text to be kept usable for the next assessment. The worksheet is divided into two columns. The first column is a quick check for those items that are in compliance (C), not applicable (N/A) to the facility being reviewed, or require management action (RMA). The second column on the worksheet allows for more detailed notations or comments. These notations will provide a record for use in preparing the final report. These notations should include both situations of substandard operation needing attention and those operations that are above requirements or provide examples of good programs. For future reference and clarity, it is essential that the building number be recorded or that some other reference to location be made during the review.

- **Standard Checklist Items**. The first three checklist items in each section of the manual are standardized. The first item requires a review of any previous assessment documents. The second is a management practice that indicates the AF documents that the installation should have on hand. The third item provides a place for assessors to write up findings that are based on regulations that have been promulgated since the publication of the manual or regulations not included in the manual.

The assessment procedures are designed as an aid and should not be considered exhaustive. Use of the checklist requires the assessor's judgment to play a role in determining the focus and extent of further investigation.

CUSTOMIZING THE CHECKLISTS FOR YOUR INSTALLATION

Creating Shop-Specific and Self-Inspection Checklists - The ECAMP checklists in this manual are a useful tool for creating self-inspection checklists for individual shops. These shop-specific checklists can be used by shop supervisors and workers to ensure correct practices and procedures are being followed on a routine basis. Thus, good self-inspection checklists are an excellent supplement to annual ECAMP assessments. A customized checklist can be created in five steps:

1. Review the shop's activities to determine which sections apply.
2. Select broad portions of the applicable sections for closer review by using the guidance page found before the checklist in each section.
3. Review the individual checklist items selected for application to the shop being assessed.
4. Edit the applicable checklist items to make them shop-specific.
5. Compile the checklist items.

WRITING THE ECAMP REPORT

All ECAMP documents prepared prior to the Final Environmental Evaluation Report are internal working documents until the time that the Final Environmental Report is executed. They will be marked FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and handled accordingly. The AF has determined that their premature release would jeopardize the AF's interest in preserving the free flow, analysis, and comment on internal information regarding environmental compliance. Therefore, except as otherwise required by law, ECAMP documents will not be released to the public sector prior to the execution of the Final Environmental Evaluation Report. As a matter of policy, the Final Environmental Evaluation Report will be made available for release to the public, upon request, as soon as it is executed.

Final assessment reports will consist of five chapters and subheadings for each chapter as follows:

Chapter 1.0 Executive Summary

- 1.1 Background
- 1.2 Summary of Findings

Chapter 2.0 Background and Scope

- 2.1 Background
- 2.2 Scope

Chapter 3.0 Environmental Compliance Status

- 3.1 Air Emissions Management
- 3.2 Cultural Resources Management
- 3.3 Hazardous Materials Management
- 3.4 Hazardous Waste Management
- 3.5 Natural Resources Management
- 3.6 Other Environmental Issues
- 3.7 Pesticide Management
- 3.8 Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL) Management
- 3.9 Solid Waste Management
- 3.10 Storage Tank Management
- 3.11 Toxic Substances Management
- 3.12 Wastewater Management
- 3.13 Water Quality Management

Chapter 4.0 Environmental Practices Issues

- 4.1 Air Emissions Management
- 4.2 Cultural Resources Management
- 4.3 Hazardous Materials Management
- 4.4 Hazardous Waste Management
- 4.5 Natural Resources Management
- 4.6 Other Environmental Issues
- 4.7 Pesticide Management
- 4.8 Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL) Management
- 4.9 Solid Waste Management

4.10 Storage Tank Management
4.11 Toxic Substances Management
4.12 Wastewater Management
4.13 Water Quality Management

Chapter 5.0 Management Plan

5.1 Corrected Environmental Compliance Findings
5.2 Open Environmental Compliance Findings
5.3 Closed Environmental Practice Issues
5.4 Open Environmental Practice Issues

Each chapter of the assessment report should follow the described format:

Chapter 1.0. Executive Summary - The executive summary should contain background information and a summary of findings as follows:

1. Background
   a. date and location of the assessment and identification of the assessment team
   b. overall assessment purpose.
2. Summary of Findings
   a. narrative summary of compliance status by section and major environmental issues. To provide balanced tone, consider placing positive comments first, followed by a summary of negative comments, if applicable
   b. the Environmental Compliance Summary (see Figure 2 for format, page xxxv)
   c. the Detailed Environmental Compliance Status (see Figure 3, page xxxvii)
   d. the Environmental Compliance Status (see Figure 4, page xli), which is a summary of findings by violation type.

Figure 2

Environmental Compliance Summary

Compliance Area	Summary Sig	Major	Minor	TOTAL
1. Air Emissions Management				
2. Cultural Resources Management				
3. Hazardous Materials Management				
4. Hazardous Waste Management				
5. Natural Resources Management				
6. Other Environmental Issues				
7. Pesticide Management				
8. POL Management				
9. Solid Management				
10. Storage Tank Management				
11. Toxic Substances Management				
12. Wastewater Management				
13. Water Quality Management				
TOTAL				

Figure 3

Detailed Environmental Compliance Status

Compliance Area	FINDINGS Sig	Major	Minor	TOTAL
Air Emissions Management				
Fuel Burners	____	____	____	_____
Incinerators	____	____	____	_____
Volatile Organics	____	____	____	_____
Vehicle Emissions	____	____	____	____
Ozone Depleting Chemicals	____	____	____	____
Particulates, Bead Blast	____	____	____	____
Air Toxic Metals	____	____	____	____
General Requirements	____	____	____	_____
TOTAL	____	____	____	____
Cultural Resources Management				
Cultural/Historic	____	____	____	_____
TOTAL	____	____	____	____
Hazardous Materials Management				
Storage Structures	____	____	____	_____
Operations/Management	____	____	____	_____
TOTAL	____	____	____	_____
Hazardous Waste Management				
Accumulation Points	____	____	____	_____
TSD Facilities	____	____	____	_____
Training	____	____	____	_____
Waste Minimization	____	____	____	_____
Oil/Water Separators	____	____	____	_____
Satellite Accumulation Points	____	____	____	____
Operational Procedures	____	____	____	____
TOTAL	____	____	____	____

(continued)

Figure 3 (continued)

Detailed Environmental Compliance Status

Compliance Area	FINDINGS Sig	Major	Minor	TOTAL
Natural Resources Management				
Wilderness/Recreation/Forestry	____	____	____	____
Land/Agriculture	____	____	____	____
Wetlands/Floodplains	____	____	____	____
TOTAL	____	____	____	____
Other Environmental Issues				
EIAP	____	____	____	____
Environmental Noise Management				
ICUZ	____	____	____	____
Procedures	____	____	____	____
Management	____	____	____	____
IRP	____	____	____	____
Pollution Prevention Management				
Management Plans	____	____	____	____
ODCs	____	____	____	____
EPA 17	____	____	____	____
Hazardous Waste Minimization	____	____	____	____
Recycling	____	____	____	____
Affirmative Procurement	____	____	____	____
Energy Conservation	____	____	____	____
Education and Training	____	____	____	____
Hazardous Material Control	____	____	____	____
Program Management				
A-106	____	____	____	____
ECAMP (Preparation/ Conduct)	____	____	____	____
TOTAL	____	____	____	____
Pesticide Management				
Facilities/Equipment	____	____	____	____
Operations/Management	____	____	____	____
TOTAL	____	____	____	____

(continued)

Figure 3 (continued)

Detailed Environmental Compliance Status

Compliance Area	FINDINGS Sig	Major	Minor	TOTAL
Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL) Management				
Operations/Management	____	____	____	_____
Loading/Unloading Racks	____	____	____	____
Oil/Water Separators	____	____	____	____
Drum Storage	____	____	____	____
Hydrant System	____	____	____	____
TOTAL	____	____	____	____
Solid Waste Management				
Landfills	____	____	____	_____
Receptacles	____	____	____	_____
Recycling	____	____	____	_____
Medical Waste	____	____	____	_____
Regulated Wastes	____	____	____	_____
TOTAL	____	____	____	____
Storage Tank Management				
Aboveground Tanks	____	____	____	_____
Underground Tanks	____	____	____	_____
TOTAL	____	____	____	____
Toxic Substances Management				
PCB	____	____	____	_____
Asbestos	____	____	____	_____
Radon Mitigation	____	____	____	_____
Lead-Based Paint	____	____	____	____
Low Level Radiation	____	____	____	____
TOTAL	____	____	____	____

(continued)

Figure 3 (continued)

Detailed Environmental Compliance Status

	FINDINGS			
Compliance Area	**Sig**	**Major**	**Minor**	**TOTAL**
Wastewater Management				
Sanitary Wastewater	____	____	____	_____
Industrial Wastewater	____	____	____	_____
Stormwater Runoff	____	____	____	_____
Nonpoint runoff	____	____	____	_____
Facilities/Equipment	____	____	____	_____
Oil/Water Separators	____	____	____	_____
TOTAL	____	____	____	____
Water Quality Management				
Drinking Water	____	____	____	____
TOTAL	____	____	____	____
TOTAL FINDINGS	____	____	____	____

Figure 4

Environmental Compliance Status

	Findings			
Totals Identified	**Sig**	**Major**	**Minor**	**TOTAL**
Discharge	____	____	____	____
Potential Discharge	____	____	____	____
Administrative	____	____	____	____
TOTAL FINDINGS	____	____	____	____

Chapter 2.0. Background and Scope The background and scope section is reserved for information needed to make a complete report but which does not fit into the executive summary or compliance findings section.

1. Background.

   a. ECAMP Objectives. A statement of the ECAMP objectives as stated in this manual and individual objectives unique to each specific assessment.
   b. Installation Description. Describe the major attributes of the installation.
   c. Environmental Management Structure. Describe in general how the installation's environmental management organization is structured.

2. Scope.

   a. Activity Review. Describe the base activities that were inspected (this is the appropriate section for positive statements). Comment on the state and local or host nation regulations that were considered. Identify any permits or licenses (by number and issuing agency) that were reviewed.
   b. Summary of Evaluation Procedures. A statement that the assessment included a review of documentation, inspection of facilities, interviews of personnel, and that samples were or were not collected.

Chapter 3.0. Environmental Compliance Status The regulatory compliance section of the report should contain a separate subsection for each assessed checklist. The information presented in Figure 4 (page xli) pertains to each compliance section. Each compliance finding may consist of two parts: a findings paragraph and a separate observations and comments paragraph as follows:

1. Findings. Findings may be positive or negative. Positive findings (descriptions of exemplary activities and procedures) should be stated concisely. Negative findings will be limited to noncompliance issues involving FGS-Italy, DOD, and/or AF documents and should briefly summarize the permit conditions or other restrictions, note the deficiency, and cite the specific regulation (be specific). Where applicable, describe the total sample universe, the number of items sampled, and how many were out of compliance:

   a. Ensure that each negative finding is clearly identified as regulatory, host country, or procedural.
   b. Negative findings that were closed since the last ECAMP and have occurred again must be identified as repeat findings.
   c. Negative findings that remain open since the last external ECAMP must be identified as carryover findings.
   d. Ensure that each finding paragraph is concise, factual (conditions clearly in noncompliance with criteria), and free of the assessor's opinions and recommendations. If there is uncertainty over the regulations that apply, their meaning, or the actual conditions on the installation, place such comments in the Environmental Practice Issues Section of the report.
   e. Negative findings will be separately labelled and numbered. All negative findings will include finding identification codes for summarizing ECAMP results. See the explanation of how to fill out the findings summary for a listing of codes.

2. Observations and Comments on Compliance Findings. Since the finding paragraphs are reserved for strictly factual compliance criteria and conditions, all comments and recommendations on a compliance finding will be placed in a separate comments paragraph immediately following the finding. No new findings will be introduced in the comments paragraphs. Information in the comments paragraphs may include background information on a finding if necessary, statements on causes and effects, and a recommendation for correcting the deficiency. Assessment teams are under no obligation to make recommendations. When recommendations are made, they should be aimed at resolving root causes. Often, the onsite portion of the assessment does not permit time to identify root causes. Recommendations made under these conditions usually address symptoms rather than providing permanent solutions.

Chapter 4.0. Environmental Practice Issues. The assessment team may include recommendations for reducing environmental risks and improving environmental management practices as well as suggesting areas requiring additional study. Recommendations placed in this chapter are not based on environmental regulations and do not involve noncompliance. Instead, they are management practices that will help keep an installation in compliance. Items appropriate for this chapter include:

1. Environmental risk reduction issues not associated with noncompliance.
2. Potential noncompliance based on final regulations with a future compliance deadline.
3. Management practice recommendations based on items in the ECAMP checklist.
4. Other management practice recommendations.

Chapter 5.0. Management Action Plan. The management action plan states how each compliance finding was resolved or contains the installation EPC's plan for resolving the compliance finding. The Management Action Plan also states how each environmental practice issue is being addressed. Since environmental practice issues do not involve noncompliance, they should be carefully reviewed by the installation EPC, but may be closed without action. After the installation approves the Management Action Plan, it should be included in the Draft Final Environmental Assessment Report as Chapter 5. The Management Action Plan tracks each compliance finding or environmental issue.

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire

Name of Installation: _____ Date: _____

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
General			
1. Is the installation manned?	____	____	____
2. Do host nation authorities inspect the site or show particular interest in it in some other way?	____	____	____
3. Has the installation received notifications of non-compliance, complaints, or enforcement actions from host nation agencies at the national, state, or local level?	____	____	____
4. Has the installation ever received a significant finding as a result of an external ECAMP assessment? What was the reason for the finding? When was the finding written? When was the finding closed?	____	____	____
5. Is the installation currently the subject of litigation that concerns environmental issues?	____	____	____
6. Has the installation ever been the subject of litigation that concerns environmental issues?	____	____	____
7. Are there contaminated sites (old spill sites, dumps, etc.)?			
a) Suspected? What is the suspected contaminant?	____	____	____
b) Validated? What is the contaminant?	____	____	____
c) Under assessment? What is the contaminant?	____	____	____
d) Under remediation? What is the contaminant?	____	____	____
8. Has the installation been identified for closure?	____	____	____
9. Has the installation inherited quantities of undisposed waste or material? If yes, what and how much?	____	____	____

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Air Emissions			
1. Does the installation have N/SM fossil-fuel-fired steam generating units with a heat input capacity greater than 100 MBtu/h but less than 170 MBtu/h? How many? What size? (Please list the units and their size here or on the back of this page or attach a separate sheet.)	___	___	___
2. Does the installation have N/SM steam generating units or electric utility steam generating units with a heat input capacity greater than 100 MBtu/h but less than 170 MBtu/h? How many? What size? (Please list the units and their size here or on the back of this page or attach a separate sheet.)	___	___	___
3. Does the installation have steam generating units or electric utility or thermal heating units rated greater than 100,000 Btu, whether N/SM or existing? How many? What size? (Please list the units and their size here or on the back of this page or attach a separate sheet.)	___	___	___
4. Does the installation have any N/SM incinerators that burn more than 50 tons/day or more than 10 percent sewage sludge? How many? What size? (Please list the units and their size here or on the back of this page or attach a separate sheet.)	___	___	___
5. Does the installation operate any of the following:			
a) paint booths?	___	___	___
b) rotary presses?	___	___	___
c) carpentry shops?	___	___	___
d) surface coating facilities?	___	___	___
e) chemical dry cleaning plants?	___	___	___

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Air Emissions (continued)			
6. Does the installation have any facilities with a capacity greater than or equal to 6 MW that burn used oil for energy recovery?	____	____	____
7. Does the installation have any air emissions sources that are subject to continuous emissions monitoring? What are these sources?	____	____	____
8. Are heated degreaser baths part of any industrial process on the installation?	____	____	____
9. Does the installation have active aircraft operations? Of what sort?	____	____	____
10. Does the installation have Aerospace Ground Equipment operations?	____	____	____
11. Does the installation use chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) or halons?	____	____	____
12. Does the installation recycle/reclaim chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) or halons?	____	____	____
13. Are any of the installation's heating plants inspected by host nation authorities?	____	____	____
14. Does open burning occur on the installation?	____	____	____
15. Has the installation received complaints from host nation individuals or agencies about its air emissions? What was the nature of the complaint?	____	____	____
16. Have host nation agencies or authorities made any inquiries regarding air emissions?	____	____	____
17. What was the nature of these inquiries?			
18. Additional observations:			

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Drinking Water			
1. Does the installation operate a public water system? (See definition.)	____	____	____
2. Does the installation operate a community water system? (See definition.)	____	____	____
3. Does the installation operate a non-community water system? (See definition.)	____	____	____
4. Does the installation operate a non-transient, non-community water system? (See definition.)	____	____	____
5. Does the installation get water from on-site wells or surface water sources?	____	____	____
6. If the answer to Question 5 is yes, are any FGS-prohibited activities carried out within 200 meters of the withdrawl point? What activities?	____	____	____
7. Does the installation get water from a municipal or regional water supply system?	____	____	____
8. Does the installation filter its drinking water? By what kind of filtration?	____	____	____
9. Have tests and inspections of backflow prevention devices been conducted within the last 12 months?	____	____	____
10. Has the installation identified potential or existing cross-connections and assessed the degree of hazard that each represents?	____	____	____
11. Has the installation conducted a sanitary survey of the water system within the last 12 months?	____	____	____
12. Does the installation carry out a sampling/monitoring plan that meets FGS-Italy requirements?	____	____	____
13. Has the installation been out of compliance with FGS-Italy water quality standards for the following parameters within the last 12 months:			
a) total coliforms?	____	____	____
b) inorganic chemicals?	____	____	____
c) fluoride content?	____	____	____
d) lead?	____	____	____
e) copper?	____	____	____
f) synthetic organics?	____	____	____
g) total trihalomethanes?	____	____	____
h) radionuclides?	____	____	____
i) turbidity?	____	____	____

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Drinking Water (continued)			
j) FGS-Italy organoleptic parameters?	____	____	____
k) FGS-Italy physical/chemical parameters?	____	____	____
l) toxic substances?	____	____	____
14. If any answer in Question 133 is "yes," which parameters? For what length of time?			
15. Does the installation maintain a disinfectant residual throughout the water system? If yes, what is the level of residual disinfectant?	____	____	____
16. Has the installation conducted proper notification, in the event of non-compliance with water quality standards?	____	____	____
17. Does the installation engage in underground injection?	____	____	____
18. Has the installation received complaints about water quality from host nation individuals or agencies?	____	____	____
19. What was the nature of those complaints?			
20. Have host nation agencies or authorities made any inquiries regarding water quality?	____	____	____
21. What was the nature of these inquiries?			
22. Additional observations:			

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Wastewater			
1. Does the installation operate a wastewater treatment plant?	___	___	___
2. Does the installation discharge into a publicly owned treatment works?	___	___	___
3. Does the installation engage in pretreatment of industrial wastewater prior to discharge to a wastewater treatment plant?	___	___	___
4. Has the installation screened its wastewater discharges for nonconventional pollutants (see definition)?	___	___	___
5. Is the installation required to monitor for any nonconventional pollutants? If yes, for which?	___	___	___
6. Does the installation conduct any other effluent monitoring? For what substances?	___	___	___
7. Have the installation's point source dischargers exceeded FGS-Italy standards for conventional or nonconventional pollutants within the last 12 months?	___	___	___
8. If the answer to Question 7 is "yes," which parameters? For what length of time?			
9. Has the DWTP received slug discharges that have seriously impaired operations?	___	___	___
10. Has the DWTP ever been killed? If yes, how and when?	___	___	___
11. Does the installation discharge effluent from electroplating facilities?	___	___	___
12. Does the installation discharge onto the soil wastewater that contains any of the following substances?			
a) halogenated compounds or substances that produce them in an aqueous environment?	___	___	___
b) organophosphorous compounds?	___	___	___
c) organotin compounds?	___	___	___
d) substances with carcinogenic, mutagenic, or teratogenic properties in an aqueous environment?	___	___	___

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Wastewater (continued)			
e) mercury and its compounds?	____	____	____
f) cadmium and its compounds?	____	____	____
g) mineral oils and hydrocarbons?	____	____	____
h) cyanides?	____	____	____
13. Does the installation carry out underground injection of wastewater containing FGS-listed substances (ECAMP Manual, Table 13-13)?	____	____	____
14. Has the installation surveyed stormwater discharge within the last year?	____	____	____
15. Has stormwater run-off from the installation resulted in complaints from host nation individuals or authorities? What was the nature of the complaints?	____	____	____
16. Is the installation subject to ground- or surface water monitoring for any reason?	____	____	____
17. Has the installation received water pollution complaints from individuals and/or host nation water pollution control authorities?	____	____	____
18. Have host nation agencies or authorities made any inquiries regarding wastewater?	____	____	____
19. What was the nature of these inquiries?			
20. Additional observations:			

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Hazardous Materials			
1. Are hazardous materials in use on the site? If yes, what materials and in what amounts? (Please attach a copy of the installation's hazmat inventory.)	___	___	___
2. What kind of spill response capabilities does the installation have?			
3. Does the installation store hazardous materials in any of the following:			
a) storage rooms inside buildings?	___	___	___
b) storage buildings or warehouses?	___	___	___
c) outdoor storage areas?	___	___	___
4. Does the installation have any industrial processes that use hazardous materials? If yes, what are the processes?	___	___	___
5. Does the installation have a battery shop?	___	___	___
6. Does the installation have acid storage facilities?	___	___	___
7. Does the installation have any hazardous substance USTs?	___	___	___
8. Does the installation store compressed gas cylinders? If yes, in what type of facility?	___	___	___
9. Have host nation agencies or authorities made any inquiries regarding hazardous materials?	___	___	___
10. What was the nature of these inquiries?			
11. Additional observations:			

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Hazardous Waste			
1. Does the installation generate HW? What are the principal waste streams and amounts? (Please use the back of this page for a list or attach a separate page.)	____	____	____
2. Does the installation generate any acute HW? If yes, what waste in what amounts? (Please use the back of this page for a list or attach a separate page.)	____	____	____
3. Does the installation treat or dispose of HW on-site? What method(s) is used?	____	____	____
4. Does the installation employ a contractor to dispose of HW off-site?	____	____	____
5. Does the installation's contractor hold valid permits from appropriate host nation authorities?	____	____	____
6. Does the installation accept HW from other installations for treatment, for storage, or for disposal? For which of those purposes?	____	____	____
7. Do installation personnel transport HW off-site?	____	____	____
8. Does transport of HW include an adequate, functioning system for manifesting?	____	____	____
9. Does the installation have Hazardous Waste Accumulation Points (see definition) where more than 55-gal of HW per waste stream accumulates? How many such areas are there?	____	____	____
10. Are ignitable or reactive wastes stored at HWAPs?	____	____	____
11. Does the installation operate one or more Hazardous Waste Storage Areas (see definition)?	____	____	____
12. Does the installation store or treat HW in any kind of underground tank or container?	____	____	____
13. Does the installation operate a hazardous waste disposal facility?	____	____	____
14. Does the installation incinerate hazardous waste?	____	____	____
15. Does the installation have boilers or industrial furnaces that burn hazardous waste for any recycling purposes?	____	____	____
16. Does the installation store conventional explosive ordnance?	____	____	____

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Hazardous Waste (continued)			
17. Have host nation agencies or authorities made any inquiries regarding hazardous waste?	____	____	____
18. What was the nature of these inquiries?			
19. Additional observations:			

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Solid Waste			
1. Does the installation have a solid waste management facility onsite?	____	____	____
2. Does the installation operate an official or unofficial landfill at this time?	____	____	____
3. Has the installation operated an official or unofficial landfill in the past?	____	____	____
4. Has the installation formally closed a landfill?	____	____	____
5. Has the installation simply stopped using a landfill rather than close it formally?	____	____	____
6. Does the installation collect and dispose of solid waste itself?	____	____	____
7. Are collection and disposal contracted out to a host nation firm?	____	____	____
8. Does that firm hold valid permits from appropriate host nation authorities?	____	____	____
9. Does the installation dispose of any solid waste by open burning?	____	____	____
10. Has runoff from a land disposal site been the cause of complaints from host nation individuals or agencies?	____	____	____
11. What was the nature of the complaints?			
12. Does the installation operate a thermal processing facility that processes more than 50 tons/day?	____	____	____
13. Does the installation operate an incinerator for the disposal of municipal solid waste?	____	____	____
14. Does the installation compost any kind of waste at all? (NOTE: FGS-Italy has stringent composting standards that apply even to yard waste, unless specifically waived.)	____	____	____
15. Does the installation currently dispose of asbestos onsite?	____	____	____
16. Has the installation ever disposed of asbestos onsite?	____	____	____
17. Is there evidence of a recycling program?	____	____	____
18. Is the program effective?	____	____	____
19. Does the installation have a yard in which scrap vehicles are stored temporarily before final disposal?	____	____	____
20. Does the installation market or distribute compost for agricultural purposes?	____	____	____

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Solid Waste (continued)			
21. Does the installation apply compost to lands used agriculturally on DOD installations?	___	___	___
22. Have host nation agencies or authorities made any inquiries regarding solid waste?	___	___	___
23. What was the nature of these inquiries?			
24. Additional observations:			

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Medical Waste			
1. Is there an active hospital or clinic on the installation?	____	____	____
2. How much infectious medical waste does the hospital/clinic generate?			
3. Does the installation dispose of infectious medical waste itself? What method of collection and disposal is used?	____	____	____
4. Are collection and disposal of such waste contracted out to a host nation firm?	____	____	____
5. Does that firm hold valid permits from appropriate host nation authorities for the category (or categories) of waste that it receives?	____	____	____
6. Does the installation store infectious medical waste prior to disposal?	____	____	____
7. Does the installation treat infectious medical waste prior to disposal? By what process?	____	____	____
8. Do installation personnel transport infectious medical waste off-site for disposal?	____	____	____
9. Does the installation generate pathology waste (see definition)? How is it disposed of?	____	____	____
10. Have host nation agencies or authorities made any inquiries regarding medical waste?	____	____	____
11. What was the nature of these inquiries?			
12. Additional observations:			

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants			
1. What kinds of fuel are stored on site? How much of each kind of fuel is stored on-site? (Please use the back of this page for a list or attach a separate sheet.)			
2. Does the installation have ASTs whose design and/or construction do not currently meet recognized U.S. industry standards?	___	___	___
3. Do any ASTs appear to present a risk of failure?	___	___	___
4. Do any ASTs appear to be inadequately maintained?	___	___	___
5. Does the installation have any ASTs that are no longer in use but have not been formally closed or removed? If yes, how many and what size?	___	___	___
6. Does the installation have any ASTs with a capacity greater than 660 gal that do not have proper secondary containment that is impermeable to petroleum products? If yes, how many and what size?	___	___	___
7. Does the installation have any pipeline systems whose design and/or construction do not currently meet recognized U.S. industry standards?	___	___	___
8. Has the installation had a confirmed release of a hazardous substance or POL from an AST? What substance? How much?	___	___	___
9. Does the installation burn used oil for energy recovery?	___	___	___
10. Are the furnaces in which used oil is burned authorized for such use?	___	___	___
11. Does the installation use a hydrant system or fuel trucks for aircraft fueling? Which?	___	___	___
12. Have past or present releases of fuel and/or other POL products engaged the interest of host nation authorities?	___	___	___
13. Have the installation's POL facilities been inspected by host nation agencies?	___	___	___
14. Have host nation agencies or authorities made any inquiries regarding POL?	___	___	___

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
POL (continued)			
15. What was the nature of these inquiries?			
16. Additional observations:			

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Environmental Noise			
1. Does the installation have an active flightline?	____	____	____
2. Does the installation carry out any operations that produce environmental noise (e.g., target ranges, skeet ranges, helicopter pads)? What are they?	____	____	____
3. Does the installation manage Special Use Airspace, Military Training Routes, or supersonic areas or routes? Which?	____	____	____
4. Are there plans to build facilities that would be considered significant noise sources? If yes, what type of facilities?	____	____	____
5. Have FGS-Italy thresholds been taken into account in the siting of these significant noise sources?	____	____	____
6. Has any installation activity been the cause of noise complaints from host nation individuals or agencies? What activity resulted in the complaint?	____	____	____
7. If the answer to Question 6 is "yes," have the complaints been resolved to the satisfaction of all parties?	____	____	____
8. Have host nation agencies or authorities made any inquiries regarding environmental noise?	____	____	____
9. What was the nature of these inquiries?			
10. Additional observations:			

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Pesticides			
1. Are the pesticides in use on the installation approved for use in Italy?	____	____	____
2. Are restricted-use pesticides in use on the installation?	____	____	____
3. Are pesticides applied by U.S. personnel who have been certified by DOD?	____	____	____
4. Are local national personnel who apply pesticides certified by both DOD and the Italian Ministry of Health?	____	____	____
5. Has a release of pesticides on the installation ever killed the wastewater treatment plant that receives the installation's wastewater? What were the circumstances?	____	____	____
6. Does the installation's Pest Management Facility drain to a holding tank, a septic system, a sanitary sewer, or to a stormwater system? If yes, to which?	____	____	____
7. Does the installation's Pest Management Facility have backflow prevention devices that are both of an appropriate type and operational?	____	____	____
8. Is the installation's Pest Management Facility located closer than 200 ft to surface water, existing wells and cisterns, or 100-yr flood plains?	____	____	____
9. Is the installation's Pest Management Facility located uphill from sources of potable water or from structures that are occupied continuously?	____	____	____
10. Is the installation's Pest Management Facility located over an aquifer?	____	____	____
11. Does the installation include a golf course?	____	____	____
12. Have host nation agencies or authorities made any inquiries regarding pesticide use on the installation?	____	____	____
13. What was the nature of these inquiries?			
14. Additional observations:			

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Historic and Cultural Resources			
1. Has any host nation authority shown a particular interest in any on-base cultural/archaeological resource? If yes, which resources?	___	___	___
2. Are human artifacts or human remains ever discovered as part of routine base operations? If yes, what types of artifacts/remains?	___	___	___
Endangered Species and Natural Resources			
1. Has any host nation authority shown a particular interest in any on-base natural resource? If yes, which resources?	___	___	___
2. Is there any surface water to be found within the installation's perimeter? Of what type is it (lake, river, pond, creek, etc.)?	___	___	___
3. Is the installation located near a protected area established by Italian authorities (e.g., a national park, regional national park, natural reserve, or protected marine area)? If "yes," to what sort of protected area?	___	___	___
4. Is the installation located above or very near to an aquifer?	___	___	___
5. Does a species that the host nation has identified as endangered or threatened have habitat within the boundaries of the installation? What species?	___	___	___
6. Does the installation operate an air-to-surface weapons range?	___	___	___
7. Does the installation engage in the destruction of ordnance by explosion or burning? If yes, what method is used?	___	___	___
8. Have host nation agencies or authorities made any inquiries regarding either natural or cultural resources on the installation?	___	___	___

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Endangered Species and Natural Resources (continued)			
9. What was the nature of these inquiries?			
10. Additional observations:			

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Polychlorinated Bi- and Terphenyls (NOTE: In Italy PCB includes PCT.)			
1. Has the installation tested all electrical equipment that is likely to contain PCBs for PCB concentrations?	___	___	___
2. Does the installation use or purchase any electrical equipment that contains PCBs in concentrations greater than 100 ppm?	___	___	___
3. Does the installation use any electrical equipment that contains PCBs in concentrations greater than 5 ppm?	___	___	___
4. Does the installation store any electrical equipment that contains PCBs in concentrations greater than 5 ppm?	___	___	___
5. Does the installation service any electrical equipment that contains PCBs in concentrations greater than 5 ppm?	___	___	___
6. Does the installation replace such equipment at the end of its service life with equipment that does not contain PCBs?	___	___	___
7. Does the installation have PCB items and waste tested for PCB concentrations prior to disposal?	___	___	___
8. Does the installation dispose on-site of PCBs and/or equipment that contains or is contaminated with PCBs?	___	___	___
9. Does the installation dispose of PCBs through DRMO?	___	___	___
10. If the answer to Question 11 is "no," what method of disposal is used?			
11. Do installation personnel transport PCBs offbase?	___	___	___
Asbestos	___	___	___
1. Are there facilities on-site that are known to contain or are suspected of containing ACM?	___	___	___
2. Has the installation tested any friable materials that are likely to contain asbestos to discover if in fact the material does contain asbestos?	___	___	___
3. Does the friable material actually contain asbestos?	___	___	___
4. Does the installation have any sites where damaged asbestos is found?	___	___	___
5. Does the installation have any sites where friable asbestos is found?	___	___	___
6. Does the installation have any sites where asbestos abatement is either planned or on-going?	___	___	___
7. Does the installation have an active in-house asbestos removal team?	___	___	___

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Asbestos (continued)			
8. Is the installation renovating or demolishing any structures where ACM may be disturbed or removed?	____	____	____
9. Is the installation currently storing any asbestos containing waste material for disposal? If yes, what ACM and what quantity?	____	____	____
10. Are any sites on the installation currently being monitored for concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers?	____	____	____
11. Have any monitoring results indicated concentrations greater than 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter?	____	____	____
12. Does the installation dispose of asbestos-containing waste material? What type? What quantity?	____	____	____
13. Does the installation have an active waste disposal site where ACM is being disposed of?	____	____	____
14. Does the installation have an inactive waste disposal site where ACM has been disposed of in the past?	____	____	____
Radon			
1. Is the installation located in an area likely to be associated with high radon levels?	____	____	____
2. Has initial radon screening been conducted on the installation?	____	____	____
3. Did any initial screening sample show a radon level greater than 4 pCi/L?	____	____	____
4. Has mitigation been conducted on buildings where radon levels exceed 4 pCi/L?	____	____	____
Lead-Based Paint	____	____	____
1. Has the installation identified any existing or potential LBP hazards?	____	____	____
2. Is LBP currently being used on the installation in the course of maintenance or construction? In what amounts?	____	____	____
3. Are any buildings with LBP hazards being demolished or renovated?	____	____	____

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
PCBs, Asbestos, Radon, LBP (continued)			
4. Are there plans to demolish or renovate any buildings with LBP hazards?	____	____	____
5. Has the installation ever had a case of elevated levels of lead in the blood?	____	____	____
6. Do any persons on the installation currently have elevated levels of lead in the blood?	____	____	____
7. Describe how demolition/renovation wastes that might contain LBP or asbestos are managed.			
8. Have host nation agencies or authorities made any inquiries regarding PCBs, asbestos, radon, or LBP on the installation?	____	____	____
9. What was the nature of these inquiries?			
10. Additional observations:			

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Underground Storage Tanks			
1. Does the installation use USTs for the storage of any of the following substances:	____	____	____
a) POL?	____	____	____
b) hazardous materials?	____	____	____
c) hazardous waste?	____	____	____
2. Does the installation have any USTs whose design and/or construction do not currently meet recognized U.S. industry standards?	____	____	____
3. Does the installation have any USTs that are without secondary containment or double-walled construction? If yes, how many and what size?	____	____	____
4. Do installation personnel think that there are tanks onsite that are likely to fail?	____	____	____
5. Does the installation have any leaking USTs that have not been removed from service?	____	____	____
6. Does the installation have any USTs that are no longer in use but have not been properly closed?	____	____	____
7. Has the installation had a confirmed release of a hazardous substance or POL from a UST? What substance? What quantity?	____	____	____
8. Have past or present releases of hazardous substances or POL attracted the attention of host nation authorities?	____	____	____
9. Have host nation agencies or authorities made any inquiries regarding USTs on the installation?	____	____	____
10. What was the nature of these inquiries?			

(continued)

Table 1: Sample Previsit Environmental Management Questionnaire (continued)

ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
Underground Storage Tanks (continued)			
11. Additional observations:			

ATTENTION: The following records should be available for review by the assessment team either prior to the assessment or immediately upon arrival at the installation.

(NOTE: Not all installations will have, or are even required to have, all of the following documents.)

General

1. Detailed maps of the installation indicating street names and building numbers. Enough for one for every member of the assessment team
2. A phone list
3. Copies of notice of violations (NOVs) issued to the installation in any of these areas

Air Emissions Management

1. Air emissions inventory
2. All air related permits
3. A list of steam generating units and boilers and their size, fuel used, and locations

Cultural Resources Management

1. Any cultural or archeological resources surveys
2. Management plans for cultural and archeological resources
3. A list of properties included on the host nation's equivalent of the National Register

Hazardous Materials Management

1. A list of hazardous material storage/use areas
2. A waste minimization plan
3. Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
4. Documentation of personnel training
5. A copy of any reports of spills
6. Copies of the Tier I or Tier II reports
7. Documentation on contaminated sites

Hazardous Waste Management

1. The Hazardous Waste Management Plan
2. A list of hazardous wastes generated at the installation
3. A list of waste generation/storage areas
4. Manifests
5. Any permits
6. The biennial report
7. Personnel training records

Natural Resources Management

1. The endangered species survey
2. The Natural Resources Management Plan
3. Any land management plans

Other Environmental Issues

Environmental Impacts

1. Recent environmental analyses (EAs), environmental impact statements (EISs), Environmental Studies, Environmental Reviews

Environmental Noise Management

2. ICUZ documentation
3. Noise complaints

Cleanup (Restoration)

4. Cleanup documentation

Pollution Prevention

5. The Pollution Prevention Management Plan

Program Management

6. The A-106 Pollution Abatement Plan

Pesticides Management

1. The Pesticide Management Plan
2. A list of pesticide storage sites
3. Application records
4. MSDSs for pesticides
5. Personnel certifications for applicators
6. Contracts for pesticide application

Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL) Management

1. The installation spill plan
2. A list of POL storage areas

Solid Waste Management

1. Any contracts with waste haulers
2. Any recycling plans
3. All documentation pertaining to landfill operation or closure
4. Records on groundwater sampling resulting from monitoring wells

Storage Tank Management

1. List of organizational fuel tanks
2. List of support tanks authorized to receive fuel
3. Records of all spills and leaks and associated site assessment/cleanup activities
4. Tank custodian training records
5. UST inventory
6. UST integrity test results
7. Upgrading and/or closure plans and site contamination reports after tank removals

Toxic Substances Management

1. The PCB inventory
2. The PCB annual report
3. The results of the asbestos survey
4. The Asbestos Management Plan
5. Radon survey results
6. Lead-based Paint Management Plan

Wastewater Management

1. Maps of the storm, sanitary, and industrial sewers
2. A copy of pretreatment standards imposed on the installation
3. A list of maintenance shops/operations, including wash facilities
4. Locations of holding ponds, sedimentation pits, and open/end-of-pipe discharge points

Water Quality Management

1. Copies of drinking water test results

Table 2

Major Activities/Operations	Sections			
	Air Emissions Management 1	Cultural Resources Management 2	Hazardous Materials Management 3	Hazardous Waste Management 4
1. Incinerators	•			•
2. Heat/Power Production	•			•
3. AGE Operation	•		•	•
4. Aircraft Operations	•			
5. Aircraft Maintenance			•	•
6. Fuel Storage	•		•	
7. Surface Coating Operations	•		•	•
8. Sanitary Wastewater				
9. Stormwater Runoff				
10. Sludge Disposal	•			
11. POL Dispensing	•			
12. Wastewater Treatment				
13. Vehicle Maintenance	•		•	•
14. Shop Activities	•		•	•
15. Solid Waste Generation				
16. Water Supply				
17. Toxic/hazardous Materials Use			•	
18. Firefighting Training	•			
19. PCB Electrical Equipment				
20. Pesticide/ Herbicide Use				•
21. Environmental Noise				
22. Emergency Planning			•	•
23. Asbestos Removal				
24. Underground Storage Tanks	•		•	•
25. Remodeling Activities		•		
26. Construction Activities		•		
27. Soil Removal		•		

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

Major Activities/Operations	Sections			
	Natural Resources Management 5	Other Environ-mental Issues 6	Pesticide Management 7	POL Management 8
1. Incinerators				
2. Heat/Power Production				•
3. AGE Operation				•
4. Aircraft Operations		•		•
5. Aircraft Maintenance		•		•
6. Fuel Storage				•
7. Surface Coating Operations		•		
8. Sanitary Wastewater				
9. Stormwater Runoff			•	•
10. Sludge Disposal		•		
11. POL Dispensing				•
12. Wastewater Treatment				
13. Vehicle Maintenance		•		•
14. Shop Activities		•		
15. Solid Waste Generation		•		
16. Water Supply				
17. Toxic/hazardous Materials Use		•		
18. Firefighting Training				•
19. PCB Electrical Equipment				
20. Pesticide/ Herbicide Use			•	
21. Environmental Noise		•		
22. Emergency Planning				•
23. Asbestos Removal				
24. Underground Storage Tanks				•
25. Remodeling Activities	•			
26. Construction Activities	•			
27. Soil Removal	•			

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

Major Activities/Operations	Sections			
	Solid Waste Management 9	Storage Tank Management 10	Toxic Substances Management 11	Wastewater Management 12
1. Incinerators	•			
2. Heat/Power Production	•	•		•
3. AGE Operation		•		
4. Aircraft Operations				
5. Aircraft Maintenance				•
6. Fuel Storage		•		
7. Surface Coating Operations				•
8. Sanitary Wastewater				•
9. Stormwater Runoff				•
10. Sludge Disposal	•			•
11. POL Dispensing				
12. Wastewater Treatment				•
13. Vehicle Maintenance	•		•	•
14. Shop Activities	•			•
15. Solid Waste Generation	•			
16. Water Supply				
17. Toxic/hazardous Materials Use			•	
18. Firefighting Training				•
19. PCB Electrical Equipment			•	
20. Pesticide/ Herbicide Use				•
21. Environmental Noise				
22. Emergency Planning				
23. Asbestos Removal			•	
24. Underground Storage Tanks		•		
25. Remodeling Activities	•		•	
26. Construction Activities	•		•	
27. Soil Removal				

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

Major Activities/Operations	Sections			
	Water Quality Management 13			
1. Incinerators				
2. Heat/Power Production				
3. AGE Operation				
4. Aircraft Operations				
5. Aircraft Maintenance				
6. Fuel Storage				
7. Surface Coating Operations				
8. Sanitary Wastewater				
9. Stormwater Runoff				
10. Sludge Disposal				
11. POL Dispensing				
12. Wastewater Treatment				
13. Vehicle Maintenance				
14. Shop Activities				
15. Solid Waste Generation				
16. Water Supply	•			
17. Toxic/hazardous Materials Use				
18. Firefighting Training				
19. PCB Electrical Equipment				
20. Pesticide/ Herbicide Use				
21. Environmental Noise				
22. Emergency Planning				
23. Asbestos Removal				
24. Underground Storage Tanks				
25. Remodeling Activities				
26. Construction Activities				
27. Soil Removal				

Glossary of Acronyms

Acronym	Expansion
AAFES	Army/Air Force Exchange Service
ACM	asbestos-containing material
ACWM	asbestos-containing waste material
ADR	Accord européen sûr le transport international des marchandises dangéreuses par route [Joint European Regulation on the International Transportation of Hazardous Materials]
AF	Air Force
AFBC	Air Force Base Conversion
AFCEE	Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFJ	Air Force Joint [Publication]
AFM	Air Force Manual
AFMAN	Air Force Manual
AFO	Accounting and Finance Office
AFOSH	Air Force Occupational Safety and Health [Standard]
AFP	Air Force Pamphlet
AFPD	Air Force Policy Directive
AFPMB	Armed Forces Pest Management Board
AFR	Air Force Regulation
AFTO	Air Force Technical Order
AGE	aerospace ground equipment
API	American Petroleum Institute
API RP	American Petroleum Institute Reprint
AST	aboveground storage tank
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AVGAS	aviation gasoline
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
CAA	*Clean Air Act*
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CATEX	categorical exclusion
CBOD	carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand
CBPO	Consolidated Base Personnel Office
CDC	Child Development Center

(continued)

Glossary of Acronyms (continued)

Acronym	Expansion
CE	Civil Engineering
CECORS	Civil Engineering Contract Reporting System
CEM	continuous emissions monitoring
CEP	Civil Engineering Programmer
CERCLA	*Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation and Liability Act*
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CL	concentration limit
COD	chemical oxygen demand
CONUS	continental United States
CPSA	*Consumer Product Safety Act*
CT	concentration/time
CWS	community water system
DBOF	Defense Business Operations Fund
DFO/DFR	Defense Fuel Office/Defense Fuel Region
DLA	Defense Logistic Agency
DOD	Department of Defense
DODAAC	DOD Activity Address Code
DODD	DOD Directive
DODI	DOD Instruction
DOE	Department of Energy
DOPAA	description of proposed action and alternatives
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
DRMS	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service
DWTP	domestic wastewater treatment plant
EA	environmental analysis
EA	Executive Agent
EEA	Envirobnmental Executive Agent
EC	Emergency Coordinator
EC	Environmental Coordinator
EC	European Community
ECAMP	Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program

(continued)

Glossary of Acronyms (continued)

Acronym	Expansion
ECD	estimated compliance date
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EIAP	Environmental Impact Analysis Process
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EM	Environmental Manager
EMO	Environmental Management Office
ENEL	Ente Nationale per l'Energia Elettrica (the Italian state electric power company)
EOD	executive ordinance disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPC	Environmental Protection Committee
EPCRA	*Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act*
EPF	Environmental Planning Function
ER	environmental review
ES	environmental study
FGS	Final Governing Standards
FMFC	Fuels Management Flight Commander
FY	fiscal year
GOCO	government-owned, contractor-operated
GSA	General Services Administration
GWUDISW	groundwater under the direct influence of surface water
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HCFC	hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HEPA	high-efficiency particulate air
HM	hazardous materials
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Information System
HMTA	*Hazardous Materials Transportation Act*
HQ	Headquarters
HUD	Housing and Urban Development
HVAC	heating, ventilation, air conditioning
HW	hazardous waste
HWAP	hazardous waste accumulation point
HWPS	hazardous waste profile sheet
HWSA	hazardous waste storage area
IAPMO	International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials

(continued)

Glossary of Acronyms (continued)

Acronym	Expansion
IC	Installation Commander
ICUZ	installation compatible use zone
ID	[Finding] Identification
IEX	issue exception [code]
IOSC	Installation On-Scene Coordinator
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
IRT	Installation Response Team
ITP	Industrial Toxic Project
IWTP	industrial wastewater treatment plant
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
LBP	lead-based paint
LCCA	*Lead Contamination Control Act*
LTI	lead toxicity investigation
MAJCOM	Major Command
MCL	maximum contamination level
MFH	Military Family Housing
MIL-HDBK	Military Handbook
MIPR	military interdepartmental purchase request
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOGAS	motor gasoline
MP	Management Practice
MSDS	material safety data sheet
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
MSW	municipal solid waste
MSWLF	municipal solid waste landfill
NACE	National Association of Corrosion Engineers
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NLR	noise level reduction
NOI	notice of intent
NOV	notice of violation
NPS	nonpoint (or nonstationary) source
NPWS	nonpublic water system
NTNC	nontransient, noncommunity

(continued)

Glossary of Acronyms (continued)

Acronym	Expansion
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OCONUS	Outside of the Continental United States
ODC	ozone-depleting chemical
ODS	ozone-depleting substance
OEBGD	Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PCMS	Project by Contract Management System
PDC	Programming, Design, and Construction (System)
PEL	permissible exposure limit
PH	Public Health
POC	point-of-contact
POE	point-of-entry
POL	petroleum, oil, and lubricant
POTW	publicly owned treatment works
POU	point of use
PPE	personal protective equipment
PWS	public water system
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
QC&I	quality control and inspection
QRP	qualified recycling program
RAC	risk assessment code
RAMP	Radon Assessment and Mitigation Program
RCRA/HSWA	*Resource Conservation and Recovery Act/Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments*
RCS	Report Control Symbol
RDF	refuse derived fuel
RMA	require management action
RQ	reportable quantity
RRR	Resource, Recovery, and Recycling (Program)
SARA	*Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act*
SCL	substance concentration limit
SEL	sound exposure level
SF	standard form

(continued)

Glossary of Acronyms (continued)

Acronym	Expansion
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SWDA	*Solid Waste Disposal Act*
TCA	trichloroethane
TIM	Technical Information Memorandum
TM	Technical Manual
TM	Technical Memorandum
TNCWS	transient, noncommunity
TO	Technical Order
TSDF	treatment, storage, and disposal facility
TSS	total suspended solids
TTHM	total trihalomethanes
TTO	total toxic organic
ULV	ultra-low volume
UPC	Uniform Plumbing Code
USACERL	U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories
USAF	U.S. Air Force
USAFE	U.S. Air Force, Europe
USC	U.S. Code
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UST	underground storage tank
VHAP	volatile hazardous air pollutant
VOC	volatile organic compound
VOL	volatile organic liquid
WCL	waste concentration limit
WIMS	Work Information Management System
WIMS-ES	Work Information Management System-Environmental Subsystem
WWTP	wastewater treatment plant

Abbreviations

C	Celsius
cm	centimeter
cm^2	square centimeter
F	Fahrenheit
ft	feet
ft^2	square feet
ft^3	cubic feet
g	gram
gal	gallons
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute
gr	grain
gr/dscf	grain/dry standard cubic foot
h	hour
ha	hectare
in.	inch
J	Joule
kg	kilogram
kPa	kiloPascal
kW	kilowatt
L	liter
lb	pound
m	meter
m^2	square meter
m^3	cubic meter
mi	mile
mg	milligram
mgd	million gallons per day
µg	microgram
µm	micrometer
min	minute
mo	month
mm	millimeter
mm Hg	millimeters of mercury
mrem	millirem
MW	megawatt
NTU	nephelometric turbidity unit
pCi	picoCurie
ppm	parts per million
ppmv	parts per million by volume
psi	pounds per square inch
psia	pounds per square inch absolute
psig	pounds per square inch gauge
qt	quart
s	second
V	volt

CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
Hg	mercury
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
SO_2	sulfur dioxide

Metric Conversion Table

The following conversion table may be used throughout this manual to convert the measures stated in U.S. units to their approximate metric equivalents.

1 in.	=	25.4 mm
1 ft	=	0.3048 m
1 kip	=	4448 N
1 psi	=	6.89 kPa
1 psi	=	89.300 g/cm^2
1 lb	=	0.453 kg
1 lb/h	=	0.126 g/s
1 cu ft	=	0.028 m^3
1 mi	=	1.61 km
1 sq ft	=	0.093 m^2
1 gal	=	3.78 L
°F	=	(°C + 17.78) x 1.8
°C	=	0.55 (°F - 32)
1 yd	=	0.9144 m
1 Btu/lb	=	0.556 cal/g

SECTION 1

AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT

Italy ECAMP

SECTION 1

AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT

A. Applicability of this Section

This section includes regulations, responsibilities, and compliance requirements associated with air pollution emissions at Air Force (AF) installations. The major sources of air pollution emissions at AF installations are:

- particulates, SO_2, and NO_x from fuel burning at steam plants and boilers
- particulate emissions from the operation of classified material and pathological incinerators
- the emission of volatile organic compound (VOC) vapors from the storage and transfer of certain petroleum fuels and chemicals (solvents), and the operation of degreasers and other processes (paint stripping and metal finishing) that use solvents.

Most AF installations have air emissions sources in each of these four categories. Therefore, this section is applicable to some extent at all AF installations.

The regulatory requirements in this section are based on Department of Defense (DOD), Air Force Regulations (AFRs), and Air Force Instructions (AFIs) that apply at overseas installations. Management Practices (MPs) are derived from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations that are not mandatory overseas, but are important to follow to preserve the health and safety of AF employees and protect the environment. Any procedural USEPA requirements, such as permits and notifications, are not applicable overseas and, therefore, are not in the Italian Manual. MPs in the Air Emissions Management section are derived from the following USEPA regulations: 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 51, 60, and 80.

B. DOD Directives/Instructions

- *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), May 1994, Chapter 2, outlines performance standards for fossil fuel-fired steam generators, electric utility steam generators, and incinerators. Motor vehicles, ozone-depleting substances (ODSs), and VOCs are also included.

C. U. S. Air Force Documents

- AFR 19-6, *Air Pollution Control Systems for Boilers and Incinerators*, 9 May 1988, provides guidance on how to select, design, operate, and maintain emission control devices on boilers and incinerators. This AFR is scheduled to be replaced by Air Force Joint [Publication] (AFJ) 132-1056.

D. Responsibility for Compliance

- The Combat Support Group Commander is usually the person responsible for compliance.

- Base Civil Engineering (BCE) is responsible for the maintenance of incinerators and fuel handling and storage equipment, as well as the operation and maintenance of all fuel burners (boilers). The

heating and boiler plant managers are responsible for the operation of fuel burners and are part of the Operations Branch of Civil Engineering.

- The regional hospital or base clinic is responsible for the operation of any pathological incinerators located in its facility.

- The Fuels Management Branch of Base Supply is responsible for the operation of all fuel handling, transportation (tanks and/or pipelines), and storage facilities onbase. They are also responsible for insuring that all fuels satisfy specifications.

- The Fuels Management Branch is also responsible for operating the Military Service Station that dispenses leaded or unleaded fuel.

- The Automotive Maintenance Branch of Base Transportation is responsible for the emission testing and vehicle maintenance required by FGS-Italy.

- The various maintenance squadrons at the base are responsible for the operation of degreasers and other industrial processes that are regulated or may require operating permits.

- The Base Exchange operates a service station that dispenses leaded and unleaded fuels and is subject to FGS-Italy requirements. The service station is normally operated by a contractor, but the labeling and nozzle size regulations still apply. The Government is responsible for compliance, but the contractor may also be responsible, depending on the contract wording.

- Bioenvironmental Engineering Services (BES) is responsible for monitoring ambient air quality.

E. Definitions

- *Coal Refuse* - waste products of coal mining, cleanings, and coal preparation operations (e.g., culm, gob, etc.) containing coal, matrix material, clay, and other organic and inorganic material (FGS-Italy, Chapter 2, Definitions).

- *Electric Utility Steam-Generating Unit* - any furnace, boiler, or other device used for combusting fuel for the purpose of producing steam to generate electricity (FGS-Italy, Chapter 2, Definitions).

- *Engler Degree* - unit of viscosity, symbolized as °E (FGS-Italy, Chapter 2, Definitions).

- *Existing* - any facility, source, or project in use or under construction before 1 October 1994, unless it is substantially modified (FGS-Italy 1-4.A.2).

- *Fossil Fuel* - natural gas, petroleum, coal, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material for the purpose of creating useful heat (FGS-Italy, Chapter 2, Definitions).

- *Incinerator* - any furnace used in the process of burning solid or liquid waste for the purpose of reducing the volume of the waste by removing combustible matter, including equipment with heat recovery systems for either hot water or steam generation (FGS-Italy, Chapter 2, Definitions).

- *Management Practice (MP)* - practices that, although not mandated by law, are encouraged to promote safe operating procedures.

- *New* - any facility, source, or project with a construction start date on, or after, 1 October 1994 (FGS-Italy 1-4.A.1).

- *Non-tactical Vehicles* - commercially available vehicles that are adapted to military use (FGS-Italy, Chapter 2, Definitions).

- *Opacity* - opacity of motor vehicles emission gases is defined as the percentage of colorless light flow absorbed by a smoke column with a thickness of 40 cm [≈16 in.]. 0 percent opacity corresponds to full transparency (FGS-Italy, Chapter 2, Definitions).

- *Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS)* - those substances listed in Table 1-1 (FGS-Italy, Chapter 2, Definitions).

- *Steam-Generating Unit* - any furnace, boiler, or other device used for combusting fuel for the purpose of producing steam (including fossil fuel-fired steam generators associated with the combined cycle of gas turbines; nuclear steam generators are not included) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 2, Definitions).

- *Substantial Modification* - any modification the cost of which exceeds $1 million, regardless of funding source (FGS-Italy 1-4.A.3).

- *Thermal Heating Unit* - any furnace, boiler, or other device used for producing hot water for heating purposes (FGS-Italy, Chapter 2, Definitions).

- *Wood Residue* - bark, sawdust, slabs, chips, shavings, mill trim, and other wood products derived from wood processing and forest management operations (FGS-Italy, Chapter 2, Definitions).

AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT

GUIDANCE FOR CHECKLIST USERS

	REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	CONTACT THESE PERSONS OR GROUPS: (a)
All Installations	1-1 through 1-3	(1)(2)(11)
Fuel-Burning Facilities	1-4 through 1-13	(1)(2)(3)(4)
Fuel-Burning Sources	1-14 through 1-19	(2)(3)
Energy Recovery	1-20 and 1-21	(3)
Incinerators	1-22	(2)(3)
Gasoline	1-23 and 1-24	(4)(5)(10)
Motor Vehicles	1-25	(5)(6)
VOCs	1-26 through 1-29	(2)(3)(4)
Fugitive Emissions	1-30 through 1-35	(2)(3)
Vapor Degreasers	1-36	(3)(4)(5)(7)(8)(9)(10)
Dry Cleaning	1-37	(2)(3)
CFCs and Halons	1-38	(5)(7)(8)

(a) CONTACT/LOCATION CODE:

(1) BCE (Base Civil Engineering/Environmental Planning)
(2) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
(3) Air Pollution Source Operator
(4) Fuels - Management Branch
(5) Transportation - Maintenance Branch
(6) Logistics Supply (LGS) (Base Supply)
(7) SV (Services Squadron) Auto Hobby Shop
(8) BCE (Refrigeration Shops)
(9) Equipment Maintenance Squadron
(10) AAFES (Army/Air Force Exchange Service) Gas Station
(11) Base Staff Judge Advocate

AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT

Records To Review

- Emission monitoring records
- Opacity records
- Instrument calibration and maintenance records
- Reports/complaints concerning air quality
- Documentation of preventive measures or actions
- Results of air sampling at the conclusion of response action
- List of boilers and their sizes

Physical Features To Inspect

- All air pollution sources (fuel burners, incinerators, VOC sources, etc.)
- Air pollution monitoring and control devices
- Air emission stacks
- Air intake vents

People To Interview

- BCE (Base Civil Engineering/Environmental Planning)
- BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
- Air Pollution Source Operator
- Fuels - Management Branch
- Transportation - Maintenance Branch
- LGS (Base Supply)
- SV (Services Squadron) Auto Hobby Shop
- BCE (Refrigeration Shops)
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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
ALL INSTALLATIONS	
1-1. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, USAF directives, and guidance documents on air emissions should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation FGS and relevant USAF documents. (1)(11) (NOTE: Regulations on asbestos management are addressed in Section 11, *Toxic Substances Management.*)
1-2. Installations must meet regulatory and AF requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether any new regulations concerning air quality have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(2)(11) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
1-3. Analytical samples taken to comply with the standards in this protocol must be tested using certain laboratories only (FGS-Italy 2-11).	Verify that analytical samples are tested using one of the following: (1)(2) - overseas DOD laboratories approved by the Air Force - laboratories approved by Italian regional authorities - Continental U.S. (CONUS) laboratories certified by USEPA.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
FUEL-BURNING FACILITIES	(NOTE: Emissions limitations and percent reduction requirements are determined on a 30-day rolling average.) (NOTE: Particulate matter emission criteria do not apply during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.) (NOTE: SO_2 emission criteria do not apply during periods of startup and shutdown and when emergency conditions exist.)
1-4. New or substantially modified fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units with a heat input capacity of greater than 100 million British thermal units (MBtu)/h heat input but less than 170 MBtu/h heat input (between 29 and 50 MW) must meet specific emissions limitations for particulate matter and SO_2 (FGS-Italy 2-1.A through 2-1.D).	Determine whether the facility burns coal, oil, wood, or a combination of fuels. (3) Verify that no flue gas discharged into the atmosphere contains particulate matter in excess of 43 ng/J heat input (0.10 lb/MBtu) derived from fossil fuel or fossil fuel and wood residue. Verify that discharged flue gases do not exhibit more than 20 percent opacity, except for one 6-min period per hour of not more than 30 percent opacity. Verify that discharged flue gases do not contain SO_2 in excess of 340 ng/J heat input (0.80 lb/MBtu) derived from liquid fossil fuel or liquid fossil fuel and wood residue. Verify that discharged flue gases do not contain SO_2 in excess of 520 ng/J heat input (1.2 lb/MBtu) derived from solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel and wood residue.
1-5. New or substantially modified fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units with a heat input capacity of greater than 100 MBtu/h heat input but less than 170 MBtu/h heat input (between 29 and 50 MW) must meet specific emissions limitations for NO_x (FGS-Italy 2-1.E through 2-1.G).	Verify that flue gas discharged to the atmosphere does not contain NO_x in excess of the following: (2)(3) - 86 ng/J heat input (0.20 lb/MBtu) derived from gaseous fossil fuel - 129 ng/J heat input (0.30 lb/MBtu) derived from liquid fossil fuel, liquid fossil fuel and wood residue, or gaseous fossil fuel and wood residue - 300 ng/J heat input (0.70 lb/MBtu) derived from solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel and wood residue - 260 ng/J heat input (0.60 lb/MBtu) derived from lignite or lignite and wood residue. Verify that, if they are compatible with existing combustion configurations, low excess air/low NO_x burners are used in new construction and major modifications where possible and feasible. (NOTE: This does not apply when a fossil fuel containing at least 25 percent by weight of coal refuse is burned in combination with gaseous, liquid, other solid fossil fuel, or wood residue.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
1-6. New or substantially modified fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units with a maximum design heat input capacity of greater than 100 MBtu/h but less than 170 MBtu/h heat input (between 29 and 50 MW) must meet specific requirements with regard to fuel sulfur content (FGS-Italy 2-1.H).	Verify that the installation conducts and records measurements of fuel sulfur content for each fuel batch. (3)(4) Verify that the fuel sulfur content does not exceed 0.5 percent by weight where this fuel is commercially available. Verify that diesel fuel sulfur content does not exceed 0.2 percent by weight.
1-7. New or substantially modified fossil fuel-fired steam-generating units with a maximum design heat input capacity of greater than 100 MBtu/h but less than 170 MBtu/h heat input (between 29 and 50 MW) must maintain records of ash contents and higher heating values (FGS-Italy 2-1.I).	Verify that the installation maintains a record of ash contents and higher heating values for the fuel combusted in the source. (3)(4)
1-8. New or substantially modified steam-generating units or electric utility steam-generating units rated greater than 100 MBtu/h heat input but less than 170 MBtu/h heat input (between 29 and 50 MW) must operate continuous emissions monitoring (CEM) system for opacity, NO_x, and the O_2 or CO_2 content of flue gases (FGS-Italy 2-3).	Verify that the opacity of emissions is continuously monitored, except where gaseous or distillate fuels are the only fuels combusted. (2)(3) Verify that NO_x emissions are continuously monitored. Verify that the O_2 or CO_2 content of flue gases is continuously monitored at each location where either SO_2 or NO_x emissions are monitored.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
1-9. New or substantially modified electric utility steam-generating units with a rated capacity of greater than 100 MBtu/h heat input but less than 170 MBtu/h heat input (between 29 and 50 MW) must meet specific emissions limitations (FGS-Italy 2-2).	Verify that flue gases discharged into the atmosphere do not contain particulate matter in excess of 13 ng/J heat input (0.03 lb/MBtu) derived from the combustion of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel. (2)(3) Verify that no flue gases are discharged that: - exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity, except for one 6-min period per hour of not more than 30 percent opacity - contain SO_2 in excess of 520 ng/J heat input (1.2 lb/MBtu) and 10 percent of the potential combustion concentration derived from solid fuel - contain SO_2 in excess of 340 ng/J heat input (0.80 lb/MBtu) and 10 percent of the potential combustion concentration derived from liquid or gaseous fuels - contain NO_x in excess of the emissions limits listed in Table 1-2. (NOTE: When emissions of SO_2 are less than 260 ng/J heat input (0.60 lb/MBtu), there is a limit of 30 percent of the potential combustion concentration derived from solid fuel.) (NOTE: The following fuels require the specified percent reduction in potential combustion concentrations: - gaseous fuels, 25 percent - liquid fuels, 30 percent - solid fuels, 65 percent.) Verify that fuel consumption and electrical steam output values are verified monthly in order to calculate boiler efficiency.
1-10. Specific action must be taken when malfunction or emergency conditions prevent compliance with the particulate matter and SO_2 emission standards of this section of the manual (FGS-Italy 2-2.I.3).	Verify that, when malfunction or emergency conditions prevent compliance with the particulate matter and SO_2 emission standards above, the activity submits to the Installation Commander (IC) a written report including timing, cause, and suggested remedies. (2)(3)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**

1-11. Existing and new or substantially modified steam-generating units or electric utility steam- generating units rated greater than 100,000 Btu/h (29 kW) heat input must have an annual tune-up to ensure that specific operating requirements are met (FGS-Italy 2.4).	Verify that the identified steam-generating unit has an annual tune-up to ensure combustion efficiency of the unit so that the following requirements are met: (1)(2)(3)
	
	- for natural gas, the minimum excess O_2 level at high firing rates is 0.5 percent through 3 percent
	- for liquid fuels, the minimum excess O_2 level at high firing rates is 2 percent through 4 percent
	- CO_2 emissions are:
	  - between 10 and 13 percent when using liquid fuels
	  - greater than 10 percent when using solid fuels
	- CO emissions are below 400 ppm by volume
	- sulfur compounds expressed as SO_2, measured at the base of the stack are less than 0.2 percent by volume when using liquid fuels with a viscosity of more than 5 degrees Engler and sulfur content less than 4 percent by weight
	- the flame is stable and does not impinge on the furnace walls or burner parts
	- the temperature at the outlet is greater than 90 °C [≈194 °F].
	
	(NOTE: The composition of fuels permitted for use in combustion is given in Tables 1-3 (solid fuels) and 1-4 (liquid fuels).)

1-12. New or substantially modified steam-generating units or electric utility steam-generating units rated greater than 100,000 Btu/h (29 kW) heat input must operate a properly calibrated and maintained CEM system to measure O_2 emissions and CO emissions (FGS-Italy 2-5.A and 2-5.B).	Verify that such steam-generating units operate a properly calibrated and maintained CEM system for O_2 emissions and CO emissions. (3)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
1-13. New or substantially modified steam-generating units or electric utility steam-generating units rated greater than 100,000 Btu/h (29 kW) heat input and a capacity greater than 1.16 MW/h (1 million kcal/h or 4 MBtu/h) must have continuous temperature monitoring (FGS-Italy 2-5.C).	Verify that such steam-generating units have continuous temperature monitoring. (3)
FUEL-BURNING SOURCES	
1-14. Fuel-burning facilities with greater than 250 MBtu/h heat input should meet specific emissions standards (MP).	Verify that the opacity of emissions is less than 20 percent, except for one 6-min period of no greater than 27 percent per hour. (2)(3) Verify that particulate emissions do not exceed 0.10 lb/MBtu. Verify that SO_2 emissions do not exceed levels outlined in Table 1-5. Verify that NO_x emissions do not exceed levels outlined in Table 1-5.
1-15. Fuel-burning facilities with greater than 250 MBtu/h heat input should be equipped with specific types of monitoring instruments (MP).	Verify that the following monitors are in place: (2)(3) - NO_2 continuous monitor - opacity monitor (except in gaseous fuel burners) - SO_2 monitor (except for fossil fuel-fired steam-generators not using a fuel gas desulfurization device, and gaseous fuel burners) - fuel sampling monitor when SO_2 monitor is not required - CO_2 or O_2 monitors (except when continuous monitoring systems are not required for SO_2 or NO_x). Verify that such monitors are calibrated and properly maintained. Verify that, for fuel consumption and electrical steam output instruments: - instruments are correctly installed and operating - instruments are calibrated every 24 h - monitoring records are maintained for 2 yr. Verify that the installation maintains records of fuel analysis.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
1-15. (continued)	Verify that such records contain information on: - sulfur content - ash content - heating value.
1-16. Steam-generating units with a maximum design heat input capacity of greater than or equal to 10 MBtu/h but less than 100 MBtu/h should meet specific standards for emissions of particulates (MP).	Verify that facilities that combust coal or mixtures of coal with other fuels and have a heat input capacity of 30 MBtu/h or greater do not discharge particulate matter in excess of: (2)(3) - 22 ng/J heat input (0.05 lb/MBtu), if the facility combusts only coal or coal with other fuels and has an annual capacity factor of 10 percent for the other fuels - 43 ng/J heat input (0.10 lb/MBtu), if the facility combusts coal with other fuels, and has an annual capacity factor greater than 10 percent for the other fuels. Verify that facilities that combust wood or mixtures of wood with other fuels, except coal, and have a heat input capacity of 30 MBtu/h or greater do not discharge particulate matter in excess of: - 43 ng/J heat input (0.10 lb/MBtu), if the facility has an annual capacity factor for wood greater than 30 percent - 130 ng/J heat input (0.30 lb/MBtu), if the facility has an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent or less. Verify that facilities with a heat input capacity of greater than 30 MBtu/h that combust coal, wood, or oil do not discharge gases with greater than 20 percent opacity (6-min average), except for one 6-min period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. (NOTE: Particulate matter and opacity standards apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.)
1-17. Steam-generating units with a maximum design heat input capacity of greater than or equal to 10 MBtu/h, but less than 100 MBtu/h, should meet specific monitoring standards for SO_2 and particulate matter (MP).	Verify that the installation installs, calibrates, maintains, and operates CEM systems for measuring SO_2 concentrations and either O_2 or CO_2 concentrations at the outlet of the SO_2 control device or the outlet of the steam-generating unit if no control device is used. (2)(3) Verify that, if CEM systems for SO_2 are not used, the fuel is sampled prior to combustion. Verify that the installation installs, calibrates, maintains, and operates a continuous monitoring system for measuring opacity.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
1-18. Municipal waste combustors with a capacity greater than 225 Mg (250 tons) per day of municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuel should meet specific operational standards (MP).	Verify that gases are not discharged that contain the following constituents in excess of the least stringent amount listed: (2)(3) - dioxin/furan in excess of 30 ng/dscm (12 gr/bdscf, corrected to 7 percent O_2 (dry basis) - SO_2 in excess of 20 percent of the potential SO_2 emission rate or 30 ppm by volume, corrected to 7 percent O_2 (dry basis) - hydrogen chloride in excess of 5 percent of the potential hydrogen chloride emission rate (95 percent reduction by weight or volume), or 25 ppm by volume, corrected to 7 percent O_2 (dry basis) - NO_x emissions in excess of 180 ppm by volume, corrected to 7 percent O_2 (dry basis). Verify that facilities meet the operating standards for CO emissions outlined in Table 1-6. Verify that the installation implements the following operating practices: - facilities do not operate at a load level greater than 110 percent of the maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load - facilities do not operate at a temperature exceeding 17 °C [≈63 °F] above the maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature.
1-19. Municipal waste combustors with a capacity greater than 225 Mg (250 tons) per day of municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuel should meet specific recordkeeping requirements (MP).	Verify that the installation maintains an operating manual at the facility. (2)(3) Verify that the operating manual includes: - applicable standards - procedures for receiving, handling, and feeding municipal solid waste - startup, shutdown, and malfunction procedures - operational provisions for meeting emission standards - response procedures for emergency situations - monitoring procedures - procedures for handling ash - reporting and recordkeeping requirements. Verify that the installation updates the operating manual annually.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
1-19. (continued)	Verify that the installation maintains records of the following for 2 yr: - emissions rates - dates when excess emissions were identified and reason for excess emissions - operating days when the minimum numbers of hours of SO_2 or NO_x emissions or operational data have not been obtained and the reasons - identification of the times when SO_2 or NO_x emissions or operational data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates or parameters and the reason for exclusion - results of daily SO_2, NO_x, and CO continuous emission monitoring systems drift tests and accuracy assessments - results of all annual performance tests - CEM data for opacity, SO_2, NO_x, CO, load level, and particulate matter control device temperature - names of the people who have completed the review of the operating manual - weights of municipal solid waste and other fuel combusted when being used in a cofired combustor with a municipal waste capacity greater than 225 Mg/day (250 tons/day) - the amount of nonmedical and medical waste combusted on a daily basis for combustors firing both medical waste and other municipal solid waste, unless it is assumed that the total heat input to the combustor is from municipal solid waste with a design heating value of 10,500 kJ/kg (4500 Btu/lb).
ENERGY RECOVERY	(NOTE: These criteria apply to facilities with a thermal capacity ≥ 6 MW that burn used oil for energy recovery.)
1-20. Installations that burn used oil for energy recovery must comply with specific emission limit values (FGS-Italy 2-7.A).	Verify that emission limit values comply with Table 1-7. (3)
1-21. Installations that burn used oil for energy recovery must operate a CEM system to record certain components of air emissions (FGS-Italy 2-7.B).	Verify that the installation operates a CEM system to record, at a minimum: (3) - the content of O_2 and CO_2 present in air emissions - the temperature of air emissions.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
INCINERATORS	
1-22. New or substantially modified incinerators that burn more than 50 tons/day [≈45359 kg/day] or that burn more than 10 percent sewage sludge must meet specific emissions limitations (FGS-Italy 2-6).	Verify that no incinerator discharges any gas into the atmosphere that contains particulate matter in excess of 0.18 g/dscm (0.08 gr/dscf) corrected to 12 percent CO_2. (2)(3) Verify that incinerators that process beryllium-containing waste, beryllium, beryllium oxide, or beryllium alloys do not emit more than 10 g [0.02 lb] of beryllium into the atmosphere over a 24-h period.
GASOLINE	
1-23. Leaded gasoline should not be introduced into any motor vehicle that is labeled UNLEADED GASOLINE ONLY or that is equipped with a gasoline tank filler inlet designed for introduction of unleaded gasoline (MP).	Determine what grades of gasoline are used and where they are dispensed. (4)(5)(10) Verify that controls are in place to ensure proper fueling of vehicles. Verify that fuel pump nozzles are properly sized.
1-24. Bulk gasoline terminals that deliver liquid product into large tank trucks should meet specific operating standards (MP).	(NOTE: A bulk gasoline terminal is any gasoline facility that receives gasoline by pipeline, ship, or barge, and has a gasoline throughput greater than 75,700 L/day [≈ 20,000 gal/day].) Verify that the bulk gasoline terminal has a vapor collection system designed to collect the total organic compound vapors displaced from tank trucks during product loading and to prevent the total organic compounds collected at on-loading racks from passing to another loading rack. (4)(5) Verify that emissions from the vapor collection system do not exceed 35 mg of total organic compound per liter of gasoline loaded. Verify that the following loading procedures are followed: - vapor tightness documentation is available for each gasoline tank truck - the tank identification number is recorded as each gasoline tank truck is loaded - each tank identification number is cross-checked with the file of tank vapor tightness documentation within 2 wk after the tank is loaded - steps are taken to ensure that only vapor-tight tanks are loaded and that vapor collection systems are operational.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
1-24. (continued)	Verify that the vapor collection and liquid loading equipment is designed and operated to prevent gauge pressure in the delivery tank from exceeding 4500 Pa (450 mm of water) during product loading. Verify that pressure vacuum vents in the vapor collection system do not open at a system pressure of less than 4500 Pa (450 mm of water). Verify that the installation conducts a monthly inspection of the vapor collection system, the vapor processing system, and each loading rack handling gasoline. Verify that the above inspections are conducted when loading is in progress. Verify that the installation establishes inspection records and keeps them on file for 2 yr. Verify that leaks are repaired within 15 calendar days after detection. Verify that records of all replacements or additions of components performed on existing vapor processing systems are kept for at least 3 yr.
MOTOR VEHICLES	
1-25. Installations must maintain DOD-owned, nontactical vehicles so as to prevent excessive emissions (FGS-Italy 2-10).	Verify that all vehicles are inspected every 2 yr to ensure that the factory-installed emission control equipment is intact and operational. (5) Verify that CO emission values do not exceed: - 3.5 percent in volume for gasoline vehicles manufactured after 1986 - 4.5 percent in volume for gasoline vehicles manufactured prior to 1986. Verify that motor vehicles equipped with diesel engines do not exceed a 50 percent opacity. Verify that emissions from buses equipped with diesel engines do not exceed 45 percent opacity. Verify that, if available on the local economy, only unleaded gasoline is used in vehicles designed for unleaded gasoline.
VOCs	
1-26. Publication rotogravure printing presses, except for proof presses, should meet specific VOC emissions standards (MP).	Determine whether the installation operates any publication rotogravure printing presses. (3) Verify that gases are not being discharged that contain VOCs in amounts greater than or equal to 16 percent of the total mass of VOC solvent and water used at that facility during any single performance averaging period.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
1-26. (continued)	(NOTE: Each performance averaging period is 30 consecutive calendar days.) Verify that, if the installation uses waterborne ink systems or solventborne ink systems with solvent recovery systems, it records: - the amount of solvent and water used - the amount of solvent recovered - an estimated emission percentage for each calendar month. Verify that the installation maintains these records for 2 yr.
1-27. Liquid petroleum storage vessels with a storage capacity greater than 151,600 L (40,000 gal) should meet specific standards (MP).	Determine the true vapor pressure of the liquids stored in such vessels. (2)(4) Verify that vessels storing petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 1.5 psia [10.3 kPa absolute], but less than 11.1 psia [76.5 kPa absolute], are equipped with one of the following: - an external floating roof - a fixed roof with an internal floating type cover equipped with a continuous closure device between the tank wall and edges - a vapor recovery system that collects all VOC vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and a vapor return or disposal system to process the VOC vapors and gases to reduce emissions by at least 95 percent by weight - an equivalent, approved system. Verify that vessels storing petroleum liquids with a vapor pressure greater than 11.1 psia [76.5 kPa absolute] are equipped with a vapor recovery system that collects all VOC vapors and gases and a vapor return or disposal system that is designed to process the VOC vapors to reduce emissions by at least 95 percent by weight. Verify that the installation takes the following measurements: - gap measurement for primary seals of external floating roofs at least once every 5 yr - gap measurement for secondary seals of external floating roofs at least annually. Verify that the following records are kept: - gap measurement, for at least 2 yr following the date of measurement - the petroleum liquid stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure during the storage, unless the storage vessel has a vapor recovery and return or disposal system.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
1-28. Volatile organic liquid (VOL) storage vessels with a capacity of greater than or equal to 75 m^3 (≈19,800 gal) should meet specific standards (MP).	Determine the vapor pressure of the liquids stored in such vessels. (2)(4) Verify that storage vessels with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 [≈39,890 gal] containing VOL with a vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa [0.75 psia], but less than 76.6 kPa [11.1 psia], or storage vessels with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 [≈19,800 gal], but less than 151 m^3 [≈39,890 gal], containing VOL that has a maximum vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa [0.75 psia], but less than 76.6 kPa [≈11.1 psia], are equipped with one of the following: - a fixed roof in combination with an internal floating roof - an external floating roof - a closed vent system and control device that reduces emissions by 95 percent by weight - an approved, equivalent system. Verify that storage vessels with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 [≈19,800 gal] containing a VOL with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 76.6 kPa [≈11.1 psia] are equipped with one of the following: - a closed vent system and control device that reduces emissions by 95 percent by weight - an approved, equivalent alternative method. Verify that the accumulated area of gaps does not exceed 212 cm^2/m [≈10 $in.^2/ft$] of tank diameter between the tank wall and the primary seal and that the width of any portion of any gap does not exceed 3.81 cm [≈2 in.]. Verify that the accumulated area of gaps does not exceed 21.2 cm^2/m [1 $in.^2/ft$] of tank diameter between the tank wall and the secondary seal and that the width of any portion of any gap does not exceed 1.27 cm [0.5 in.].
1-29. VOL storage vessels with a capacity of greater than or equal to 40 m^3 (≈10,567 gal) should meet specific inspection and documentation standards (MP).	Verify that the installation inspects internal floating roofs, primary seals, and secondary seals for holes, tears, or defects before filling the tank. (2)(3)(4) Verify that the installation conducts visual inspections of the internal floating roof and primary or secondary seals of vessels with a liquid-mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal at least once every 12 mo after the initial fill. Verify that the installation either repairs vessels or removes them from service within 45 days of discovering problems. Verify that the installation inspects vessels with double-seal systems at least once every 5 yr.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
1-29. (continued)	Verify that the installation inspects internal floating roofs, primary seals, secondary seals, gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. Verify that, when control equipment is installed, gap areas are measured at least: - once every 5 yr for gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal - once a year for gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal. Verify that, for vessels with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 [≈39,890 gal], storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 3.5 kPa [0.5 psia], or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 [≈19,800 gal], but less than 151 m^3 [≈39,890 gal], storing a liquid with a true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 15.0 kPa [2.2 psia], the installation keeps a record of the following: - the VOL stored - the period of storage - the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the storage period. (NOTE: This requirement does not apply to vessels that store a waste mixture of indefinite or variable composition or vessels equipped with a closed vent system and control device.)
FUGITIVE EMISSIONS **1-30.** Installations should manage the emission of volatile hazardous air pollutants (VHAPs) in accordance with specific requirements (MP).	Determine whether the installation operates such sources in VHAP service. (2)(3) Verify that when a leak is detected: - weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, is attached to the leaking equipment - identification is removed only after no leak has been detected for 2 mo or the leak is repaired - leaks detected for pumps, compressors, pressure-relief devices in liquid service, and flanges are recorded in a log that is maintained for 2 yr at a readily accessible location.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
1-30. (continued)	Verify that the following records are maintained: - a list of identification numbers of all equipment to which a standard applies - a list of equipment designated for no detectable emissions - dates of compliance tests - a list of identification numbers for equipment in vacuum service - information and data used to demonstrate that a piece of equipment is not in VHAP service. (NOTE: VHAPs include vinyl chlorides and benzene from pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, flanges and other connectors, and product accumulator vessels operating in VHAP service.)
1-31. Installations should monitor and control the emission of VHAPs from pumps in VHAP service (MP).	Determine whether the installation operates pumps in VHAP service. (2)(3) Verify that the installation visually inspects such pumps for leaks each week. Verify that the installation monitors pumps monthly for leaks, using standard test methods. Verify that leaks are repaired within 15 days of their discovery.
1-32. Installations should monitor and control the emission of VHAPs from compressors in VHAP service (MP).	Determine whether the installation operates compressors in VHAP service. (2)(3) Verify that compressors are equipped with a seal system that includes a barrier fluid system and prevents leakage of process fluids. Verify that the seal system either: - operates with the barrier fluid at a pressure greater than the compressor stuffing box pressure - is equipped with a barrier fluid system connected by a closed-vent system to a control device - is equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VHAP emissions - contains barrier fluid that is not in VHAP service. Verify that barrier fluid systems are equipped with a sensor to detect the failure of the seal system, barrier fluid system, or both. Verify that sensors are checked daily or have an audible alarm, unless the compressor is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
1-33. Installations should monitor and control the emission of VHAPs from pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, flanges and other connectors, and product accumulator vessels operating in VHAP service (MP).	Determine whether the installation operates such sources in VHAP service. (2)(3) Verify that, except during pressure releases, the pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service are operated with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background. Verify that, after a pressure release, the device is returned to a state of no detectable emissions within 5 days. Verify that sampling connectors are equipped with a closed-purge system or closed-vent system that either: - returns the purged process fluid directly to the process line - collects and recycles the purged process fluid - is designed and operated to capture and transport all purged process fluid to a control device. Verify that pressure relief devices in liquid service and flanges and other connectors are monitored within 5 days if evidence of a potential leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method and repaired within 15 days. Verify that product accumulator vessels are equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the vessel to a control device.
1-34. Valves and lines in VHAP service should be operated according to specific procedures (MP).	Determine whether valves and lines at the installation, including those exposed to vinyl chlorides and benzene, are in VHAP service. (2)(3) Verify that open-ended valves or lines are equipped with a cap, blind flange, or second valve that seals the open end at all times, except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the valve or line. Verify that open-ended valves or lines with a second valve are operated so that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve.
1-35. Systems and devices used to control VHAP emissions should be operated according to specific standards (MP).	Verify that vapor recovery systems are designed and operated to recover the organic vapors vented to them with 95 percent or greater efficiency. (2)(3) Verify that enclosed combustion devices are designed and operated to reduce the VHAP and benzene emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater or provide a minimum residence time of 0.50 s at a minimum temperature of 760 °C [1400 °F].

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
1-35. (continued)	Verify that closed-vent systems: - have no detectable emissions - are monitored annually - have leaks repaired within 15 days of their discovery. Verify that closed-vent systems and control devices are operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them. Verify that the installation maintains in a readily accessible location the following records pertaining to closed-vent systems and control devices: - detailed schematics - dates and descriptions of any changes to the system - periods when they are not operating - dates of startups and shutdowns.
VAPOR DEGREASERS	
1-36. Vapor degreasers in use after 1 January 1995 must incorporate systems that minimize the direct release of VOCs to the atmosphere (FGS-Italy 2-9).	Verify that the installation uses systems such as covered or refrigerated systems to minimize direct release of VOCs to the atmosphere. (3)(4)(5)(7)(8)(9)(10)
DRY CLEANING	
1-37. Petroleum solvent dry cleaning dryers, washers, filters, stills, and settling tanks at petroleum dry cleaning plants with a total manufacturer's rated dryer capacity equal to or greater than 38 kg (84 lb) should meet specific operating standards (MP).	Verify that installation dryers are solvent recovery dryers. (2)(3) Verify that the petroleum solvent filters are cartridge filters that are drained in their sealed housing for at least 8 h before their removal. Verify that a clearly visible label regarding fire protection and inspection is posted on the dryer.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
CFCs AND HALONS **1-38.** Installations must meet specific standards during the servicing of equipment that contains CFCs or halons (FGS-Italy 2-8.B and 2-8.C).	Verify that all repairs or service to nontactical vehicle air conditioners use commercially available refrigerant recycling equipment, operated by trained personnel. (5)(7)(8) Verify that, whenever possible, non-ODS chemicals are used for refrigerant. Verify that no activity intentionally vents any Class I or Class II CFC refrigerant (see Table 1-1) in the process of maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of an appliance or industrial process refrigeration unit.

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Table 1-1

Class I and Class II ODSs
(FGS-Italy Table 2-1)

HC#	Name
CLASS I Ozone Depleting Chemicals (ODCs)	
CFC-11	Trichlorofluoromethane
CFC-12	Dichlorodifluoromethane
CFC-113	Trichlorotrifluoroethane
CFC-114	Dichlorodifluoroethane
CFC-115	Chloropentafluoroethane
R-500	R-500
R-502	R-502
HALON-1202	Dibromodifluoromethane
HALON-1211	Bromochlorodifluoromethane
HALON-1301	Bromotrifluoromethane
HALON-2402	Dibromotetrafluoroethane
MB	Methyl Bromide
CFC-13	Chlorotrifluoromethane
CFC-111	Pentachlorofluoroethane
CFC-112	Tetrachlorodifluoroethane
CFC-211	Heptachlorofluoropropane
CFC-212	Hexachlorodifluoropropane
CFC-213	Pentachlorotrifluoropropane
CFC-214	Tetrachlorotetrafluoropropane
CFC-215	Trichloropentafluoropropane
CFC-216	Dichlorohexafluoropropane
CFC-217	Chloroheptafluoropropane
Carbon Tetrachloride	Tetrachloromethane
Methyl Chloroform	Trichloroethane (1,1,1 TCA)
CLASS II ODCs	
HCFC-21	Dichlorofluoromethane
HCFC-22	Chlorodifluoromethane
HCFC-31	Chlorofluoromethane
HCFC-121	Tetrachlorofluoroethane
HCFC-122	Trichlorodifluoroethane

(continued)

Table 1-1 (continued)

HCFC-123	Dichlorotrifluoroethane
HCFC-124	Chlorotetrafluoroethane
HCFC-131	Trichlorofluoroethane
HCFC-132	Dichlorodifluoroethane
HCFC-133	Chlorotrifluoroethane
HCFC-141	Dichlorofluoroethane
HCFC-142	Chlorodifluoroethane
HCFC-221	Hexachlorofluoropropane
HCFC-222	Pentachlorodifluoropropane
HCFC-223	Tetrachlorotrifluoropropane
HCFC-224	Trichloropentafluoropropane
HCFC-225	Dichloropentafluoropropane
HCFC-226	Chlorohexafluoropropane
HCFC-231	Pentachlorofluoropropane
HCFC-232	Tetrachlorodifluoropropane
HCFC-233	Trichlorotrifluoropropane
HCFC-234	Dichlorotetrafluoropropane
HCFC-235	Chloropentafluoropropane
HCFC-241	Tetrachlorofluoropropane
HCFC-242	Trichlorodifluoropropane
HCFC-243	Dichlorotrifluoropropane
HCFC-244	Chlorotetrafluoropropane
HCFC-251	Trichlorofluoropropane
HCFC-252	Dichlorodifluoropropane
HCFC-253	Chlorotrifluoropropane
HCFC-261	Dichlorofluoropropane
HCFC-262	Chlorodifluoropropane
HCFC-271	Chlorofluoropropane

Table 1-2

NO_x Emission Limits for New or Substantially Modified Electric Steam-Generating Units

(FGS-Italy Table 2-2)

Type of Fuel	Ng/J	Emission Limits lb/MBtu
Gaseous Fuels:		
Coal derived	210	0.50
Other	86	0.20
Liquid Fuels:		
Coal derived and shale oil	210	0.50
Other	130	0.30
Solid Fuels:		
Coal derived	210	0.50
Subbituminous	210	0.50
Bituminous	260	0.60
Anthracite	260	0.60
Other	260	0.60

Table 1-3

Solid Fuels

(FGS-Italy, Table 2-3)

Quality	Volatile Substances	Ash %	Sulfur	Size	Moisture Content
Metallurgical Coke	2	8 12	1	> 40 ≤ 40	8 12
Gas Coke	2	8 12	1	> 40 ≤ 40	10 14
Anthracite (blind coal)	13	10	2	all size	5
Steam Coal	23	12	1	all size	6
Steam Coal	35	12	1	all size	6
Pitchy Lignite	40	20	10	> 40 ≤ 40	5 10
Xilode Lignite	50	25	3	> 40 ≤ 40	15 20
Peat Lignite	40	30	2	--	25
Peat	40	30	2	--	35
Briquette	13	10	2	--	5

Notes:

1. The above data are expressed in percentage by weight and represent the maximum limits.
2. The size, expressed in mm, indicates the average dimensions.
3. The volatile substances and ashes percentage represent completely dried samples.
4. The sulfur percentage represents a sample dried to reach constant weight and with a moisture content of 5 percent.
5. The moisture percentage indicates the total water content of the fuel sample analyzed.

Table 1-4

Liquid Fuels

(FGS-Italy, Table 2-4)

Characteristics	Limit	Unit	Gas Oil (Diesel Fuel)	Fuel Oil			
				Very Fluid	Fluid	Semi-Fluid	Heavy Oil
Opacity	Min.	mm	--	3	2	2	1
Viscosity at 50 °C	--	°E	--	< 3°	3° - 5°	5° - 7°	> 7°
Water and Sediments	Max.	% by volume	0.05	0.5	1	1	2
Total Sulfur	Max.	% by weight	0.2 as modified by D. 97/92	2.5	3	4	4
Ashes	Max.	% by weight	--	0.05	0.10	0.15	--
Distillation at 150 °C	Max.	% by volume	2	--	--	--	--
Distillation at 250 °C		% by volume	< 65	< 65	< 65	< 65	< 65
Distillation at 350 °C		% by volume	< 85	< 85	< 85	< 85	< 85

Table 1-5

Performance Standards
(40 CFR 60)

Source Category	Fuel Type	Pollutant	Emission Level	Monitoring Requirement
40 CFR 60, Subpart D:				
Steam generators* (> 250 MBtu/h) constructed or modified after 8/17/71	Solid Fossil Fuel	Particulate Opacity SO_2 NO_x (except lignite and coal refuse)	0.10 lb/MBtu 20%; 27% 6 min/h 1.20 lb/MBtu 0.70 lb/MBtu	None Continuous Continuous Continuous
	Liquid Fossil Fuel	SO_2 NO_x	0.80 lb/MBtu 0.30 lb/MBtu	Continuous Continuous
	Gaseous Fossil Fuel	NO_x	0.20 lb/MBtu	Continuous
	Lignite	NO_x	0.60 lb/MBtu	Continuous
	Lignite mined in ND, SD, or MT, burned in a cyclone fired unit	NO_x	0.80 lb/MBtu	Continuous
40 CFR 60, Subpart E:				
Incinerators (> 50 tons/day) constructed or modified after 8/17/71	Incinerators	Particulate CO_2	0.08 gr/dscf** corrected to 12% CO_2	Record of daily charging rates and hours of operation

* Does not include electric utility steam-generating units that started construction or modification after 18 September 1978.

** gr/dscf - grains per dry standard cubic foot.

Table 1-6

Municipal Waste Combustor Operating Standards for CO

(40 CFR 60.56a Table I)

Municipal Waste Combustor Technology	Emission Limit (ppm by volume)
Mass burn waterwall	100
Mass burn refractory	100
Mass burn rotary waterwall	100
Modular starved air	50
Modular excess air	50
RDF stoker	150
Bubbling fluidized bed combustor	100
Circulating fluidized bed combustor	100
Coal/RDF mixed fuel-fired combustor	150

Table 1-7

Emission Limit Values for the Combustion of Used Oils in Facilities with a Thermal Capacity ≥ 6 MW*

(FGS-Italy, Table 2-5)

Substance	Emission Limit Value (mg/Nm^3)
Cd	0.2
Ni	1
Cr	1
Cu	5
V	5
Pb	5
Cl	30
F	30

* Values refer to a temperature of 273 K, 101.3 kPa, and an oxygen concentration of 3 percent.

INSTALLATION:	COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	DATE:	REVIEWER(S):
STATUS NA C RMA	REVIEWER COMMENTS:		

SECTION 2

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Italy ECAMP

SECTION 2

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

A. Applicability of this Section

This chapter, relevant to all Air Force (AF) installations, includes plans and programs needed to ensure proper protection and management of cultural resources (which includes historic and prehistoric properties under Department of Defense (DOD) control), and properties on the World Heritage List or on Italy's list equivalent to the U.S. National Register of Historic Places.

The regulatory requirements in this section are based on DOD regulations and Air Force Instructions (AFIs) that apply at overseas installations. Management Practices (MPs) are derived from DOD regulations and other documents that are not mandatory overseas but are important to follow to preserve the health and safety of AF employees and protect the environment.

B. DOD Directives/Instructions

- *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), May 1994, Chapter 12 contains criteria for required plans and programs needed for the protection and management of cultural resources.

C. U.S. Air Force Documents

- AFI 32-7062, *Air Force Comprehensive Planning*, 18 April 1994, requires installations to comply with the specifications contained in the Master Statement of Work, the AF document that provides specific details regarding the structure, content, symbology, and other guidance for preparing AF comprehensive plan documents, maps, and databases. The Master Statement of Work (developed by the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE)) requires that installations maintain maps that address specific environmental issues, including natural and cultural resources issues.

- The *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966 (16 U.S. Code (USC) 470a-2) requires Installation Commanders (ICs) to inform the Secretary of the AF of property listed on Italy's equivalent of the U.S. National Register prior to approval of any Federal undertaking that may directly and adversely affect such property.

D. Responsibility for Compliance

- Base Civil Engineering (BCE) is responsible for funding, supervising, controlling, and managing installation historic preservation programs.

- The Base Cultural Resources Manager is responsible for implementing the historic preservation program, and for locating, inventorying, and evaluating installation cultural resources. This is usually an additional duty assignment within BCE.

E. Definitions

- *Action* - all activities or programs of any kind authorized, funded, or carried out, in whole or in part, on DOD-controlled installations (FGS-Italy, Chapter 12, Definitions).

- *Adverse Effect* - changes that diminish or destroy the values that contribute to a property's eligibility or inclusion on the World Heritage List or the Italian list equivalent to the U.S. National Register of Historic Places (FGS-Italy, Chapter 12, Definitions).

- *Archaeological Resource* - any material remains of prehistoric or historic human life or activities. Such resources include, but are not limited to: pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, weapon projectiles, tools, structures or portions of structures, pit houses, rock paintings, rock carvings, intaglios, graves, human skeletal materials, or any portion of any of the foregoing items (FGS-Italy, Chapter 12, Definitions).

- *Cultural Mitigation* - specific steps designed to lessen the adverse effects of a DOD action on a cultural or archeological resource, including (FGS-Italy, Chapter 12, Definitions):
  1. limiting the magnitude of the action
  2. relocating the action in whole or in part
  3. repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected property
  4. recovering and recording data from cultural properties that may be destroyed or substantially altered.

- *Cultural Property or Resources* - physical remains of any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object significant in world, national, or local history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture. The term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to such a district, site, building, structure, or object (FGS-Italy, Chapter 12, Definitions).

- *Cultural Resources Program* - identification, evaluation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, rehabilitation, restoration, management, stabilization, maintenance, recording, and reconstruction of cultural resources and any combination of the foregoing (FGS-Italy, Chapter 12, Definitions).

- *Inventory* - to determine the location of cultural resources that may have world, national, or local significance (FGS-Italy, Chapter 12, Definitions).

- *Management Practice (MP)* - practices that, although not mandated by law, are encouraged to promote safe operating procedures.

- *Material Remains* - physical evidence of human habitation, occupation, use, or activity, including the site, loci, or context in which such evidence is situated, including (FGS-Italy, Chapter 12, Definitions):
  1. surface or subsurface structures
  2. surface or subsurface artifact concentrations or scatters
  3. whole or fragmentary tools, implements, containers, weapons, clothing, and ornaments
  4. by-products, waste products, or debris resulting from manufacture or use
  5. organic waste
  6. human remains
  7. rock carvings, rock paintings, and intaglios
  8. rock shelters and caves

9. all portions of shipwrecks
10. any portion or piece of any of the foregoing.

- *Preservation* - the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure and the existing form and vegetative cover of a site. It may include initial stabilization work where necessary, as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials (FGS-Italy, Chapter 12, Definitions).

- *Property* - a site, building, object, structure, or collection of such items (FGS-Italy, Chapter 12, Definitions).

- *Protection* - the act or process of applying measures designed to affect the physical condition of a property by safeguarding it from deterioration, loss, attack, or alteration, or to cover or shield the property from danger or injury. In the case of buildings and structures, such treatment is generally temporary and anticipates future historic preservation treatment; in the case of archaeological sites, the protective measure may be temporary or permanent (FGS-Italy, Chapter 12, Definitions).

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

GUIDANCE FOR CHECKLIST USERS

	REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	CONTACT THESE PERSONS OR GROUPS: (a)
All Installations	2-1 through 2-4	(1)(2)
Cultural Resources Management	2-5 through 2-12	(1)

(a) CONTACT/LOCATION CODE:

(1) Cultural Resources Manager (or Environmental Coordinator)
(2) Base Staff Judge Advocate

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Records To Review

- Historic Preservation Plan
- Inventories of cultural property and archaeological resources, if any
- Base Environmental Maps

Physical Features To Inspect

- Construction sites
- Site or landmark of historic or archaeological interest

People To Interview

- Cultural Resources Manager (or Environmental Coordinator)
- Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
ALL INSTALLATIONS	
2-1. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, U.S. Air Force (USAF) directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation FGS and relevant USAF directives. (2) (NOTE: Among the relevant documents is the following: - AFI 32-7062, *Air Force Comprehensive Planning*, 18 April 1994.)
2-2. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether any new regulations concerning cultural resources have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(2) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
2-3. The installation Cultural Resources Manager should be included in the coordination process for all actions that may affect the installation's cultural resources (MP).	Verify that the Cultural Resources Manager is included in the coordination process for all actions that may affect the installation's cultural resources. (1)

2-4. Installations must develop base environmental maps that address particular topics (AFI 32-7062, para 2.4).	Verify that the installation is developing the following maps: (1)
	
	- Map A: Natural and Cultural Resources
	  - Map A-1: Areas of Critical Concern
	  - Map A-2: Management Areas
	- Map B: Environmental Quality
	  - Map B-1: Environmental Regulatory Issues
	  - Map B-2: Environmental Emission Sources.
	
	(NOTE: These maps are specified in the Master Statement of Work developed by AFCEE.)

(1) Cultural Resources Manager (or Environmental Coordinator) (2) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	
2-5. Installations must inventory cultural property and archaeological resources in areas under DOD control, if financially and otherwise practical (FGS-Italy 12-2).	Verify that, if financially and otherwise practical, the installation inventories cultural property and resources in areas under DOD control. (1) (NOTE: The cultural inventory can be developed from a records search and visual survey.) Verify that, if financially and otherwise practical, the installation inventories archaeological resources in areas under DOD control. (NOTE: The Executive Agent will maintain a copy of the Italian inventory of significant historical and cultural resources in areas managed by U.S. forces.)
2-6. Installations must ensure that planning for major actions includes consideration of possible effects on cultural or archaeological property or resources (FGS-Italy 12-3.B).	Verify that the installation's planning for major actions includes consideration of possible effects on cultural or archeological property or resources. (1)
2-7. ICs have specific responsibilities with regard to properties on the host nation's equivalent of the United States' National Register (16 USC 470a-2, Section 402).	Determine whether any Federal undertaking may directly and adversely affect a property that is on the host nation's equivalent of the United States' National Register. (1) Verify that the IC informs the Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/MIQ) of such property. (NOTE: This notification is to be made so that the Secretary of the Air Force may take into account the effect of the undertaking on such property for purposes of avoiding or mitigating any adverse effects.) Verify that the IC takes the above action prior to the approval of the undertaking.

(1) Cultural Resources Manager (or Environmental Coordinator) (2) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
2-8. Installations must notify appropriate host nation officials of the discovery of any potential cultural property or resources or archaeological resources not previously inventoried that are discovered in the course of a DOD action (FGS-Italy 12-4.E).	Determine whether any potential cultural property or resources or archaeological resources not previously inventoried have been discovered. (1) Verify that appropriate Italian authorities are notified of the discovery of potential cultural or resources or archaeological resources not previously inventoried that are discovered on lands managed by U.S. Forces, or in the course of a DOD action.
2-9. Installations must preserve and protect certain newly discovered items pending a decision on final disposition by the appropriate Italian authority (FGS-Italy 12-4.D).	Verify that the installation preserves and protects potential cultural property or resources or archaeological resources discovered on lands managed by U.S. Forces, or in the course of a DOD action that have not previously been inventoried. (1) Verify that the installation preserves and protects such items pending a decision on final disposition by the appropriate Italian authority.
2-10. Installations must develop a plan for the protection and preservation of cultural resources (FGS-Italy 12-3.A).	Verify that installations with cultural resources identified on the installation inventory have a plan for the protection and preservation of cultural resources and mitigation of any adverse effects. (1)
2-11. Personnel who perform cultural or archaeological resource functions must have the requisite expertise in world, national, and local history and culture (FGS-Italy 12-1).	Verify that personnel who perform cultural or archaeological resource functions have the requisite expertise in world, national, and local history and culture. (1)

(1) Cultural Resources Manager (or Environmental Coordinator) (2) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
2-12. Installations must establish measures sufficient to protect known cultural property or archaeological resources until appropriate mitigation or preservation can be completed (FGS-Italy 12-4.A through 12-4.C).	Verify that known cultural property or archaeological resources are protected at the installation. (1) Verify that the installation has established measures sufficient to prevent personnel from disturbing or removing archaeological resources without the permission of the appropriate Italian authorities.

(1) Cultural Resources Manager (or Environmental Coordinator) (2) Base Staff Judge Advocate

INSTALLATION:	COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	DATE:	REVIEWER(S):
STATUS NA C RMA	REVIEWER COMMENTS:		

SECTION 3

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Italy ECAMP

SECTION 3

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

A. Applicability of this Section

Most Air Force (AF) installations handle many chemicals and substances that may be considered hazardous if not handled, stored, or used properly. A complete list of chemicals used at AF installations would be too lengthy to include in this section, but many of the materials are hazardous, i.e., toxic chemicals, flammable substances, reactive substances, and corrosive materials.

This section primarily addresses the proper storage and handling of chemicals and the spill contingency and response requirements related to hazardous materials. Oil, pesticides, and asbestos are hazardous materials that require special management practices at AF installations and are addressed in separate sections. Radioactive substances and the general category of hazardous wastes are also not included in this section of the manual, and it does not focus on individual hazardous chemicals or substances used at AF installations. It deals, instead, with the generic requirements and Management Practices (MPs) associated with minimizing impacts on the environment from spills or releases of hazardous materials as a result of improper storage and handling. As a general rule, most subsections of this section will be applicable to most AF installations.

The regulatory requirements in this section are based on Department of Defense (DOD) Regulations, Air Force Occupational Safety and Health Standards (AFOSH STD), and Air Force Regulations (AFRs) and Air Force Instructions (AFIs) that apply at overseas installations. MPs are derived from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publications that are not mandatory overseas but are important to follow to preserve the health and safety of AF employees and to protect the environment.

B. DOD Directives/Instructions

- *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), May 1994, Chapter 5, contains criteria for the storage, handling, and disposition of hazardous materials used by DOD installations.

- DOD 4145.19-R-1, *Storage and Materials Handling*. Chapter 5, Section 4, *Hazardous Commodities*, dated September 1979, addresses the storage and handling of compressed gases and other hazardous commodities.

- DOD Directive (DODD) 6050.8, *Storage and Disposal of Non-DOD Owned Hazardous or Toxic Materials on DOD Installations*, dated 27 February 1986, does not allow the storage of non-DOD owned toxic or hazardous materials onsite.

C. U.S. Air Force Documents

- Air Force Manual (AFM) 67-1, *Storage and Related Operations*, requires that the installation have a comprehensive list of all chemicals used or generated onsite.

- AFI 91-301, *Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Prevention, and Health (AFOSH) Program*. This AFI, dated 1 June 1996, outlines the Air Force's Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Prevention, and Health Program. It specifically requires the Bioenvironmental Engineering Services (BES) to maintain material safety data sheets (MSDSs) and other related information.

- AFOSH STD 127-43, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids*, 21 September 1980, applies to the storage, use, and handling of flammable and combustible liquids in containers or tanks of 60 gal [≈227 L] or less and in portable tanks of up to 660 gal [≈2498 L] capacity. The standard implements those portions of Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR) 1910.106, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids*, that are applicable to AF operations. In addition, it covers several items not addressed in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standard.

- AFOSH STD 161-21, *Hazard Communication*, 23 January 1989, contains minimum requirements for an effective hazard communication program for activities that handle or use hazardous materials. It implements 29 CFR 1910.1200, *Hazard Communication*.

D. Responsibility for Compliance

- Base Supply (Logistics) has primary responsibility for receiving, storing, and issuing all hazardous commodities. Base Supply reviews all items that have a potential health hazard and determines if an issue exception code should be assigned to the item before being placed in storage. The receipt of hazardous materials with the proper documentation and shipping papers is also the responsibility of Base Supply. The proper maintenance and operation of flammable/combustible materials storage facilities, acid storage facilities, and compressed gas storage facilities is also the responsibility of Base Supply.

- The Director of Base Medical Services, through the BES, is responsible for reviewing the issue exception codes for hazardous materials assigned by Base Supply and for approving or disapproving the recommendations.

- The Base Civil Engineer (BCE) is responsible for the storage and handling of all hazardous materials used by the civil engineering shops.

- The Base Fire Department provides support in emergency response, spill events, exercises, and fire protection activities. In addition, the department is responsible for making periodic fire safety inspections of flammable/combustible storage and handling areas on the installation.

- The Base Safety Manager is responsible for conducting workplace safety evaluations and inspections of the handling and storage of hazardous materials. The Safety Manager provides the appropriate manager with a report of findings and recommended corrective actions. He or she is also responsible for ensuring the prompt and accurate investigation of any hazardous material mishaps that result in injury or property damage.

E. Definitions

- *Accident Characterization Sheet* - shipping papers required by the Accord européen sûr le transport international des marchandises dangéreuses par route [Joint European Regulation on the International Transportation of Hazardous Materials] (ADR) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 5, Definitions).

- *ADR* - Joint European Regulation on the International Transport of Hazardous Material (Accord européen sûr le transport international des marchandises dangéreuses par route) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 5, Definitions).

- *Combustible Liquid* - a liquid having a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C). Combustible liquids are categorized as Class II or Class III liquids and are further subdivided as follows (AFOSH STD 127-43, para 2f):
  1. Class II liquids are those having a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) and below 140 °F (60 °C)
  2. Class IIIA liquids are those having flashpoints at or above 140 °F (60 °C) and below 200 °F (93.3 °C), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200 °F (93.3 °C)
  3. Class IIIB liquids are those having flashpoints at or above 200 °F (93.4 °C).

- *Flammable Liquid* - a liquid with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) with a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psia at 100 °F (37.8 °C). Flammable liquids are categorized as Class I liquids, and are further subdivided as follows (AFOSH STD 127-43, para 2i):
  1. Class IA are those that have a flashpoint below 73 °F (22.8 °C) and boiling point below 100 °F (37.8 °C).
  2. Class IB are those that have flashpoints below 73 °F (22.8 °C) and boiling points at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C).
  3. Class IC are those that have flashpoints at or above 73 °F (22.8 °C) and below 100 °F (37.8 °C).

- *Hazardous Chemical Warning Label* - a label, tag, or marking on a container that is prepared in accordance with DOD Instruction (DODI) 6050.5-H, *DOD Hazardous Chemical Warning Labeling System,* and that provides the following information (FGS-Italy, Chapter 5, Definitions):
  1. identification/name of hazardous chemicals
  2. appropriate hazard warnings
  3. the name and address of the manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party.

- *Hazardous Material* - any material that is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, or the environment if improperly handled, stored, issued, transported, labeled, or disposed of because it displays a characteristic identified in Table 3-1 is listed in Table 3-2 and/or Table 4-1, Chart A.4 of Section 4, *Hazardous Waste Management.* Munitions are excluded (FGS-Italy, Chapter 5, Definitions).

- *Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)* - the computer-based information system developed to accumulate, maintain, and disseminate important information on hazardous material used by the DOD (FGS-Italy, Chapter 5, Definitions).

- *Hazardous Material Shipment* - unless otherwise specified by the ADR, any movement of hazardous material in a DOD land vehicle either from an installation to a final destination off the installation, or from a point of origin off the installation to a final destination on the installation, in excess of any of the following quantities (FGS-Italy, Chapter 5, Definitions):

1. for hazardous material identified as a result of inclusion in Table 4-1, Chart A.4, any quantity in excess of the reportable quantity (RQ) listed in Table 4-1, Chart A.4
2. for other liquid or semi-liquid hazardous material, in excess of 416 L (110 gal)
3. for other solid hazardous material, in excess of 225 kg (500 lb)
4. for combinations of liquid, semi-liquid and solid hazardous materials, in excess of 340 kg (750 lb).

- *Hazardous Substance* - any substance having the potential to do serious harm to human health or the environment if spilled or released in RQ. A listing of these substances and corresponding RQ is contained in Table 4-1, Chart A.4. The term does not include: (FGS-Italy, Chapter 18, Definitions)
  1. petroleum, including crude petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL) or any fraction thereof, that is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance above
  2. natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

- *Management Practice (MP)* - practices that, although not mandated by law, are encouraged to promote safe operating procedures.

- *Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)* - a form used by manufacturers of chemical products to communicate to users the chemical, physical, and hazardous properties of their product (FGS-Italy, Chapter 5, Definitions).

- *Tank Booklet (libretto della cisterna)* - shipping papers required to be carried by tank trucks (FGS-Italy, Chapter 5, Definitions).

- *Tank Truck* - a tank truck includes the chassis or the chassis mounted for a trailer or semi-trailer, one or more fixed or immovable tanks which constitute an integral part of the chassis itself, as well as the equipment and structures. A tank consists of one or more cylindrical parts, possibly interconnected, and with a total capacity of not less than 1 m^3 [≈35 ft^3] (FGS-Italy, Chapter 5, Definitions).

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

GUIDANCE FOR CHECKLIST USERS

	REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	CONTACT THESE PERSONS OR GROUPS: (a)
All Installations	3-1 and 3-2	(2)(8)
Excess Hazardous Materials	3-3	(1)(2)(4)(5)
Training	3-4	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)
Releases	3-5 and 3-6	(4)(6)
General Operating Requirements	3-7 through 3-12	(2)(3)(4)(5)
General Storage Requirements	3-13 and 3-14	(1)(2)(4)(5)
Documentation	3-15 through 3-21	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)
Flammable/Combustible Liquids		
Handling	3-22	(1)(2)(4)
General Storage Requirements	3-23 through 3-28	(1)(2)(4)(5)
Storage Cabinets	3-29 through 3-32	(1)(2)(4)(5)
Storage Rooms	3-33	(1)(2)(4)(5)
Storage Buildings	3-34 through 3-36	(1)(2)(4)(5)
Outdoor Storage	3-37 and 3-38	(1)(2)(4)(5)
Industrial Storage Areas	3-39 through 3-41	(1)(2)(4)(5)
Batteries	3-42	(2)
Compressed Gases	3-43 through 3-45	(1)(2)(4)(5)
Acid Storage	3-46 and 3-47	(1)(2)(4)(5)
Transportation	3-48 through 3-52	(2)(4)(5)(7)

(a) CONTACT/LOCATION CODE:

(1) Logistics Supply (LGS (Base Supply))
(2) BCE (Base Civil Engineering)
(3) Fire Department
(4) Safety Officer
(5) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
(6) Disaster Preparedness Office
(7) LGT (Transportation Officer)
(8) Base Staff Judge Advocate

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Records To Review

- Emergency Plan documents
- MSDSs
- Inventory records
- Training records
- Inspection records
- Shipping papers
- Placarding of hazardous materials

Physical Features To Inspect

- Hazardous materials storage areas
- Shop activities
- Shipping and receiving area

People To Interview

- LGS (Base Supply)
- BCE (Base Civil Engineering)
- Fire Department
- Safety Officer
- BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
- Disaster Preparedness Office
- LGT (Transportation Officer)
- Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
ALL INSTALLATIONS	
3-1. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, U.S. Air Force (USAF) directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation FGS and relevant USAF documents. (8) (NOTE: Among the relevant documents are the following: - DOD 4145.19-R-1, Chapter 5, Section 4, *Hazardous Commodities*, September 1979 - DODI 6050.5-H, *DOD Hazardous Chemical Warning Label System*, June 1989 - DODD 6050.8, *Storage and Disposal of Non-DOD Owned Hazardous or Toxic Materials on DOD Installations*, 27 February 1986 - AFM 67-1, Vol. 2, Part Two, Chapter 14, *Storage and Related Operations* - AFM 67-1, Vol. 2, Part Two, Chapter 21, *Special Logistical Support Procedures* - AFI 91-301, *Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Prevention, and Health (AFOSH) Program*, 1 June 1996 - AFOSH STD 127-43, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids*, 21 September 1980 - AFOSH STD 161-21, *Hazard Communication*, 23 January 1989 - International Civil Aviation Organization, *Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.*)
3-2. Installations must meet regulatory and AF requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether any new regulations concerning hazardous materials have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (2) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
EXCESS HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	
3-3. All excess hazardous materials must be processed through the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) (FGS-Italy 5-10).	Verify that excess hazardous materials are processed through DRMS. (1)(2)(4)(5)

(1) LGS (Base Supply) (2) BCE (Base Civil Engineering) (3) Fire Department (4) Safety Officer (5) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (6) Disaster Preparedness Office (7) LGT (Transportation Officer) (8) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
TRAINING **3-4.** Personnel who manage, use, store, and/or ultimately dispose of hazardous materials must be trained (FGS-Italy 5-11 and AFOSH STD 161-21, para 5e).	Verify that personnel who manage, use, store, and/or ultimately dispose of hazardous materials are trained in spill response and related handling issues. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7) Verify that the installation provides personnel with effective information and training on the hazardous chemicals in their work area. Verify that information and training are provided at the time of initial assignment and whenever a new physical or health hazard on which personnel have not been trained is introduced into the work area. Verify that personnel are informed of the following: - any operations in their work area in which hazardous chemicals are present - the location and availability of the written hazard communication program, including the required list(s) of hazardous chemicals, and MSDSs. Verify that the training provided to personnel includes at least the following: - methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence of or release of a hazardous chemical in the work area (such as monitoring conducted by the installation, continuous monitoring devices, visual appearance or odor of hazardous chemicals when being released, etc.) - the physical and health hazards of the chemicals in the work area - the measures that personnel can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures implemented to protect personnel from exposure to hazardous chemicals, such as appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment to be used - the details of the hazard communication program developed by the installation, including an explanation of the labeling system and the MSDS, and how personnel can obtain and use the appropriate hazard information. Verify that drivers of hazardous material shipments are trained according to the ADR.

(1) LGS (Base Supply) (2) BCE (Base Civil Engineering) (3) Fire Department (4) Safety Officer (5) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (6) Disaster Preparedness Office (7) LGT (Transportation Officer) (8) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
RELEASES **3-5.** Installations must take specific actions in the event of hazardous substance spills (FGS-Italy 18-4.B, 18-4.D, and 18-4.E).	Verify that spills of reportable quantities (RQs) of hazardous substances, hazardous waste, or POL are reported to the Installation On-Scene Coordinator (IOSC) immediately. (4)(6) Verify that immediate action is taken to eliminate the source and contain the spill. Verify that the appropriate Military Department and/or Defense Agency and the appropriate Executive Agent are notified immediately when any of the following occurs: - a spill occurs inside a DOD installation and cannot be contained within any required berm or secondary containment - a spill exceeds 416 L (110 gal) - a water source has been polluted - the IOSC has determined that the spill is significant. Verify that a written follow-up report is submitted in any of the above instances. Verify that, when a hazardous substance spill occurs inside the installation and cannot be contained within its boundaries, the following are notified immediately: - the appropriate Military Department and/or Defense Agency - the appropriate Executive Agent - the appropriate Italian authorities. Verify that, when a hazardous substance spill threatens the local Italian drinking water resource, the following are notified immediately: - the appropriate Military Department and/or Defense Agency - the appropriate Executive Agent - the appropriate Italian authorities. Verify that, if a hazardous substance spill in excess of the RQ occurs outside of the installation, the person in charge at the scene immediately notifies appropriate Italian authorities and local fire departments and obtains necessary assistance.

(1) LGS (Base Supply) (2) BCE (Base Civil Engineering) (3) Fire Department (4) Safety Officer (5) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (6) Disaster Preparedness Office (7) LGT (Transportation Officer) (8) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
3-6. The materials and equipment needed to manage a spill should be readily available wherever hazardous material is handled and/or stored (MP).	Verify that materials and equipment needed to manage a spill as specified in the spill plan are readily available, including, for example: - respiratory protection - absorbents - ear/eye protection - spill kits - protective clothing - neutralizers.
GENERAL OPERATING REQUIREMENTS	
3-7. Installations must reduce the use of hazardous materials through resource recovery, recycling, source reduction, acquisition, or other minimization strategies (FGS-Italy 5-9).	Verify that the installation has a Hazardous Materials Minimization Program and that it addresses hazardous material management through the use of: (2)(4)(5) - resource recovery - recycling - source reduction - acquisition, etc.
3-8. All hazardous materials on DOD installations must be labeled and have MSDS information on hand or available through the HMIS (FGS-Italy 5-8.A and AFOSH STD 161-21, para 5d).	Verify that all hazardous materials are labeled with a Hazardous Chemical Warning Label. (2)(4)(5) Verify that MSDS information is on hand or available through the HMIS. (NOTE: These requirements apply throughout the life cycle of the hazardous materials.) Verify that labels provided by chemical manufacturers, importers, or distributors are not removed, defaced, or changed.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
3-9. Installations should arrange for coordination with the fire department concerning the types of hazardous chemicals used at the installation, the areas in which they are used, what they are used for, and the quantities used in a given operation (MP).	Verify that the fire department is aware of areas that are at high risk for chemical incidents. (3)
3-10. Specific persons should be designated responsible for hazardous materials storage areas, and the precise nature of their responsibilities should be specified (MP).	Verify that specific individuals have been designated responsible for hazardous materials storage areas. (2)(5) Verify that the individuals designated responsible for hazardous materials storage areas are aware of the precise nature of their responsibilities.
3-11. Installations must prevent the unauthorized entry of persons or livestock into hazardous materials storage areas (FGS-Italy 5-12).	Verify that the installation prevents unauthorized entry into hazardous materials storage areas. (2)(4)
3-12. Installations must maintain hazardous materials dispensing areas properly (FGS-Italy 5-2).	Verify that drums and containers in hazardous materials dispensing areas are not leaking. (2)(4) Verify that drip pans/absorbent materials are placed under containers as needed in order to collect drips or spills. Verify that container contents are clearly marked. Verify that new dispensing areas are located away from catch basins and storm drains. Verify that existing dispensing areas currently located near catch basins and storm drains are equipped with containment to prevent soil or groundwater contamination.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
GENERAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS	
3-13. Installations must respect storage and handling information and requirements contained in MSDSs that accompany certain products (FGS-Italy 5-1).	Verify that the installation obeys the storage and handling information and requirements contained in the accompanying MSDS for products purchased in Italy or other European Community countries. (4)(5)
3-14. Installations must not allow the storage of non-DOD-owned toxic or hazardous materials onsite (DODD 6050.8, para D).	Verify that the installation does not allow the storage of non-DOD-owned toxic or hazardous materials onsite. (1)(2)(5) (NOTE: This does not apply to: - agreements with the General Services Administration (GSA) for storage of strategic and critical materials in the National Stockpile Program - agreements between DOD Components and other Federal agencies for temporary storage or disposal of explosives - emergency lifesaving assistance to civil authorities involving temporary storage or disposal of explosives - excess explosives generated under a DOD contract - arrangements with the Department of Energy (DOE) for the temporary storage of nuclear materials or nonnuclear classified materials - military resources used during peacetime civil emergencies - assistance and refuge for commercial carriers containing material of other Federal agencies during transportation emergencies.)
DOCUMENTATION	
3-15. The installation must have a comprehensive list of all chemicals used or generated onsite and an assessment of their hazards (AFM 67-1, Volume 2, Part Two, Chapters 14 and 21).	Verify that the installation has a comprehensive list of all chemicals used or generated onsite and an assessment of their hazards. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
3-16. Each work area that has hazardous materials must keep an inventory of all the hazardous materials used within the work area (AFOSH STD 161-21, para 5f).	Verify that each work area has an inventory of its hazardous chemicals and that the inventory is attached to the Workplace Hazard Communication Program. (2)(4)(5) Verify that supervisors maintain the inventory and update it as necessary. Verify that BES reviews the inventory annually. (NOTE: This requirement does not apply to areas in which personnel only handle materials in sealed containers.)
3-17. Installations must have a written Hazard Communication Program that details specific information at each workplace in which hazardous materials are used or handled (AFOSH STD 161-21, para 5a).	Verify that each workplace has a copy of the written Hazard Communication Program that includes the following: (1)(2)(4)(5)(6)(7) - location and access to MSDSs - requirements for personnel training - availability of personnel training - work area hazardous chemical inventory - standard operation procedures, operating instructions, or technical orders concerning nonroutine tasks that involve hazardous materials - any contractor operations/interface.
3-18. Installations must maintain a master listing of all storage facilities for hazardous materials and an inventory of all hazardous materials contained therein (FGS-Italy 5-5).	Verify that the installation maintains a master listing of all storage facilities for hazardous materials and an inventory of all hazardous materials contained therein. (1)(4)
3-19. Installations must ensure that the most current MSDS data is available for all hazardous materials on the installation (FGS-Italy 5-7; AFI 91-301, paras 2.10.1.17 and 2.10.1.18).	Verify that the installation maintains a current copy of DOD List 6050.5-L, *Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS) Hazardous Item Listing*, on compact disc. (5) Verify that the installation maintains copies of other MSDSs for items: - not listed in the HMIS - locally purchased through base supply, medical supply, or civil engineering supply channels. Verify that BES maintains a file of MSDSs for all hazardous materials used in the industrial facilities on the installation.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
3-20. Installations must have MSDSs for each hazardous chemical procured, stored, or used onsite (FGS-Italy 5-7; AFOSH STD 161-21, para 5c).	Verify that an MSDS is readily accessible for each hazardous chemical in the workplace during each work shift. (4)(5) Verify that each work center maintains a file of MSDSs for each hazardous material procured, stored, or used at the work center.

3-21. The content of MSDSs must meet specific criteria (FGS-Italy 5-6).	Verify that the MSDSs are in English and Italian and contain at least the following information: (2)(4)(5)
	
	- the identity used on the label:
	  - if the hazardous chemical is a single substance, the chemical and common name of the substance
	  - if the hazardous chemical is a mixture that has been tested as a whole to determine its hazards, the chemical and common name(s) of the ingredients that contribute to these known hazards and the common name(s) of the mixture itself
	  - if the hazardous chemical is a mixture that has not been tested as a whole:
	  - the chemical and common name(s) of all ingredients that have been determined to be health hazards and that comprise 1 percent or greater (0.1 percent or greater for carcinogens) of the composition
	  - the chemical and common name(s) of all ingredients that have been determined to be health hazards and that comprise less than 1 percent (0.1 percent for carcinogens) of the mixture, if there is evidence that the ingredient(s) could be released from the mixture in concentrations that would exceed an established OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL), or could present a health hazard to personnel
	  - the chemical and common name(s) of all ingredients that have been determined to present a physical hazard when present in the mixture
	- physical and chemical characteristics of the hazardous chemical (such as vapor pressure, flash point, etc.)
	- physical hazards of the chemical, including the potential for fire, explosion, and reactivity
	- health hazards of the chemical, including signs and symptoms of exposure and any medical conditions that are generally recognized as being aggravated by exposure to the chemical
	- primary route(s) of entry (e.g., inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, etc.)
	- OSHA PELs and any other pertinent exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the MSDS, where available
	- whether the chemical has been found to be a potential carcinogen
	- any generally applicable precautions, including appropriate hygienic practices, protective measures during repair and maintenance of contaminated equipment, and procedures for cleanup of spills and leaks

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
3-21. (continued)	- any generally applicable control measures, such as appropriate engineering controls, work practices, or personal protective equipment - emergency and first aid procedures - date of preparation or last change - name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, employer, or other responsible party preparing or distributing the MSDS who can provide additional information on the chemical and appropriate emergency procedures. Verify that each MSDS is available in English and Italian.
FLAMMABLE/ COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS	(NOTE: FGS-Italy incorporates the requirements of DOD 4145.19-R-1 by reference. Therefore, since the requirements of AFOSH STD 127-43 are substantially identical to those of DOD 4145.19-R-1, all citations to that AFOSH STD must be considered to be requirements of FGS-Italy as well. DOD 4145.19-R-1 is cited directly only where its requirements are not found in the AFOSH STD.)
Handling	

3-22. Flammable/combustible liquids must be handled according to specific procedures (AFOSH STD 127-43, para 4g).	Verify that the following procedures are followed when flammable/combustible materials are handled: (1)(2)(4)
	
	- transfer of liquids from or into vessels, containers, or portable tanks within a building takes place only by means of the following methods:
	  - a closed piping system
	  - safety cans
	  - a device drawing from the top
	  - from a container or tank by gravity through an approved self-closing valve
	- transfer of liquids from a safety can is by means of a device drawing through the top
	- transfer of liquids from a container or tank is done by gravity through an approved self-closing valve
	- approved safety cans are used for transporting and dispensing flammable liquids in quantities of 19 L (5 gal) or less
	- flammable liquids are kept in covered containers when not actually in use
	- Class I liquids are used only when there are no open flames or other sources of ignition.
	
	Verify that safety cans and other portable containers of flammable liquids having a flashpoint at or below 80 °F [26 °C] are painted red with some additional clearly visible identification either in the form of a yellow band around the can or the name of the contents conspicuously stenciled or painted on the can in yellow.
	
	(NOTE: This provision does not apply to shipping containers.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
FLAMMABLE/ COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS **General Storage Requirements**	
3-23. Flammable or combustible liquids must not be stored in ways that limit the use of exits, stairways, or areas normally used for the safe egress of people (AFOSH STD 127-43, para 4d(1)).	Verify that exits and common traffic routes are not blocked. (1)(4)
3-24. Specific MPs should be considered when storing and handling flammable/combustible materials (MP).	Verify that the installation observes the following MPs: (1)(4) - no positive sources of ignition (open flames, welding, radial heat, mechanical sparks) are in the immediate area - no items are stored against pipes or coils that produce heat - paint drums that are stored horizontally are rolled a half turn every 90 days - containers of paint are palletized prior to storage - aerosol containers are stored in well ventilated areas. (NOTE: These MPs are suggested in DOD 4145.19-R-1.)
3-25. Flammable and combustible liquid containers must meet specific design and capacity standards (AFOSH STD 127-43, para 4a).	Verify that containers meet the design and capacity standards in Table 3-3. (1)(2)(4)
3-26. Plastic containers should not be used to store certain liquids in general purpose warehousing (MP).	Verify that plastic containers are not used to store Class I or II liquids in general purpose warehousing. (1)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
3-27. Flammable/combustible material containers must be stored and handled in accordance with specific requirements (FGS-Italy 5-1 and DOD 4145.19-R-1, para 5-404i).	Verify that containers are stored and handled such that: (1)(2)(4)(5) - open flame devices are not in use in the storage area - combustible materials, other than wood pallets used in the storage of flammable/combustibles, are not stored in the storage facility - labels are not damaged - materials received without a date of manufacture label are marked with the shipping document date - leaking containers are removed from the storage area immediately - containers are stored so that they are issued or used in the order of dates of manufacture, with the oldest material used first - there are no open containers - containers are inspected periodically while in storage.
3-28. Flammable/combustible storage areas must meet certain fire protection standards (AFOSH STD 127-43, para 4f).	Verify that flammable/combustible storage locations meet the following requirements: (1)(2)(4)(5) - at least one portable fire extinguisher rated not less than 10-BC is located outside the door of any room used for storage and within 3 m (10 ft) of the door opening - at least one portable fire extinguisher rated not less than 20-BC is located within 3 to 7.5 m (10 to 25 ft) of any Class I or Class II liquid storage area outside of a storage room, but inside a building - fire extinguishing systems are sprinklers, water spray, or other USAF approved systems - open flames and smoking are not permitted within 15 m (50 ft) of flammable/combustible liquid storage areas - water reactive materials are not stored in the same room with flammable/combustible liquids, except for small quantities that can be stored in laboratories - containers and portable tanks used for Class I liquids are electrically bonded and grounded during transfer of liquids - liquid containers are protected from heat sources. Verify that the installation takes positive measures to eliminate sources of ignition, such as open flames, electrical smoking, cutting and welding, hot surfaces, static, mechanical sparks, radiant heat, and spontaneous ignition.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
FLAMMABLE/ COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS **Storage Cabinets**	
3-29. Flammable and combustible liquid storage cabinets must meet specific structural requirements (AFOSH STD 127-43, para 4b(2)).	Verify that flammable and combustible storage cabinets meet the following structural requirements: (1)(2)(4)(5) - all cabinets are constructed to limit internal temperature to no more than 163 °C (325 °F) when subject to the standard 10 min fire test specified in NFPA 251-196 - the bottom, top, door, and sides of metal cabinets are at least 18 gauge sheet steel and double-walled with 1.5 in. [≈4 cm] air space, and joints are riveted or welded - the doors of metal cabinets have a three-point lock and the door sill is raised at least 2 in. [≈5 cm] above the bottom of the steel cabinet - existing wood cabinets are knot free and of at least 1 in. [≈3 cm] nominal thickness, and all joints are rabbeted and fastened in two directions with flathead wood screws.
3-30. Flammable and combustible liquid storage cabinets are subject to specific limitations on their contents (AFOSH STD 127-43, para 4b(1)).	Verify that the following storage requirements are met: (1)(2)(4)(5) - no more than 455 L (120 gal) of Class I, Class II, and Class IIIA liquids are stored in any cabinet - no more than 227 L (60 gal) of the 455 L (120 gal) are Class I or II liquids.
3-31. Flammable/combustible liquid storage cabinets should meet specific requirements (MP).	Verify that newly purchased cabinets are of steel rather than wood. (1)(2)(4)(5) Verify that materials within storage cabinets are segregated. Verify that all containers in cabinets are labeled. Verify that cabinets are constantly closed. Verify that cabinets are conspicuously labeled FLAMMABLE--KEEP FIRE AWAY.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
3-32. Installations must not have more than three cabinets in a single fire area (AFOSH STD 127-43, para 4b(1)).	Verify that no more than three cabinets are located in a single fire area. (1)(2)(4)(5) (NOTE: This requirement does not apply to industrial areas.) (NOTE: The limit of three cabinets in a single area may be increased where small cabinets are used; however, the maximum amount of flammable storage cannot exceed 1365 L (360 gal) total.) (NOTE: Additional cabinets may be located in the same fire area of an industrial area if the additional cabinet, or group of not more than three 455 L (120 gal) cabinets, is separated from other cabinets or group of cabinets by at least 30.5 m (100 ft).)
FLAMMABLE/ COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS **Storage Rooms**	
3-33. Indoor flammable/ combustible storage rooms must meet specific standards (AFOSH STD 127-43, para 4c).	Verify that the installation's flammable/combustible storage rooms have: (1)(2)(4) - walls that meet fire resistance test NFPA 251-1969 - liquid tight wall/floor joints - self-closing fire doors (NFPA 80) - one clear aisle at least 3 ft [≈1 m] wide - a continuous mechanical exhaust ventilation system. Verify that a 4 in. [≈10 cm] raised sill or ramp is provided to adjacent rooms or buildings or that the floor of the storage area is 4 in. [≈10 cm] lower than the surrounding floors. Verify that, if a sill or ramp is not present, the building has an open grated trench that drains to a safe area. Verify that wooden shelving, flooring, dunnage, scuffboards, and/or floor overlay is at least 1 in. [≈3 cm] thick. Verify that electrical wiring and equipment meet NFPA 70 requirements. Verify that dispensing is done by an approved pump or self-closing faucet. Verify that storage in the rooms meets the requirements in Table 3-4. Verify that mechanical exhaust systems are controlled by a switch outside the door and have exhaust outlets on exterior walls. Verify that makeup and exhaust air openings are within 12 in. [≈30 cm] above the floor on one side of the room with one or more makeup air inlets located on the opposite wall.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
3-33. (continued)	Verify that air movement occurs across all portions of the floor, as far as practical. Verify that containers of over 114 L (30 gal) capacity are not stacked one upon the other.
FLAMMABLE/ COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS **Storage Buildings**	
3-34. Flammable/combustible liquids stored in buildings in which storage rooms or cabinets are not used must meet specific standards (AFOSH STD 127-43, para 4d(2) and 4d(4)).	Verify that containers in indoor storage areas are tightly sealed. (1)(2)(4) (NOTE: This provision does not apply when container contents are transferred, poured, or applied.) Verify that flammable paints, oils, and varnishes in 3.8 L or 19 L (1 gal or 5 gal) containers used for building maintenance are stored temporarily in closed containers at the job site for fewer than 10 calendar days. Verify that the storage of flammable/combustible liquids does not physically obstruct means of egress from the building or area.
3-35. Flammable and combustible liquid storage buildings must meet specific structural requirements (AFOSH STD 127-43, para 4d(3)).	Verify that flammable/combustible storage buildings are one story and devoted principally to the handling and storing of flammable or combustible liquids. (1)(2)(4) Verify that such buildings have 2-h fire-rated exterior walls with no openings within 3 m (10 ft) of the storage area.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
3-36. The storage of flammable/combustible liquids in warehouses or storage buildings must meet specific requirements (FGS-Italy 5-1; AFOSH STD 127-43, para 5d).	Verify that the following requirements are met: (1)(2)(4)(5) - if the storage building is located 15 m (50 ft) or fewer from a building or line of adjoining property that may be built upon, the wall facing the building or property line is a blank wall with a fire-resistance rating of at least 2 h - any quantity of liquids may be stored as long as the storage arrangements outlined in Table 3-5 are met - stacked containers are separated by pallets or dunnage when necessary to provide stability and prevent excess stress on container walls - portable tanks stored over one tier high are designed to nest securely - no stack is closer than 1 m (3 ft) to the nearest beam, chord, girder, or other obstruction - piles are 1 m (3 ft) below sprinkler deflectors or discharge points of water spray or other fire protection system - containers have clearly legible labels that identify contents and indicate hazards - aisles are at least 1 m (3 ft) wide when necessary for access to doors, windows, or standpipe connections.
FLAMMABLE/ COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS **Outdoor Storage**	
3-37. Installations must meet specific requirements with regard to flammable/combustible materials stored outside (FGS-Italy 5-1 and AFOSH STD 127-43, para 4e).	Verify that no more than 4169 L (1100 gal) of flammable/combustible liquids are stored adjacent to buildings. (1)(2)(4)(5) Verify that the quantity and arrangement of materials is in accordance with Table 3-5. Verify that the storage area is graded to divert spills or is surrounded by a curb at least 15-cm (6-in.) high. Verify that drains terminate in a safe location.
3-38. When flammable/ combustible liquids are stored outside, specific procedures and practices should be followed (MP).	Verify that no leaking or severely corroded drums are present. (1)(2)(4)(5) Verify that drums stored in outdoor storage areas are placed horizontally (on sides) in double rows, butt-to-butt, with closures (bungs and vents) facing outward. Verify that the end drum of the bottom tier is braced to prevent rolling.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
FLAMMABLE/ COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS	
Industrial Storage Areas	(NOTE: Checklist items 3-39 through 3-41 pertain to industrial areas in which the use of flammable or combustible liquid is incidental to the principal business or in which flammable or combustible liquids are handled or used only in unit physical operations that do not involve chemical reactions.)

3-39. Areas in which flammable/combustible materials are stored, dispensed, or used in industrial plants should meet specific guidelines (MP).	Verify that the following requirements are met: (1)(2)(4)(5)
	- portable fire extinguishers and fire control equipment are in place in quantity and type as needed for the hazards of operation and storage at the site
	- adequate precautions are taken to prevent sources of ignition at the site
	- Class I liquids are not dispensed into containers unless nozzles and containers are electrically interconnected
	- operations such as welding and cutting for repairs to equipment are done under the supervision of an individual in charge
	- maintenance and operating practices control leakage and prevent the accidental escape of flammable or combustible liquids:
	  - adequate aisles are maintained
	  - combustible waste materials and residues are kept to a minimum, stored in covered metal containers, and disposed of daily
	  - the grounds area around the buildings and unit operating areas are kept free of weeds, trash, or other unnecessary combustibles
	- tank vehicle and tank car loading or unloading facilities are separated from aboveground tanks, warehouses, and other plant buildings or nearest line of adjoining property by a distance of 25 ft [≈7 m] for Class I liquids and 15 ft [≈5 m] for Class II and III liquids.

3-40. Installations must meet specific requirements with regard to incidental storage of flammable/combustible liquids in industrial areas (AFOSH STD 127-43, para 4h).	Verify that the following requirements are met in industrial areas: (1)(2)(4)(5) - storage is in metal cabinets stenciled FLAMMABLE KEEP FIRE AWAY - storage is limited to 4 L (1 gal) of Class I or 40 L (10 gal) of Class II and III liquids - amount of liquid stored in the cabinet does not exceed 40 L (10 gal) - containers in the cabinet are closed - storage is limited to a 5-day supply - each work center has only one cabinet. Verify that the fire department was consulted prior to the establishment of incidental storage areas in industrial shops.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
3-41. Areas in which flammable/combustible liquids are used in unit operations, such as mixing, drying, evaporating, filtering, or distilling, should meet specific operating standards (MP).	Verify that the following requirements are met: (1)(2)(4)(5) - areas are located so that each building or unit of equipment is accessible from at least one side for fire fighting - areas in which unstable liquids are handled or small scale unit chemical processes are carried on are separated from the remainder of the area by a fire wall of 2 h minimum fire resistance rating - emergency drainage systems direct leakage and fire protection water to a safe location - emergency drainage systems, if connected to public sewers or discharged into public waterways, are equipped with traps or a separator - when Class I liquids are being used, ventilation is provided at a rate of not less than 1 $ft^3/min/ft^2$ of solid floor area through either natural or mechanical means - equipment is designed to limit flammable vapor-air mixtures.
BATTERIES	
3-42. Lead-acid batteries that are to be recycled must be managed as hazardous material (FGS-Italy 6.9.F.1).	Verify that lead-acid batteries that are to be recycled are managed as hazardous material. (2)
COMPRESSED GASES	
3-43. Installations must meet specific requirements with regard to storage of compressed gases in roofed, open-sided sheds (FGS-Italy 5-1 and DOD 4145.19-R-1, para 5-405d(1)).	Verify that the compressed gas storage sheds meet the following requirements: (1)(2)(4)(5) - they are on concrete slabs above grade - they are located in a secured area - they are separated from other buildings by at least 15 m (50 ft) - if they have one or more sides, provisions are made to ensure complete change of air at least six times per hour - they are unheated. Verify that flammable gases and gases that support combustion are stored in separate sheds with at least 15 m (50 ft) between sheds. Verify that, if necessary, stationary or rotating roof vents are used to lower temperature near ceilings to ambient conditions during warm weather. Verify that cylinders and portable tanks have pressure relief devices installed.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
3-44. Installations must meet specific requirements with regard to storage of compressed gas cylinders in enclosed storage facilities (FGS-Italy 5-1 and DOD 4145.19-R-1, para 5-405d(2)).	Verify that the compressed gases storage areas meet the following requirements: (1)(2)(4)(5) - buildings are one story in height, above grade, of noncombustible construction - separate storage compartments or rooms are available for flammable gases and gases that support combustion - at least one wall of each storage room or compartment for combustible gases is an exterior wall - every storage room or compartment is provided with either a gravity or a mechanical exhaust ventilation system designed to provide complete change of air at least six times per hour - buildings are not heated - cylinders and portable tanks have pressure relief devices installed.
3-45. Compressed gases must be handled in accordance with specific good practices (FGS-Italy 5-1 and DOD 4145.19-R-1, para 5-405c(6) through 5-405c(9), 5-405c(14), and 5-405c(22)).	Verify that the following practices and procedures are observed in the handling of compressed gases: (1)(2)(4)(5) - oxygen cylinders are free from grease or oil - numbers or markings that are stamped on the cylinders are not altered or defaced - additional markings are not applied to cylinders without approval - empty cylinders are stored separately but in the same manner as full cylinders - valves on empty cylinders are closed - NO SMOKING signs are posted in and around compressed gas storage sheds.
ACID STORAGE	
3-46. Installations must meet specific requirements with regard to the storage and handling of acids in bulk (FGS-Italy 5-1 and DOD 4145.19-R-1, para 5-406).	Verify that the bulk acid storage areas meet the following: (1)(2)(4)(5) - buildings are one story in height, of noncombustible or fire-resistant construction - permanent louvered openings at floor and ceiling levels or other gravity ventilation methods are provided - safety equipment is available and operational (eye wash, deluge shower, self-contained breathing apparatus, protective clothing) - buildings are heated to prevent freezing (if applicable) - different acids are stored separately in designated areas - NO SMOKING signs are posted - there are either floor drains or wall scuppers, if the building has automatic sprinkler protection. (NOTE: Acid storage buildings should have automatic sprinkler protection.) (NOTE: In lieu of aisle space, noncombustible barriers that are at least 3 ft [≈ 1 m] high and sealed at floor level may be used to obtain maximum storage space.)

(1) LGS (Base Supply) (2) BCE (Base Civil Engineering) (3) Fire Department (4) Safety Officer (5) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (6) Disaster Preparedness Office (7) LGT (Transportation Officer) (8) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
3-47. Workers in facilities in which acids are stored in bulk should be provided with a copious, flowing supply of fresh, clean water for first aid (MP).	Verify that workers in facilities in which acids are stored in bulk are provided with a copious, flowing supply of fresh, clean water for first aid. (2)(4)
TRANSPORTATION	
3-48. Hazardous materials shipments must meet specific standards (FGS-Italy 5-3).	Verify that hazardous materials shipments are accompanied by shipping papers that clearly describe the quantity and identity of the material and include both: (2)(4)(5)(7) - an MSDS - accident characterization sheets according to the ADR. Verify that tank trucks on Italian public roads carry a tank booklet (libretto della cisterna) which contains: - manufacturer name and address - month and year of construction - tank pressure in kg/cm^2 - effective capacity in liters - maximum operating pressure allowed - seal of approval of the tank - material that can be transported in the tank - the characteristics of the tank and its accessories - the characteristics of the tank construction material - documentation of tank tests, including dates of initial and most recent testing, and of repairs and inspections. Verify that all drivers of hazardous material shipments are trained and certified according to the ADR. Verify that all vehicles used for hazardous material shipments are inspected according to the ADR. Verify that supervisory personnel do a walk-around inspection of the vehicles before and after the material is loaded.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
3-49. Hazardous material transported on Italian public roads must be labelled according to the ADR (FGS-Italy 5-3.D and 5-8.B).	Verify that hazardous material transported on Italian public roads is labelled according to the ADR. (7)
3-50. Tank trucks must have placards that contain specific information (FGS-Italy 5-8.C and 5-8.D).	Verify that tank trucks carry a permanently fixed corrosion resistant metal placard that bears, in both English and Italian, the following information: (7) - tank approval number - manufacturer name and address - month and year of manufacture - test pressure in kg/cm^2 - effective capacity in liters - dates of initial and most recent periodic testing - maximum operating pressure authorized. Verify that tank trucks also display the empty weight and total weight at full load of the individual vehicle components.
3-51. International air shipments of hazardous material originating from a DOD installation must meet specific standards (FGS-Italy 5-4).	Determine whether the installation ships hazardous material internationally by air. (7) Verify that the installation follows the shipping standards found in the International Civil Aviation Organization Rules and appropriate DOD and component instructions.
3-52. Certain practices should be carried out in the course of onsite transportation of hazardous materials between buildings (MP).	Verify that procedures exist to manage movement of hazardous materials throughout the installation. (7) Verify that drivers are trained in spill control procedures. Verify that provisions have been made for securing hazardous materials in vehicles when transporting.

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Table 3-1

Typical Hazardous Material Characteristics

(FGS-Italy, Table 5-1)

I.	The item is a health or physical hazard. Health hazards include carcinogens, corrosive materials, irritants, sensitizers, toxic materials, and materials that damage the skin, eyes, or internal organs. Physical hazards include combustible liquids, compressed gases, explosives, flammable materials, organic peroxides, oxidizers, pyrophoric materials, unstable (reactive) materials, and water-reactive materials.
II.	The item and/or its disposal is regulated by Italy because of its hazardous nature. Hazardous materials which may be regulated as a waste in Italy are included in Table 3-2.
III.	The item contains asbestos, mercury, or polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).
IV.	The item has a flashpoint below 93 °C (200 °F) closed cup, or is subject to spontaneous heating, or is subject to polymerization with release of large amounts of energy when handled, stored, or shipped without adequate control.
V.	The item is a flammable solid, or is an oxidizer, or is a strong oxidizing or reducing agent with a standard reduction potential of greater than 1.0 V or less than -1.0 V.
VI.	In the course of normal operations, accidents, leaks, or spills, the item may produce dusts, gases, fumes, vapors, mists, or smokes with one or more of the above characteristics.
VII.	The item has special characteristics that, in the opinion of the manufacturer or the DOD Components, could cause harm to personnel if used or stored improperly.

Table 3-2

List of Dangerous Substances

(FGS-Italy, Appendix B)

Scope

The list in this table identifies substances considered dangerous in Italy and all other countries in the European Union. Substances included on this list will be treated as hazardous materials in accordance with this section.

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
(Benzothiazol-2-ylthio)succinic acid	95154011	401-450-4	Xi
(C16 or C18-n-alkyl)(C16 or C18-n-alkyl)ammonium 2-((C16 or C18-n-alkyl)(C16 or C18-n-alkyl)(C16 or C18-n-alkyl)carbamoyl) benzenesulfonate	-	402-460-1	Xi
(Ethyl-3-oxobutanoato-O'1,O'3)(2-dimethylaminoethanolato)(1- methoxypropan-2-olato)aluminium(III), dimerized	-	402-370-2	Xi
(N-Benzul-N-ethyl)amino-3'-hydroxyacetophenone hydrochloride	55845904	401-840-4	Xi
(Tris(chloromethyl)phthalocyaninato)copper(II), reaction products with N-methylpiperazine and methoxyacetic acid	-	401-260-1	Xi
1-(2-Butoxypropoxy) propan -2-ol	24083032	603-050-00-7	Xn
1-Bromopropane	106945	602-019-00-5	Xn
1-Butyl-2-methylpyridinium bromide	26576841	402-680-8	Xn
1-Chloro-1-nitropropane	600259	610-007-00-6	Xn
1-Chlorobutane	109693	602-059-00-3	F
1- Dimethylaminopropan-2-ol	108167	603-077-00-4	C
1-Methyl-3-nitro-1-nitrosoguanidine	70257	612-083-00-6	T
1-Methylimidazole	616477	613-035-00-7	C
1-Methyltrimethylene diacrylate	19485031	607-118-00-7	C
1-Naphthylacetic acid	86873	607-087-00-X	Xn
1-Nitropropane	108032	609-001-00-6	Xn
1-Phenyl-3-pyrazolidone	92433	606-022-00-2	Xn
1,1-Dichloro-1-nitroethane	594729	610-002-00-9	T
1,1-Dichloropropene 1,2-Dichloropropene	563586 563542	602-031-00-0 602-031-00-0	F, T F, T

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
1,1-Diethoxyethane	105577	605-015-00-1	F, Xi
1,1-Dimethoxyethane	534156	605-007-00-8	F
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	602-014-00-8	Xn
1,1,2,2-Tetrabromoethane	79276	602-016-00-9	T+
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	602-015-00-3	T+
1,2 Dimethylimidazole	1739840	613-034-00-1	Xn
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96128	602-021-00-6	T
1,2-Dichloroethylene	*156605* *540590*	*02-026-00-3*	*F, Xn*
1,2- Dimethylhydrazine	540738	007-013-00-0	T
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96184	602-062-00-X	Xn
1,2,3,4-Diepoxybutane	1464535	603-060-00-1	T ***
1,2,3,4-Tetranitrocarbazole	6202159	613-003-00-2	E, Xn
1,3 Butadiene	106990	601-013-00-X	F+, T
1,3-Dichloro -2- propanol	96231	602-064-00-0	T
1,3- Dichloro-5-ethyl-5-methylimidazolidine-2,4-dione	8941587 2	401-570-7	O, T+
1,3-Dichloropropene 2,3-Dichloropropene 3,3-Dichloropropene	542756 78886 563575	602-030-00-5 602-030-00-5 602-030-00-5	F, Xn F, Xn F, Xn
1,3-Dioxolane	646060	605-017-00-2	F
1,3-Propanesultone	1120714	016-032-00-3	T
1,3-Propiolactone	57578	606-031-00-1	T+
1,3-Propylene oxide	503300	603-058-00-0	F, Xn
1,3,5-Trioxan	110883	605-002-00-0	Xn
1,4 Dimethylcyclohexane	589902	601-019-00-2	F
1,4-Dioxane	123911	603-024-00-5	F, Xn ***
1,4,5,6,7,7-Hexachlorobicyclo (2,2,1) hept-5-ene-2,3 -dicarboxylin anhydride chlorendic anhydride	115275	607-101-00-4	Xi
1,5-Naphthylene di-isocyanate	3173726	615-007-00-X	Xn
2.4.5-T acid	93765	607-041-00-9	Xn
2- (2-Bromoethoxy)anisole	4463596	402-010-4	Xn
2- (4-(3-(4-Chlorophenyl)-4,5-Dihydropyrazolyl)phenylsulfonyl) ethyldimethylammonium hydrogen phosphonate	106359937	402-490-5	Xi

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
2-(4,4-Dimethyl-2,5-dioxooxazolidin-1-yl)-2'-chloro-5'-(2-(2 ,4-di-tert-pentylphenoxy)butyramido)-4,4-dimethyl-3-oxovaleranilide	-	402-260-4	E
2-2'-Iminodiethylamine	11400	612-058-00-X	C
2-3-(prop- 1-en-2-yl)phenyl)prop-2-yl isocyanate	2094997	402-440-2	T+
2-Amino-2-methylpropanol	124685	603-070-00-6	Xi
2-Aminobenzidine	2835690	612-045-00-9	Xn
2-Butanone oxime	96297	616-014-00-0	Xi
2-Butyne-1,4-diol	110656	603-076-00-9	T
2-Chlorobenzaldehyde	89985	605-011-00-X	C
2-Chlorobenzonitrile	873325	608-013-00-9	Xn
2-Chloroethanol	107073	603-028-00-7	T+
2-Chloroproprionic acid	598787	607-139-00-1	C
2-Diethylaminoethanol	100378	603-048-00-6	Xi
2-Diethylaminoethyl methacrylate	105168	607-127-00-6	Xn
2-Dimethylaminoethanol	108010	603-047-00-0	Xi
2-Dimethylaminoethylamine	108009	612-075-00-2	F, C
2-Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate	2867472	607-132-00-3	Xn
2-Ethoxyaniline (o) (p)	94702 156434	612-039-00-6	T *
2-Ethoxyethyl acetate	111159	607-037-00-7	Xn
2-Ethylbutan-1-ol	97950	603-051-00-2	Xn
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate	103117	607-107-00-7	Xi
2-Fluoro-5-trifluoromethylpyridine	69045825	400-290-2	Xi
2-Fluoroacetamide	640197	616-002-00-5	T+
2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate	818611	607-072-00-8	T
2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate	868779	607-124-00-X	Xi
2-Methoxyaniline (o) " (p)	90040 104949	612-035-00-4	T+ *
2-Methoxyethanol	109864	603-011-00-4	Xn
2-Methyl-1-pentylpyridinium bromide	-	402-690-2	Xn
2-Methyl-4-phenylpentanol	92585245	402-770-7	Xi
2-Methylaminoethanol	109831	603-080-00-0	C
2-Methylbutan-2-ol	75854	603-007-00-2	F, Xn
2-Methylcyclohexanol	583595	603-010-00-9	Xn

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
2-Methylcyclohexanone	583608	606-011-00-2	Xn
2-Methyloxyethyl acetate	110496	607-036-00-1	Xn
2-Methylpentane-2,4-diol	107415	603-053-00-3	Xi
2-Methylpropan-2-ol	75650	603-005-00-1	F, Xn
2-Naphthol	135193	604-007-00-5	Xn
2-Naphtylamine salts	-	612-071-00-0	T
2-Nitroanaphthalene	581895	609-038-00-8	T
2-Nitropropane	79469	609-002-00-1	T
2-Nitrotoluene 4-Nitrotoluene	88722 99990	609-006-00-3	T *
2-Picoline	109068	613-036-00-2	Xn
2-Tert-Butylaminoethyl methacrylate	3775904	607-128-00-1	Xi
2,2 Dimethylpropane	463821	601-005-00-6	F
2,2- (Methylimino)diethanol	105599	603-079-00-5	Xi
2,2-Dichlorovinyl 2-ethylsufinylethyl methyl phosphate	7076531	015-077-00-6	T
2,2-Dimethyl-1,3-benzodioxol-4-ol	22961826	400-900-7	Xi
2,2-Thiodiethanol	111488	603-081-00-6	Xi
2,2,4-Trimethylhexamethylene- 1,6-di-isocyanate 2,4,4-Trimethylhexamethylene- 1,6-di-isocyanate	16938220 15646965	615-010-00-6	T
2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	58902	604-013-00-8	T
2,3,5,6-tetrachloro-4-(methylsulfonyl)pyridine	13108526	613-032-00-0	Xn
2,4 Dinitroaniline	97029	612-040-00-1	T+ *
2,4-D salts & esters	-	607-040-00-3	Xn
2,4-D-Acid	94757	607-039-00-8	Xn
2,4-DB salts	-	607-084-00-3	Xn
2,4-DES	149268	016-025-00-5	Xn
2,4-Dichloro-3-ethylphenol	-	401-060-4	C
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	604-011-00-7	Xn
2,4-Dimethylpentan-3-one	565800	606-028-00-5	F
2,4,5-T salts & esters	-	607-042-00-4	Xn
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95954	604-017-00-X	Xn
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	604-018-00-5	Xn ***
2,4,6-Trinitroanisole	606-35-9	609-011-00-0	E, Xn
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene; TNT	118967	609-008-00-4	E, T *
2,4,6-Tris (dimethylaminomethyl) phenol	90722	603-069-00-0	Xn

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
2,6-Dimethylheptan-4-one	108838	606-005-00-X	Xi
3-(3-Methylpent-3-yl)isoxazol-5-ylamine	82560063	401-460-9	T
3-(Bis(2-ethylhexyl)aminomethyl)benzothiazole-2(3H)-thione	105254851	402-540-6	C
3-(Dimethylamino)propylurea	31506431	401-950-2	Xi
3-3'-Dimthoxybenzidine salts	-	612-037-00-5	T
3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethlcyclohexylamine	2855132	612-067-00-9	C
3-Aminopropyldiethylamine	104789	612-062-00-1	C
3-Aminopropyldimethylamine	109557	612-061-00-6	C
3-Chloro-2-methylpropene	563473	602-032-00-6	F, Xn
3-Chloro-4,5,alpha,alpha,alpha,pentafluorotoluene	77227997	401-930-3	Xn
3-Chloro-5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridylamine	79456261	401-670-0	Xn
3-Methyl-p-phenylenediamine sulfate	6369591	612-030-00-7	Xn
3-Methylbutan-2-one	563804	606-007-00-0	F
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine salts	-	612-069-00-X	T
3-3'-Dimethosybenzidine	119904	612-036-00-X	T
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119937	612-041-00-7	T
3,3'-Iminopropylamine	56188	612-063-00-7	C
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	612-068-00-4	T
3,5-Dichloro-2,4-difluorobenzoyl fluoride	101513706	401-800-6	T, C
3,5-Dichloro-4-(1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy)aniline	104147322	401-790-3	Xn
3,7-Dichloroquinoline-8-carboxylic acid	84087014	402-780-1	Xi
4 Chloro-o-tolyloxyacetic acid (MCPA)	94746	607-051-00-3	Xn
4-(1(or 4 or 5 or 6)-Methyl-8,9,10-trinorborn-5-en-2-yl)pyridine, mixture of isomers	-	402-520-7	Xn
4-(2-Chloro-4-trifluoromethyl)phenoxy-2-fluoroaniline hydrochloride	-	402-190-4	T
4-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid	94826	607-083-00-8	Xn
4- (4-Chloro-o-tolyloxy) butyrin acid (MCPB)	94815	607-053-00-4	Xn
4-Amino benzenesulphonic acid	121573	612-014-00-X	Xn
4-Amino-N,N-diethylaniline	93050	612-080-00-X	T
4-Chloro-m-cresol	59507	604-014-00-3	Xn
4-Chlorobenzoyl peroxide	94177	617-011-00-7	E, Xi
4-CPA	122883	607-073-00-3	Xn
4-Methoxy-2-nitroaniline	96968	612-038-00-0	T+ *

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
4-Methoxy-4-methylpentan-2-one	107700	606-023-00-8	-
4-Methyl-m-phenylenediamine sulfate	74283366	612-030-00-7	Xn
4-Methylpent-3-en-2-one	141797	606-009-00-1	Xn
4-Methylpentan-2-ol	108112	603-008-00-8	Xi
4-methylpentan-2-one	108101	606-004-00-4	F
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92933	609-039-00-3	T
4-nitrophenol	100027	609-015-00-2	Xn *
4-Nitrosoaniline	659494	612-011-00-3	Xn
4-Picoline	108894	613-037-00-8	T
4,4 Carbonyldi (phthalic anhydride)	2421285	607-100-00-9	Xi
4,4'-Isobutylethylidenediphenol	6807176	401-720-1	Xi
4,4'-Methylene bis (2-chloroaniline) salts	-	612-079-00-4	T
4,4'-Methylene bis (2-chloroaniline)	101144	612-078-00-9	T
4,4'-Methylenedi(cyclohexyl isocyanate)	5124301	615-009-00-0	T
4,4'-Methylenedi-o-toluidine	838880	612-085-00-7	T
4,4'-Methylenedianiline	101779	612-051-00-1	Xn
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534521	609-020-00-x	T+ *
5(or 6)-tert-butyl-2'chloro-6'-ethlamino-3',7'-dimethyl-spiro(isobenzofuran-1(1H),9'-xanthene)-3-one	-	400-680-2	Xn
5-Methylheptan-3-one	541855	606-020-00-1	Xi
5-Methylhexan-2-one	110123	606-026-00-4	-
5-Nitroacenaphthene	602879	609-037-00-2	T
7,7-Dimethyl-3-oxa-6-azactan-1-ol	-	400-390-6	C
8,9-Dinorborn-5-ene-2,3-dicarboxyle anhydride	123748856	607-106-00-1	Xn
8,9,10-Trinorborn-2-yl acrylate	10027-06-2	607-121-00-3	Xn
8,9,10-Trinorborn-5-ene-2,3-dicarboxylic anhydride	129646	607-105-00-6	Xi
a,a Dichlorotoluene	98873	602-058-00-8	Xi
Acephate	30560191	015-079-00-7	Xn
Acetic acid	64197	607-002-00-6	C
Acetic anhydride	108247	607-008-00-9	C
Acetone	67641	606-001-00-8	F
Acetone cyanohydrin	75865	608-004-00X	T+
Acetonitrile	75058	608-001-00-3	F, T
Acetyl chloride	75365	607-011-00-5	F, C

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Acetylene	74862	601-015-00-0	F
Aconitine	302272	614-008-00-2	T+
Aconitine salts	-	614-009-00-8	T+
Acrolein	107028	605-008-00-3	f, T+
Acrylamide	79061	616-003-00-0	T *
Acrylate	-	*607-133-00-9*	Xi
Acrylic acid	79107	607-061-00-8	C
Acrylonitrile	107131	608-003-00-4	F, T
adipic acid	124049	607-144-009	Xi
Air, liquid	-	008-002-00-3	O
Alachlor	15972608	616-015-00-6	Xn ***
Aldicarb	116063	006-017-00-X	T+
Aldrin	309002	602-048-003	T ***
Alkali ethoxides	-	603-041-00-8	F, C
Alkali Fluorosilicates (Na, K, NH_4)	16893851 16871902 16919190	*009-012-00-0*	T
Alkali methoxides	-	603-040-00-2	F, C
Alkali salts of pentachlorophenol	-	604-003-00-3	T
Allethrin	584792	006-025-00-3	Xn
Allidochlor	93710	616-004-00-6	Xn
Allyl alcohol	107186	603-015-00-6	T
Allyl chloride	107051	602-029-00-X	F, T+
Allyl glycidyl ether	1106923	603-038-00-1	Xn
Allyl iodide	556569	602-054-00-6	C
Allylamine	107119	612-046-00-4	F, T
Alpha-3-(3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionyl-omega-hydroxypoly(oxyethylene)	-	400-830-7	Xn
alpha-Naphthylamine	134327	612-020-00-2	Xn
Aluminium alkyls	-	013-004-00-2	F, C
Aluminium chloride, anhydrous	7446700	013-003-00-7	C
Aluminium lithium hydride	16853853	001-002-00-4	F
Aluminium phosphide	20859738	015-004-00-8	F, T+
Aluminium powder	7429905	013-001-00-6	F

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Aluminium powder (stabilized)	-	013-002-00-1	-
Aluminium-tri-isopropoxide	555317	603-042-00-3	F
Ametryn	834128	613-010-00-0	Xn
Amidithion	919766	015-080-00-2	Xn
Aminocarb	2032599	006-018-00-5	T
Aminophenol	-	612-033-00-3	Xn
Amitrole	61825	613-011-00-6	Xn ***
Ammonia, *anhydrous*	7664417	007-001-00-5	T
Ammonia solution	-	007-001-01-2	C
Ammonium bifluoride	1341497	009-009-00-4	T, C
Ammonium bis (2,4,6-trinitrophenyl)amide	2844920	612-019-00-7	E, T+ *
Ammonium bis (1-(3,5-dinitro-2-oxidophenylazo)-3-(N-phenylcarbamoyl)-2-naphtholato)chromate(1-)	-	400-110-2	F
Ammonium chloride	12125029	017-014-00-8	Xn
Ammonium dichromate	7789095	024-003-00-1	E, Xi
Ammonium fluoride	12125018	009-006-00-8	T
Ammonium perchlorate	7790989	017-009-00-0	O
Ammonium polysulfides	9080175	016-008-00-2	C
Ammonium salt of DNOC	2980645	609-022-00-0	T+ *
Amyl acetate	628637	607-130-00-2	-
Amyl alcohol	-	603-006-00-7	Xn
Anyl Formate	638-49-3	607-018-00-3	-
Amyl propionate	624544	607-131-00-8	-
Aniline	62533	612-008-00-7	T *
Aniline salts	-	612-009-00-2	T *
Antimony compounds	-	051-003-00-9	Xn
Antimony pentachloride	7647189	051-002-00-3	C
Antimony trichloride	10025919	051-001-00-8	C
Antimony trifluoride	7783564	051-004-00-4	T
ANTU	86884	006-008-00-0	T+
Arsenic	7440382	033-001-00-X	T
Arsenic compounds	-	033-002-00-5	T
Arsenic trioxide	1327533	033-003-00-0	T+

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Asbestos	12001284 12001295 12172735 77536664 77536686 77536675	650-013-00-6	T
Atropine	51558	614-010-00-3	T+
Atropine salts	-	614-011-00-9	T+
Azaconazole	60207310	613-040-00-4	Xn
Azinphos-ethyl	2642719	015-056-00-1	T+
Azinphos-methyl	86500	015-039-00-9	T+
Aziridine	151564	613-001-00-1	F, T+ ***
Azobenzene	103333	611-001-00-6	Xn
Azothoate	5834968	015-082-00-3	Xn
Azoxybenzene	495487	611-002-00-1	Xn
Barban	101279	006-020-00-6	Xn
Barium carbonate	513779	056-003-00-2	Xn
Barium chlorate	13477004	017-003-00-8	O, Xn
Barium perchlorate	13465957	017-007-00-X	O, Xn
barium peroxide	1304296	056-001-00-1	O, Xn
Barium polysulfides	50864670	016-003-00-5	Xi
Barium salts	-	056-002-00-7	Xn
Barium sulfide	21109955	016-002-00-X	Xn
Benomyl	17804352	613-049-00-3	Xn ***
Benquinox	495738	650-006-00-8	*T*
Bensulide	741582	015-083-00-9	*Xn*
Bentazone	25057890	613-012-00-1	Xn
Benzaldehyde	100527	605-012-00-5	Xn
Benzene	71432	601-020-00-8	F, T
Benzidine	92895	612-042-00-2	T
Benzidine salts	-	612-070-00-5	T
Benzoguanamine	91769	613-038-00-3	Xn
Benzonitrile	100470	608-012-00-3	Xn
Benzotrichloride	98077	602-038-00-9	Xn
Benzotrifluoride	98088	602-056-00-7	F
Benzoyl chloride	98884	607-012-00-0	C

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Benzo(a)anthracene	565553	601-033-00-9	T
Benzo(a)pyrene	50328	601-032-00-3	T
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205992	601-034-00-4	T
Benzo(j)fluoranthene	205823	601-035-00-X	T
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207089	601-036-00-5	T
Benzthiazuron	1929880	006-036-00-3	*Xn*
Benzyl alcohol	100516	603-057-00-5	Xn
Benzyl benzoate	120514	607-085-00-9	Xn
Benzyl bromide	100390	602-057-00-2	Xi
Benzyl chlorformate	501531	607-064-00-4	C
Benzyl chloride	100447	602-037-00-3	Xi
Benzyl Violet 4B	1694093	650-010-00-X	Xn ***
Benzyl-2-hydroxydodecyldimethylammonium benzoate	113694523	402-610-6	C
Benzylamine	100469	612-047-00-X	C
Benzyldimethylamine	103833	612-074-00-7	C
Benzyltributylammonium 4-hydroxynaphthalene-1-sulfonate	102561466	402-240-5	Xn
Beryllium	*7440417*	*004-001-00-7*	*T+* **
Beryllium compounds (except aluminium beryllium silicates)	-	004-002-00-2	T+ **
beta-Naphtylamine	91598	612-022-00-3	T
Binapacryl	485314	609-024-00-1	T
Biphenyl-4-ylamine	92671	612-072-00-6	T
Biphenyl-4-ylamine salts	-	612-073-00-1	T
Bis (8-hydroxyquinolinium) sulfate	134316	613-017-00-9	Xn
Bis (4-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl) propane	1675543	603-073-00-2	Xi
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	111444	603-029-00-2	T+ ***
Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) succinate	62782030	402-940-0	Xi
Bis(4-fluorophenyl)-methyl-1,2,4-triazol-4-ylmethyl)silane hydrochloride	-	401-380-4	Xi
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542881	603-046-00-5	T+
Boron tribromide	10294334	005-003-00-0	T+
Boron trichloride	10294345	005-002-00-5	T+
Boron trifluoride	7637072	005-001-00-X	T+
Bromine	7726956	035-001-00-5	T+, C

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Bromoacetic acid	79083	607-065-00-X	T
Bromobenzene	108861	602-060-00-9	Xi
Bromobenzylbromotoluene	99688478	402-210-1	Xn
Bromofenoxim	13181174	609-032-00-5	Xn
Bromofom	75252	602-007-00-X	T
Bromophos	2104963	015-108-00-3	Xn
Bromophos-ethyl	4824786	015-064-00-5	T
Bromoxynil	1689845	608-006-00-0	T
Brucine	357573	614-006-00-1	T+
Brucine salts	-	614-007-00-7	T+
Butane	106978	601-004-00-0	F
Butanedioldiglycidyl ether	2425798	603-072-00-7	Xn
Butanol	71363 78922 78831	603-004-00-6	Xn
Butanone	78933	606-002-00-3	F, Xi
Butryraldehyde oxime	110690	616-013-00-5	T
Butyl (dialkyloxy(dibutoxyphosphoryloxy))(titanium (trialkyloxy)titanium phosphate	-	401-100-0	F, Xi
Butyl 2,3 epoxypropyl ether	24260806	603-309-00-7	Xn
Butyl acetate iso-Butyl acetate sec-Butyl acetate tert-Butyl acetate	123864 110190 105464 540885	607-025-00-1 607-026-00-7 607-026-00-7 607-026-00-7	- F F F
Butyl butyrate	109217	607-031-00-4	-
Butyl chloroformate	592347	607-138-00-6	T
Butyl ethyl ketone	106354	606-003-00-9	Xn
Butyl Formate (prim) (sec) (tert)	592847 589402 762754	607-017-00-8	F
Butyl propionate (sec) (tert) (iso)	591344 20487405 540421	607-029-00-3	-
Butylamine	109739	612-005-00-0	F, Xi
Butylene	106989 107017 115117	601-012-00-4	F

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Butylglycol acetate	112072	607-038-00-2	Xn
Butyraldehyde	123728	605-006-00-2	F
Butyric acid	107926	607-135-00-X	C
Butyryl chloride	141753	607-136-00-5	F, C
C12-14-tert-alkylammonium diphenyl phosphorothioate	-	400-930-0	Xi
Cadmium chloride	10108642	048-008-00-3	*T*
Cadmium compounds	-	048-001-00-5	Xn
Cadmium cyanide	542836	048-004-00-1	T+ *, ***
Cadmium fluoride	7790796	048-006-00-2	T *, ***
Cadmium fluorosilicate	17010218	048-005-00-7	T *, ***
Cadmium iodide	7790809	048-007-00-8	T *, ***
Cadmium oxide	1306190	048-002-00-0	T *, ***
Cadmiumformate	4464237	048-003-00-6	T *, ***
Calcium	7440702	020-001-00-X	F
Calcium 2,5-dichloro-4-(4-((5-chloro-4methyl-2-sulphonatophenyl)azo)-5-hydroxy-3-methylpyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonate	-	400-710-4	Xn
Calcium carbide	75207	006-004-00-9	F
Calcium chloride	10043524	017-013-00-2	Xi
Calcium chromate	13765190	024-008-00-9	T
Calcium hydride	7789788	001-004-00-5	F
Calcium hypochlorite	7778543	017-012-00-7	O, C
Calcium iodoxybenzoate	-	053-004-00-X	E
Calcium octadecylxylenesulphonate	-	402-040-8	C
Calcium phosphide	1305993	015-003-00-2	F, T+
Calcium polysulfides	1344816	016-005-00-6	Xi
Calcium sulfide	20548543	016-004-00-0	Xi
Camphechlor	8001352	602-004-00-1	T ***
Captafol	2425061	613-046-00-7	T
Captan	133062	613-044-00-6	Xn ***
Carbadox	6804075	613-050-00-9	F, T
Carbamonitrile	420042	615-013-00-2	T
Carbaryl	63252	006-011-00-7	Xn
Carbendazim	10605217	613-048-00-8	Xn ***
Carbofuran	1563662	006-026-00-9	T+

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Carbon disulfide	75150	006-003-00-3	F, T
Carbon monoxide	630080	006-001-00-2	F, T
Carbon tetrachloride	56235	602-008-00-5	T ***
Carbophenothion	786196	015-044-00-6	T
Chloral hydrate	302170	605-014-00-6	T
Chloralose	15879933	605-013-00-0	Xn
Chloramine T (sodium salt)	127651	616-010-00-9	Xi
Chlordane	57749	602-047-00-8	Xn ***
Chlordecone	143500	606-019-00-6	T ***
Chlordimeform	6164983	650-007-00-3	Xn ***
Chlordimeform hydrochloride	19750959	650-009-00-4	Xn ***
Chlorfenac	85347	607-074-00-9	Xn
Chlorfenethol	80068	603-049-00-1	Xn
Chlorfenprop-methyl	14437173	607-075-00-4	Xn
Chlorfenvinphos	470916	015-071-00-3	T+
Chlorine	7782505	017-001-00-7	T
Chlormequat chloride	999815	007-003-00-6	Xn
Chloroacetic acid	79118	607-003-00-1	T
Chloroacetonitrile	107142	608-008-00-1	T
Chloroacetyl chloride	79049	607-080-00-1	C
Chloroaniline (mono-) (di-) (tri-)	27134265 27134276 54686918	612-101-00-8	T *
Chlorobenzene	108-990-7	602-033-00-1	Xn
Chlorodinitrobenzene	-	610-003-00-4	T *
Chloroethane	75003	602-009-00-0	F
Chloroform	67663	602-006-00-4	Xn ***
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107302	603-075-00-3	F, T
Chloronitroaniline	-	610-006-00-0	T+ *
Chloropentane	29656631	602-022-00-1	F, Xn
Chlorophacinone	3691358	606-014-00-9	T
Chlorophonium chloride	115786	015-085-00-X	T
Chloropicrin	76062	610-001-00-3	T+
Chloroprene	126998	602-036-00-8	F, Xn
Chloropropane	26446764	602-018-00-X	F, Xn

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Chlorosulfonic acid	7790945	016-017-00-1	C
Chlorothalonil	1897456	608-014-00-4	Xn ***
Chlorotoluene	108418 95498 106434	602-040-00-X	Xn
Chlorotrinitrobenzene	-	610-004-00-X	E, T+
Chlorpyrifos	2921882	015-084-00-4	T
Chlorthiamid	1918134	616-005-00-1	Xn
Chlorthion	500287	015-042-00-5	Xn
Chromic oxychloride	14977618	024-005-00-2	O, C
Chromium III chromate	24613896	024-010-00-X	O, T
Chromium trioxide	1333820	024-001-00-0	O, C
CI Direct Brown 95	16071866	611-005	T
Cinerin I	25402066	613-025-00-2	Xn
Cinerin II	121200	613-026-00-8	Xn
Colchicine	64868	614-005-00-6	T+
Commachlor	81823	607-057-00-6	Xn
Copper (I) chloride	7758896	029-001-00-4	Xn
Copper (I) oxide	1317391	029-002-00-X	Xn
Copper naphthenate	1338029	029-003-00-5	Xn
Coumaphos	56724	015-038-00-3	T+
Coumatetralyl	5836293	607-059-00-7	T+
Coumithoate	572485	015-086-00-5	T
Cresol(s) m-Cresol o-Cresol p-Cresol	1319773 108394 95487 106445	604-004-00-9	T
Cresyl glucidyl ether	26447143	603-056-00-X	Xi
Crimidine	535897	613-004-00-8	T+
Crotonaldehyde	123739	605-009-00-9	F, T
Crotoxyphos	7700176	015-109-00-9	T
Crufomate	299865	015-074-00-X	Xn
Cumene hydroperoxide	80159	617-002-00-8	O, C
Cyanazine	21725462	613-013-00-7	Xn
Cyanogen	460195	608-011-00-8	F, T
Cyanophos	2636262	015-087-00-0	Xn

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Cyanthoate	3734950	015-070-00-8	T+
Cyanuric chloride	108770	613-009-00-5	Xi
Cyclobutane-1,3-dione	15506533	606-008-00-6	F
Cyclohexane	110827	601-017-00-1	F
Cyclohexanol	108930	603-009-00-3	Xn
Cyclohexanone	108941	606-010-00-7	Xn
Cyclohexanone hydroperoxide	78182	617-009-00-6	E, C
Cyclohexanone peroxide	2407945	617-010-00-1	E, C
Cyclohexyl acrylate	3066715	607-116-00-6	Xi
Cyclohexylamine	108918	612-050-00-6	C
Cyclooct-4-en-1-yl methyl carbonate	87731188	401-620-8	Xi
Cyclopentane	287923	601-030-00-2	F
Cyclopentane-1,2,3,4-tetracarboxylic dianhydride	6053685	607-104-00-0	Xi
Cyclopentanone	120923	606-025-00-9	Xi
Cyclopropane	75194	601-016-00-6	F
Cycluron	2163691	006-027-00-4	Xn
Cyhexatin	13121705	050-002-00-0	Xn
Dapsone	80080	612-084-00-1	Xn
Dazomet	533744	613-008-00-X	Xn
DDT, 4,4DDT	50293	602-045-00-7	T ***
Decarbofuran	1563673	006-022-00-7	T
Demeton-O	298033	015-028-00-9	T+
Demeton-O-methyl	867276	015-030-00-X	T
Demeton-S	126750	015-029-00-4	T+
Demeton-S-Methyl	919868	015-031-00-5	T
Demeton-S-methylsulphone	17040196	015-078-00-1	T
Desmetryne	1014693	613-007-00-4	Xn
Di-allate	2303164	006-019-00-0	Xn ***
Di-isobutylene	107391	601-031-00-8	F
Di-isopropanolamine	110974	603-083-00-7	Xi
Di-isopropyl ether Di-n-propyl ether	108203 111433	603-045-00-X	F
Di-isopropylamine	108189	612-048-00-5	F, Xi
Di-n-butylamine	111922	612-049-00-0	Xn

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Di-n-propylamine	142847	612-048-00-5	F, Xi
di-sec-butylamine	626233	612-049-00-0	Xn
Di-tert-butyl peroxide	110054	617-001-00-2	O, Xi
Diacetone alcohol Diacetone alcohol, technical	123422	603-016-00-1 603-017-00-7	Xi F, Xi
Dialifos	10311849	015-088-00-6	T+
Diallyl phthalate	131179	607-086-00-4	Xn
Diazinon	333415	015-040-00-4	Xn
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53703	601-041-00-2	T
Dibenzoyl peroxide	94360	617-008-00-0	E, Xi
Dibutyl ether	142961	603-054-00-9	Xi
Dibuyltin hydrogen borate	75113370	401-040-5	T
Dicamba	1918009	607-043-00-X	Xn
Dicamba salts	-	607-044-00-5	Xn
Dichlofenthion	97176	015-068-00-7	Xn
Dichlofluanid	1085989	616-006-00-7	Xi
Dichlone	117806	606-018-00-0	Xn
Dichloro-1,3,5-triazinetrione, sodium salt Dichloro-1,3,5-triazinetrione, potassium salt	2893789 2244215	613-030-00-X	O, Xn
Dichloroacetic acid	79436	607-066-00-5	C
Dichloroacetyl chloride	79367	607-067-00-0	C
Dichloroisocyanuric acid	2782572	613-029-00-4	O, Xn
Dichloropropane	26638197	602-020-00-0	F, Xn
Dichlorpro salts	-	607-046-00-6	Xn
Dichlorprop	120365	607-045-00-0	Xn
Dichlorvos	62737	015-019-00-X	T
Dicofol (ISO)	115322	603-044-00-4	Xn
Dicoumarin	66762	607-060-00-2	T
Dicrotophos	141662	015-073-00-4	T+
Dicumyl peroxide	80433	617-006-00-X	O, Xi
Dicyclohexylamine	101837	612-066-00-3	C
Dicyclohexylammonium nitrite	3129917	007-009-00-9	Xn
Dieldrin	60571	602-049-00-9	T+ ***
Diethanolamine	111422	603-071-00-1	Xi

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Diethyl 2,4-dihydroxycyclodisiloxane-2,4-diylbis(trimethylene)diphosphonate, tetrasodium salt, reaction products with disodium metasilicate	-	401-770-4	C
Diethyl ether	60297	603-022-00-4	F+
Diethyl oxalate	95921	607-147-00-5	Xn
Diethyl sulfate	64675	016-027-00-6	T
Diethyl(ethyldimethylsilanolato)aluminium	55426954	401-160-8	F, C
Diethylamine	109897	612-003-00-X	F, Xi
Diethylene glycol diacrylate	4074888	607-120-00-8	T
Diethylene glycol dinitrate	693210	603-033-00-4	E, T+ *
Digitoxin	71636	614-022-00-9	T *
Diketene	674828	606-017-00-5	Xn
Dilauroyl peroxide	105748	617-003-00-3	O, Xi
Dilithium 6-acetamido-4-hydroxy-3-(4-((2-sulphonatooxy)ethylsulphonyl)phenylazo)anphthalene-2-sulphonate	-	401-010-1	Xi
Dimefox	115264	015-061-00-0	T+
Dimercury dichloride	10112911	080-003-00-1	Xn
Dimetan	122156	006-010-00-1	T
Dimethoate	60515	015-051-00-4	Xn
Dimethyl (3-methyl-4-(5-nitro-3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-thienyl)azo)phenylnitrilodipropionate	-	400-460-6	Xi
Dimethyl carbonate	616386	607-013-00-6	F, Xn
Dimethyl ether	115106	603-019-00-8	F
Dimethyl formamide	68122	616-001-00-X	Xn
Dimethyl sulfate	77781	016-023-00-4	T+
Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	79447	006-041-00-0	T
Dimethyldichlorosilane	75785	014-003-00-X	F, Xi
Dimethylsulfamoylchloride	133600571	016-033-00-9	T+
Dimetilan	644644	613-047-00-2	T
Dimetilan-1-dimetthylcarbamoyl-5-methylpyrazol-3-yl-dimethylcarbamate; 3-methylpyrazol-5-yl-dimethylcarbamate	644644 2532436	006-040-00-5 006-040-00-5	T T
Dimexan	1468377	016-024-00-X	Xn
Dinex	131895	609-028-00-3	T
Dinex salts & esters	-	609-029-00-9	T

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Dinitrobenzene	25154545	609-004-00-2	T+ *
Dinitrophenol	25550587	609-016-00-8	T *
Dinitrotoluene	25321146	609-007-00-9	T *
Dinobuton	973217	006-028-00-X	T
Dinocap	39300453	609-023-00-6	Xn
Dinocton	-	609-027-00-8	Xn
Dinosam	4097363	609-033-00-0	T
Dinosam salts & esters	-	609-034-00-6	T
Dinoseb	88857	609-025-007	T
Dinoseb acetate	2813958	609-041-00-4	T
Dinoseb salts & esters (not specified elsewhere)	-	609-026-00-2	T
Dinoterb	1420071	609-030-00-4	T
Dinoterb salts & esters	-	609-031-00-X	T
Dioxacarb	6988212	006-029-00-5	T
Dioxathion	78342	015-063-00-X	T+
Dipentene	138863	601-029-00-7	Xi
Diphenamid	957517	616-007-00-2	Xn
Diphenylamine	122394	612-026-00-5	T *
Diphenylmethane-4-4'-diisocyanate, isomers & homologues	101688 9016879	615-005-01-6	Xn
Diphenylmethane-4,4'-di-isocyanate Diphenylmethane-2,4'-di-isocyanate Diphenylmethane-2,2'-di-isocyanate	101688 5873541 2536052	615-005-00-9	Xn
Diquat and salts	2764729	613-005-00-3	T
Disodium 1-amino-4-(4-benzenesulphonamido-3-sulphonatoanilino)anthraquinone-2-sulphonate	851539931	400-350-8	Xi
Disodium 6-((4-chloro-6-(N-methyl)-2-toluidino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)-1-hydroxy-2-(4-methoxy-2-sulphonatophenylazo)naphthalene-3-sulphonate	86393353	400-380-1	Xi
Disodium 6-(2,4-dihydroxyphenylazo)-3-(4-(4-(2,4-dihydroxyphenylazo)anilino)-3-sulfonatophenylazo)-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2-sulphonate	-	400-570-4	Xi
Disodium S,S'-hexane-1,6-diyldi(thiosulphate) dihydrate	-	401-320-7	Xi

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Distillate aromatic extracts (derived from petroleum and covered by EINECS No. 2651021, 2651037, 2651042, 2651110)	64742036 64742047 64742058 64742116	650-011-00-5	T
Disulfoton	298044	015-060-00-3	T+
Disulfur dichloride	10025679	016-012-00-4	C
Dithianon	3347226	613-021-00-0	Xn
Diuron	330541	006-015-00-9	Xi
Dodecyl 3-(2,2,4,4,-tetramethyl-21-oxo-7-oxa-3,20-diazadispiro(5,1,11,2)henicosan-20-yl)propionate	85099510	400-580-9	Xi
Dodine	2439103	607-076-00-X	Xn
Drazoxolon	5707697	650-008-00-9	T
Endosulfan	115297	602-052-00-5	T
Endothal	145733	607-150-00-1	T
Endothal-sodium	129679	607-055-00-5	T
Endothion	2778043	015-049-00-3	T
Endrin	72208	602-051-00-x	T+
Ephedrine	299423	614-023-00-4	Xn
Ephedrine salts	-	614-024-00-X	Xn
Epichlorohydrin	106898	603-026-00-6	T
EPN	2104645	015-036-00-2	T+
Epoxy resin (MW≤700)	25068386	603-074-00-8	Xi
EPTC	759944	006-030-00-0	Xn
Erbon	136254	607-077-00-5	Xn
Erionite	66733219	650-012-00-0	T
Ethanal	75070	605-003-00-6	F+, Xn ***
Ethane	74840	601-002-00-X	F+
Ethane- 1,2-dione	107222	605-016-00-7	Xi
Ethanethiol	75081	016-022-00-9	F, Xn
Ethanol	64175	603-002-00-5	F
Ethanolamine	141435	603-030-00-8	Xi
Ethion	563122	015-047-00-2	T
Ethoate methyl	116018	015-089-00-1	Xn
Ethoprophos	13194484	015-107-00-8	T+
Ethoxyquin	91532	613-014-00-2	Xn

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Ethyl acetate	141786	607-022-00-5	F
Ethyl acrylate	140885	607-032-00-X	F, Xn
Ethyl bromide	74964	602-055-00-1	Xn
Ethyl bromoacetate	105362	607-069-00-1	T+
Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	51796	607-149-00-6	T
Ethyl chloroacetate	105395	607-070-00-7	T
Ethyl chloroformate	541413	607-020-00-4	F, T
Ethyl Formate	109944	607-015-00-7	F
Ethyl lactate	97643	607-129-00-7	-
Ethyl methacrylate	97632	607-071-00-2	F, Xi
Ethyl methyl ether	540670	603-020-00-3	F
Ethyl nitrate	625581	007-007-00-8	E
Ethyl nitrite	109955	007-006-00-2	E, Xn
Ethyl propionate	105373	607-028-00-*	F
Ethyl trans-3-dimethylaminoacrylate	924992	402-650-4	Xi
Ethylamine	75047	612-002-00-4	F, Xi
Ethylbenzene	100414	601-023-00-4	F, Xn
Ethylcyclohexylglycidyl ether	130014356	603-068-00-5	Xi
Ethyldimethylamine	598561	612-076-00-8	F+, C
Ethylene	74851	601-010-00-3	F
Ethylene dibromide	106934	602-010-00-6	T
Ethylene dichloride	107062	602-012-00-7	F, T
Ethylene dimethacrylate	9795	607-114-00-5	Xi
Ethylene glycol	107211	603-027-00-1	Xn
Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	110714	603-031-00-3	Xn
Ethylene glycol dinitrate	628966	603-032-00-9	E, T+ *
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111762	603-014-00-0	Xn
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	110805	603-012-00-x	Xn
Ethylene glycol monoisopropyl ether	109591	603-013-00-5	Xn
Ethylene oxide	75218	603-023-00-X	F+, T
Ethylene thiourea	96457	613-039-00-9	Xn
Ethylenediamine	107153	612-006-00-6	C
Ethylenediammonium 0,0-bis(octyl) phosphorodithioate, mixed isomers	-	400-520-1	C

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Ethylidene dichloride	75343	602-011-00-1	F, Xn
Exo-4-isopropyl-1-methyl-1,4-epoxycyclohexan-2-ol	107133879 87172892	402-470-6	O, Xn
Fatty acids, tall-oil, reaction products with iminodiethanol and boric acid	-	400-160-5	Xi
Fenaminosulf	140567	611-003-00-7	T
Fenazaflor	14255880	613-015-00-8	Xn
Fenchlorphos	299843	015-052-00-X	Xn
Feneprop	93-72-1	607-047-00-1	Xn
Fenitrothion	122145	015-054-00-0	Xn
Fenoprop salts	-	607-048-00-7	Xn
Fenson	80386	650-003-00-1	Xn
Fensulfothion	115902	015-090-00-7	T+
Fenthion	55389	015-048-00-8	T
Fentin acetate	900958	050-003-00-6	T+
Fentin hydroxide	76879	050-004-00-1	T+
Fluenetil	4301502	607-078-00-0	T+
Fluoracetic acid	144490	607-081-00-7	T+
Fluorine	7782414	009-001-00-0	T+
Fluoroacetates, soluble	-	607-082-00-2	T+
Fluoroboric acid	16872110	009-010-00-X	C
Fluorosilicates	-	009-013-00-6	Xn
Fluorosilicic acid	16961834	009-011-00-5	C
Fluorosulfonic acid	7789211	016-018-00-7	C
Folpet	133073	613-045-00-1	Xn ***
Fonofos	944229	015-091-00-2	T+
Formaldehyde	50000	605-001-00-5	T ***
Formetanate	22259309	006-031-00-6	T+
Formic acid	64186	607-001-00-0	C
Formothion	2540821	015-057-00-7	Xn
Fuberidazole	3878191	613-016-00-3	Xn
Fumaric acid	110178	607-146-00-X	Xi
Fumarin	117522	607-058-00-1	T
Furfural	98011	605-010-00-4	T
Furfuryl alcohol	98000	603-018-00-2	Xn

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Glycidol	556525	603-063-00-8	T
Glydidyl acrylate	106901	607-117-00-1	T
Glycidyl methacrylate	106912	607-123-00-4	Xn
Guanidinium chloride	50011	607-148-00-0	Xn
Heptachlor	76448	602-046-00-2	T *, ***
Heptachlor epoxide	1024573	602-063-00-5	T*, ***
Heptan-2-one	110430	606-024-00-3	Xn
Heptan-4-one	123193	606-027-00-X	-
Heptane	142825	601-008-00-2	F
hexachloroacetaone	116165	606-032-00-7	Xn
Hexachlorobenzene	118741	602-065-00-6	T
Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma isomer)	608731	602-042-00-0	T ***
Hexachlorophene	70304	604-015-00-9	T
Hexafluoropropene	116154	602-061-00-4	Xn
Hexahydrophthalic anhydride	85427	607-102-00-x	Xi
Hexamethylene diacrylate	13048334	607-109-00-8	Xi
Hexamethylene-di-isocyanate	822060	615-011-00-1	T
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680319	015-106-00-2	T
Hexan-1-ol	111273	603-059-00-6	Xn
hexan-2-one	591786	606-030-6	F, T
Hexane	110543	601-007-00-7	F
Hexasodium 7-(4-(4-(4-(2,5-disulphonatoanilino)-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin -2-ylamino)-2-methylphenylazo)-7-sulphonatonaphthylazo)naphthalene-1,3,5-trisulphonate	85665969	401-650-1	Xi
Hexyl	131737	612-018-00-1	E, Tt+ *
Hydrazine (R,R)	302012	007-008-00-3	T+ ***
Hydriodic acid	-	053-002-01-6	C
Hydrobromic acid	-	035-002-01-8	C
Hydrochloric acid	7647010	017-002-01-X	C
Hydrofluoric acid	7664393	009-003-00-1	T+, C
Hydrogen	1333740	001-001-00-9	F+
Hydrogen chloride anhydrous	7647010	017-002-00-2	C
Hydrogen cyanide	74908	006-006-00-x	F, T+

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Hydrogen cyanide salts	-	006-007-00-5	T+
Hydrogen fluoride	7664393	009-002-00-6	T+, C
Hydrogen iodide anhydrous	10034852	053-002-00-9	C
Hydrogen peroxide (Conc>52%)	7722841	008-003-00-9 (Conc>60%)	O, C
Hydrogen sodium N-carboxylatoethyl-N-octadec-9-enylmaleamate	-	402-970-4	Xi
Hydrogen sulfide	7783064	016-001-00-4	F, T+
Hydroquinone	123319	604-005-00-4	Xn
Hydroxypropyl acrylate	2918232	607-108-00-2	T
Hydroxypropyl methacrylate	923262 2761093	607-125-00-5	Xi
Hyoscine	51343	614-014-00-5	T+
Hyoscine salts	-	614-015-00-0	T+
Hyoscyamine	101315	614-012-00-4	T+
Hyoscyamine salts	-	614-013-00-X	T+
Imazalil	35554440	613-042-00-5	Xn
Imazalil sulfate	58594722	613-043-00-0	Xn
Iodine	7553562	053-001-00-3	Xn
Iodoacetic acid	64697	607-068-00-6	T
Iodoxybenzene	696333	053-003-00-4	E
Ioxynil	1689834	608-007-00-6	T
Isobenzan	297789	602-053-00-0	T+
Isobutyl acrylate	106638	607-115-00-0	Xn
Isobutyl methacrylate	97869	607-113-00-X	Xi
Isobutyric acid	79312	607-063-00-9	Xn
Isobutyryl chloride	79301	607-140-00-7	F, C
Isodrin	465736	602-050-00-4	T+
[Isolan]	119380	006-009-00-6	T+
Isopentane	78784	601-006-00-1	F
Isophorone	78591	606-012-00-8	Xi
Isophorone di-isocyanate	4098719	615-008-00-5	T
Isoprene	78795	601-014-00-5	F+
Isopropanolamine	78966	603-082-00-1	C
Isopropenylbenzene; α-methylstyrene	98839	601-027-00-6	Xi

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Isopropyl formate	625558	607-016-00-2	F
Isopropylamine	75310	612-007-00-1	F+, Si
Isopropylbenzene	98829	601-024-00-X	xi
isoproturon	34123596	006-044-00-7	Xn ***
Kelevan	4234791	607-079-00-6	T
Lead alkyls	-	082-002-00-1	T+ *
Lead azide	13424469	082-003-00-7	E, Xn *
Lead chromate	7758976	082-004-00-2	Xn *, ***
Lead compounds	-	082-001-00-6	Xn *
Lead di(acetate)	301042	082-005-00-8	T *
Lead hexafluorosilicate	1310038	009-014-00-1	Xn
Lead styphnate	15245440	609-019-00-4	E, xn *
Lead (II) methanesulphonate	17570762	401-750-5	T *
Leptophos	21609905	015-093-00-3	T **
Lindane	58899	602-043-00-6	T
Linuron	330552	006-021-00-1	Xn ***
Lithium	7439932	003-001-00-4	F, C
Lithium sodium hydrogen 4-amino-6-(5-(5-chloro-2,6-difluoropyrimidin-4-ylamino)-2-sulphonatophenylazo)-5-hydroxy-3-(4-(2-(sulphonatooxy)ethylsulphonyl)naphthalene-2,7-disulphonate	108624006	401-560-2	Xi
m-Chlorophenol o-Chlorophenol p-Chlorophenol	108430 95578 106489	604-008-00-0	Xn
m-Xylene	108383	601-039-00-1	Xn
Magnesium alkyls	-	012-003-00-4	F, C
Magnesium phosphide	12057748	015-005-00-3	F, T+
Magnesium powder	7439954	012-001-00-3	F
Magnesium powder or turnings	-	012-002-00-9	F
Malathion	121755	015-041-00-x	Xn
Maleic acid	110167	607-095-003	Xn
Maleic anhydride	108316	607-096-00-9	Xn
Malononitrile	109773	608-009-00-7	T
Manganese dioxide	1313139	025-001-00-3	Xn
MCPA salts and esters	-	607-052-00-9	Xn

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
MCPB salts and esters	-	607-054-00-X	Xn
Mecarbam	2595542	015-045-00-1	T
Mecoprop	93652	607-049-00-2	Xn
Mecoprop salts	-	607-050-00-8	Xn
Menazon	78579	015-053-00-5	Xn
Mephosfolan	950107	015-094-00-9	T+
Mercuric oxycyanide	1335315	080-006-00-8	E, T *
Mercury	7439976	080-001-00-0	T *
Mercury alkyls	-	080-007-00-3	T+ *
Mercury fulminate	628864	080-005-00-2	E, T *
Mercury inorganic compounds	-	080-002-00-6	T+ *
Mercury organic compounds	-	080-004-00-7	T+ *
Mesitylene	108678	601-025-00-5	Xi
Metaldehyde	108623	605-005-00-7	Xn
Metanilic acid	1211471	612-013-00-4	Xn
Methacrylate	-	607-134-00-4	Xi
Methacrylic acid	79414	607-088-00-5	C
Methacrylonitrile	126987	608-010-00-2	F, T
Methamidophos	10265926	015-095-00-4	T+
Methane	74828	601-001-00-4	F+
Methanesulphonic acid	75752	607-145-00-4	C
Methanol	67561	603-001-00-X	F, T
Methidathion	950378	015-069-00-2	T+
Methiocarb	2032657	006-023-00-2	T
methyl 2-(2-nitrobenzylidene)acetoacetate	39562271	400-650-9	Xi
Methyl 2-(3-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)3-methylureidosulphonyl)benzoate	101200480	401-190-1	Xi
Methyl 3-sulfamoyl-2-thenoate	-	402-050-2	Xi
Methyl acetate	79209	607-021-00-X	F
Methyl acetoacetate	105453	607-137-00-0	Xi
Methyl acrylate	96333	607-034-00-0	F, Xn
Methyl alpha-((4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)ureidosulphonyl)-o-toluate	83055996	401-340-6	Xi
Methyl azoxy methyl acetate	592621	611-004-00-2	T
Methyl bromide	74839	602-002-00-3	T+

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Methyl chloride	74873	602-001-00-7	F, Xn ***
Methyl chloroform (1,1,1 - Trichloroethane)	71556	602-013-00-2	Xn
Methyl chloroformate	79221	607-019-00-9	F, T
Methyl formate	107313	607-014-00-1	F+
Methyl iodide	74884	602-005-00-9	T ***
Methyl isocyanate	624839	615-001-00-7	F+, T
Methyl isothiocyanate	556616	615-002-00-2	Xn
Methyl lactate	547648	607-092-00-7	-
Methyl mercaptan	74931	016-021-00-3	F, Xn
Methyl methacrylate	80626	607-035-00-6	F, Xi
Methyl propionate	554121	607-027-00-2	F
Methyl vinyl ether	107255	603-021-00-9	F
Methylamine (mono-) " (di-) " (tri-)	74895 124403 75503	612-001-00-9	F, Xi
Methylcyclohexane	108872	601-018-00-7	F
Methylene chloride	75092	602-004-00-3	Xn ***
Methylene dibromide	74953	602-003-00-8	Xn
Methyltrichlorosilane	75796	014-004-00-5	F, Xi
Metoxuron	19937598	006-033-00-7	Xn
Mevinphos	7786347	015-020-00-5	T+
Mipafox	371868	015-062-00-4	T+ **
Mixture of 1,1'-(Methylenebis(4,1-phenylene))dipyrrole-2,5-dione and N-(4-(4(2,5-dioxopyrrol-1-yl)benzyl)phenyl)acetamide and 1-(4-(4-(5-oxo-2H-2-furylidenamino)benzul)phenyl)pyrrole-2,5-dione	-	401-970-1	Xi
Mixture of 2-chloroethyl chloropropyl 2-chloroethylphosphonate, mixture of isomers and 2-Chloroethyl chloropropyl 2-chloropropylphosphonate, mixture of isomers	-	401-740-0	Xn
Mixture of 5-Heptyl-1,2,4-triazol-3-ylamine and 5-nonyl-1,2,4-triazol-3-ylamine	-	401-940-8	Xn
Mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids	51602381	007-005-00-7	O, C
Mixture of Pentyl methylphosphinate and 2-methylbutyl methylphosphinate	87025523	402-090-0	C
Monocrotophos	6923224	015-072-00-9	T+

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Monolinuron	1746812	006-032-00-1	Xn
Monopropylene glycol methyl ether	107982	603-064-00-3	-
Monuron	150685	006-042-00-6	Xn ***
Monuron-TCA	140410	006-043-00-1	Xn ***
Morfamquat and alts	-	613-018-00-4	Xn
Morpholine	110918	613-028-00-9	C
Morpholine-4-carbonyl chloride	15159407	613-041-00-X	Xn ***
Morphothion	144412	015-058-00-2	T
N-(Dichlorofluoromethylthio)phthalimide	719960	616-012-00-X	Xi
n-Butyl acrylate	141322	607-062-00-3	Xi
n-Butyl methacrylate	97881	607-033-00-5	Xi
n-Butylonitrile	109740	608-005-00-5	T
N-Ethylaniline	103695	612-053-00-2	T *
N-Hexadecyl(or octadecyl)-N-hexacecyl(or octadecyl)benzamide	-	401-980-6	Xi
n-Hexane	110543	601-037-00-0	F, Xn
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	872504	606-021-00-7	Xi
N-Methylaniline	100618	612-015-00-5	T *
N-Methyltoluidine (m) " (o) " (p)	696446 611212 623085	612-055-00-3	T *
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	612-077-00-3	T+
Nabam	142596	006-014-00-3	Xn
Naled	300765	015-055-00-6	Xn
Naphthylindadione	1786034	606-015-00-4	T
Neopentyl glycol diacrylate	223827	607-112-00-4	T
Nickel tetracarbonyl	13463393	028-001-00-1	O, T+ ***
Nicotine	54115	614-001-00-4	T+
Nitric acid	7697372	007-004-00-1	O, C
Nitroaniline (m) " (o) " (p)	99092 88744 100016	612-012-00-9	T *
Nitrobenzene	98953	609-003-00-7	T+ *
Nitrocellulose (> 12.6% N)	-	603-037-00-6	E
Nitrocellulose (≤ 12.6% N)	-	603-037-01-3	F
nitroethane	79243	609-035-00-1	Xn

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Nitrogen dioxide dinitrogen tetroxide	10102440 10544726	007-002-00-0	T+
Nitroglycerine	55630	603-034-00-X	E, T+ *
Nitromannite	15825704	603-036-00-0	E
Nitromethane	75525	609-036-00-7	Xn
Nitrophen	1836755	609-040-00-9	T
Nitrotoluidine	60999180	612-025-00-X	T *
N,N Dimethylaniline	121697	612-016-00-0	T *
N,N Dimethylphenylenediamine (m) " (o) " (p)	2836046 2836035 99989	612-031-00-2	T
N,N",N"',N""-Tetrakis(4,6-bis(butyl-(N-methyl-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidin-4-yl)amino)triazin-2-yl)-4,7-diaza-decane-1,10-diamine	106990436	401-990-0	Xi
N,N'-(2,2-Dimethylpropylidene) hexamethylenediamine	1000788	401-660-6	Xi
N,N'-Diacetylbenzidine	613354	612-044-00-3	Xn
N,N'-diethylaniline	91667	612-054-00-8	T *
N,N'-Dimethylbenzidine	2810744	612-043-00-8	Xn
N,N'Dimethyltoluidine	29256937	612-056-00-9	T*
N,N-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-((1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl)amine	91273040	401-280-0	C
N,N-Dimethyl-2-(3-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,5-dihydropyra-zol-1-ylphenylsulphonyl)ethylamine	10357990	401-410-6	Xn
N,N-Dimethylacetamide	127195	616-011-00-4	Xn
N,N-Dimethylhydrazine	57147	007-012-00-5	F,T
N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-p-phenylenediamine	1002211	612-032-00-8	Xn
Norbormide	991424	650-004-00-7	T
o-Aminoazotoluene	97563	611-006-00-3	T
o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2)	95501	602-034-00-7	Xn
o-Ethylhydroxylamine	624862	402-030-3	F, T
o-Methylstyrene; 2-vinyltoluene	611154	601-028-00-1	Xn
o-Tolidine salts	-	612-081-00-5	T
o-Xylene	95476	601-038-00-6	F, Xn
Octamethylpyrophosphoramide (schradan)	152169	015-026-00-8	T+
Octane	111659	601-009-00-8	F
Oleum	-	016-019-00-2	C
Omethoate	1113026	015-066-00-6	T

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
o,o-Diethyl o-(4-methylcoumarin-7-yl) phosphorothioate	299456	015-076-00-0	T+
o,o,o',o'-tetrapropyl dithiopyrophosphate	3244904	015-081-00-8	Xn
Osmium tetraoxide	20816120	076-001-00-5	T+
Ouabain	630604	614-025-00-5	T *
Oxalic acid	144627	607-006-00-8	Xn
Oxalic acid salts	-	607-007-00-3	Xn
Oxydemeton methyl	301122	015-046-00-7	T
Oxydiethylene bis (chloroformate)	106752	607-141-00-2	Xn
Oxydisulfoton	2497076	015-096-00-X	T+
Oxygen, liquid	7782447	008-001-00-8	O
p-Benzoquinone	106514	606-013-00-3	T
p-Chloronitrobenzene	100005	610-005-00-5	T *
p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4)	106467	602-035-00-2	Xn
p-Menthane hydroperoxide	80477	617-012-00-2	O, C
p-Toluenesulfonic acid (>5% H_2SO_4)	104154	016-029-00-7	C
p-Toluenesulfonic acid (5% H_2SO_4)	104154	016-030-00-2	Xi
p-Xylene	106423	601-040-00-7	Xn
Papaverine	58742	614-018-00-7	Xn
Papaverine salts	-	614-019-00-2	Xn
Paraldehyde	123637	605-004-00-1	F
Paraquat	1910425	613-006-00-9	T
Parathion	56382	015-034-00-1	T+
Parathion-methyl	298000	015-035-00-7	T+
Pebulate	1114712	006-034-00-2	Xn
Pentachloroethane	76017	602-017-00-4	T ***
Pentachloronaphthalene	1321648	602-041-00-5	Xn
Pentachlorophenol	87865	604-002-00-8	T
Penterythritol tetraacrylate	4986894	607-122-00-9	Xi
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate	78115	603-035-00-5	E
Pentaerythritol triacrylate	3524683	607-110-00-3	Xi
Pentaethylenehexamine	4067167	612-064-00-2	C
Pentan-3-one	96220	606-006-00-5	F
Pentane	109660	601-006-00-1	F

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Pentane-2,4-dione	123546	606-029-00-0	Xn
Pentasodium 5-anilino-3-(4-(4-(3-sulphonatoanilino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)-2,5-dimethylphenylazo)-2,5-disulphonatophenylazo)-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2,7-di-sulphonate	-	400-120-7	Xi
Peracetic acid	79210	607-094-00-8	O, C
Perchloric acid	7601903	017-006-00-4	O, C
Petroleum and coal tar distillates (excluding those used as motor fuels) which are complex mixtures of hydrocarbons (labelling per 88/379/EEC)	-	650-001-00-1	-
Petroleum and coal tar distillates -when flash point is below 21 °C	-	650-001-01-8	F
Petroleum and coal tar distillates - flash point between 21 and 55 °C	-	650-001-02-5	-
Phenkapton	2275141	015-037-00-8	T
Phenol	108952	604-001-00-2	T
Phenthoate	2597037	015-097-00-5	Xn
Pheynl glycidyl ether	122601	603-067-00-X	Xn
Phenylenediamine	25265763	612-028-00-6	T
Phenylenediamine dihydrochloride (-m) " " (-p)	541695 624180	612-029-00-1	T
Phenylhydrazine	100630	612-023-00-9	T
Phorate	298022	015-033-00-6	T+
Phosacetim	4104147	015-092-00-8	T+
Phosalone	2310170	015-067-00-1	T
Phosgene	75445	006-002-00-8	T+
Phosmet	732116	015-101-00-5	Xn
Phosnichlor	5826766	015-043-00-0	Xn
Phosphamidon	13171216	015-002-00-6	T+ ***
Phosphoric acid	7664382	015-011-00-6	C
Phosphorus oxychloride	10025873	015-009-00-5	C
Phosphorus pentachloride	10026138	015-008-00-X	C
Phosphorus pentasulfide	1314803	015-104-00-1	F, Xn
Phosphorus pentoxide	1314563	015-010-00-0	C
Phosphorus, red	-	015-002-00-7	F
Phosphorus sesquisulfide	1314858	015-012-001	F, Xn

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Phosphorus tribromide	7789608	015-103-00-6	C
Phosphorus trichloride	7719122	015-007-00-4	C
Phosphorus, white	12185103	015-001-00-1	F, T+
Phoxim	14816183	015-100-00-X	Xn
Phthalic anhydride	85449	607-009-00-4	Xi
Physostigmine	57476	614-020-00-8	T+
Physostigmine salts	-	614-021-00-3	T+
Picramic acid	96913	612-034-00-9	E, Xn
Picric acid	88891	609-009-00-X	E, T
Pilocarpine	92137	614-016-00-6	T+
Pilocarpine salts	-	614-017-00-1	T+
Pinane hydroperoxide	5405845	617-005-00-4	O, C
Pindone	83261	606-016-00-X	T
Piperazine	110850	612-057-00-4	C
Piperidine	110894	613-027-00-3	F, T
Pirimicarb	23103982	006-035-00-8	T
Pirimifos-ethyl	23505411	015-099-00-6	T
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (see Aroclor)	1336363	602-039-00-4	Xn *
Polyethyleneaminos	-	612-065-00-8	C
Potassium	7440097	019-001-00-2	F, C
Potassium 2-hydroxycarbazole-1-carboxylate	96566700	401-630-2	Xn
Potassium bifluoride	7789299	009-008-00-9	T, C
Potassium bromate	7758012	035-003-00-6	T, O
Potassium chlorate	3811049	017-004-00-3	O, Xn
Potassium chromate	7789006	024-006-00-8	Xi
Potassium dichromate	7778509	024-002-00-6	Xi
Potassium fluoride	7789233	009-005-00-2	T
Potassium hydroxide	1310583	019-002-00-8	C
Potassium mu-fluoro-bis(triethylaluminium)	12091086	400-040-2	F, C
Potassium nitrite	7758090	007-011-00-X	O, T
Potassium perchlorate	7778747	017-008-00-5	O, Xn
Potassium permanganate	7722647	025-002-00-9	O, Xn
Potassium polysulfides	37199669	016-007-00-7	C

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Potassium sodium 5-(4-chloro-6-(N-(4-(4-chloro-6-(5-hydroxy-2,7-disulfonato-6-(2-sulfonatophenylazo)-4-naphthylamino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)phenyl-N-methyl)amino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino-4-hydroxy-3-(2-sulfonatophenylazo)napthalene-2,7-disulfonat	-	402-150-6	Xi
Potassium sulfide	1312738	016-006-00-1	C
Promecarb	2631370	006-037-00-9	T
Prop-2-yn-1-ol	107197	603-078-00-X	T
Propachlor	1918167	616-008-00-8	Xn
Propan -1 - ol Propan -2 - ol	71238 67630	603-003-00-0	F
Propanal	123386	605-018-00-8	F
Propane	74986	601-003-00-5	F
Propanil	709988	616-009-00-3	Xn
Propionic acid	79094	607-089-00-0	C
Propionic anhydride	123626	607-010-00-X	C
Propionyl chloride	79038	607-093-00-2	F, C
Propoxur	114261	006-016-00-4	T
Propyl acetate isopropyl acetate	109604 108214	607-024-00-6	F
Propyl chloroformate	109615	607-142-00-8	T
Propyl propionate	106365	607-030-00-9	-
Propylbenzene	103651	601-024-00-X	Xi
Propylene	115071	601-001-00-9	F
Propylene glucol monobutyl ether	5131668	603-052-00-8	Xi
Propylene oxide	75669	603-005-00-4	F+, T
Propyleneimine	75558	613-033-00-6	f, T+
Prothoate	2275185	015-032-00-0	T+
Pyrazoxon	108349	015-023-00-1	T+
Pyrethrin I	121211	613-023-00-1	Xn
Pyrethrin II	121299	613-024-00-7	Xn
Pyrethrins including cinerins	-	613-022-00-6	Xn
Pyridine	110861	613-002-00-7	F, Xn
Pyrocatechol	120809	604-016-00-4	Xn
Pyrogallol	87661	604-009-00-6	Xn
Pyromellitic dianhydride	89327	607-098-00-X	Xi

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Resorcinol	106-463	604-010-00-1	Xn
Resorcinol diglycidyl ether	101906	603-065-00-9	T ***
Rotenone	83794	650-005-00-2	T
S-(3-Trimethoxysilyl)propyl 19-isocyanato-11-(6-isocyanatohexyl)-10,12-dioxo-2,9,11,13-tetraazanonadecanethioate	85702905	402-290-8	Xn
S-Benzyl N,N-dipropylthiocarbamate	528809	401-730-6	Xn
S-(2-(Ethylsulphinyl) ethyl) o,o-dimethyl phosphorodithiolate	301122	015-065-00-0	T+
S-(2-(Isopropylsulphinyl) ethyl) o,o-dimethyl phosphorothioate	2635509	015-075-00-5	T
Salts of dinitrophenol	-	609-017-00-3	T *
Salts of nicotine	-	614-002-00-x	T+
Salts of picric acid	-	609-010-00-5	E, T
Salts of strychnine	-	614-004-00-0	T+
sec-Butylamine	13952846	612-052-00-7	F, C
Selenium	7782492	034-001-00-2	T *
Selenium compounds except cadmium sulfoselenide	-	034-002-00-8	T*
Silicon tetrachloride	10026047	014-002-00-4	Xi
Silver nitrate	7761888	047-001-00-2	C
Sodium	7440235	011-001-00-0	F, C
sodium (1-(5-(4-(4-anilino-3-sulphophenylazo)-2-methyl-5-methylsulphonamidophenylazo)-4-hydroxy-2-oxido-3-(phenylazo)phenylazo)-5-nitro-4-sulphonato-2-naphtholato)iron (II)	-	401-220-3	Xn
Sodium 3,5-dichloro-2-(5-cyano-2,6-bis(3-hydroxypropylamino)-4-methylpyridin-3-ylazo)benzenesulphonate	-	401-870-8	Xi
Sodium azide	26628228	011-004-00-7	T+
Sodium bifluoride	1333831	009-007-00-3	T, C
Sodium carbonate	497198	011-005-00-2	Xi
Sodium chlorate	7775099	017-005-00-9	O, Xn
Sodium dichloroisocyanurate	51580860	613-030-01-7	Xn
Sodium dichromate	10588019	024-004-00-7	Xi
Sodium fluoride	7681494	009-004-00-7	T
Sodium hydride	7646697	011-003-00-X	F
Sodium hydrosulfite	7775146	016-028-00-1	Xn

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Sodium hydroxide	1310732	011-002-00-6	C
Sodium hypochlorite	7681529	017-011-00-1	C
Sodium isopropylxanthate	140932	006-024-00-8	Xn
Sodium methyldiothiocarbamate	137428	006-013-00-8	Xn
Sodium nitrite	7632000	007-010-00-4	O, T
Sodium perchlorate	7601890	017-010-00-6	O, Xn
Sodium peroxide	1313606	011-003-00-1	O, C
Sodium polysulfides	1344087	016-010-00-3	C
Sodium slat of DNOC	5787962 2312767	609-021-00-5	T *
Sodium sulfide	1313822	016-009-00-8	C
Sodium trichloroacetate	650511	607-005-00-2	Xn
Stannic chloride	7646788	050-001-00-5	C
Strontium chromate	7789062	024-009-00-4	T
Strophantin-K	11005633	614-026-00-0	T *
Strychnine	572494	614-003-00-5	T+
Styphnic acid	82713	609-018-00-9	E, Xn
Styrene	100425	601-026-00-0	Xn
Styrene oxide	96093	603-084-00-2	T
Succinic anhydride	108305	607-103-00-5	Xi
Sulfallate	95067	006-038-00-4	T
Sulfamic acid	5329146	016-026-00-0	Xi
Sulfolane	126330	016-031-00-8	Xn
Sulfotep	3689245	015-027-00-3	T+
Sulfur dichloride	10545990	016-013-00-X	C
Sulfur dioxide	7446095	016-011-00-9	T
Sulfur tetrachloride	13451086	016-014-00-5	C
Sulfuric acid	7664939 8014957	016-020-00-8	C
Sulfuryl chloride	7791255	016-016-00-6	C
TEPP	107493	015-025-00-2	T+
Tert-butyl cumyl peroxide	3457612	617-007-00-5	O, Xi
Tetrachloroethylene	127184	602-028-00-4	Xn ***
Tetradecyl 3-(2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-21-oxo-7-oxa-3,20-diazadispiro(5,1,11,2)henicosan-20-yl)propionate	85099509	400-580-9	Xi

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Tetraethyl silicate	78104	014-005-00-0	Xn
Tetraethylenepentamine	112572	612-060-00-0	C
Tetrahydro-2-furylmethanol	97994	603-061-00-7	Xi
Tetrahydrofuran	109999	603-025-00-0	F, Xi
Tetrahydrofuran-2,5-diyldimethanol	104803	603-062-00-2	Xi
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride	85438	607-099-00-5	Xi
Tetralin hydroperoxide	771299	617-004-00-9	O, C
Tetramethylene diacrylate	1070708	607-119-00-2	C
Tetranitronaphthalene	-	609-014-00-7	E, Xn *
Tetrasodium 2-(chloro-4-(4-(2,5-dimethyl-4-(2,5-disulphonatophenylazo)phenylazo)-3-ureidoanilino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-ylamino)benzene-1,4-disulphonate	-	400-430-2	Xi
Tetrasodium 3,3'-piperazine-1,4-diylbis((6-chloro-1,3,5-triazine-4,2-diyl)imino(2-acetamido)4,1-phenylene-azo))bis(naphthalene-1,5-disulphonate)	81898604	400-010-9	Xi
Tetrasodium 5'-(4,6-dichloro-5-cyanopyrimidin-2-ylamino)-4'-hydroxy-2,3 '-azodinaphthalene-1,2',5,7'-disulphonate	-	400-130-1	Xn
Tetrasodium 5-benzamido-3-(5-(4-fluoro-6-(1-sulphonato-2-naphthylamino)-1,3,5-trizin-2-ylamino)-2-sulphonatophenylazo)-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2,7-disulphonate	85665970	400-790-0	Xi
Tetryl	479458	612-017-00-6	E, T *
Thallium	7440280	081-001-00-3	T+ *
Thallium compounds	-	081-002-00-9	T+ *
Thiocyanic acid	463569	615-003-00-8	Xn
Thiocyanic acid salts	-	615-004-00-3	Xn
Thioglycolic acid	68111	607-090-00-6	T
Thiometon	640153	015-050-00-9	T
Thionyl chloride	7719097	016-015-00-0	C
Thioquinox	93754	613-019-00-X	Xn
Thiourea	62566	612-082-00-0	Xn ***
Thiram	137268	006-005-00-4	Xn ***
Tin(II) methanesulphonate	53408949	401-640-7	C
Titanium tetrachloride	7550450	022-001-00-5	C
Toluene	108883	601-021-00-3	F, Xn

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Toluene-2-4-di-isocyanate Toluene-2-6-di-isocyanate	584849 91087	615-006-00-4	T
Toluidine	121536138	612-024-00-4	T *
Tosyl isocyanate	4083641	615-012-00-7	Xn
Tri-allate	2303175	006-039-00-X	Xn
Trialkylboranes	-	005-004-00-6	F, C
Triamiphos	1031476	015-024-00-7	T+
Triarimol	26766278	603-043-00-9	Xn
Tributyl phosphate	126738	015-014-00-2	Xn
Tributyltin compounds	-	050-008-00-3	T
Tributyltin lindeate	24124252	050-015-00-1	Xn
Tributyltin naphthenate	85409172	050-016-00-7	Xn
Tributyltin oleate	3090355	050-014-00-6	Xn
Trichlorfon	52686	015-021-00-0	Xn
Trichloroacetic acid	76039	607-004-00-7	C
Trichloroacetonitrile	545062	608-002-00-9	T
Trichloroethylene	79016	602-027-00-9	Xn ***
Trichloroisocyanuric acid	87901	613-031-00-5	O, Xn
Trichloronate	327980	015-098-00-0	T+
Trichlorosilane	10025782	014-001-00-9	F
Tricresyl phosphate Tricresyl phosphates Tricresyl phosphates (>1% esterified o-cresol)	-	015-015-00-8 015-016-00-3 015-017-00-9	T ** Xn T **
Tricresyl phosphates (max 1% esterified o-cresol)	-	015-018-00-4	Xn
Tricyclohexyltin compounds	-	050-012-00-5	Xn
Tridemorph	24602866	613-020-00-5	Xn
Triethoxyisobutylsilane	17980471	402-810-3	Xi
Triethyl phosphate	78400	015-013-00-7	Xn
Triethylamine	121448	612-004-00-5	F, Xi
Triethylene glycol diacrylate	1680213	607-126-00-0	Xi
Triethylenetetramine	112243	612-059-00-5	C
Triethyltin compounds	-	050-006-00-2	T+
Trifluoroacetic acid	76051	607-091-00-1	C
Trihexyltin compounds	-	050-010-00-4	Xn
Trilead bis(orthophosphate)	7446277	082-006-00-3	T *

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Trimellitic anhydride	552307	607-097-00-4	Xn
Trimethyl borate	121437	005-005-00-1	Xn
Trimethylolpropane triacrylate	15625895	607-111-00-9	Xi
Trimethyltin compounds	-	050-005-00-7	T+
Trinitrobenzene	25377326	609-005-00-8	E, T+ *
Trinitrocresol	28905717	609-012-00-6	E, Xn
Trinitroxylene	-	609-013-00-1	E, Xn *
Trioctyltin compounds	-	050-013-00-0	Xi
Tripentyltin compounds	-	050-009-00-9	Xn
Triphenyl phosphite	101020	015-105-00-7	Xi
Triphenyltin compounds	-	050-011-00-X	T
Tripropyltin compounds	-	050-007-00-8	T
Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate	115968	015-102-00-0	Xn
Trisodium (6-anilino-2-(5-nitro-2-oxidophenylazo)-3-sulphonato-1-naphtholato)(4-sulfonato-1,1'-azodi-2,2' naphtholato)chromate(1-)	-	402-500-8	Xi
Trisodium 6-(2,4-dihydroxyphenylazo)-3-(4-(4-(a7-(2,4-dihydroxyphenylazo)-1-hydroxy-3-sulphonato-2-naphthylazo)anilino)-3-sulphonatophenylazo)-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2-sulphonate	-	400-570-4	Xi
Trisodium 6-(2,4-dihydroxyphenylazo)-3-(4-(4-(7-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyla zo)-1-hydroxy-3-sulphonato-2-naphthylazo)anilino)-3-sulphon atophenylazo)-4-hydroxynaphthalene-2-sulfonate	-	400-570-4	
Trisodium 7-(4-(6-fluro-4-(2-(2-vinylsulfonylethoxy)ethylamino)-1,3,5 -triazin-2-ylamino)-2-ureidophenylazo)-naphthalene-1,3,6-trisulfonate	106359915	402-170-5	Xi
Trisodium bis(2-(5-chloro-4-nitro-2-oxidophenylazo)-5-sulfonato-1-naphtholato)chromate(1-)	93952240	402-870-0	Xi
Trisodium bis(7-acetamido-2-(4-nitro-2-oxidophenylazo)-3-sulphonato-1-naphtholato)chromate(1-)	-	400-810-8	Xn ***
Trizinc diphosphide ($3ZnP_2$)when present at concentrations greater than 10%	1314847	015-006-00-9	T+, F
Turpentine	8006642	650-002-00-6	Xn
Uranium	7440611	092-001-008	T+ *
Uranium compounds	-	092-002-00-3	T+ *
Valeric acid	109524	607-143-00-3	C
Valinamide	20108785	402-840-7	Xi

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

Substances	CAS No[1]	EC No[2]	*Labelling*
Vamidothion	2275232	015-059-00-8	T
Vanadium pentoxide	1314621	023-001-00-8	Xn
Vinyl acetate	108054	607-023-00-0	F
Vinyl bromide	593602	602-024-00-2	F
Vinyl chloride	75014	602-023-00-7	F, T
Vinylcyclohexane diepoxide	106876	603-066-00-4	T ***
Vinylidene chloride	75354	602-025-00-8	F+, Xn ***
Warfarin	81812	607-056-00-0	T
Xylene, mixture of isomers (flash point < 21 °C)	1330207	601-022-00-9	F, Xn
Xylene, mixture of isomers (flash point ≥ 21 °C)	1330207	601-022-01-6	Xn
Xylenol	1300716	604-006-00-X	T
Xylidine	1300738	612-027-00-0	T *
Zinc 2-hydroxy-5-C13-18alkylbenzoate	-	402-280-3	Xi
Zinc alkyls	-	030-004-00-8	F, C
Zinc chloride	7646857	030-003-00-2	C
Zinc chromates	-	024-007-00-3	T
Zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate	137304	006-012-00-2	Xn
Zinc powder (pyrophoric) Zinc dust	7440666 -	030-001-00-1 030-002-00-7	F -
Zirconium powder (non pyrophoric)	-	040-002-00-9	-
Zirconium powder (pyrophoric)	7440677	040-001-00-3	F

NOTES:

1 = Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Registry Number

2 = European Community (EC) Identification Number

C = Corrosive

E = Explosive

F = Highly flammable

F+ = Extremely flammable

O = Oxidizing

(continued)

Table 3-2 (continued)

T = Toxic

T+ = Very toxic

Xi = Irritant

Xn = Noxious

* = Risk phrase R33: Danger of cumulative effects (Pericolo di effetti cumulativi)

** = Risk phrase R39: Danger of very serious irreversible effects (Pericolo di effetti irrevers ibili molto gravi)

*** = Risk phrase R40: Possible risk of irreversible effects (Possibilta' di effetti irreversibili)

Table 3-3

Maximum Allowable Capacity of Containers and Portable Tanks for Hazardous Materials

(AFOSH STD 127-43, Table 1)

Container Type	Flammable Liquids			Combustible Liquids	
	IA	*IB*	*IC*	*II*	*II*
Glass or approved plastic[1]	1 pt[2]	1 qt[2]	1[3]	1	1
Metal (other than Department of Transportation (DOT drums)	1	5	5	5	5
Safety cans	2	5	5	5	5
Metal drums (DOT specifications)	60	60	60	60	60
Approved portable tanks	660	660	660	660	660

[1] Nearest metric size is also acceptable for the glass and plastic containers listed.

[2] One gallon or nearest metric equivalent size may be used if metal containers must be avoided because of chemical reaction with their contents.

[3] Quantities are in gallons for the rest of this table.

Table 3-4

Storage of Hazardous Materials in Inside Rooms

(AFOSH STD 127-43, Table 2)

Fire Protection Provided[1]	Fire Resistance	Maximum Size	Total Allowable Quantities[2] (gal/ft^2 floor area)
Yes	2 h	500 ft^2	10
No	2 h	500 ft^2	4
Yes	1 h	150 ft^2	5
No	1 h	150 ft^2	2

[1] Fire protection system will be sprinkler, water spray, or other approved method.

[2] If metric containers are being stored, use the nearest metric equivalent.

Table 3-5

Indoor/Outdoor Storage for Flammable/Combustible Materials

(DOD 4145.19-R-1, Tables 5-1 through 5-4)

Indoor Container Storage			
Class Liquid	*Storage Level*	**Protected Storage Maximum per Pile In Gallons*	*Unprotected Storage Maximum per Pile In Gallons*
IA	Ground and upper floors Basement	2750 (50) Not permitted	600 (12) Not permitted
IB	Ground and upper floors Basement	5500 (100) Not permitted	1375 (25) Not permitted
IC	Ground and upper floors Basement	16,500 (300) Not permitted	4125 (25) Not permitted
II	Ground and upper floors Basement	16,500 (300) 5500 (100)	4125 (75) Not permitted
III	Ground and upper floors Basement	55,000 (1000) 8250 (450)	13,750 (250) Not permitted

*A sprinkler or equivalent fire protection system installed in accordance with NFPA Standard 30.

NOTES:

1. When two or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage permitted in that pile must be the smallest of the two or more separate maximum gallonages.

2. Aisles must be provided so that no container is more than 4 m (12 ft) from an aisle. Main aisles must be at least 2-m (8-ft) wide and side aisles at least 1-m (4-ft) wide. (Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of 55-gal drums.)

3. Each pile must be separated from every other by at least 1 m (4 ft).

(continued)

Table 3-5 (continued)

Outdoor Container Storage				
Class Liquid	*Maximum per pile[1] (gal)*	*Distance between piles[2] (ft)*	*Distance to property line that can be built upon[1,3] (ft)*	*Distance to street, alley, public way[4] (ft)*
IA	1100	5	20	10
IB	2200	5	20	10
IC	4400	5	20	10
II	8800	5	10	5
III	22,000	5	10	5

[1] When two or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage permitted in that pile must be the smallest of the two or more separate maximum gallonages.

[2] Within 200 ft [≈61 m] of each container, there must be a 12-ft [≈4-m] wide accessway to permit access to fire control apparatus.

[3] The distances listed apply to properties that have protection for exposures as defined. If there are exposures, and such protection for exposures does not exist, the distances in column 4 must be doubled.

[4] When total quantity stored does not exceed 50 percent of maximum per pile, the distance in columns 4 and 5 may be reduced 50 percent, but not to less than 3 ft [≈1 m].

(continued)

Table 3-5 (continued)

Indoor Portable Tank Storage			
Class Liquid	*Storage Level*	**Protected Storage Maximum per Pile In Gallons*	*Unprotected Storage Maximum per Pile In Gallons*
IA	Ground and upper floors Basement	Not permitted Not permitted	Not permitted Not permitted
IB	Ground and upper floors Basement	20,000 Not permitted	2000 Not permitted
IC	Ground and upper floors Basement	40,000 Not permitted	5500 Not permitted
II	Ground and upper floors Basement	40,000 20,000	5500 Not permitted
III	Ground and upper floors Basement	60,000 20,000	22,000 Not permitted

*A sprinkler or equivalent fire protection system installed in accordance with NFPA Standard 30.

NOTES:

1. When two or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage permitted in that pile must be the smallest of the two or more separate maximum gallonages.

2. Aisles must be provided so that no container is more than 4 m (12 ft) from an aisle. Main aisles must be at least 2-m (8-ft) wide and side aisles at least 1-m (4-ft) wide.

3. Each pile must be separated from every other by at least 1 m (4 ft).

(continued)

Table 3-5 (continued)

Outdoor Portable Tank Storage				
Class Liquid	*Maximum per pile[1] (gal)*	*Distance between piles[2] (ft)*	*Distance to property line that can be built upon[1,3] (ft)*	*Distance to street, alley, public way[4] (ft)*
IA	2200	5	20	10
IB	4400	5	20	10
IC	8800	5	20	10
II	17,600	5	10	5
III	44,000	5	10	5

[1] When two or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage permitted in that pile must be the smallest of the two or more separate maximum gallonages.

[2] Within 200 ft [≈61 m] of each container, there must be a 12-ft [≈4-m] wide accessway to permit access to fire control apparatus.

[3] The distances listed apply to properties that have protection for exposures as defined. If there are exposures, and such protection for exposures does not exist, the distances in column 4 must be doubled.

[4] When total quantity stored does not exceed 50 percent of maximum per pile, the distance in columns 4 and 5 may be reduced 50 percent, but not to less than 3 ft [≈1 m].

INSTALLATION:	COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	DATE:	REVIEWER(S):
STATUS NA C RMA	REVIEWER COMMENTS:		

SECTION 4

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Italy ECAMP

SECTION 4

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

A. Applicability of this Section

This section applies to U.S. Air Force (USAF) installations that generate, store, treat, or dispose of any type of hazardous waste.

The regulatory requirements in this section are based on Department of Defense (DOD) regulations, Air Force Regulations (AFRs), and Air Force Instructions (AFIs) that apply at overseas installations. Management practices (MPs) are derived from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations that are not mandatory overseas but are important to follow to preserve the health and safety of AF employees and protect the environment.

B. DOD Directives/Instructions

- *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), May 1994, Chapter 6, addresses the management of hazardous waste. It includes criteria for the identification, accumulation, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous waste.

C. U.S. Air Force Documents

- AF Hazardous Waste Management Policy Letter, 6 June 1991, provides guidance on the management of hazardous waste, employee training, turn-in and disposal procedures, contracting, and pollution prevention.

- AF Policy Letter, 21 January 1994, *Air Force Policy on the Application of the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act to Conventional Explosive Ordnance Operations*, addresses the issue of when waste ordnance is to be handled as a hazardous waste; only that portion of the letter that specifies the procedures for identifying when conventional explosive ordnance becomes a waste is applicable to AF components located outside the United States and its territories.

D. Responsibility for Compliance

- The Installation Commander (IC) - The installation commander is responsible for establishing and maintaining an active surveillance program of users, generators, transporters, and storers of hazardous wastes; for the waste minimization program; and for disposal activities. By DOD direction, the IC is responsible for compliance with Italian regulations involving host and tenant organizations on the installation. In either case, operational responsibility for the hazardous waste program rests with the activities that generate, treat, store, transport, or dispose of the waste and the activities responsible for implementing health, safety, and environmental protection programs.

- The Installation Environmental Protection Committee (EPC) - The EPC is responsible for reviewing and coordinating the IC's hazardous waste program. The EPC reviews summary data on waste generation, personnel training, and disposal practices.

- The Base Civil Engineer (BCE) or designated Environmental Management Office (EMO) - The BCE/EMO develops installation-specific policy for all aspects of hazardous waste management for all activities on the installation, including AF and non-AF tenants. The BCE/EMO manages the hazardous waste program; reviews all hazardous waste storage, treatment, and disposal facilities and ensures their compatibility with hazardous waste regulations; serves as Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for developing and implementing the hazardous waste management plan; identifies to the contracting office those hazardous wastes that the installation elects to dispose of by local contract, along with the necessary conditions the contractor is required to meet; and approves siting and design of all hazardous waste management facilities.

- Base Fire Department - This department provides support in emergency response, spill events, exercises, and fire protection activities. In addition, the department will be responsible for making periodic fire safety inspections of hazardous waste storage areas and accumulation points on the installation.

- Civil Engineering Environmental Planning Function or EMO Subgroup - The environmental planner is responsible for monitoring day-to-day hazardous waste management activities, maintaining hazardous waste files, and establishing procedures for transfer of accountability and/or custody of hazardous waste from the generating activity to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO).

- Bioenvironmental Engineering Services (BES) - BES reviews workplace processes and practices to ensure all hazardous materials/wastes are identified; conducts or arranges for environmental monitoring as required; interprets monitoring results for health risks; reviews plans to build or modify facilities used to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes; reviews all material requests for issues of stock classes listed in Federal Standard 313; maintains a master file of material safety data sheets (MSDSs); and performs sampling on unknown wastes.

- The Environmental Health Officer (EHO) - The EHO conducts Hazardous Communication Training for all supervisors who have personnel who handle hazardous materials.

- The Supply Officer - The supply officer receives, stores, and issues hazardous materials; ensures that turn-in hazardous waste documents contain information necessary to comply with all regulatory requirements; and ensures all hazardous materials are properly labeled.

- The Ground Safety Officer - The ground safety officer performs workplace safety inspections, monitors hazardous conditions, and performs occupational safety training.

- The Transportation Officer - The transportation officer coordinates as necessary with shipping activities to ensure hazardous wastes are properly labeled, packaged, manifested, and transported in appropriate vehicles (contract or AF-owned vehicles).

- The Deputy Commander for Maintenance (DCM)/Chief of Maintenance - The DCM ensures that nonhazardous/nontoxic materials are used where possible; maintains a list of hazardous materials used in the work area by shop and maintenance-related task; ensures personnel are properly trained in ordering, using, handling, controlling, and storing hazardous materials and wastes; and ensures hazardous waste is properly labeled.

- Hazardous Waste Generators - Generators manage hazardous waste in their custody, including proper storage, inspection, recordkeeping, labeling of containers, and transfer for disposal.

- Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF) Operators - Each TSDF operator is responsible for ensuring compliance with hazardous waste regulations applicable to the facility, including maintaining operational and training records.

- Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) - This agency may or may not be located on the installation, but it is the single agency designated by DOD to provide hazardous waste disposal service on a pay for services rendered basis to the installation. The DRMO is responsible for compliance with all Italian national and local regulations, and AF (including base guidance) regulations at its storage/disposal facility. The DRMO is not in the scope of the assessment unless it is located on the installation.

E. Definitions

- *Acute Hazardous Waste* - those wastes listed in Table 4-1, Chart A.4 with a USEPA waste number with the designator "P" or those wastes with (H) following the waste number (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Characteristics of Hazardous Waste* - the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity that identify hazardous waste (FGS-Italy, Appendix A).

- *Combustible Liquid* - a liquid having a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C). Combustible liquids are categorized as Class II or Class III liquids and are further subdivided as follows (AFOSH STD 127-43, para 2f):
  1. Class II liquids are those having a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) and below 140 °F (60 °C).
  2. Class IIIA liquids are those having flashpoints at or above 140 °F (60 °C) and below 200 °F (93.3 °C), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200 °F (93.3 °C).
  3. Class IIIB liquids are those having flashpoints at or above 200 °F (93.4 °C).

- *Concentration Limit (CL)* - a concentration value used in Italy to determine whether a waste containing certain compounds falls in the category "toxic and noxious" (see Table 4-2) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC)* - a unique number used to identify a DOD activity for accounting purposes (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Disposal* - the utilization of those methods of treatment and/or containment technologies, as are approved in Chapter 6, Section 11 of FGS-Italy, that effectively mitigate the hazards to human health or the environment of the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of a hazardous waste into, or on any land or water in a manner that, without application of such methods, such hazardous wastes or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwater (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *DOD Hazardous Waste Generator* - a generator is considered to be the installation or activity on an installation that produces a regulated hazardous waste (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Flammable Liquid* - a liquid with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) with a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psia at 100 °F (37.8 °C). Flammable liquids are categorized as Class I liquids, and are

further subdivided as follows (AFOSH STD 127-43, para 2i):

1. Class IA are those that have a flashpoint below 73 °F (22.8 °C) and boiling point below 100 °F (37.8 °C).
2. Class IB are those that have flashpoints below 73 °F (22.8 °C) and boiling points at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C).
3. Class IC are those that have flashpoints at or above 73 °F (22.8 °C) and below 100 °F (37.8 °C).

- *Hazardous Constituent* - a chemical compound that is listed by name in Table 4-1 or Table 4-2, or possesses a characteristic described in Table 4-1 (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Hazardous Waste (HW)* - a solid, semisolid, liquid, or contained gas that has been discarded or is no longer suitable for its intended purpose and that either exhibits a characteristic of a hazardous waste as described in Table 4-1, Section A-1 or is listed as a hazardous waste in Table 4-1, Chart A.4, or that meets the criteria defining a toxic and noxious waste under the Italian system as described in Table 4-2 (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Hazardous Waste Accumulation Point (HWAP)* - an area at or near the point of generation where hazardous wastes are temporarily stored, up to 208 L (55 gal) of hazardous waste or 1L (1 qt) of acute hazardous waste, from each waste stream, until removed to a Hazardous Waste Storage Area (HWSA) or shipped for treatment or disposal (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Hazardous Waste Fuel* - hazardous wastes burned for energy recovery are termed hazardous waste fuel. Fuel produced from hazardous waste by processing, blending, or other treatment is also hazardous waste fuel (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Hazardous Waste Generation* - any act or process that produces hazardous waste as defined in FGS-Italy (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Hazardous Waste Profile Sheet (HWPS)* - a document that identifies and characterizes the waste by providing user's knowledge of the waste and/or lab analysis, and details the physical, chemical, and other descriptive properties or processes that created the hazardous waste (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Hazardous Waste Storage Area* - a location on a DOD installation where more than 208 L (55 gal) of hazardous waste or 1 L (1 qt) of acute hazardous waste from any one waste stream is stored prior to shipment for treatment or disposal (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Hazardous Waste Storage Area Manager* - a person or agency on the installation assigned the operational responsibility for receiving, storing, inspecting, and general management of the installation's HWSA or HWSA program (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Incompatible Wastes* - wastes that can react together dangerously, giving rise to the formation of notable quantities of heat, explosive, flammable and/or toxic products (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Land Disposal* - placement in or on the land, including, but not limited to, land treatment, surface impoundments, underground injection wells, salt dome formations, salt bed formations, underground mines, or caves (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Management Practice (MP)* - practices that, although not mandated by law, are encouraged to promote safe operating procedures.

- *Mobile Container* - a container which is designated for transport, not including tank trucks, and which is not installed for stationary use at a permanent location (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Special Waste* - wastes derived from the following sources (see Table 4-2) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions):
  a. industrial processing, agricultural, and commercial activities
  b. hospitals, nursing homes, and similar activities (see Section 9, *Solid Waste Management*)
  c. construction, demolition, and excavation material, machinery, and discarded or obsolete equipment
  d. scrap motor vehicles, trailers, and parts thereof
  e. residual materials, including sludge from waste and wastewater treatment facilities.

- *Toxic and Noxious Waste* - a component of special wastes defined as containing, or being suspected to contain, certain toxic or noxious substances in quantities greater than a defined concentration limit (see Table 4-2) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Treatment* - any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste, recover energy or material resources from the waste, or render such waste nonhazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF)* - any facility not located on a DOD installation that is used for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Type II Landfill* - an Italian sanitary landfill categorized for the disposal of various special and toxic and noxious wastes. Type II landfills are subcategorized as Types IIA, IIB, and IIC (see Table 4-2) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Type III Landfill* - an Italian sanitary landfill categorized for the disposal of toxic and noxious wastes for which no other technical disposal alternative exists (see Table 4-2) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Used Oil Burned for Energy Recovery* - used oil that is burned for energy recovery is termed used oil fuel. Used oil fuel includes any fuel produced from used oil by processing, blending or other treatment. "Used oil" means any oil or other waste petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL) product that has been refined from crude oil, or is a synthetic oil, has been used, and as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. Used oil exhibiting the characteristics of reactivity, ignitability, and corrosivity is still considered used oil, unless it has been mixed with other hazardous waste. However, used oil that exhibits the characteristic of toxicity as described in Table 4-1 is a hazardous waste and will be managed as such. In addition, used oil mixed with hazardous waste is a hazardous waste and will be managed as such. Used oils must have a polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) content less than 25 ppm to be burned for energy recovery (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

GUIDANCE FOR CHECKLIST USERS

	REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	CONTACT THESE PERSONS OR GROUPS: (a)
All Installations		
General	4-1 through 4-9	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(7)(8)(9)(11)
Plans/Surveys	4-10 through 4-13	(1)(2)(5)(6)(7)(10)
Waste Identification	4-14	(1)(9)
Training	4-15 and 4-16	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(9)
Hazardous Waste Generators		
Operating Procedures	4-17 through 4-20	(2)(9)
Specific Wastes	4-21 through 4-26	(1)(2)(3)(5)(7)(9)
HWAPs		
Design Requirements	4-27 through 4-30	(3)(9)
Operating Procedures	4-31 through 4-33	(3)(9)
Containers	4-34	(3)
Documentation	4-35	(2)(3)(5)(9)
Hazardous Waste Storage Areas		
Design Requirements	4-36 through 4-43	(1)(2)(5)
Operating Procedures	4-44 through 4-49	(2)(5)
Containers	4-50	(2)(5)
Documentation	4-51 and 4-52	(2)(3)(5)(9)
Closure	4-53	(2)(5)
Transportation of Hazardous Waste	4-54 through 4-56	(7)(8)
Hazardous Waste Disposal		
General	4-57 through 4-61	(1)(2)(5)(7)(8)
Land Disposal	4-62 and 4-63	(1)(2)(5)
Incinerators	4-64 through 4-70	(1)(2)(5)

(a) CONTACT/LOCATION CODE:

(1) BCE (Environmental Planning)
(2) DRMO (Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office)
(3) HWAP Manager
(4) Fire Department
(5) HWSA Manager
(6) Safety Manager
(7) Transportation Officer
(8) Base Supply

(9) Generating Activities
(10) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
(11) Base Staff Judge Advocate

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Records To Review

- Generators:

  Hazardous Waste Profile Sheets
  Hazardous Waste Management Plan
  Hazardous waste manifests
  Hazardous Waste Log
  Personnel training documentation
  Contingency plan
  Hazardous waste disposal turn-in document (DD Form 1348-1)

- HWSAs (in addition to the above records):

  Unmanifested waste reports
  Manifest exception reports
  Waste analysis plan(s)
  Operating record
  Groundwater monitoring records and annual reports
  Closure/post-closure plans
  Closure/post-closure notices (where applicable)

Physical Features To Inspect

- Disposal sites
- Generating areas
- Accumulation points
- Incinerators
- Vehicles used for transport
- Storage facilities (including drums)

People To Interview

- BCE (Environmental Planning)
- DRMO (Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office)
- HWAP Managers
- Fire Department
- HWSA Manager
- Safety Manager
- Transportation Officer
- Base Supply
- Generating Activities
- Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
ALL INSTALLATIONS **General**	
4-1. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, USAF directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Advocate has available the host-nation FGS and relevant USAF documents. (1)(11) (NOTE: Among the relevant documents are the following: - AF Hazardous Waste Management Policy Letter, 6 June 1991 - AF Policy Letter, 21 January 1994.)
4-2. Installations must maintain copies of certain U.S. laws and applicable host nation hazardous waste laws (AF Hazardous Waste Management Policy Letter, 6 June 1991, para (IIa)).	Verify that the installation maintains copies of the following laws: (1)(11) - *Occupational Safety and Health Act* - *Hazardous Material Transportation Act* (HMTA) - *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* and Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (RCRA/HSWA) - *Comprehensive Environmental Restoration, Compensation, and Liability Act* (CERCLA) and *Surperfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act* (SARA) - *Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act.* Verify that the installation maintains copies of applicable Italian hazardous waste laws.
4-3. Installations must meet regulatory and AF requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulations as a basis of finding).	Determine whether any new regulations concerning hazardous waste have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(7) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
4-4. Installations must use safe and environmentally acceptable methods to identify, store, prevent leakage of, and dispose of hazardous wastes (FGS-Italy 6-11.F).	Verify that safe and environmentally acceptable methods are used to identify, store, prevent leakage of, and dispose of hazardous wastes in order to minimize risks to health and the environment. (1)(2)(3)(5)(9)

(1) BCE (Environmental Planning) (2) DRMO (Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office) (3) HWAP Manager (4) Fire Department (5) HWSA Manager (6) Safety Manager (7) Transportation Officer (8) Base Supply (9) Generating Activities (10) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (11) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-5. Analytical samples taken to comply with the standards in this protocol must be tested using certain laboratories only (FGS-Italy 6-12).	Verify that analytical samples are tested using one of the following: (1)(2) - overseas DOD laboratories approved by the Air Force - laboratories approved by Italian regional authorities - Continental U.S. (CONUS) laboratories certified by the USEPA.
4-6. Installations must recycle or reuse hazardous waste to the maximum extent practical (FGS-Italy 6-11.F).	Verify that hazardous waste is recycled or reused to the maximum extent practical. (1)(8)(9)
4-7. Installations with HWSAs should provide specific information to certain agencies (MP).	Verify that police, fire departments, and emergency response teams are familiar with the layout of the facility, properties of the waste being handled, and general operations. (4)(5) Verify that the hospital is familiar with the site and the types of injuries that could result in an emergency.
4-8. Installations must inspect HWSAs for malfunction, deterioration, operator errors, and discharges (FGS-Italy 6-3.H).	Verify that inspections are conducted according to a written schedule that is kept at the HWSA and at a sufficient frequency to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment. (1)(2)(5) Verify that the schedule identifies the type of problems that are to be looked for during the inspection. Verify that inspections cover all equipment and areas involved in the storage and handling of hazardous waste. Verify that areas subject to spills, such as loading and unloading areas, are inspected daily when in use. (NOTE: The frequency at which equipment/facilities other than containers are inspected should be based on the rate of possible deterioration of the equipment and probability of an environmental or human health incident if the deterioration or malfunction or any operator error goes undetected between inspections. In addition, containers are inspected weekly by the HWSA manager (see checklist item 4-44).) Verify that the installation remedies any deterioration or malfunction of equipment or structures that the inspection reveals on a schedule that ensures that the problem does not lead to an environmental or human health hazard. Verify that, when an imminent hazard is identified or one has already occurred, the installation takes immediate action.

(1) BCE (Environmental Planning) (2) DRMO (Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office) (3) HWAP Manager (4) Fire Department (5) HWSA Manager (6) Safety Manager (7) Transportation Officer (8) Base Supply (9) Generating Activities (10) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (11) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-8. (continued)	Verify that inspections are recorded in an inspection log or summary that is kept for at least 5 yr from the date of inspection and that includes at least: - the date and time of inspection - the name of the inspector - notation of the observations made - the date and nature of any repairs or other remedial actions.
4-9. The materials and equipment needed to manage a spill should be readily available wherever hazardous waste is generated, handled, and/or stored (MP).	Verify that materials and equipment needed to manage a spill as specified in the spill plan are readily available, including, for example: - respiratory protection - absorbents - ear/eye protection - spill kits - protective clothing - neutralizers.
ALL INSTALLATIONS **Plans/Surveys**	
4-10. Installations that generate hazardous waste must have a Hazardous Waste Management Plan (AF Hazardous Waste Management Policy 6 June 1991, para III(b)).	Verify that the installation has a Hazardous Waste Management Plan that includes the following: (1)(6)(7) - letter of instruction - information and emergency contacts - introductory materials - introduction - responsibilities - organizational chart - location maps - waste inventory - waste analysis plan - recordkeeping - reporting - training - contingency plan preparedness and spill prevention - pollution prevention.

(1) BCE (Environmental Planning) (2) DRMO (Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office) (3) HWAP Manager (4) Fire Department (5) HWSA Manager (6) Safety Manager (7) Transportation Officer (8) Base Supply (9) Generating Activities (10) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (11) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-11. Installations must develop a waste analysis plan (FGS-Italy 6-3.C.1).	Verify that the installation, in conjunction with the HWSA manager, has developed a plan to determine how and when wastes are to be analyzed. (2)(5)(10) Verify that the plan includes: - procedures for characterizing and verifying the testing of both onsite and offsite hazardous waste - testing parameters and the rationale for selecting them - frequency of analysis - test and sampling methods.
4-12. Installations must maintain an HWPS for each waste stream handled by each HWSA (FGS-Italy 6-3.C.2).	Verify that the installation maintains a file of HWPSs. (2)(5) Verify that the HWSA accepts no waste for storage unless it has received an HWPS.
4-13. Installations must have a contingency plan to manage spills and releases of hazardous waste (FGS-Italy 6-6).	Verify that the installation has a contingency plan to manage spills and releases of hazardous waste. (2)(5) Verify that a copy of the contingency plan is maintained at the HWSA and each HWAP. Verify that a copy of the plan has been submitted to all police departments, fire departments, hospitals, and emergency response teams upon which the plan relies to provide emergency services. Verify that the plan is available in both English and Italian. (NOTE: See Section 8, *Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL) Management,* for further details on the contents of the spill plan.)

(1) BCE (Environmental Planning) (2) DRMO (Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office) (3) HWAP Manager (4) Fire Department (5) HWSA Manager (6) Safety Manager (7) Transportation Officer (8) Base Supply (9) Generating Activities (10) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (11) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
ALL INSTALLATIONS **Waste Identification** **4-14.** Generators must identify and characterize the wastes generated at their sites (FGS-Italy 6-1.A and 6-1.B; AF Hazardous Waste Management Policy, 6 June 1991, para III(c)).	Determine whether the installation generates, transports, treats, stores, or disposes of any hazardous waste (see Table 4-1 for guidance). (1)(9) Verify that the generators identify and characterize their wastes. (NOTE: Used oil must also be characterized.) (NOTE: Wastes may be identified and characterized on the basis of knowledge of the materials and processes that generated the wastes, or on the basis of laboratory analysis of the waste.) Verify that wastes have been identified according to: (9) - physical properties (solid, liquid, gaseous) - chemical properties (chemical constituents, technical or chemical name) - other descriptive properties (ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic). (NOTE: See Tables 4-3 and 4-4.) Verify that the properties defining the characteristics are measurable by standardized and available testing protocols as follows: - wastes generated by DOD operations which are collected, stored or handled on DOD installations are characterized using the definitions contained in Table 4-2, together with the characteristics described in Table 4-1, Section A-2 - wastes that are prepared for transport to and disposal in a facility in Italy are characterized in accordance with the wastes above - wastes that are prepared for retrograde to the U.S. for disposal are characterized in accordance with Table 4-1 and current U.S. law. Verify that a HWPS or its Italian equivalent is used to identify each hazardous waste stream. Verify that the installation has a hazardous waste inventory that identifies all waste streams.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**

TRAINING
 	
4-15. Installation personnel who handle hazardous waste must meet specific training requirements (FGS-Italy 6-10.A through 6-10.D and 6-3.I).
	Verify that all DOD personnel (including U.S. military, civilian, and Italian personnel) whose duties involve actual or potential exposure to hazardous waste receive training. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(9)
	
	(NOTE: The following persons are subject to this requirement:
	- those who determine which wastes are hazardous wastes
	- those who complete hazardous waste recordkeeping requirements
	- those who handle/store hazardous waste containers
	- those who transfer hazardous waste to or from accumulation tanks or containers
	- those who transport hazardous waste
	- those who perform hazardous waste cleanup (nonemergency)
	- those who inspect, manage, or work at a HWAP or HWSA
	- those who collect hazardous waste samples
	- those who conduct other hazardous waste related activities as designated by the IC and/or Environmental Coordinators (ECs).)
	
	Verify that the training program is conducted by qualified trainers who have completed an instructor training program in the subject or who have comparable academic credentials and experience.
	
	Verify that the training program includes sufficient information to enable personnel to comply fully with and carry out requirements in FGS-Italy.
	
	Verify that the program is designed to ensure that facility personnel are able to respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, equipment, and systems.
	
	Verify that training for personnel whose duties include hazardous waste handling and management addresses the following in particular:
	
	- emergency procedures (response to fire/explosion/spills; use of communications/alarm systems; body and equipment clean-up)
	- handling and storage of drums and containers
	- safe use of hazardous waste equipment
	- protection of personnel, including:
	  - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
	  - safety and health hazards
	  - hazard communication
	  - worker exposure

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-15. (continued)	- for generators and HWSA operators: - recordkeeping - security - inspections - contingency plans - storage requirements - transportation requirements. Verify that training for personnel assigned to duties involving actual or potential exposure to hazardous wastes is completed prior to their assuming those duties. Verify that such personnel work under direct supervision until training is completed. Verify that annual refresher hazardous waste training is provided. (NOTE: Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training may fulfill the requirements of this checklist item, depending on the duties of the individual.)
4-16. All hazardous waste training for each individual assigned duties involving actual or potential exposure to hazardous waste must be documented (FGS-Italy 6-10.E; Hazardous Waste Management Policy, 6 June 1991, para III(d)(2)).	Verify that all hazardous waste training is documented for each individual assigned duties involving actual or potential exposure to hazardous waste. (1)(2)(5)(6)(9) Verify that up-to-date training records are kept by the HWSA manager or the responsible installation office. Verify that training records are retained for 5 yr after termination of duty of these personnel.
HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS **Operating Procedures**	
4-17. Each generator must use its DODAAC number for all recordkeeping, reports, and manifests for hazardous wastes (FGS-Italy 6-1.C).	Verify that each generator uses its DODAAC number for all recordkeeping, reports, and manifests for hazardous wastes. (9)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-18. Generators must maintain an audit trail of hazardous waste from the point of generation to disposal (FGS-Italy 6-1.D.3 and 6-1.D.4).	Verify that generators maintain an audit trail of hazardous waste from the point of generation to disposal. (2)(9) Verify that generators using DRMO disposal services have a signed copy of the manifest from the initial DRMO recipient of the waste. Verify that, if a generator uses a hazardous waste management and/or disposal program of a DOD component with a different DODAAC number, it obtains a signed copy of the manifest from the receiving component. Verify that installations that dispose of their wastes outside of the DRMO system have developed their own manifest tracking system to provide an audit trail from point of generation to ultimate disposal. Verify that generators maintain waste disposal records for a period of 5 yr. Verify that generators provide data for disposal planning purposes to the appropriate Italian authorities upon request.

4-19. Installations that generate hazardous wastes and use the DRMO for disposal of hazardous waste must follow established procedures (AF Hazardous Waste Management Policy, 6 June 1991, para III(e)(2) and Appendix C, Section B).	Verify that: (2)(9)
	
	- generators provide an HWPS along with the waste
	- generators hand-carry AF Form 2005 to Base Supply to initiate timely action
	- generators hand-carry DD Form 1348-1 when received from Base Supply, to BCE for certification
	- generators hand-carry certified DD Form 1348-1 from BCE to the DRMO.
	
	(NOTE: HQ USAF/CEV 25 September Memorandum, *Hazardous Waste Disposal*, allows installations to use alternate procedures in which the installation hazardous waste managers prepare and certify the DD Form 1348-1 instead of Base Supply. The Hazardous Waste Management Plan needs to indicate what procedure is used. In the approved alternate procedure no AF Form 2005 is prepared, and the hazardous waste managers also maintain records of all transactions.)
	
	Verify, by examining records and interviewing the staff at Base Supply (Customer Service Unit), that:
	
	- computer records of all hazardous waste transfer actions are maintained
	- a DD Form 1348-1 is processed for each transaction and includes:
	  - the hazardous waste stock number
	  - waste quantity
	  - applicable disposal cost and funding information.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-19. (continued)	Verify, by examining records and interviewing BCE personnel, that: - a letter identifying personnel eligible to certify hazardous waste disposal turn-in documents (DD Form 1348-1) is current and on file at the servicing DRMO - all DD Forms 1348-1 are properly certified, indicating that hazardous waste is properly identified (USEPA identification number), labeled, and packaged - DD Form 448, Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR), has been executed with DRMO, and the Accounting and Finance Office (AFO) maintains DD Form 448 after execution - billings from DRMO are on a standard form (SF) 1080 and are reviewed and certified for payment by BCE through the AFO. Verify, by examining records and interviewing BES personnel, that: - BES conducts a semiannual review of the health hazard listing to review all issue exception code (IEX) 8 and 9 items and determines whether health hazard items produce a specific hazardous waste - nomenclatures are included in the health hazard listing.
4-20. Generators must update HWPSs as needed to reflect new waste streams or process modifications (FGS-Italy 6-3.C.2).	Verify that the generator updates the HWPS as needed to reflect any new waste streams or process modifications that change the character of the hazardous waste being handled at the storage area. (9)
HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS **Specific Wastes**	
4-21. Hazardous waste must not be used for dust suppression or road treatment (FGS-Italy 6-9.E).	Verify that neither used oil, hazardous waste, nor used oil contaminated with any hazardous waste is used for dust suppression or road treatment. (1)(7)
4-22. Installations must give lead-acid batteries that are not recycled to the proper authorities (FGS-Italy 6-9.F.2).	Determine whether the installation has lead-acid batteries that have exhausted their life-cycle. (1)(3)(5)(9) Verify that the installation gives such batteries, along with other lead wastes, to the Italian Consortium for the Collection and Recycling of Used Lead-acid Batteries or its authorized agent.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-22. (continued)	(NOTE: General conditions of delivery will follow the requirements set forth by the consortium.)
4-23. Mercury, nickel-cadmium, lithium, and lead-acid batteries must be treated prior to disposal (FGS-Italy 6-11.I.5).	Verify that mercury, nickel-cadmium, lithium, and lead-acid batteries are being treated prior to disposal to stabilize, fix, or recover heavy metals and neutralize any corrosives. (2)(5)

4-24. Treatment residues of wastes categorized as hazardous must be managed as hazardous waste (FGS-Italy 6-11.I.1 through 6-11.I.4).	(NOTE: This requirement applies to the treatment residues of all wastes categorized as hazardous on the basis of Table 4-2 or Table 4-1, except for those wastes covered under Section A-1 of the table.)
	
	Verify that treatment residues from the following technologies are managed as hazardous waste, if they are characterized as hazardous: (1)(2)(5)
	
	- for organics:
	  - incineration
	  - fuel substitution where the units are operated so that destruction of hazardous constituents is efficient, and hazardous emissions are no greater than those produced by incineration
	  - degradation by microbial action
	  - recovery
	  - chemical degradation
	- for heavy metals:
	  - stabilization or fixation
	  - recovery
	- for reactives:
	  - treatments that change the chemical or physical composition of a material so that it no longer exhibits the characteristic of reactivity
	- for corrosives:
	  - neutralization of corrosives to a pH value between 6.0 and 9.0
	  - recovery
	  - incineration
	  - chemical or electrolytic oxidation
	  - chemical reduction
	  - stabilization.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-25. Installations must identify conventional explosive ordnance as hazardous waste in specific circumstances (AF Policy Letter, 21 January 1994, para IV.c.2, IV.c.3, and IV.c.7).	Verify that the installation identifies conventional explosive ordnance as hazardous waste when: (1)(9) - an authorized official records in writing a determination that the conventional explosive ordnance will be discarded - custodians of the conventional explosive ordnance receive this written determination. (NOTE: The authorized official is identified by being designated in writing.) (NOTE: Prior written authorization is not required if safety or other considerations (such as an emergency response conducted by an Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit or a response to mitigate an imminent hazard) preclude obtaining prior written authorization.) (NOTE: An authorized official may make a written designation that conventional explosive ordnance that has previously been designated as waste, but for which a legitimate use is subsequently identified, is no longer waste. If the official cannot make this redesignation, the waste remains a hazardous waste until it ceases to exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste, or until it has been specifically excluded by regulation (i.e., delisted).) (NOTE: Generally, conventional explosive ordnance manufacture, assembly, testing, training, intended use, or range management do not constitute hazardous waste management.)
4-26. Authorized individuals must take into account the facts and circumstances applicable to each situation in making a determination to discard (AF Policy Letter, 21 January 1994, para IV.c.4).	Verify that decisions to discard conventional explosive ordnance are based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each situation. (1)(9) (NOTE: The following guidelines should be used in making the determination to discard: - a determination to discard excess conventional explosive material that is safe and stable in normal logistical environments may be made only after all efforts have been exhausted to reuse, recycle, recover, or sell such material - a determination to discard conventional explosive ordnance that may be unstable or unsafe to store or transport should be made by an authorized official after conducting appropriate testing or inspection, if conditions allow, or if it is readily apparent that there is no reasonable alternative to discarding the material.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION POINTS **Design Requirements**	
4-27. HWAPs must meet specific design standards (FGS-Italy 6-2.A and 6-2.B).	Verify that the HWAP is at or near the point of generation and that no more than 208 L (55 gal) of hazardous waste or 1 L (1 qt) of acute hazardous waste (see Table 4-1) from each waste stream is accumulated there. (3) Verify that each HWAP is designed to provide appropriate segregation for different waste streams, including those that are chemically incompatible. (NOTE: See Table 4-5 for a list of incompatible wastes.)
4-28. Each HWAP must have warning signs appropriate to the waste being accumulated at that site (FGS-Italy 6-2.A).	Verify that each HWAP has warning signs appropriate to the waste being accumulated at the site. (3)
4-29. HWAP container storage areas must have containment systems (FGS-Italy 6-2.C).	Verify that each container storage area has a containment system, such as a drip pan, with sufficient capacity to contain 10 percent of the volume of the containers or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater. (3) (NOTE: This applies only to containers that hold free liquids.)
4-30. HWAPs that have containers holding ignitable or reactive waste must be located at least 15 m (50 ft) inside the installation boundary (FGS-Italy 6-2.C and 6-4.C).	Verify that containers which hold ignitable or reactive waste are at least 15 m (50 ft) inside the installation boundary. (3)(9)

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HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION POINTS **Operating Procedures**	
4-31. When accumulation limits are reached, the generator must make arrangements either to move the hazardous waste to an HWSA or to ship it offsite for treatment or disposal (FGS-Italy 6-2.B).	Verify that, when the accumulation limits are reached, the generator makes arrangements either to move the hazardous waste to an HWSA or to ship it offsite for treatment or disposal. (3)(9) (NOTE: Accumulation limits for HWAPs are: 208 L (55 gal) of hazardous waste or 1 L (1 qt) of acute hazardous waste (see Table 4-1) from each waste stream.)
4-32. HWAPs must be inspected weekly for leaking containers and deterioration of the containment system caused by corrosion and other factors (FGS-Italy 6-2.C and 6-4.A.6).	Verify that a weekly inspection is performed for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers and the containment system. (3)(9) Verify that secondary containment systems are inspected for defects and emptied of accumulated wastes.
4-33. HWAPs must handle incompatible wastes in accordance with specific requirements (FGS-Italy 6-2.C and 6-4.D).	Verify that hazardous wastes and materials that can react with each other to cause extreme heat, explosions, fire, or toxic products are not placed in the same container. (3)(9) Verify that hazardous waste is not placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material. Verify that storage containers holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials stored nearby in containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments, are separated from the other materials or protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device.

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REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION POINTS **Containers**	
4-34. Containers at HWAPs must meet specific requirements (FGS-Italy 6-2.C and 6-4.A.1 through 6-4.A.5).	Verify that containers are in good condition and free from severe rusting, bulging, or structural defects. (3) Verify that containers, including overpack containers, are compatible with the materials stored. Verify that mobile containers are equipped with proper means of closure and with features to allow safe loading, unloading, and easy movement. Verify that containers are kept closed, except when they need to be opened to add or remove waste. Verify that containers are not opened, handled, or stored in a manner that could cause a rupture or a leak. Verify that containers are properly decontaminated prior to reuse. Verify that food is not stored in hazardous waste containers. Verify that containers are marked with a hazardous waste marking and a label indicating the hazard class of the contents (flammable, corrosive, etc.), written in both English and Italian. Verify that a permanent label or stamp is placed on each container to identify the material as hazardous waste. (NOTE: Where feasible, the label should be yellow, 15 cm x 15 cm [≈6 x 6 in.], with a black "R" measuring 10-cm [≈4-in.] high, 8-cm [≈3-in.] wide, and set in 1.5-cm [≈0.6-in.] thick type.) (NOTE: R=Rifiuti=Waste.)

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REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION POINTS **Documentation**	
4-35. HWAPs must maintain a hazardous waste log, inspection logs, manifests, and waste analysis/characterization records (FGS-Italy 6-5.A through 6-5.E).	Verify that a written hazardous waste log is maintained that includes the following: (2)(3)(5)(9) - name, address, and DODAAC number of the generator - description and hazard class of the waste - number and types of containers - quantity of hazardous waste - date stored - storage location - disposition data, including dates received, sealed, transported, and transporter used. Verify that the hazardous waste log is available to emergency personnel in the event of a fire or a spill and is maintained until closure of the installation. Verify that the HWAP maintains inspection logs for 5 yr. Verify that the HWAP retains manifests of incoming and outgoing hazardous wastes for 5 yr. Verify that the HWAP retains waste analysis/characterization records until 5 yr after closure.
HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREAS **Design Requirements**	
4-36. New HWSAs must be located so as to minimize the risk of a release due to seismic activity, floods, or other natural events (FGS-Italy 6-3.A).	Verify that new HWSAs are (to the maximum extent possible) located so as to minimize the risk of release due to seismic activity, floods, or other natural events. (5) Verify that, for storage areas located where such risks may be encountered, the installation spill plan addresses the risk. Verify that new HWSAs are located in coordination with the appropriate Italian authorities.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-37. HWSAs that have containers holding ignitable or reactive waste must be located at least 15 m (50 ft) inside the installation boundary (FGS-Italy 6-4.C).	Verify that containers which hold ignitable or reactive waste are at least 15 m (50 ft) from the installation boundary. (2)(5)
4-38. HWSAs must meet specific security requirements (FGS-Italy 6-3.D.1 and 6-3.D.2).	Verify that the HWSA is designed to prevent the unknowing entry, and minimizes the possibility of unauthorized entry, of people or livestock onto HWSA grounds. (5) Verify that the HWSA security system consists of either of the following: - a 24-h surveillance system (e.g., television monitors, surveillance by guards) that continuously monitors and controls entry - an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence in good repair or a fence combined with a cliff) that completely surrounds the area, combined with a means to control entrance at all times (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked gate, or controlled roadway access).
4-39. HWSAs must have signs that meet specific requirements (FGS-Italy 6-3.D.3 and 6-3.J.2.b).	Verify that a sign is posted with the words DANGER UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL KEEP OUT - PERICOLO, INGRESSO VIETATO AL PERSONALE NON AUTORIZZATO at each entrance and at other locations in sufficient numbers to be seen from any approach to the HWSA. (5) Verify that signs are legible from a distance of at least 8 m or 25 ft. (NOTE: Existing signs with a legend other than the above may be used if the legend indicates that only authorized personnel are allowed to enter, and that entry can be dangerous.) Verify that NO SMOKING - VIETATO FUMARE signs are conspicuously placed wherever there is a hazard from ignitable or reactive waste.
4-40. Aisle space at each HWSA must allow unobstructed movement (FGS-Italy 6-3.E).	Verify that sufficient aisle space is maintained to allow unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area of the facility operation. (5) Verify that containers do not obstruct any exit.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-41. HWSA container storage areas must have a containment system (FGS-Italy 6-4.B).	Verify that the container storage area has a containment system that has sufficient capacity to contain 10 percent of the volume of stored containers or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater. (2)(5) Verify that the HWSA is sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation until the collected material is detected and removed. (NOTE: Storage areas that store containers holding only wastes that do not contain free liquids need not have such a containment system, provided that the storage area is sloped or otherwise designed and operated to drain and remove liquid from precipitation, or the containers are elevated or otherwise protected from contact with accumulated liquid.)
4-42. Specific equipment must be present at each HWSA and must be tested (FGS-Italy 6-3.F and 6-3.G).	Verify that the following equipment is easily accessible to personnel in HWSAs and in working condition: (5) - an internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to HWSA personnel - a device, such as an intrinsically safe telephone (immediately available at the scene of operations) or hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning emergency assistance from base security, fire departments, or emergency response teams - portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment appropriate to the material in storage (including special extinguishing equipment as needed, such as that using foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals) - spill control equipment - decontamination equipment - water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, foam producing equipment, automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems - readily available PPE appropriate to the materials stored - eyewash and shower facilities. Verify that the equipment is periodically tested and maintained as necessary to ensure proper operation in an emergency.
4-43. HWSAs must be designed, constructed, maintained, and operated with specific goals in mind (FGS-Italy 6-3.B).	Verify that the HWSA is designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment. (1)(2)(5)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREAS **Operating Procedures**	
4-44. HWSAs must be inspected weekly for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers and the containment system caused by corrosion and other factors (FGS-Italy 6-4.A.6).	Verify that a weekly inspection is performed. (2)(5) Verify that secondary containment systems are inspected for defects and emptied of accumulated releases.
4-45. The storage of ignitable, reactive, or incompatible wastes at HWSAs must not threaten human health or the environment (FGS-Italy 6-3.J).	Verify that the storage of ignitable, reactive, or incompatible wastes is accomplished so as to prevent threats to human health or the environment. (2)(5) Verify that the HWSA manager takes precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive wastes. Verify that ignitable and reactive wastes are separated and protected from sources of ignition or reaction. (NOTE: Sources of ignition or reaction include but are not limited to, open flames, smoking, cutting and welding, hot surfaces, frictional heat, sparks (static, electrical, or mechanical), spontaneous ignition (e.g., from heat-producing chemical reactions), and radiant heat.) Verify that, while ignitable or reactive waste is being handled, smoking and open flames are confined to specially designated areas. Verify that water reactive waste is not stored in the same area as flammable and combustible liquids.
4-46. HWSAs must handle incompatible wastes in accordance with specific requirements (FGS-Italy 6-4.D).	Verify that incompatible wastes and materials are not placed in the same container. (2)(5) Verify that hazardous waste is not placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material. Verify that storage containers holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials stored nearby in containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments are separated from the other materials or protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device.

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REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-47. Certain precautions with regard to handling ignitable, reactive, or incompatible wastes should be taken in HWSAs (MP).	Verify that, when treating, storing, or disposing of ignitable or reactive wastes, or when mixing incompatible wastes and other materials, precautions are taken to prevent dangerous reactions, including: (2)(5) - generation of extreme heat or pressure, fires or explosions, or violent reactions - production of uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts, or gases sufficient to threaten human health or the environment - production of uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases sufficient to pose a risk of fire or explosions - damage to the structural integrity of the device or facility.
4-48. HWSA managers must conduct periodic verification testing of the hazardous waste in storage (FGS-Italy 6-3.C.2).	Verify that periodic testing is carried out to ensure that the generator has accurately identified the stored hazardous wastes. (2)(5)
4-49. Prior to accepting waste from a generator, the HWSA manager must follow specific procedures (FGS-Italy 6-3.C.3).	Verify that, prior to accepting waste from generators, the HWSA manager: (2)(5) - inspects the waste to ensure that it matches the description provided - requests a new HWPS from the generator if there is reason to believe that the process generating the waste has changed - analyzes waste shipments to see if they match the waste description on the accompanying manifest and documents - rejects shipments that do not match the accompanying waste descriptions, unless the generator provides an accurate description.
HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREAS **Containers**	
4-50. Containers at HWSAs must meet specific standards (FGS-Italy 6-4.A.1 through 6-4.A.5).	Verify that containers are in good condition, and free from severe rusting, bulging, or structural defects. (2)(5) Verify that containers, including overpack containers, are compatible with the materials stored. Verify that mobile containers are equipped with proper means of closure and with features to allow safe loading, unloading, and easy movement. Verify that containers are kept closed, except when they need to be opened to add or remove waste.

(1) BCE (Environmental Planning) (2) DRMO (Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office) (3) HWAP Manager (4) Fire Department (5) HWSA Manager (6) Safety Manager (7) Transportation Officer (8) Base Supply (9) Generating Activities (10) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (11) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-50. (continued)	Verify that containers are not opened, handled, or stored in a manner that could cause a rupture or a leak. Verify that containers are properly decontaminated prior to reuse. Verify that food is not stored in hazardous waste containers. Verify that containers are marked with a hazardous waste marking and a label indicating the hazard class of the contents (flammable, corrosive, etc.), written in both English and Italian. Verify that a permanent label or stamp is placed on each container to identify the material as hazardous waste. (NOTE: Where feasible, the label should be yellow, 15 cm x 15 cm [≈6 x 6 in.], with a black "R" measuring 10-cm [≈4-in.] high, 8-cm [≈3-in.] wide, and set in 1.5-cm [≈0-6 in.] thick type.)
HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREAS **Documentation**	
4-51. HWSAs must maintain a hazardous waste log, inspection logs, manifests, and waste analysis/characterization records (FGS-Italy 6-5.A through 6-5.E).	Verify that the HWSA maintains a written hazardous waste log that includes the following: (2)(3)(5)(9) - name, address, and DODAAC number of the generator - description and hazard class of the waste - number and types of containers - quantity of hazardous waste - date stored - storage location - disposition data, including dates received, sealed, transported, and transporter used. Verify that the hazardous waste log is available to emergency personnel in the event of a fire or a spill and is maintained until closure of the installation. Verify that the HWSA maintains inspection logs for 5 yr. Verify that the HWSA retains manifests of incoming and outgoing hazardous wastes for 5 yr. Verify that the HWSA retains waste analysis/characterization records until 5 yr after closure.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-52. HWSAs must have a written closure plan (FGS-Italy 6-5.F).	Verify that the HWSA has a closure plan that includes: (2)(5) - estimates of the storage capacity of hazardous waste - the steps to be taken to remove or decontaminate all waste residues - an estimate of the expected date of closure. Verify that the installation develops a closure plan prior to opening a new HWSA.
HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREAS **Closure**	
4-53. At the closure of an HWSA, all hazardous waste and hazardous waste residues must be removed (FGS-Italy 6-7).	Verify that, at the closure of an HWSA, all hazardous waste and hazardous waste residues, including remaining containers, liners and bases, are removed from the containment system. (2)(5) Verify that the closure is done in a manner which eliminates or minimizes the need for future maintenance or the potential for future releases of hazardous waste. Verify that the HWSA is closed in accordance with the Closure Plan.
TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE	
4-54. Hazardous waste generators must prepare offsite hazardous waste shipments in accordance with ADR (FGS-Italy 6-1.D.1).	Verify that offsite hazardous waste shipments are prepared in accordance with ADR as referenced in Section 3, *Hazardous Materials Management.* (7) (NOTE: This requirement applies when transporting hazardous waste, via military vehicle or commercial transportation, on Italian public roads and highways.) (NOTE: Standards may include requirements for placarding, marking, containerization, and labeling among others.) Verify that installations transporting their hazardous wastes by contract ensure that the contracted firm possesses the required Italian permits.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-55. All hazardous waste that leaves the installation must be accompanied by a manifest (FGS-Italy 6-1.D.2).	Verify that all hazardous waste that leaves the installation is accompanied by a manifest. (7) Verify that Italian forms are used when practical. (NOTE: Forms prepared by DOD personnel must be prepared bilingually in English and Italian. Forms prepared by a commercial firm under contract to the DOD need be prepared in Italian only.) Verify that the manifests include: - generator's name, address, DODAAC number, and telephone number - transporter's name, address, and telephone number - destination name, address, and telephone number - description of waste - total quantity of waste - date of shipment - date of receipt.
4-56. Installations should ensure that transportation of hazardous wastes between buildings is accomplished so as to help prevent spills, releases, and accidents (MP).	Verify that procedures exist to manage movement of hazardous wastes throughout the installation. (7)(8) Verify that drivers are trained in spill control procedures. Verify that provisions are made to secure wastes in vehicles during transport.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL **General**	
4-57. DOD hazardous waste must normally be disposed of through the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) (FGS-Italy 6-11.A; AF Hazardous Waste Management Policy 6 June 1991, para III(f)).	Verify that the installation normally disposes of its DOD hazardous waste through the DRMS. (1)(5) Verify that, if the installation does not use the DRMS for disposal, the Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) and BCE review the contract prior to its submission to the Base Contracts Office (BCO) to ensure that host nation laws are followed. (NOTE: A decision not to use the DRMS for hazardous waste disposal may be made for best accomplishment of the mission, but the decision should be concurred in by the component chain of command and the Executive Agent (EA) to ensure that installation contracts and disposal criteria are at least as protective as the criteria used by the DRMS.)
4-58. Hazardous waste that cannot be disposed of in Italy must be handled in accordance with specific requirements (FGS-Italy 6-11.B).	Verify that, if a hazardous waste cannot be disposed of in Italy in accordance with FGS-Italy, the waste is then either: (1)(2)(5)(7) - retrograded to the United States - transhipped to another country for disposal. Verify that the transshipment meets applicable international agreements. Verify that the transshipment has been approved by at least the DOD. (NOTE: The determination of whether particular DOD-generated hazardous waste may be disposed of in Italy will be made by the DOD EA, in coordination with the Director of Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), or other relevant DOD components, and the Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission.)
4-59. Hazardous material that meets the definition of hazardous waste must be disposed of as a hazardous waste in certain circumstances (FGS-Italy 6-11.D).	Determine whether the installation has any hazardous materials that meet the definition of hazardous waste. (1)(2)(5)(8) Verify that the installation disposes of such materials as hazardous wastes whenever: - the installation is discarding the materials as being no longer useful, or - the materials have failed DRMS reutilization, transfer, or sales cycles.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-60. Italian facilities used by installations to store, treat, or dispose of DOD-generated waste must be approved by the appropriate Italian authorities as being in compliance with its regulatory requirements (FGS-Italy 6-11.E).	Determine whether the installation uses Italian facilities to store, treat, or dispose of DOD-generated waste. (1)(2)(5) Verify that the Italian facility has a valid permit or Italian equivalent for the hazardous wastes that will be handled.

4-61. Hazardous wastes that are disposed of as solid wastes must be treated prior to disposal so that they no longer exhibit hazardous characteristics (FGS-Italy 6-11.I.1 through 6-11.I.4).	Determine whether wastes that are categorized as hazardous on the basis of Table 4-1, Section A-1, or on the basis of Table 4-2 have been disposed of as solid wastes. (1)(2)(5)
	
	Verify that the following approved treatment technologies are used:
	
	- for organics:
	  - incineration
	  - fuel substitution where the units are operated so that destruction of hazardous constituents is efficient, and hazardous emissions are no greater than those produced by incineration
	  - biodegradation
	  - recovery
	  - chemical degradation
	- for heavy metals:
	  - stabilization or fixation
	  - recovery
	- for reactives:
	  - treatments that change the chemical or physical composition of a material so that it no longer exhibits the characteristic of reactivity
	- for corrosives:
	  - neutralization of corrosives to a pH value between 6.0 and 9.0
	  - recovery
	  - incineration
	  - chemical or electrolytic oxidation
	  - chemical reduction
	  - stabilization.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL **Land Disposal**	
4-62. Installations that dispose of hazardous wastes in landfills must do so only in landfills that meet specific requirements (FGS-Italy 6-11.G).	Determine whether the installation disposes of hazardous wastes in landfills. (1)(2)(5) Verify that there is a reasonable degree of certainty that hazardous constituents will not migrate from the disposal site for as long as the wastes remain hazardous. Verify that hazardous waste is disposed of in Italy only in permitted Type IIB, IIC, or III landfills. Verify that the land disposal system, at a minimum, has a groundwater monitoring program capable of determining the facility's impact on the quality of water in the aquifers underlying the facility. (NOTE: The EA may waive these requirements for a particular land disposal site.)
4-63. The Base Environmental Manager must provide the information required on the HWPS concerning land disposal restrictions (AF Hazardous Waste Management Policy, 6 June 1991, Appendix C, Section B, para 2(c)(1)(c)).	Verify that the following information is provided on the HWPS: (1)(2)(5) - treatability groups - USEPA hazardous waste codes - all subcategories if there is more than one code - the five letter treatment code or the section of the Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) where the treatment appears - whether or not a lab pack contains a waste identified as a restricted waste.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL	
Incinerators	(NOTE: Specific requirements for incineration of PCB-containing wastes are set forth in Section 11, *Toxic Substances Management.*) (NOTE: These requirements apply to the following: - DOD owned and operated incinerators that burn more than 50 tons/day [≈ 45 metric tons/day] of hazardous waste - boilers and industrial furnaces that burn hazardous waste for any recycling purposes.)
4-64. Hazardous waste incinerators must meet specific requirements (FGS-Italy 6-11.H.1 and 6-11.H.2).	Verify that incinerators used to dispose of hazardous waste are licensed or permitted by a competent Italian authority or approved by the EA. (1)(2)(5) Verify that the incinerator is: - designed to include appropriate equipment - operated according to management practices so as to effectively destroy hazardous constituents and control harmful emissions. (NOTE: Such management practices include proper combustion temperature, waste feed rate, combustion gas velocity, and other relevant criteria.)
4-65. Incinerators must have a post-combustion chamber that meets specific operating standards (FGS-Italy 6-11.H.2.a and 6-11.H.2.b).	Verify that incinerators used for the disposal of wastes are equipped with a post-combustion chamber (second combustion chamber). (1)(2)(5) Verify that the post-combustion chamber meets the following minimum operating standards for incinerating municipal, special, and toxic and noxious wastes: - 6 percent volume for O_2 content in wet flue gas (at chamber outlet) - 2 s residency time - post-combustion chamber operating temperature greater than or equal to 1050 °C [1922 °F]. Determine whether toxic and noxious wastes with organic chlorine compounds with a chlorine concentration greater than 2 percent are incinerated. Verify that, in addition to the minimum operating standards listed above, the incinerator has a post-combustion chamber operating temperature greater than or equal to 1200 °C [2192 °F].

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-66. Incinerators must continuously measure and record the temperature and oxygen concentration of the post-combustion chamber (FGS-Italy 6-11.H.2.c).	Verify that all incineration facilities continuously measure and record the temperature and oxygen concentration of the post-combustion chamber. (1)(2)(5)
4-67. Facilities that incinerate special and toxic and noxious wastes must have an automatic shutoff system (FGS-Italy 6-11.H.2.c).	Verify that facilities used for the incineration of special and toxic and noxious wastes are equipped with an automatic shutoff system. (1)(2)(5) Verify that such a system interrupts the feeding of the waste if the operating temperature drops more than 50 °C [125 °F] below the minimal operating value set during the permitting or approval process.
4-68. Incinerator gas emissions and waste ashes must be analyzed periodically for organic chlorine micro-pollutants (FGS-Italy 6-11.H.2.d).	Verify that gas emissions and waste ashes are analyzed to determine the presence of organic chlorine micro-pollutants (dioxins and similar compounds). (1)(2)(5) (NOTE: The frequency of analysis depends on the characteristics of the facilities and in particular the risks associated with the composition of the waste to be treated.)

4-69. Hazardous waste incinerators must meet specific operating standards (FGS-Italy 6-11.H.2.e).	Verify that incinerators achieve either of the following operating standards: (1)(2)(5)
	
	- the incinerator must:
	  - achieve a destruction and removal efficiency of 99.99 percent for the organic hazardous constituents which represent the greatest degree of difficulty of incineration in each waste or mixture of waste
	  - minimize carbon monoxide in stack exhaust gas
	  - minimize emission or particulate matter
	  - emit no more than 1.8 kg (4 lb) of hydrogen chloride per hour
	- the incinerator has demonstrated the ability to effectively destroy the organic hazardous constituents which represent the greatest degree of difficulty of incineration in each waste of mixture of waste to be burned.
	
	(NOTE: For example, the latter standard may be met by requiring the incinerator to conduct a trial burn, submit a waste feed analysis and a detailed engineering description of the facility, and provide other information that may be required to enable the competent Italian authority or the EA to conclude that the incinerator will effectively destroy the principal organic hazardous constituents of each waste to be burned.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
4-70. DOD owned or operated incinerators, boilers and industrial furnaces that burn certain amounts of waste must meet specific air quality standards (FGS-Italy 6-11.H.2.f).	Determine whether the DOD owned or operated incinerator, boiler, or industrial furnace burns more than 50 tons/day [≈45 metric tons/day] of hazardous waste. (1)(2)(5) Verify that such facilities meet the air quality standards contained in Section 1, *Air Emissions Management.*

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Table 4-1

Characteristics of Hazardous Wastes and Lists of Hazardous Wastes and Hazardous Materials

(FGS-Italy, Appendix A)

A-1 CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

A. General

1. A waste is a hazardous waste if it exhibits any of the characteristics identified in this section.

2. A hazardous waste that is identified by a characteristic in this section is assigned every USEPA Hazardous Waste Number that is applicable. This number must be used in complying with the notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of these alternate standards.

B. Characteristic of Ignitability

1. A waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

   a. It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution, that contains less than 24 percent alcohol by volume and has a flash point less than 60 °C (140 °F), as determined by a Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard D-93-80, or a Setaflash Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-3278-78, or as determined by an equivalent test method.
   b. It is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture, or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard.
   c. It is an ignitable, compressed gas as determined by appropriate test methods or the USEPA.
   d. It is an oxidizer.

2. A waste that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability has the USEPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001.

C. Characteristic of Corrosivity

1. A waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has either of the following properties:

   a. It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2.0 or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter.
   b. It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm or 0.25 in./yr at a test temperature of 55 °C (130 °F) as determined by the test method specified in

(continued)

National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) Standard Technical Manual (TM)-01-69 as standardized in *Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/ Chemical Methods*.

2. A waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity has the USEPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002.

D. Characteristic of Reactivity

1. A waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

   a. It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.
   b. It reacts violently with water.
   c. It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.
   d. When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present danger to human health or the environment.
   e. It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste that, when exposed to pH conditions between 2.0 and 12.5, can generate toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
   f. It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.
   g. It is readily capable of detonation, explosive decomposition, or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.
   h. It is a forbidden explosive.

2. A waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity has the USEPA Hazardous Waste Number of D003.

E. Characteristic of Toxicity

1. A waste exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if, the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants listed in Charts A.1 or A.2 at the concentration equal to or greater than the respective value given in that Table. Where the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself is considered to be the extract for the purpose of this section.

2. A waste that exhibits the characteristic of toxicity has the USEPA Hazardous Waste Number specified in Charts A.1 or A.2 that corresponds to the toxic contaminant causing it to be hazardous.

(continued)

A-2 LISTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

A. General

1. A waste is a hazardous waste if it is listed in this section.

2. The basis for listing the classes or types of wastes listed employed one or more of the following Hazard Codes:

Ignitable Waste	(I)
Corrosive Waste	(C)
Reactive Waste	(R)
Toxicity Characteristic Waste	(E)
Acute Hazardous Waste	(H)
Toxic Waste	(T)

3. Each hazardous waste listed in section A-2 is assigned a USEPA Hazardous Waste Number that precedes the name of the waste. This number must be used in complying with the notification, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of these alternative standards.

B. Hazardous Wastes from Nonspecific Sources

The solid wastes in Chart A.3 are listed hazardous wastes from nonspecific sources.

C. Hazardous Wastes from Specific Sources

The solid wastes listed in Chart A.4, denoted "K" as the first character in the USEPA number are listed hazardous wastes from specific sources.

D. Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container Residues, and Spill Residue Thereof

The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded: when they are mixed with waste oil or used oil, or other material and applied to the land for dust suppression or road treatment: when they are otherwise applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use; when they are contained in products that are applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use; or when, in lieu of their original intended use, they are produced for use as (or as a component of) a fuel, distributed for use as a fuel, or burned as a fuel.

1. Any commercial chemical product, or manufacturing chemical intermediate with the generic name listed in Chart A.4, annotated "P" or "U" as the first character in the USEPA waste number.

2. Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate that, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in Chart A.4, annotated "P" or "U" as the first character in the USEPA waste number.

(continued)

3. Any residue remaining in a container or in an inner liner removed from a container that has held any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in Chart A.4, annotated "P" or "U" as the first character in the USEPA waste number, unless the container is empty.

   (NOTE: Unless the residue is being beneficially used or reused, being legitimately recycled or reclaimed, or being accumulated, stored, transported, or treated prior to such use, reuse, recycling or reclamation, the residue should be discarded, and is thus, a hazardous waste. An example of a legitimate reuse of the residue would be where the residue remains in the container, and the container is used to hold the same commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate it previously held. An example of the discard of the residue would be where the drum is sent to a drum reconditioner who reconditions the drum but discards the residue.)

4. Any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill into or on any land or water of any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in Chart A.4, annotated "P" or "U" as the first character in the USEPA waste number, or any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill into or on any land or water of any off-specification chemical product and manufacturing chemical intermediate that, if it me specifications, would have the generic name listed in Chart A.4, annotated "P" or "U" as the first character in the USEPA waste number of this section.

   (NOTE: The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in ..." refers to a chemical substance that is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use that consists of the commercially pure grade of the chemical, any technical grades of the chemical that are produced or marketed, and all formulation in which the chemical is the sole active ingredient. It does not refer to a material, such as a manufacturing process waste, that contains any of the substances listed in Chart A.4, annotated "P" or "U" as the first character in the USEPA waste number. Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in Chart A.4, annotated "P" or "U" as the first character in the USEPA waste number, such waste will be listed in Chart A.3 or will be identified as a hazardous waste by the characteristics set forth in section A-1.)

5. The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-specification commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates referred to in Chart A.4, denoted "P" as the first character in the USEPA waste number, are hereby identified as acute hazardous wastes (H).

   (NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity) and R (Reactivity). Absence of a letter indicates that the compound only is listed for acute toxicity.)

   These wastes and their corresponding USEPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are listed in Chart A.4, annotated "P" as the first character in the USEPA waste number.

6. The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-specification commercial chemical products referred to in Chart A.4 are hereby identified as toxic wastes (T), unless otherwise designated.

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

(NOTE: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letter T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability), and C (Corrosivity). Absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for toxicity.)

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Chart A.1

Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for the Toxicity Characteristics

USEPA HW No.[1]	Contaminant	CAS No.[2]	Regulatory Level (mg/L)
D004	Arsenic	7440-38-2	5.0
D005	Barium	7440-39-3	100.0
D006	Cadmium	7440-43-2	1.0
D007	Chromium	7440-47-3	5.0
D016	2,4-D	94-75-7	10.0
D012	Endrin	72-20-8	0.02
D008	Lead	7439-92-1	5.0
D013	Lindane	58-89-9	0.4
D009	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.2
D014	Methoxychlor	72-43-5	10.0
D010	Selenium	7782-49-2	1.0
D011	Silver	7440-22-4	5.0
D015	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.5
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	93-72-1	1.0

[1] USEPA Hazardous Waste Number.

[2] Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Number.

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Chart A.2

Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for Nonwastewater

USEPA HW No.[1]	Contaminant	CAS No.[2]	Regulatory Level mg/kg
D018	Benzene	71-43-2	36
D019	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	5.6
D020	Chlordane	57-74-9	0.13
D021	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	5.7
D022	Chloroform	67-66-3	5.6
D023	o-Cresol	95-48-7	5.6
D024	m-Cresol	108-39-4	3.2
D025	P-Cresol	106-44-5	3.2
D026	Cresol		3.2
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	6.2
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	7.2
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	33
D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	140
D031	Heptachlor (and its epoxide)	76-44-8	0.066
D032	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	37
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	28
D034	Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	28
D035	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	36
D036	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	14
D037	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	7.4
D038	Pyridine	110-86-1	16
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	5.6
D040	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	5.6
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	37
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	37
D043	Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	33

[1] USEPA Hazardous Waste Number.

[2] CAS Number.

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Chart A.3

Listed Hazardous Wastes from Nonspecific Sources

USEPA Waste No.[1]	Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
F001	The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing: tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chlorinated fluorocarbons; all spent solvent mixtures/blends used in degreasing containing, before use, a total of 10 percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F002, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)
F002	The following spent halogenated solvents: tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, orthodichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane, and 1,1,2-trichloroethane; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of 10 percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those listed in F001, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)
F003	The following spent nonhalogenated solvents: xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, only the above spent nonhalogenated solvents; and all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, one or more of the above nonhalogenated solvents and a total of 10 percent or more (by volume) of one or more of those solvents listed in F001, F002, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(I)
F004	The following spent nonhalogenated solvents: cresols and cresylic acid, and nitrobenzene; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of 10 percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above nonhalogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)
F005	The following spent nonhalogenated solvents: Toluene, methyl- ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, benzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, and 2-nitropropane; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of 10 percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above nonhalogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, or F004; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures	(I,T)[2]

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

USEPA Waste No.[1]	Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
F006	Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc planting (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.	(T)
F007	Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.	(R,T)
F008	Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R,T)
F009	Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R,T)
F010	Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R,T)
F011	Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.	(R,T)
F012	Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(T)
F019	Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusion conversion coating process.	(T)

1. USEPA Hazardous Waste Number

2. (I,T) should be used to specify mixtures containing ignitable and toxic constituents.

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Chart A.4

List of Hazardous Wastes/Substances/Materials

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Acenaphthene	83329			100
Acenaphthylene	208968			5000
Acetaldehyde (i)	75070		U001	1000
Acetaldehyde, chloro-	107200		P023	1000
Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	75876		U034	5000
Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-	591082		P002	1000
Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-	62442		U187	100
Acetamide, 2-fluoro-	640197		P057	100
Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-	53963		U005	1
Acetic acid	64197			5000
Acetic acid (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-	94757		U240	100
Acetic acid, lead(2+) salt	301042		U144	#
Acetic acid, thallium(1+) salt	563688		U214	100
Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)	141786		U112	5000
Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt	62748		P058	10
Acetic anhydride	108247			5000
Acetone (I)	67641		U002	5000
Acetone cyanohydrin	75865	1000	P069	10
Acetone thiosemicarbazide	1752303	1000/10,000		1
Acetonitrile (I,T)	75058		U003	5000
Acetophenone	98862		U004	5000
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53963		U005	1
Acetyl bromide	506967			5000
Acetyl chloride (C,R,T)	75365		U006	5000
1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	591082		P002	1000
Acrolein	107028	500	P003	1
Acrylamide	79061	1000/10,000	U007	5000
Acrylic acid (I)	97107		U008	5000
Acrylonitrile	107131	10,000	U009	100
Acrylyl chloride	814686	100		1
Adipic acid	124049			5000

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Adiponitrile	111693	1000		1
Aldicarb	116063	100/10,000	P070	1
Aldrin	309002	500/10,000	P004	1
Allyl alchol	107186	1000	P005	100
Allylamine	107119	500		100
Ally chloride	107051			1000
Aluminum phosphide (R,T)	20859738	500	P005	100
Aluminum sulfate	10043013			5000
5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol	2763964		P007	1000
Aminoptenn	54626	500/10,000		1
4-Aminopyndine	504245		P008	1000
Amiton	78535	500		1
Amiton oxalate	3734972	100/10,000		1
Amitrole	61825		U011	10
Ammonia	7664417	500		100
Ammonium acetate	631618			5000
Ammonium benzoate	1863634			5000
Ammonium bicarbonate	1066337			5000
Ammonium bichromate	7789095			10
Ammonium bifluonde	1341497			100
Ammonium bisulfite	10192300			5000
Ammonium carbamate	1111780			5000
Ammonium carbonate	506876			5000
Ammonium chloride	12125029			5000
Ammonium chromate	778989			10
Ammonium citrate, dibasic	3012655			5000
Ammonium fluoborate	13826830			5000
Ammonium fluoride	12125018			100
Ammonium hydroxide	1336216			1000
Ammonium oxalate	6009707 5972736 14258492			5000
Ammonium picrate (R)	131748		P009	10
Ammonium silicofluoride	16919190			1000
Ammonium sulfamate	7773060			5000

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Ammonium sulfide	12135761			100
Ammonium tartrate	14307438 3164292			5000
Ammonium thiocyanate	1762954			5000
Ammonium vanadate	7803556		P119	1000
Amphetamine	300629	1000		1
Amyl acetate iso-Amyl acetate Sec-Amyl acetate tert-Amyl acetate	628637 123922 626380 625161			5000
Aniline (I,T)	62533	1000	U012	5000
Aniline, 2,4,6- trimethyl	88051	500		1
Anthracene	120127			5000
Antimony++	7440360			5000
Antimony pentachloride	7647189			1000
Antimony pentafluoride	7783702	500		1
Antimony potassium tartrate	28300745			100
Antimony tribromide	7789619			1000
Antimony trichloride	10025919			1000
Antimony trifluoride	7783564			1000
Antimony trioxide	1309644			1000
Antimycine A	1397940	1000/10,000		1
ANTU	86884	500/10,000		100
Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium	506616		P099	1
Aroclor 1016	12674112			1
Aroclor 1221	11104282			1
Arcolor 1232	11141165			1
Aroclor 1242	53469219			1
Aroclor 1248	12672296			1
Aroclor 1254	11097691			1
Aroclor 1260	11096825			1
Arsenic++	7440382			1
Arsenic acid H_3AsO_4	1327522 7778394		P010	1
Arsenic disulfide	1303328			1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Arsenic oxide As_2O_3	1327533		P012	1
Arsenic oxide As_2O_5	1303282		P011	1
Arsenic pentoxide	1303282	100/10,000	P011	1
Arsenic trichloride	7784341			1
Arsenic trioxide	1327533		P012	1
Arsenic trisulfide	1303339			1
Arsenous trichloride	7784341	500		5000
Arsine	7784421	100		1
Arsine, diethyl-	692422		P038	1
Arsinic acid, dimethyl-	75605		U136	1
Arsorous dichloride, phenyl-	696286		P036	1
Asbestos+++	1332214			1
Auramine	492808		U014	100
Azasenne	115028		U015	1
Azindine	151564		P054	1
Azindine, 2-methyl-	75558		P067	1
Azinno[2',3',3,4]pyrrolo[1,2-a] indole-4, 7-dione,6-amino-8- [(aminocarbonylooxy) methyl]-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-,[1aS-(1a-alpha,8-beta, 8a-alpha, 8b-alpha)]-	50077		U010	10
Aziphos-ethyl	2642719	100/10,000		1
Azinphos-methyl	86500	10/10,000		1
Banum cyanide	542621		P013	10
Benz[1]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-	56421		U157	10
Benz[c]acridine	225514		U016	100
Benzal chloride	98873	500	U017	5000
Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-	23950595		U192	5000
Benz[a]anthracene	56553		U018	10
1,2-Benzathracene	56553		U018	10
Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-	57976		U094	1
Benzenamine (I,T)	62533		U012	5000
Benzenamine, 3-(Trifluoromethyl)	98168	500		1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis (N,N-dimethyl-	492808		U014	100
Benzenamine, 4-chloro-	106478		P024	1000
Benzenamine 4-chloro-2-methyl-hydrochloride,	3165933		U049	100
Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo-)	60117		U093	10
Benzenamine, 2-methyl-	95534		U328	100
Benzenamine, 4-methyl-	106490		U353	100
Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-	101144		U158	10
Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride	636215		U222	100
Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-	99558		U181	100
Benzenamine, 4-nitro-	100016		P077	5000
Benzene (I,T)	71432		U109	10
Benzene, 1-(Chloromethyl)-4-Nitro-	100141	500/10,000		1
Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha-(4-chlorophenyl)-alpha-hydroxy-, ethyl ester	510156		U038	1
Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-	101553		U030	100
Benzenearsonic Acid	98055	10/10,000		1
Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[bis (2-chloroethyl)amino]-	305033		U035	10
Benzene, chloro-	108907		U037	100
Benzene, chloromethyl-	100447		P028	100
Benzenediamin, ar-methyl-	95807 496720 823405		U221	10
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester	117840		U107	5000
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, [bis(2-ethylhexyl)]-ester	117817		U028	100
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	84742		U069	10
1,2-Benzenedicarbosylic acid, diethyl ester	84662		U088	1000

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
1,2-Benzenedicarbosylic acid, dimethyl ester	131113		U102	5000
Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-	95501		U070	100
Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-	541731		U071	100
Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-	106467		U072	100
Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene) bis[4-chloro-	72548		U060	1
Benzene, dichloromethyl-	98873		U017	5000
Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanotomethyl- (R,T)	584849 91087 264716254		U223	100
Benzene, dimethyl (I,T) m-Benzene, dimethyl o-Benzene, dimethyl p-Benzene, dimethyl	1330207 108383 95476 106423		U239	1000
1,3-Benzenediol	108463		U201	5000
1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1 -hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]- (R)	51434		P042	1000
Benzeneethanamine, alpha, alpha-dimethyl-	122098		P046	5000
Benzene, hexachloro-	118741		U127	10
Benzene, hexahydro- (I)	110827		U056	1000
Benzene, hydroxy-	108952		U188	1000
Benzene, methyl-	108883		U220	1000
Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-	606202		U106	100
Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-	121142		U105	10
Benzene, 1-methylethyl- (I)	98828		U055	5000
Benzene, nitro-	98953		U169	1000
Benzene, pentachloro	608935		U183	10
Benzene, pentachloronitro-	82688		U185	100
Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C,R)	98099		U020	100
Benzenesulfonyl chloride	98099		U020	100
Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-	95943		U207	5000
Benzenethiol	108985		P014	100
Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-	50293		U061	1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-tri-chloroethylidene)bis[4-methoxy-	72435		U247	1
Benzene,(trichloromethyl)-	98077		U023	10
Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-	99354		U234	10
Benzidine	92875		U021	1
Benzimidazole, 4,5-Dichloro-2-(Trifluormethyl)-	3615212	500/10,000		1
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide	81072		U202	100
Benzo[a]anthracene	56553		U018	10
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205992			1
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207089			5000
Benzo[j,k]fluorene	206440		U120	100
1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-	120581		U141	100
1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-	94597		U203	100
1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl	94586		U090	10
Benzoic acid	65850			5000
Benzonitrile	100470			5000
Benzo[rst]pentaphene	189559		U064	10
Benzo[ghi]perylene	191242			5000
2H-1-Benzophyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-oxo-1-phenyl-butyl)-, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%	81812		P001	100
Benzo[a]pyrene	50328		U022	1
3,4-Benzopyrene	50328		U022	1
p-Benzoquinone	106514		U197	10
Benzotrichloride (C,R,T)	98077	100	U023	10
Benzoyl chloride	98884			1000
1,2-Benzphenanthrene	218019		U050	100
Benzyl chloride	100447	500	P028	100
Benzy cyanide	140294	500		1
Beryllium++	7440417		P015	10
Beryllium chloride	7787475			1
Beryllium fluoride	7787497			1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Beryllium nitrate	13597994 7787555			1
alpha-BHC	319846			10
beta-BHC	319857			1
delta-BHC	319868			1
gamma-BHC	58899		U129	1
Bicyclo [2,2,1]Heptane-2-carbonitrile, 5-chloro-6-(((Methylamino)Carbonyl)Oxy-lmino)-, (1s-(1-alpha, 2-beta, 4-alpha, 5-alpha, 6E))-	15271417	500/10,000		1
2,2'-Bioxirane	1464535		U085	10
(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'diamine	92875		U021	1
(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'diamine, 3,3'dichloro-	91941		U073	1
(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'diamine, 3,3'dimethoxy-	119904		U091	100
(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'diamine, 3,3'dimethyl-	119937		U095	10
Bis(chloromethyl) ketone	534076	10/10,000		1
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111444		U025	10
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	111911		U024	1000
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117817		U028	100
Bitoscanate	4044659	500/10,000		1
Boron trichloride	10294345	500		1
Boron trifluoride	7637072	500		1
Boron trifluoride compound with methyl ether (1:1)	353424	1000		1
Bromoacetone	598312		P017	1000
Bromadiolone	28772567	100/10,000		1
Bromine	7726956	500		1
Bromoform	75252		U225	100
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101553		U030	100
Brucine	357573		P018	100
1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-	87683		U128	1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-	924163		U172	1
1-Butanol	71363		U031	5000
2-Butanone	78933		U159	5000
2-Butanone peroxide (R,T)	1338234		U160	10
2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O[(methylamno) carbonyl] oxime	3916184		P045	100
2-Butenal	123739 4170303		U053	100
2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I,T)	764410		U074	1
2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7[[2, 3-dihydroxy-2-(1-meth- oxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy]methyl]-2,3,5, 7a-tetrahydro-1H- pyrrolizine-1-yl ester, [1S-[1- alpha(Z), 7(2S*,3R*), 7a-alpha]]-	303344		U143	10
Butyl acetate iso-Butyl acetate sec-Butyl acetate tert-Butyl acetate	123864 110190 105464 540885			5000
n-Butyl alcohol (I)	71363		U031	5000
Butylamine iso-Butylamine sec-Butylamine tert-Butylamine	109739 78819 513495 13952846 75649			1000
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85687			100
n-Butyl phthalate	84742		U069	10
Butyric acid	107926			5000
iso Butyric acid	79312			
Cacodylic acid	75605		U136	1
Cadmium++2^{+}	7440439			10
Cadmium acetate	543908			10
Cadmium bromide	7789426			10
Cadmium chloride	10108642			10
Cadmium oxide	1306190	100/10,000		1
Cadmium stearate	2223930	1000/10,000		1
Calcium arsenate	7778441	500/10,000		1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Calcium arsenite	52740166			1
Calcium carbide	75207			10
Calcium chromate	13765190		U032	10
Calcium cyanide Ca(CN)2	592018		P0221	10
Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	26264062			1000
Calcium hypochlorite	7778543			10
Camphechlor	8001352	500/10,000		1
Camphene, octachloro-	8001352		P123	1
Cantharidin	56257	100/10,000		1
Carbachol chloride	51832	500/10,000		1
Captan	133062			10
Carbamic acid, ethyl ester	51796		U238	100
Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester	615532		U178	1
Carbamic acid, Methyl-, 0-(((2,4-Dimethyl-1, 3-Dithiolan-2-yl)Methyliene)Amino)-	26419738	100/10,000		1
Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-	79447		U097	1
Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethaneiylbis, salts & esters	111546		U114	5000
Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester	2303164		U062	100
Carbaryl	63252			100
Carbofuran	1563662	10/10,000		10
Carbon disulfide	75150	10,000	P022	100
Carbon oxyfluoride (R,T)	353504		U033	1000
Carbon tetrachloride	56235		U211	10
Carbonic acid, dithallium(1+)salt	6533739		U215	100
Carbonic dichloride	75445		P095	10
Carbonic difluoride	353504		U033	1000
Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester	79221		U156	1000
Carbophenothion	786196	500		1
Chloral	75876		U034	5000
Chlorambucil	305033		U035	10
Chlordane	57749	1000	U036	1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Chlordane, alpha & gamma isomers	57749		U036	1
Chlordane, technical	57749		U036	1
Chlorfenvinfos	470906	500		1
Chlorine	7782505	100		10
Chlormephos	24934916	500		1
Chlormequat chloride	999815	100/10,000		1
Chlornaphazine	494031		U026	100
Chloroacetaldehyde	107200		P023	1000
Chloroacetic acid	79118	100/10,000		1
p-Chloroaniline	106478		P024	1000
Chlorobenzene	108907		U037	100
Chlorobenzilate	510156		U038	10
p-Chloro-m-cresol	59507		U039	5000
Chlorodibromomethane	124481			100
Chloroethane	75003			100
Chloroethanol	107073	500		1
Chlorethyl chlorofomate	627112	1000		1
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110758		U042	1000
Chloroform	67663	10,000	U044	10
Chloromethyl ether	542881	100		1
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107302	100	U046	10
beta-Chloronaphthalene	91587		U047	5000
2-Chloronaphthalene	91587		U047	5000
Chlorophacinone	3691358	100/10,000		1
o-Chlorophenol (2)	95578		U048	100
4-Chlorophenol phenyl ether	7005723			5000
1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea	5344821		P026	100
3-Chloropropionitrile	542767		P027	1000
Chlorosulfonic acid	7790945			1000
4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride	3165933		U049	100
Chlorphyrifos	2921882			1
Chloroxuron	1982474	500/10,000		1
Chlorthiophos	21923239	500		1
Chromic acetate	1066304			1000

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Chromic acid	11115745 7738945			10
Chromic acid H_2CrO_4, calcium salt	13765190		U032	10
Chromic chloride	10025737	1/10,000		1
Chromic sulfate	10101538			1000
Chromium++	7440473			5000
Chromous chloride	10049055			1000
Chrysene	218019		U050	100
Colbalt, ((2,2'-(1,2-ethanediylbis (Nitrilomethylidyne)) Bis(6-fluoro-phenolato))(2-)-N,N',O,O')-,	62207765	100/10,000		1
Cobaltous bromide	7789437			1000
Colbalt carabonyl	10210681	10/10,000		1
Cobaltous formate	544183			1000
Colbaltous sulfamate	14017415			1000
Coke Oven Emissions	NA			1
Colchicine	64868	10/10,000		1
Copper cyanide	544923		P029	10
Coumaphos	56724	100/10,000		10
Coumatetralyl	5836293	500/10,000		1
Creosote	8001589		U051	1
Cresol(s) m-Cresol o-Cresol p-Cresol	1319773 108394 95487 106445	1000/10,000	U052	1000 1000
Cresylic acid m-Cresol o-Cresol p-Cresol	1319773 108394 95487 106445		U052	1000
Crimidine	535897	100/10,000		1
Crotonaldehyde	123739 4170303	1000 100	U053	100 100
Cumene (I)	98828		U055	5000
Cupric acetate	142712			100
Cupric acetoarsenite	12002038			1
Cupric chloride	7447394			10

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Cuprice nitrae	3251238			100
Cupric oxalate	5893663			100
Cupric sulfate	7758987			10
Cupric sultate, ammoniated	10380297			100
Cupric tartrate	815827			100
Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes) not otherwise specified	57125		P030	10
Cyanogen	460195		P031	100
Cyanogen bromide	506683	500/10,000	U246	1000
Cyanogen chloride	506774		P033	10
Cyanogen iodide	506785	1000/10,000		1
Cyanophos	2636262	1000		1
Cyanuric fluoride	675149	100		1
2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione	106514		U197	10
Cyclohexane (I)	110827		U056	1000
Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro, (1-alpha, 2-alpha, 3-beta, 4-alpha, 5-alpha, 6-beta)-	58899		U129	1
Cyclohexanone (I)	108941		Y057	5000
2Cyclohexanone	131895		P034	100
Cycloheximide	66819	100/10,000		1
Cyclohexylamine	108918	10,000		1
1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-	77474		U130	10
Cyclophosphamide	50180		U058	10
2,4-D Acid	94757		U240	100
2,4-D Ester	94111 94791 94804 1320189 1928387 1928616 1929733 2971382 25168267 53467111			100
2,4-D, salts & esters	94757		U240	100

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Daunomycin	20830813		U059	10
Decarborane(14)	17702419	500/10,000		1
Demeton	8065483	500		1
Demeton-S-Methyl	919868	500		1
DDD, 4,4'DDD	72548		U060	1
DDD, 4,4'DDE	72559			1
DDT, 4,4'DDT	50293		U061	1
Diallate	2303164		U062	100
Dialifor	10311849	100/10,000		1
Diazinon	333415			1
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53703		U063	1
1,2:5,6-Dibenzanthracene	53703		U063	1
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	53703		U063	1
Dibenz[a,i]pyrene	189559		U064	10
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96128		U066	1
Diborane	19287457	100		1
Dibutyl phthalate	84742		U069	10
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84742		U069	10
Dicamba	1918009			1000
Dichlobenil	119456			100
Dichlone	117806			1
Dichlorobenzene	25321226			100
m-Dichlorobenzene (1,3)	541731		U071	100
o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2)	95501		U070	100
p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4)	106467		U072	100
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941		U073	1
Dichlorobromomethane	75274			5000
1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)	764410		U074	1
Dichloroifluoromethane	75718		U075	5000
1,1-Dichloroethane	75343		U076	1000
1,2-Dichloroethane	107062		U077	100
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354		U078	100
1,2-Dichloroethylene	156605		U079	1000
Dichloroethyl ether	11444	10,000	U025	10
Dichloroisopropyl ether	108601		U027	1000

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Dichloromethoxy ethane	111911		U024	1000
Dichloromethyl ether	542881		P016	10
Dichloromethylphenylsilane	149746	1000		1
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832		U081	100
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87650		U082	100
Dichlorophenylarsine	696286		P036	1
Dichloropropane 1,1-Dichloropropane 1,3-Dichloropropane	26638197 78999 142289			1000
1,2-Dichloropropane	78875		U083	1000
Dichloropropane-Dichloropropene (mixture)	8003198			100
Dichloropropene 2,3-Dichloropropene	26952238 78886			100
1,3-Dichloropropene	542756		U084	100
2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	75990			5000
Dichlorvos	62737	1000		100
Dicofol	115322			10
Dicrotophos	141662	100		1
Dieldrin	60571		P037	1
1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I,T)	1464535	500	U085	10
Diethyl chlorophospate	814493	500		1
Diethylamine	109897			100
Diethylarsine	692422		P038	1
Diethylcarbmazine citrate	1642542	100/10,000		1
1,4-Diethylenedioxide	123911		U108	100
Diethylhexyl phthalate	117817		U028	100
N,n'-Diethylhydrazine	1615801		U086	10
O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate	3288582		U087	5000
Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	311455		P041	100
Diethyl phthalate	84662		P088	1000
O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate	297972		P040	100
Diethylstilbestrol	56531		U089	1
Digitoxin	71636	100/10,000		1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Diglycidyl Ether	2238075	1000		1
Digoxin	20830755	10/1000		1
Dihydrosafrole	94586		U090	10
Diisopropylfluorophosphate, 1,2,3,4, 10,10-10-hexa-chloro-1,4,4a,5,8, 8a-hexahydro-(1-alpha, 4-alpha, 4-beta, 5-alpha, 8-alpha,	309002		U004	1
8a-beta)1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphtha-lene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5, 8,8a-hexahydro, (1-alpha, 4-alpha, 4a-beta, 5a-beta, 8-beta,	465736		P060	1
8a-beta)-2,7:3,6-Dimethanon-aphth[2,3 b]oxirene,3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1a-alph, 2-beta, 2a-alpha, 3-beta, 6-beta	60571		P037	1
6a-alpha, 7beta, 7a-alpha)-2,7:3,6 Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a, 3,6,6a,7,7a-octa-hydro-, (1a-alpha, 2-beta, 2a-beta, 3-alpha, 6-alpha,	72206		P051	1
6a-beta, 7-beta, 7a-alpha)-Dimethoate	60515		P044	10
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119904		U091	100
Dimefox	115264	500		1
Dimethoate	60515	500/10,000		10
Dimethyl Phosphorochloridothioate	2524030	500		1
Dimethyl sulfate	77781	500		1
Dimethyl sulfide	75183	100		1
Dimethylamine (I)	124403		U092	1000
p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60117		U093	10
7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene	57976		U094	1
3,3'Dimethylbenzidine	119937		U095	10
alpha, alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)	80159		U096	10
Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	79447		U097	1
Dimethyldichlorosilane	75785	500		1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	57147	1000	U098	1
1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	540738		U099	1
alpha, alph-Dimethylphenethylamine	122098		P046	5000
Dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine	99989	10/10,000		1
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679		U101	100
Dimethyl phthalate	131113		U102	5000
Dimethyl sulfate	77781		U103	100
Dimetilian	644644	500/10,000		1
Dinitrobenzene (mixed) m-Dinitrobenzene o-Dinitrobenzene p-Dinitrobenzene	25154545 99650 528290 100254			100
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts	534521	10/10,000	P047	10
Dinitrophenol 2,5-Dinitrophenol 2,6-Dinitrophenol	25550587 329715 573568			10
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285		P048	10
Dinitrotoluene 3,4-Dinitrotoluene	25321146 610399			10
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142		U105	10
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202		U106	100
Dinoseb	88857	100/10,000	P020	1000
Dinoterb	1420071	500/10,000		1
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117840		U107	5000
1,4-Dioxane	123911		U108	100
Dioxathion	78342	500		1
Diphacinone	82666	10/10,000		1
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667		U109	10
Disphosphoramide, octamethyl-	152169	100	P085	100
Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	107493		P111	10
Dipropylamine	142847		U110	5000
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621647		U111	10
Diquat	85007 2764729			1000
Disulfoton	298044	500	P039	1
Dithiazanine iodine	514738	500/10,000		1
Dithiobiuret	541537	100/10,000	P049	100

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Diuron	330541			100
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	27176870			1000
Emetine, Dihydrochloride	316427	1/10,000		1
Endosulfan	115297	10/10,000	P050	1
alpha-Endosulfan	959988			1
beta-Endosulfan	33213659			1
Endosulfant sulfate	1031078			1
Endothall	145733		P088	1000
Endothion	2778043	500/10,000		1
Endrin	72208	500/1000	P051	1
Endrin aldehyde	742934			1
Endrin & metabolites	72208		P051	1
Epichlorohydrin	106898	1000	U041	1000
Epinephrine	51434		P042	1000
EPN	2104645	100/10,000		1
Ergocalciferol	50146	1000/10,000		1
Ergotamine tartrate	379793	500/10,000		1
Ethanal	75070		U001	1000
Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	55185		U174	1
1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-	91805		U155	5000
Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	106934		U067	1
Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	75343		U076	1000
Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-	107062		U077	100
Ethanedinitrile	460195		P031	100
Ethane, hexachloro-	67721		U131	100
Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis(oxy)] bis(2-chloro-	111911		U024	1000
Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-	60297		U117	100
Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-	111444		U025	10
Ethane, pentachloro-	76017		U184	10
Ethanesulfonyl chloride, 2-chloro	1622328	500		1
Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	630206		U208	100
Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	79345		U209	100
Ethanethioamide	62555		U218	10

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-	71556		U226	1000
Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	79005		U227	100
Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester	16752775		P066	100
Ethanol, 1,2-Dichloro-, acetate	10140871	1000		1
Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-	110805		U359	1000
Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-	1116547		U173	1
Ethanone, 1-phenyl-	98862		U004	5000
Ethene, chloro-	75014		U043	1
Ethene, 2-chloroethoxy-	110758		U042	1000
Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-	75354		U078	100
Ethene, 1,2-dichloro- (E)	156605		U079	1000
Ethene, tetrachloro-	127184		U210	100
Ethene, trichloro-	79016		U228	100
Ethion	563122	1000		10
Ethoprophos	13194484	1000		1
Ethyl acetate (I)	141786		U112	5000
Ethyl acrylate (I)	140885		U113	1000
Ethylbenzene	100414			1000
Ethylbis(2-Chloroethyl)amine	538078	500		1
Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	51796		U238	100
Ethyl cyanide	107120		P101	10
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts & esters	111546		U114	5000
Ethylenediamine	107153			5000
Ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA)	60004			5000
Ethylene dibromide	106934		U067	1
Ethylene dichloride	107062		U077	100
Ethylene fluorohydrin	371620	10		1
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	110805		U359	1000
Ethylene oxide (I,T)	75218	1000	U115	10
Ethylenediamine	107153	10,000		5000
Ethylenethiourea	96457		U116	10
Ethylenimine	151564	500	P054	1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Ethyl ether (I)	60297		U117	100
Ethylthiocyanate	542905	10,000		1
Ethylidene dichloride	75343		U076	1000
Ethyl methacrylate	97632		U118	1000
Ethyl methanesulfonate	62500		U119	1
Famphur	52857		P097	1000
Fenamiphos	22224926	10/10,000		1
Fenitrothion	122145	500		1
Fensulfothion	115902	500		1
Ferric ammonium citrate	1185575			1000
Ferric ammonium oxalate	2944674 55488874			1000
Ferric chloride	7705080			100
Ferric fluoride	7783508			1000
Ferric nitrate	10421484			1000
Ferric sulfate	10028225			1000
Ferrous ammonium sulfate	10045893			1000
Ferrous chloride	7758943			100
Ferrous sulfate	7720787 7782630			1000
Fluentil	4301502	100/10,000		1
Fluoranthene	206440		U120	100
Fluorene	86737			5000
Fluorine	7782414	500	P056	10
Fluoroacentamide	640197	100/10,000	P057	100
Fluoracetic acid	144490	10/10,000		1
Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	62786		P058	10
Fluoroacetyl chloride	359068	10		1
Fluorouracil	51218	500/10,000		1
Fonofos	944229	500		1
Formaldehyde	50000	500	U122	100
Formaldehyde cyanohydrin	107164	1000		1
Formetanate hydrochloride	23422539	500/10,000		1
Formothion	2540821	100		1
Formparanate	17702577	100/10,000		1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Formic acid (C,T)	64186		U123	5000
Fosthietan	21548323	500		1
Fuberidazole	3878191	100/10,000		1
Fulminic acid, mercury(2) salt (R,T)	628864		P065	10
Fumaric acid	110178			5000
Furan (I)	110009	500	U124	100, 100
Furan, tetrahydro- (I)	109999		U213	1000
2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)	98011		U125	5000
2,5-Furandione	108316		U147	5000
Furfural (I)	98011		U125	5000
Furfuran (I)	110009		U124	100
Gallium trichloride	13450903	500/10,000		1
Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-	18883664		U206	1
D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-[[(methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl]amino]-	18883664		U206	1
Glycidylaldehyde	765344		U126	10
Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	70257		U163	10
Guthion	86500			1
Heptachlor	76448		P059	1
Heptachlor epoxide	1024573			1
Hexachlorobenzene	118741		U127	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87683		U128	1
Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma isomer)	58899		U129	1
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	100	U130	10
Hexachloroethane	67721		U131	100
Hexachlorophene	70304		U132	100
Hexachloropropene	1888717		U243	1000
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	757584		P062	100
Hexamethylenediamine, N,N'-Dibutyl	4835114	500		1
Hydrazine (R,T)	302012	1000	U133	1
Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	1615801		U086	10

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	57147		U098	10
Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	540738		U099	1
Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	122667		U109	10
Hydrazine, methyl-	60344		P068	10
Hydrazinecarbothioamide	79196		P116	100
Hydrochloric acid	7647010			5000
Hydrocyanic acid	74908	100	P063	10
Hydrofluoric acid	7664393		U134	100
Hydrogen chloride (gas only)	7647010	500		5000
Hydrogen cyanide	74908		P063	10
Hydrogen fluoride	7664393	100	U134	100
Hydrogen peroxide (Conc > 52%)	7722841	1000		1
Hydrogen selenide	7783075	10		1
Hydrogen sulfide	7783064	500	U135	100
Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-	80159		U096	10
Hydroquinone	123319	500/10,000		1
2-Imidazoliainethione	96457		U116	10
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193395		U137	100
Iron, Pentacarbonyl-	13463406	100		1
Isobenzan	297789	100/10,000		1
1,3-Isobenzofurandione	85449		U190	5000
Isobutyronitrile	78820	1000		1
Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)	78831		U140	5000
Isocyanic acid, 3,4-Dichlorophenyl ester	102363	500/10,000		1
Isodrin	465736	100/10,000	P060	1
Isofluorphate	55914	100		100
Isophorone	78591			5000
Isophorone Diisocyanbate	4098719	100		1
Isoprene	78795			100
Isopropanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate	42504461			1000
Isopropyl chloroformate	108236	1000		1
Isopropyl formate	625558	500		1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Isoproplymethylpryrazolyl dimethylcarbamate	119380	500		1
Isosafrole	120581		U141	100
3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-	2763964		P007	1000
Kepone	143500		U142	1
Lactonitrile	78977	1000		1
Lasiocarpine	303344		U143	10
Lead acetate	301042		U144	#
Lead arsenate	7784409 7645252 10102484			1
Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri	1335326		U146	100
Lead chloride	7758954			100
Lead fluoborate	13814965			100
Lead iodide	10101630			100
Lead nitrate	10099748			100
Lead phosphate	7446277		U145	#
Lead stearate	7428480 1072351 52652592 56189094			5000#
Lead subacetate	1335326		U146	100
Lead sulfate	15739807 7446142			100
Lead sulfide	1314870			5000#
Lead thiocyanate	592870			100
Leptophos	21609905	500/10,000		1
Lewisite	541253	10		1
Lindane	58899	1000/10,000	U129	1
Lithium chromate	14307358			10
Lithium hydride	7580678	100		1
Malathion	121755			100
Maleic acid	110167			5000
Maleic anhydride	108316		U147	5000
Maleic hydrazide	123331		U148	5000
Malononitrile	109773	500/10,000	U149	1000

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Manganese, tricarbonyl methylcyclopentadienyl	12108133	100		1
Mechlorethamine	51752	10		1
Melphalan	148823		U150	1
Mephosfolan	950107	500		1
Mercaptodimethur	2032657			10
Mercuric acetate	1600277	500/10,000		1
Mercuric chloride	747947	500/10,000		1
Mercuric cyanide	592041			1
Mercuric nitrate	10045940			10
Mercuric oxide	21908532	500/10,000		1
Mercuric sulfate	7783359			10
Mercuric thiocyanate	592858			10
Mercurous nitrate	10415755 7782867			10
Mercury	7439976		U151	1
Mercury (acetate-O)phenyl-	62384		P092	100
Mercury fulminate	628864		P065	10
Methacrolein diacetate	10476956	1000		1
Methacrylic anhydride	760930	500		1
Methacrylonitrile (I,T)	126987	500	U152	1000
Methacryloyl chloride	920467	100		1
Methacryloyloxyethyl isocyanate	30674807	100		1
Methamidophos	10265926	100/10,000		1
Methanamine, N-methyl-	124403		U092	1000
Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	62759		P082	10
Methane, bromo-	74839		U029	1000
Methane, chloro- (I,T)	74873		U045	100
Methane, chloromethoxy-	107302		U046	10
Methane, dibromo-	74953		U068	1000
Methane, dichloro-	75092		U080	1000
Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	75718		U075	5000
Methane, iodo-	74884		U138	100
Methane, isocyanato-	624839		P064	##
Methane, oxybis(chloro-	542881		P016	10

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Methanesulfenyl chloride, trichloro-	594423		P118	100
Methanesulfonyl fluoride	558258	1000		1
Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	62500		U119	1
Methane, tetrachloro-	56235		U211	10
Methane, tetranitro- (R)	509148		P112	10
Methane, tribromo-	75252		U225	100
Methane, trichloro-	67663		U044	10
Methane, trichlorofluoro-	75694		U121	5000
Methanethiol (I,T)	74931		U153	100
6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathi-epin, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexa-chloro-1,5,5a, 6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide	115297		P050	1
1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobutal[cd] pentalen-2-one,1,1a,3,3a,4, 5,5a,5b,6-decachlorocatahydro-	143500		U142	1
4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8 heptachloro-3a, 4,7,7a-tetrahydro-	76448		P059	1
4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8 octachloro-2,3, 3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-	57749		U036	1
Methanol (I)	67561		U154	5000
Methapyrilene	91805		U155	5000
Methidathion	950378	500/10,000		1
Methiocarb	2032657	500/10,000		10
Methomyl	16752775	500/10,000	P066	100
Methoxychlor	72435		Y247	1
Methoxyethylmercuric acetate	151382	500/10,000		1
Methyl alcohol (I)	67561		U154	5000
Methyl bromide	74839	1000	U029	1000
1-Methylbutadiene (I)	504609		U186	100
Methyl chloride (I,T)	74873		U045	100
Methyl 2-chloroacrylate	80637	500		1
Methyl chlorocarbonate (I,T)	79221		U156	1000

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Methyl chloroform	71556		U226	1000
Methyl chloroformate	79221	500	U156	1000
Methyl disulfide	624920	100		1
3-Methylcholanthrene	56495		U157	10
4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	101144		U158	10
Methylene bromide	74953		U068	1000
Methylene chloride	75092		U080	1000
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I,T)	78933		U159	5000
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R,T)	1338234		U160	10
Methyl hydrazine	60344	500	P068	10
Methyl iodide	74884		U138	100
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108101		U161	5000
Methyl isocyanate	624839	500	P064	##
Methyl isothiocyante	556616	500		1
2-Methyllactonitrile	75865		P069	10
Methyl mercaptan	74931	500	U153	100
Methyl methacrylate (I,T)	80626		U162	1000
Methyl parathion	298000		P071	100
Methyl phenkapton	3735237	500		1
Methyl phosphoric dichloride	676971	100		1
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)	108101		U161	5000
Methyl thiocyanate	556649	10,000		1
Methylthiouracil	56042		U164	10
Methyl vinyl ketone	78944	10		1
Methylmercuric dicyanamide	502396	500/10,000		1
Methyltrichlorosilane	75796	500		1
Metolcarb	1129415	100/10,000		1
Mevinphos	7786347	500		10
Mexacarbate	315184	500/10,000		1000
Mitomycin C	50077	500/10,000	U010	10
MNNG	70257		U163	10
Monocrotophos	6923224	10/10,000		1
Monoethylamine	75047			100
Monomethylamine	73895			100
Muscimol	2763964	10,000	P007	1000

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Mustard gas	505602	500		1
Naled	300765			10
5,12-Naphthaacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-[3 amino-2,3,6-tri-deoxy-alpha-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-	20830813		U059	10
1-Naphthalenamine	134327		U167	100
2-Naphthalenamine	91598		U169	10
Naphthalenamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-	494031		U026	100
Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	91587		U047	5000
1,4-Naphthalenedione	130154		U166	5000
2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3' [(3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-dryl)-bis(azo)]bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-tetrasodium salt	72571		U236	10
Naphthenic acid	1338245			100
1,4-Naphthoquinone	130154		U166	5000
alpha-Naphthylamine	134327		U167	100
beta-Naphthylamine	91598		U168	10
alpha-Naphthylthiourea	86884		P072	100
Nickel++	7440020			100
Nickel ammonium sulfate	15699180			100
Nickel carbonyl	13463393	1	P073	10
Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)4, (T-4)-	13463393		P073	10
Nickel chloride	7718549 37211055			100
Nickel cyanide	557197		P074	10
Nickel hydroxide	12054487			10
Nickel nitrate	14216752			100
Nickel sulfate	7786814			100
Nicotine & salts	54115	100	P075	100
Nicotine sulfate	65305	100/10,000		1
Nitric acid	7697372	1000		1000

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Nitric acid, thallium(1+) salt	10102451		U217	100
Nitric oxide	10102439	100	P076	10
p-Nitroaniline	100016		P077	5000
Nitrobenzene (I,T)	98953	10,000	U169	1000
Nitrocyclohexane	1122607	500		1
Nitrogen dioxide	10102440 10544726	100	P078	10
Nitrogen oxide	10102439		P076	10
Nitroglycenne	55630		P981	10
Nitrophenol (mixed) m-Nitrophenol o-Nitrophenol (2) p-Nitrophenol (4)	25154556 554847 88755 100027		 U170	100 100 100 100
2-Nitropropane (I,T)	96469		U171	10
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924163		U172	10
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	1116547		U173	1
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55185		U174	1
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	1000	P082	10
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306			100
N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	759739		U176	1
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684935		U177	1
N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	615532		U178	1
N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	4549400		P084	10
N-Nitrosopipendine	199754		U179	10
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930552		U180	1
Nitrotoluene m-Nitrotoluene o-Nitrotoluene p-Nitrotoluene	1321126 99081 88722 99990			1000
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99558		U181	100
Norbormide	991424	100/10,000		1
Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	152169		P085	100
Organorhodium complex (PMN-82-147)	0	10/10,000		1
Osmium tetroxide	20816120		P087	1000
Ouabain	630604	100/10,000		1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
7-Oxabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane-s,3-dicarboxylic acide	145733		P088	1000
Oxamyl	23135220	100/10,000		1
1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide	1120714		U193	10
2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide	50180		U058	10
Oxetane, 3,3-bis(chloromethyl)-	78717	500		
Oxirane (I,T)	75218		U115	10
Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde	765344		U126	10
Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	106898		U041	100
Oxydisulfoton	2497076	500		1
Ozone	10028156	100		1
Paraformaldehyde	30525894			1000
Paraldehyde	123637		U182	1000
Paraquat	1910425	10/10,000		1
Paraquat methosulfate	2074502	10/10,000		1
Parathion	56382	100	P089	10
Parathion-methyl	298000	100/10,000		100
Paris green	12002038	500/10,000		100
Pentaborane	19624227	500		1
Pentachlorobenzene	608935		U183	10
Pentachlorethane	76017		U184	10
Pentachlorophenol	87865		U242	10
Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	82688		U185	100
Pentadecylamine	2570265	100/10,000		1
Peracetic acid	79210	500		1
1,3-Pentadiene (I)	504609		U186	100
Perachloroethylene	127184		U210	100
Perchloromethylmercaptan	594423	500		100
Phenacetin	62442		U187	100
Phenanthrene	85018			5000
Phenol	108952	500/10,000	U188	1000
Phenol, 2-chloro-	95578		U048	100
Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-	59507		U039	5000
Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-	131895		P034	100

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Phenol, 2,4-dichloro	120832		U081	100
Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-	87650		U082	100
Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)	56531		U089	1
Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-	105679		U101	100
Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-	51285		P048	10
Phenol, methyl- m-Cresol o-Cresol p-Cresol	1319773 108394 95487 106445		U052	1000
Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-	534521		P047	10
Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[3,4,6-trichloro-	70304		U132	100
Phenol, 2,2'-thiobis(4,6-dichloro-	97187	100/10,000		1
Phenol, 2,2'-thiobis(4-chloro-6-methyl)-	4418660	10/10,000		1
Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro	88857		P020	1000
Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcarbamate	64006	500/10,000		1
Phenol, 4-nitro-	100027		U170	100
Phenol, pentachloro-	87865		U242	10
Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-	58902		U212	10
Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-	95954		U230	10
Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-	88062		U231	10
Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt	131748		P009	10
Phenoxarsine, 10,10'-oxydi-	58366	500/10,000		1
L-Phenylalanine, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl) aminol]	148823		U150	1
Phenyl dichloroarsine	696286	500		1
1,10-(1,2-Phenylene)pyrene	193395		U137	100
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride	59881	1000/10,000		1
Phenylmercury acetate	62384	500/10,000	P092	100
Phenylsilatrane	2097190	100/10,000		1
Phenylthiourea	103855	100/1000	P093	100
Phorate	298022	10	P094	1010

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Phosacetim	4104147	100/10,000		1
Phosfolan	947024	100/10,000		1
Phosgene	75445	10	P095	10
Phosmet	732116	10/10,000		1
Phosphamidon	13171216	100		1
Phosphine	7803512	500		100
Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, o-ethyl o-(4-(methylthio)phenyl) ester	2703131	500		1
Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, s-(2-(bis(1- methylethyl)amino) ethyl o-ethyl ester	50782699	100		1
Phosphonothioic acid, methyl-, 0-(4-nitrophenyl) o-phenyl ester	2665307	500		1
Phosphoric acid	7664382			5000
Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester	311455		P041	100
Phosphoric acid, dimethyl 4-(methylthio) phenyl ester	3254635	500		1
Phosphoric acid, lead(2+) salt (2:3)	7446277	500	U145	#
Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[2(ethylthio)ethyl]ester	298044		P039	1
Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S(ethylthio), methyl ester	298022		P094	10
Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester	3288582		U087	5000
Phosphorodithoic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2(methyl-amino)-2-oxoethyl] ester	60515		P044	10
Phosphorofluondic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)ester	55914		P043	100
Phsphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	56382		P089	10
Phosphorothioic acid, O,[4[(dime-thylamino)sulfonyl]phenyl]O,O-dimethyl ester	52857		P097	1000
Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	298000		P071	100
Phosphorus	7723140	100		1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Phosphorus oxycloride	10025873	500		1000
Phosphorous pentachloride	10026138	500		1
Phosphorus pentasulfide (R)	1314803		U189	100
Phosphorus pentoxide	1314563	10		1
Phosphorus trichloride	7719122	1000		1000
Phthalic anhydride	85449		U190	5000
Physostigmine	57476	100/10,000		1
Phosostigmine, salicylate (1:1)	57647	100/10,000		1
2-Picoline	109068		U191	5000
Picotoxin	124878	500/10,000		1
Piperidine	110894	1000		1
Piperidine, 1-nitroso-	100754		U179	10
Piprotal	5281130	100/10,000		1
Primifos-ethyl	23505411	1000		1
Plumbane, tetraethyl-	78002		P110	10
PCBs (See Aroclor)	1336363			1
Potasium arsenate	7784410			1
Potassium arsenite	10124502	500/10,000		1000
Potassium bichromate	7778509			10
Potassium chromate	7789006			10
Potassium cyanide	151508	100	P098	10
Potassium hydroxide	1310583			1000
Potassium permanganate	7722647			100
Potassium silver cyanide	506516	500	P099	1
Promecarb	2631370	500/10,000		1
Pronamide	23950585		U192	5000
Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime	116063		P070	1
1-Propanamine (I,T)	107108		U194	5000
1-Propanamine, N-propyl-	142847		U110	5000
1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-proply-	621647		U111	10
Propane, 1,2-dibromo-2-chloro	96128		U066	1
Propane, 2-intro- (I,T)	79469		U171	10
1,3-Propane sultone	1120714		U193	10

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Propane 1,2-dichloro-	78875		U083	1000
Propanedinitrile	109773		U149	100
Propanenitrile	107120		P101	10
Propanenitrile, 2-chloro-	542767		P027	1000
Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-	75865		P069	10
Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-	108601		U027	1000
1,2,3-Propanetnol, trinitrate- (R)	55630		P081	10
1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)	126727		U235	10
1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I,T)	78831		U140	5000
2-Propanone (I)	67641		U002	5000
2-Propanone, 1-bromo-	598312		P017	1000
Propargite	2312358			10
Propargyl alcohol	107197		P102	1000
Propargyl bromide	106967	10		1
2-Propenal	107028		P003	1
2-Propenamide	79061		U007	5000
1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-	1888717		U243	1000
1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-	542756		U084	100
2-Propenenitrile	107131		U009	100
2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I,T)	126987		U152	1000
2-Propenoic acid (I)	79107		U008	5000
2-Prepenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)	140885		U113	1000
2-Prepenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	97632		U118	1000
2-Prepenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester (I,T)	80626		U162	1000
2-Propen-1-o1	107186		P005	100
Propiolactone, beta-	57578	500		1
Propionic acid	79094			5000
Propionic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyl)-	93721		U233	100
Propionic anhydride	123626			5000
Propiolactone, beta	57578	500		1
Propionitrile	107120	500		10
Propionitrile, 3-chloro-	542767	1000		1000

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Propiophenone, 4-amino	70699	100/10,000		1
n-Propylamine	107108		U194	5000
Propyl chloroformate	109615	500		1
Propylene dichloride	78875		U083	1000
Propylene oxide	75569	10,000		100
1,2-Propylenimine	75558	10,000	P067	1
2-Propyn-1-o1	107197		P102	1000
Prothoate	2275185	100/10,000		1
Pyrene	129000	1000/10,000		5000
Pyrethrins	121299 121211 8003347			1
3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,3-dihydro-	123331		U148	5000
4-Pyridinamine	504245		P008	1000
Pyridine	110861		U196	1000
Pyridine, 2-methyl-	109068		U191	5000
Pyridine, 2-methyl-5-vinyl-	140761	500		1
Pyridine, 4-amino-	504245	500/10,000		1000
Pyridine, 4-nitro-, 1-oxide	1124330	500/10,000		1
Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)	54115		P075	100
2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-	66751		U237	10
4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-	56042		U164	10
Pyriminil	53558251	100/10,000		1
Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-	930552		U180	1
Quinoline 91225	91225			5000
Reserpine	50555		U200	5000
Resorcinol	106463		U201	5000
Sacchann and salts	81072		U202	100
Salcomine	14167181	500/10,000		1
Sarin	107448	10		1
Satrole	94597		U203	100
Selenious acid	7783008	1000/10,000	U204	10
Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt	12039520		P114	1000

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Selenium ++	7782492			100
Selenium dioxide	7446084		U204	10
Selenium oxychloride	7791233	500		1
Selenium sulfide (R,T)	7488564		U205	10
Selenourea	630104		P103	1000
Semicarbazide hydrochloride	56417	1000/10,000		1
L-Senne, diazoacetate (ester)	115026		U015	1
Silane, (4-aminobutyl)diethoxyme-thyl-	3037727	1000		1
Silver++	7440224			1000
Silver cyanide	506649		P104	1
Silver nitrate	7761888			1
Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	93721		U233	100
Sodium	7440235			10
Sodium arsenate	7631892	1000/10,000		1
Sodium arsenite	7784465	500/10,000		1
Sodium azide	26628228	500	P105	1000
Sodium bichromate	10588019			10
Sodium bifluoride	1333831			100
Sodium bisulfite	7631905			5000
Sodium Cacodylate	124652	100/10,000		1
Sodium chromate	7775113			10
Sodium cyanide	143339		P106	10
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	25155300			1000
Sodium fluoride	7681494			1000
Sodium fluoroacetate	62748	10/10,000		10
Sodium hydrosulfide	16721805			5000
Sodium hydroxide	1310732			1000
Sodium hypochlorite	7681529 10022705			1000
Sodium methylate	124414			1000
Sodium nitrite	763200			100
Sodium prentachlorophenate	131522	100/10,000		1
Sodium phosphate, dibasic	7558794 10039324 10140655			5000

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	7601549 7758294 7785844 10101890 10124568 10361894			5000
Sodium selenate	13410010	100/10,000		1
Sodium selenite	10102188 7782823	100/1000		100
Sodium tellurite	10102202	500/10,000		1
Stannane, acetoxytriphenyl	900958	500/10,000		1
Streptozotocin	18883664		U206	1
Strontium chromate	7789062			10
Strychnidin-1-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-	357573		P018	100
Strychnine, & salts	572494	100/10,000	P018	10
Strychnine, sulfate	60413	100/10,000		1
Styrene	100425			1000
Sulfotep	3689245	500		100
Sulfoxide, 3-chlorophpropyl octyl	3569571	500		1
Sulfur monochloride	12771083			1000
Sulfur dioxide	7446095	500		1
Sulfur phosphide (R)	1314803		U189	100
Sulfur tetrafluoride	7783600	100		1
Sulfur trioxide	7446119	100		1
Sulfuric acid	7664939 8014957	1000		1000
Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1^+) salt	7446186 10031591		P115	100
Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester	77781		U103	100
Tabun	77816	10		1
2,4,5-T acid	93765		U232	1000
2,4,5-T amines	2008460 1319728 3813147 6369966 6369977			5000
Tellurium	13494809	500/10,000		1
Tellurium hexafluoride	7783804	100		1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
2,4,5-T esters	93798 1928478 25168154 61792072			1000
2,4,5-T salts	13560991			1000
2,4,5-T	93765		U232	1000
TDE	72548		U060	1
TEPP	10749	100		10
Terbufos	13071799	100		1
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95943		U207	5000
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)	1746016			1
1,1,1,2-Tetrachlorethane	630206		U208	100
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345		U209	100
Tetrachloroethene	127184		U210	100
Tetrachloroethylene	127184		U210	100
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58902		U212	10
Tetraethyl lead	78002	100	P110	10
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate	107493		P111	10
Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	3589245		P109	100
Tetraethyltin	597648	100		1
Tetramethyllead	75741	100		1
Tetrahydrofuran (I)	109999		U213	1000
Tetranitromethane (R)	509148	500	P112	10
Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester	757584		P062	100
Thallic oxide	1314325		P113	100
Thallium ++	7440280			1000
Thallium acetate	563688		U214	100
Thallium carbonate	6533739		U215	100
Thallium chloride	7791120		U216	100
Thallium nitrate	10102451		U217	100
Thallium oxide	1314325		P113	100
Thallium selenite	12039520		P114	1000
Thallium sulfate	7446186 10031591	100/10,000	P115	100

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Thallous carbonate	6533739	100/10,000		100
Thallous chloride	7791120	100/10,000		100
Thallous malonate	2757188	100/10,000		1
Thallous sulfate	7446186	100/10,000		100
Thioacetamide	62555		U218	10
Thiocarbazide	2231574	1000/10,000		1
Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	3689245		P109	100
Thiofanox	39196184	100/10,000	P045	100
Thioimidodicarbonic diamide [(H2N)C(S)] 2NH	541537		P049	100
Thiomethanol (I,T)	74931		U153	100
Thionazin	297972	500		100
Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide [(H2N)C(S)] 2S2, tetra-methyl-	137268		U244	10
Thiophenol	108985	500	P104	100
Thiosemicarbazide	79196	100/10,000	P116	100
Thiourea	62566		U219	10
Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-	5344821	100/10,000	P026	100
Thiourea, (2-methylphenyl)-	614788	500/10,000		1
Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-	86884		P072	100
Thiourea, phenyl-	103855		P093	100
Thiram	137268		U244	10
Titanium tetrachloride	7550450	100		1
Toluene	108883		U220	1000
Toluenediamine	95807 496720 823405 25376458		U221	10
Toluene diisocyanate (R,T)	584849 91087 26471625	500 100	U223	100 100
o-Toluidine	95534		U238	100
p-Toluidine	106490		U353	100
o-Toluidine hydrochloride	636215		U222	100
Toxaphene	8001352		P123	1
2,4,5-TP acid	93721		U233	100

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
2,4,5-TP esters	32534955			100
1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine	61825		U011	10
Trans-1,4-dichlorobutene	110576	500		1
Triamiphos	1031476	500/10,000		1
Triazofos	24017478	500		1
Trichloroacety chloride	76028	500		1
Trichlorfon	52686			100
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821			100
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556		U226	1000
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005		U227	100
Trichloroethene	79016		U228	100
Trichloroethylene	79016		U228	100
Trichloroethylsilane	115219	500		1
Trichloronate	327980	500		1
Trichloromethanesulfenyl chloride	594423		P118	100
Trichloromonofluoromethane	75694		U121	5000
2,3,4-richlorophenol	15950660			
2,3,5-Trichlorophenol	933788			
2,3,6-Trichlorophenol	933755			
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95954		U230	10
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062		U231	10
3,4,5-Trichlorophenol	609198			
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95954		U230	10
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062		I231	10
Trichlorphenylsilane	98135	500		1
Trichloro(chloromethyl)silane	1558254	100		1
Trichloro(dichlorophenyl)silane	27137855	500		1
Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene-sulfonate	27323417			1000
Triethoxysilane	998301	500		1
Triethylamine	121448			5000
Trimethylamine	75503			100
Trimethylchlorosilane	75774	1000		1
Trimethylolpropane phosphite	824113	100/10,000		1
Trimethyltin chloride	1066451	500/10,000		1
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (R,T)	99354		U234	10
1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-	123637		U182	1000

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Triphenyltin chloride	639587	500/10,000		1
Tris(2-chloroethyl)amine	555771	100		1
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126727		U235	10
Trypan blue	72571		U236	10
Unlisted Hazardous Wastes Characteristic of Corrosivity	NA		D002	100
Unlisted Hazardous Wastes Characteristic:	NA			
Arsenic (D004)	NA		D004	1
Barium (D005)	NA		D005	1000
Cadmium (D006)	NA		D006	10
Chromium (D007)	NA		D007	10
2,4-D (D016)	NA		D016	100
Endrin (D9012)	NA		D012	1
Lead (D008)	NA		D008	
Lindane (D013)	NA		D013	1
Mercury (D009)	NA		D009	1
Metoxychlor (D014)	NA		D014	1
Selenium (D010)	NA		D010	10
Silver (D011)	NA		D011	1
Toxaphene (D015)	NA		D015	1
2,4,5-TP (D017)	NA		D017	100
Vinyl chloride (D043)	NA		D043	1
Unlisted Hazardous Wastes Characteristic of Ignitability	NA		D001	00
Unlisted Hazardous Wastes Characteristic Reactivity	NA		D003	00
Uracil mustard	66751		U237	10
Uranyl acetate	541093			100
Uranyl nitrate	10102064 36478769			100
Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso	759739		U176	1
Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso	684935		U177	1
Valinomycin	2001958	1000/10,000		1
Vanadic acid, ammonium salt	7803556		P119	1000
Vanadic oxide V_2O_5	1314621		P120	1000
Vanadic pentoxide	1314621		P120	1000
Vanadium pentoxide	1314621	100/10,000		1000
Vanadyl sulfate	27774136			1000
Vinyl chloride	75014		U043	1

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Vinyl acetate	108054			5000
Vinyl acetate monomer	108054	1000		5000
Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	4549400		P084	10
Vinylidene chloride	75354		U078	100
Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%	81812	500/10,000	P001	100
Warfarin sodium	129066	100/10,000		1
Xylene (mixed) m-Benzene, dimethyl o-Benzene, dimethyl p-Benzene, dimethyl	1330207 108383 95476 106423		U239	1000
Xylenol	1300716			1000
Xylylene dichloride	28347139	100/10,000		1
Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17 dimethosy-18-[(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)oxy]-, methyl ester (3-beta, 16-beta,17-alpha, 18-beta,20-alpha)-	50555		U200	5000
Zinc	7440666			1000
Zinc acetate	557346			1000
Zinc ammonium chloride	52628258 14639975 14639986			1000
Zinc borate	1332076			1000
Zinc bromide	7699458			1000
Zinc carbonate	3486359			1000
Zinc chloride	7646857			1000
Zinc cyanide	557211		P121	10
Zinc, dichloro(4,4-dimethyl-5(((((methylamino)carbonyl) oxy)imino)pentaenitrile)-,(t-4)-	58270089	100/1000		1
Zinc fluoride	7783495			1000
Zinc formate	557415			1000
Zinc hydrosulfite	7779864			1000
Zinc nitrate	7779886			1000
Zinc phenosulfonate	127822			5000
Zinc phosphide	1314847	500	P122	100

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2' when present at concentrations greater than 10%	1314847		P122	100
Zinc silicofluoride	16871719			5000
Zinc sulfate	7733020			1000
Zirconium nitrate	13746899			5000
Zirconium potassium fluoride	16923958			1000
Zirconium sulfate	14644612			5000
Zirconium tetrachloride	10026116			5000
F001			F001	10
The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing; all spent solvent mixtures/blends used in degreasing containing, before use, a total of 10 percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F002, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.				
a. Tetrachlorethylene	127184		U210	100
b. Trichloroethylene	79016		U228	100
c. Methylene chloride	75092		U080	1000
d. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556		U226	1000
e. Carbon tetrachloride	56235		U211	10
f. Chlorinated fluorocarbons	NA			5000
F002			F002	10
The following spent halogenated solvents: all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of 10 percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those listed in F001, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.				
a. Tetrachloroethylene	127184		U210	100
b. Methylene chloride	75092		U080	1000
c. Trichloroethylene	79016		U228	100
d. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556		U226	1000
e. Chlorobenzene	108907		U037	100
f. 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2 trifluoroethane	76131			5000
g. o-Dischlorobenzene				
h. Trichlorofluoromethane	95501		U070	100
i. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	75694		U121	5000
	79005		U227	100

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
F003			F003	100
The following spent nonhalogenated solvents and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents:				
a. Xylene	1330207	1000		
b. Acetone	67641	5000		
c. Ethyl acetate	141786	5000		
d. Ethylbenzene	100414	1000		
e. Ethyl ether	60297	100		
f. Methyl isobutyl ketone	108101	5000		
g. n-Butyl alcohol	71363	5000		
h. Cyclohexanone	108941	5000		
i. Methanol	67561	5000		
F004			F004	1000
The following spent nonhalogenated solvents and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents:				
a. Cresols/Cresylic acid	131773		U052	1000
b. Nitrobenzene	98953		U169	1000
F005			F005	100
The following spent nonhalogenated solvents and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents:				
a. Toluene	108883		U220	1000
b. Methyl ethyl ketone	78933		U159	5000
c. Carbon disulfide	75150		P022	100
d. Isobutanol	78831		U140	5000
e. Pyndine	110861		U196	1000
F006			F006	10
Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing aluminum, (2) tin plating on carbon steel, (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel, (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel, (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel, and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.				
F007			F007	10
Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.				
F008			F008	10
Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.				
F009			F009	10
Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.				
F010			F010	10
Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat operations where cyanides are used in the process.				

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
F011			F011	10
Spent cyanide solution from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.				
F012			F012	10
Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.				
F019			F019	10
Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive coating process.				
F020			F020	1
Waste (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tri- or-tetrachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives. (This listing does not include wastes from the production of hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)				
F021			F021	1
Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of pentachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives.				
F022			F022	1
Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) or tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions.				
F023			F023	1
Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tri- and tetrachlorophenols. (This listing does not include wastes from equipment used only for the production or use of hexa-chlorophene from highly purified, 2,4,5-tri-chlorophenol.)				
F024			F024	1
Wastes, including but not limited to distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor cleanout wastes, from the production of chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, having carbon content from one to five, utilizing free radical catalyzed processes. (This listing does not include light ends, spent filters and filter aids, spent desicants, wastewater, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in Section 261.32.)				
F025			F025	1
Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desicant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution.				

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
F026			F026	1
Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetrapenta-, or hexachlorobenzene under alkaline conditions.				
F027			F027	1
Discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra-, or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols. (This listing does not include formulations containing hexachlorophene synthesized from prepurified 2,4,5-tri-chlorophenol as the sole component.)				
F028			K028	1
Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with USEPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027				
K001			K001	1
Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.				
K002			K002	#
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.				
K003			K003	#
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molyodate orange pigments.				
K004			K004	10
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.				
K005			K005	#
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.				
K006			K006	10
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated).				
K007			K007	10
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.				
K008			K008	10
Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.				
K009			K009	10
Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.				
K010			K010	10
Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.				
K011			K011	10
Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile.				

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
K013			K013	10
Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile.				
K014			K014	5000
Bottom from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.				
K015			K015	10
Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.				
K016			K016	1
Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride.				
K017			K017	10
Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epi-chlorohydrin.				
K018			K018	1
Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production.				
K019			K019	1
Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene chloride production.				
K020			K020	1
Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.				
K021			K021	10
Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production.				
K022			K022	1
Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene.				
K023			K023	5000
Distillation light ends from the production of ophthalic anhydride from naphthalene.				
K024			K024	5000
Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.				
K025			K025	10
Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.				
K026			K026	1000
Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyndines.				
K027			K027	10
Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production.				
K028			K028	1
Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.				
K029			K029	1
Waste from the product steam stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.				

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
K030			K030	1
Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.				
K031			K031	1
By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.				
K032			K032	10
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.				
K033			K033	10
Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.				
K034			K034	10
Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.				
K035			K035	1
Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.				
K036			K036	1
Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton.				
K037			K037	1
Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.				
K038			K038	10
Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.				
K039			K039	10
Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate.				
K040			K040	10
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.				
K041			K041	1
Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.				
K042			K042	10
Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.				
K043			K043	10
2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production 2,4-D.				
K044			K044	10
Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.				
K045			K045	10
Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives.				

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
K046			K046	100
Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds.				
K047			K047	10
Pink/red water from TNT operations.				
K048			K048	#
Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.				
K049			K049	#
Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.				
K050			K050	10
Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.				
K051			K051	#
API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.				
K052			K052	10
Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.				
K060			K060	1
Ammonia still lime sludge from coking operations.				
K061			K061	#
Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.				
K062			K062	#
Spent pickle liquor generated by steel finishing operations of facilities within the iron and steel industry (Standard Industrial Classification Codes 331 and 332).				
K064			K064	##
Acid plant blowdown slurry/sludge resulting from thickening of blowdown slurry from primary copper production.				
K065			K065	##
Surface impoundment solids contained in and dredged from surface impoundments at primary lead smelting facilities.				
K066			K066	##
Sludge from treatment of process wastewater and/or acid plant blowdown from primary zinc production.				
K069			K069	#
Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.				
K071			K071	1
Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.				

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
K073			K073	10
Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.				
K083			K083	100
Distillation bottoms from aniline extraction.				
K084			K084	1
Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.				
K085			K085	10
Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes.				
K086			K086	#
Solvent washes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilizers containing chromium and lead.				
K087			K087	100
Decanter tank tar sludge from coking operations.				
K088			K088	
Spent potliners from primary aluminum reduction.				
K090			K090	
Emission control dust or sludge from ferrochromiumsilicon production.				
K091			K091	
Emission control dust or sludge from ferrochromium production.				
K093			K093	5000
Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.				
K094			K094	5000
Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene.				
K095			K095	100
Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.				
K096			K096	100
Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.				
K097			K097	1
Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.				
K098			K098	1
Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.				
K099			K099	10
Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.				

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
K100			K100	#
Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.				
K101			K101	1
Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline-based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.				
K102			K102	1
Residue from the use of activated carbon for decolorization in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.				
K103			K103	100
Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline.				
K104			K104	10
Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene/aniline production.				
K105			K105	10
Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.				
K106			K106	1
Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production.				
K107			K107	10
Column bottoms from product separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazines.				
K108			K108	10
Condensed column overhead from product separation and condensed reactor vent gases from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.				
K109			K109	10
Spent filter cartridges from product purification from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.				
K110			K110	10
Condensed column overheads from intermediate separation from the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) from carboxylic acid hydrazides.				
K111			K111	10
Product washwaters from the production of dinitrotoluene via nitration of toluene.				
K112			K112	10
Reaction by-product water from the drying column in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.				
K113			K113	10
Condensed liquid light ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.				

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

Hazardous Waste/Substances	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning[2] Quantity (pounds)	USEPA Waste Number	RQ (pounds)[3]
K114			K114	10
Vicinais from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.				
K115			K115	10
Heavy ends from the purification of toluenediamine in the production of toluenediamine via hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene.				
K116			K116	10
Organic condensate from the solvent recovery column in the production of toluene disocyanate via phosgenation of toluenediamine.				
K117			K117	1
Wastewater from the reaction vent gas scrubber in the production of ethylene bromide via bromination of ethene.				
K118			K118	1
Spent absorbent solids from purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide.				
K123			K123	10
Process wastewater (including supermates, filtrates, and washwaters) from the production of ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.				
K124			K124	10
Reactor vent scrubber water from the production of ethylene-bisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.				
K125			K125	10
Filtration, evaporation, and centrifugation solids from the production of ethylene-bisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.				
K126			K126	10
Baghouse dust and floor sweepings in milling and packaging operations from the production or formulation of ethylene-bisdithiocarbamic acid and its salts.				
K131			K131	100
Wastewater from the reactor and spent sulfuric acid from the acid dryer in the production of methyl bromide.				
K132			K132	1000
Spent absorbent and wastewater solids from the production of methyl bromide.				
K136			K136	1
Still bottoms from the purification of ethylene dibromide in the production of ethylene dibromide via bromination of ethene.				

1. Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Registry Number.

2. Quantity in storage above which the Executive Agent must be notified (see Section 3, *Hazardous Materials Management*).

(continued)

Table 4-1 (continued)

3. Reportable Quantity (RQ) release that requires notification (see Section 8, *Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL) Management*).

++ No reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 100 μm (0.004 in.).

+++ The RQ for asbestos is limited to friable forms only.

1* Indicates that the 1-lb [≈0.37 kg] RQ is a statutory RQ.

** Indicates that no RQ is being assigned to the generic or broad class.

# Indicates that the RQ is subject to change when the assessment of potential carcinogenicity is completed.

The statutory RQ for this hazardous substance may be adjusted in a future rulemaking; until then, the statutory RQ applies.

Table 4-2

Identification and Characterization of Wastes in Italy

(FGS-Italy, Appendix C)

B-1 Scope

This appendix contains information needed to characterize wastes for proper disposal in Italy. Wastes characterized as toxic and noxious in accordance with Section B-4 below will be managed in accordance with the standards of this section from the point of generation through final disposal in a facility in Italy.

B-2 Municipal Solid Waste

A. **Municipal Solid Waste**. Municipal solid wastes are wastes generated form residential areas (household waste, furniture, etc.) and from public roads and areas, or from private roads and areas subject to public use and from shores and river banks.

B. **Dangerous Municipal Solid Waste**. The following are considered dangerous municipal solid wastes:

1. batteries
2. products and their containers labelled with the symbol "T" (toxic) and/or "F" (flammable)
3. pharmaceutical products.

B-3 Special Waste

A. **Special Wastes**. Special wastes are wastes which derive from the following sources:

1. industrial processing, agricultural, commercial and handicraft activities
2. hospitals, nursing homes and similar activities
3. construction, demolition and excavation, machinery, discarded or obsolete equipment and material
4. scrap motor vehicles and trailers and parts thereof
5. residual materials (e.g., sludge) from waste and wastewater treatment facilities.

B. **Special Wastes Similar to Solid Wastes**. Wastes that are defined as special wastes because of their source, but that have characteristics similar to those of solid wastes may be treated and disposed of as solid waste. Special wastes similar to solid wastes include:

1. packaging (made of paper, board, plastic, wood, metal, etc.)
2. empty containers (drums; glass, plastic or metal cans and tins); in particular, paint cans can be disposed of as municipal waste only if they have been cleaned of all solid and liquid residues
3. paper or plastic bags; paper, plastic or cellophane sheets
4. boxes and pallets
5. plasticized paper, metallized paper, adhesive paper, tarred paper, and similar wastes

(continued)

6. scrap made of wicker or cork
7. straw and straw products
8. wood fibers and wood pulp
9. scraps and cuttings of natural and synthetic tissues, rags and jute
10. felt
11. leather and imitation leather
12. rubber and India rubber (powder and cuttings) and articles made with these materials, such as tires, thermoplastic and thermo-setting resins
13. stuffing and insulating materials such as fiberglass, plastic or mineral foams and similar wastes
14. carpet, linoleum, tapestries, wallpapers and general coverings
15. various panel materials (wood, plastic,chalk and similar)
16. scrap made of chalk or stucco
17. iron handworks
18. abrasive strips
19. cables and electric materials in general
20. developed film and photographic and radiographic plates
21. nonliquid discards from food production
22. vegetable wastes
23. animal and vegetable residues from extraction of active principles

C. The disposal of a special waste can not cause emissions, effluents, or effects which are more dangerous to the environment or public health than those occurring from the disposal of municipal solid waste in the same landfill. Contaminated special waste may be disposed of as municipal waste only after proper treatment to eliminate the hazardous substances. Special waste listed in paragraphs B-3.A.1 and 5 above can be disposed of in municipal solid waste landfill if they are compatible with the disposal technology adopted and if they do not cause any liquid or air emission.

B-4 Toxic and Noxious Waste

A. Toxic and noxious wastes are wastes which derive from categories (1), (2), and (5) of the definition of special waste, when they meet one or more of the following four criteria. The first criterion considers only the individual substance within a waste. The other three criteria consider the combination of substances, which is the waste itself.

Substance Criteria

1. Contain one or more of the substances listed in Chart B.1 in excess of the substance concentration limit (SCL)

Combined Substance or "Waste Criteria"

2. Contain one or more of substances belonging to one of 28 compound groups listed in Chart B.2 in excess of the waste concentration limits (WCLs) given below when classified as "very toxic", "toxic", or "noxious" under Table 2-2:

(continued)

Substance Classification	WCL mg/kg
Very toxic	0.5
Toxic	5.0
Noxious	50.0

For the substances identified in Table 2-2 by the risk code "R33" (danger of cumulative effects), "R39" (danger of very serious irreversible effects), and "R40" (danger of irreversible effects), the corresponding WCL must be divided by 5.

3. Contain two or more of the substances defined in Chart B.2, which do not exceed their respective concentrations limits, but for which the sum of the ratios of the actual concentrations to the corresponding WCLs is greater than one. Concentrations lower than 1/100 of the corresponding WCL are not included in the summation.

4. The waste is derived from on of the industrial activities listed in Chart B.3, unless it can be shown that the waste is not considered toxic and noxious in accordance with the criteria listed in paragraphs (1)- (3), above.

B. The following examples illustrate how to determine if waste is a toxic and noxious waste according to the Italian system:

EXAMPLE ONE- Use of Criterion 1:

A waste contains 200 mg/kg As:

- The concentration of As exceeds its SCL, found from Chart B.1 to be 100 mg/kg. Therefore the waste is classified as toxic and noxious according to criterion 1.

EXAMPLE TWO- Use of Criterion 2:

A waste contains 50 mg/kg As.

- Criterion 1 shows the waste is not toxic or noxious, so Criterion 2 is considered.

- According to Table 2-2, the material substance As is classified as "toxic", but has no R33, R39 or R40 designations. It is listed in Chart B.2 and has a WCL = 5 mg/kg according to criterion 2. The actual concentration of 50 mg/kg exceeds the WCL so it is classified as toxic and noxious on the basis of criterion 2.

(continued)

EXAMPLE THREE - Use of Criterion 3:

A waste contains 1 mg/kg As and 30 mg/kg 111 trichloroethane (TCA).

- Only As is listed in Chart B.1 and its SCL (=100 mg/kg) is greater than 1 mg/kg. The waste is not toxic and noxious according to criterion 1, so criterion 2 is considered.
- 111 TCA is a chloronated solvent whose compound group is found in Chart B.2. It is also known, and is listed in Table 2-2, as Methylchloroform. From Table 2-2 we find it is classified as harmful or noxious, but has none of the special "R" designations. Thus the WCL for 111 TCA is 50 mg/kg, from criterion 2. The WCL for As = 5 mg/kg, from example 2. Thus the WCLs of both As and 111 TCA are not exceeded and the waste is not toxic and noxious according to criterion 2.
- The ratios of actual concentration to WCL is 1/5 for As and 30/50 for 111 TCA. The sum of the ratios is 40/50, which is less than one. The waste is therefore not classified as toxic and noxious, according to criterion 3.
- The waste is not classified as toxic and noxious under any of the criteria.

EXAMPLE FOUR - Use of Criterion 3:

A waste contains 40 mg/kg 111 TCA and 4 mg/kg phenol.

- Neither substance is shown in Chart B.1, so criterion 2 is considered.
- The WCL for phenol (classified as toxic per Table 2-2) is 5 mg/kg, from criterion 2. The WCLs for 111 TCA and phenol are not exceeded, and the waste is not toxic and noxious according to criterion 2.
- The ratios of actual concentration to WCL is 40/50 for 111 TCA and 4/5 for phenol. The sum of the ratios is 80/50, which is greater than 1. The waste is thus classified as toxic and noxious according to criterion 3.

B-5 Characterization of Landfills for Waste Disposal

A. **Type I Landfills**. Type I Landfills are categorized for the disposal of municipal solid wastes, special wastes comparable to municipal solid wastes and nontoxic, nonnoxious sludges from municipal wastewater treatment plants.

B. **Type IIA Landfills**. Type IIA Landfills are categorized for the disposal of the following special wastes:

1. demolition and excavation materials
2. ceramic tile and tile waste
3. all types of glass
4. rocks and rock-derived materials used in construction.

(continued)

C. Type IIB Landfill

1. A Type IIB landfill is categorized for the disposal of special nd toxic and noxious wastes.
2. Wastes containing substances listed in Chart B.2 under groups 9-20 (inclusive), 24, 25, 27, and 28 may be disposed of in a Type IIB landfill if concentrations of these substances do not exceed 1/100 of their respective concentration limits.

D. Type IIC Landfill

1. A Type IIC landfill is categorized for the disposal of the same special and toxic and noxious wastes allowed for disposal in Type IIB landfills, in addition to industrial and agricultural wastes, waste treatment wastes, and stabilized wastewater treatment sludges.
2. Wastes containing substances listed in Chart B.2 under groups 9-20 (inclusive), 24, 25, 27, and 28 may be disposed of in a Type IIC landfill if concentrations of these substances do not exceed 10 times their respective concentration limits.
3. Type IIC landfills may also be used for the disposal of the following hazardous wastes:
   a. flammable liquids with a flash point lower than 55 °C [131 °F]
   b. combustible wastes
   c. wastes that react with water or with weak acids and bases and develop toxic and/or flammable vapors and gases
   d. liquids
   e. medical and hospital wastes.

E. Type III Landfill

1. A Type III landfill is categorized for the disposal of toxic and noxious wastes containing substances belonging to groups 9 to 20 (included), 24, 25, 27,and 28 listed in Chart B.2 below, whose concentrations exceed 10 times their respective concentration limits and for which no alternative disposal technology is available.

Chart B.1
SCLs

Substance	SCL (mg/kg)
Acrylonotrile	500
Asbestos (powder and fibers)	100
Arsenic and its compounds (as As)	100
Benzene	500
Benzo(a) pyrene	500
Beryllium and its compounds (as Be)	500
Bis (chloromethyl) ether	500
Cadmium and its compounds (as Cd)	100
Carbon Tetrachloride	500
N-Chloroformyl morpholine	500

(continued)

Table 4-2 (continued)

Chart B.1 SCLs	
Substance	**SCL (mg/kg)**
Chloroform	500
Chloromethyl-methyl ether	500
Hexavalent chromium and its compounds (as Cr)	100
1,2-Dibromoethane	500
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	500
β, β'-Dichloroethylsulfide	500
2,2- Dichlor-N-methyldiethylamine	500
1,4'-Dioxane	500
Epichlorhydrine	500
Mercury and its compounds (as HG)	100
Lead and its compounds (as Pb)	5,000
PCBs	500
Copper, soluble compounds (as Cu)	5,000
Selenium and its compounds (as Se)	100
Tellerium and its compounds (as Te)	100
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	500
Vinyl chloride	500
1,2,3,6,7,8-Hexachlorodibenzodioxine	0.001
1,2,3,7,8,9-Hexachlorodibenzodioxine	0.001
1,2,3,7,8-Pentachlorodibenzodioxine	0.001
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0.001
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	0.001
Polychlorodibenzodioxines (excl. the ones listed above)	0.5
Polychlorodibenzofurans (excl. the ones listed above)	0.5

(continued)

Table 4-2 (continued)

Chart B.2 POTENTIALLY TOXIC AND NOXIOUS COMPOUNDS
1. Arsenic and its compounds
2. Mercury and its compounds
3. Cadmium and its compounds
4. Thallium and its compounds
5. Beryllium and its compounds
6. Hexavalent chrome compounds
7. Lead and its compounds
8. Antimony and its compounds
9. Phenols and their compounds
10. Organic and inorganic cyanides
11. Isocyanates
12. Halogenated organic compounds, with exclusions of inert polymers and other substances considered in this list
13. Chlorinated solvents
14. Organic solvents
15. Biocides and phytopharmaceutical substances
16. Products containing tar, derived from refining processes and tar residues derived from distillation operations
17. Pharmaceutical compounds
18. Peroxide, chlorates, perchlorates and azides
19. Ethers
20. Unidentifiable and/or new laboratory chemical substances the effects of which are determined to be carcinogenic
21. Asbestos (powder and fibers)
22. Selenium and its compounds
23. Tellerium and its compounds
24. Polycyclic aromatic compounds (with carcinogenic effects)
25. Carbonyl metals
26. Soluble copper compounds
27. Acidic and/or basic substances used in surface treating of metals
28. Polychlorinated biphenyl and polychlorinated triphenyl substances and mixtures

(continued)

Table 4-2 (continued)

Chart B.3 TOXIC AND NOXIOUS WASTES FROM INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
1. Wastes originating from production processes of: 1.1 Biocides and phytopharmaceutical substances 1.2 Polychlorinated biphenyls, polychlorinated triphenyls, and polychlorinated naphthalenes 1.3 Polychlorinated phenols 1.4 Chlorinated hydrocarbons 1.5 Pharmaceutical compounds
2. Process sludges from: 2.1 Galvanic baths containing hexavalent chromium and cyanides 2.2 Heat treating of metals 2.3 Wood treatment with creosote and pentachlorophenol (PCP) 2.4 Hardening of metal surfaces by means of cyanide baths 2.5 Storage of oil products 2.6 Removal of grease from metal surfaces by means of chlorinated solvents 2.7 Exhaust from electric furnaces used in the production of steel
3. Residues and remains from the production and utilization of: 3.1 Acrylonitrile 3.2 Aniline 3.3 Chlorobenzene 3.4 Benzyl chloride 3.5 Ethyl chloride 3.6 Vinyl chloride 3.7 Dichloroethylene 3.8 Epichlorydrine 3.9 Phenol-acetone from cumene 3.10 Nitrobenzene from nitration of benzene 3.11 Tetrachlorobenzene 3.12 Tetrachloromethane 3.13 Toluene diisocyanate 3.14 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 3.15 Trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene
4. Spent solutions from: 4.1 Washing and stripping in galvanic processes in which cyanides are used 4.2 Galvanic baths 4.3 Salt baths containing cyanides used in hot treatment of metals

(continued)

Table 4-2 (continued)

Chart B.3 TOXIC AND NOXIOUS WASTES FROM INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
5. Spent solvents listed hereinafter and residues from their distillation for recovery 5.1 Chlorobenzene 5.2 Methylene chloride 5.3 Dichlorobenzene 5.4 Pyridine 5.5 Carbon disulfide 5.6 Tetrachloroethylene 5.7 Tetrachloromethane 5.8 Toluene 5.9 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 5.10 Trichloroethylene 5.11 Trichlorofluoromethane 5.12 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluorethane
6. Tar residues coming from distillation processes and from oil processing
7. Unidentifiable chemical laboratory substances
8. Acidic and/or basic substances used in the surface treatment of metals
9. Off-specification pharmaceuticals, biocides, phytopharmaceuticals and other chemical substances
10. Oils containing polychlorinated biphenyls and triphenyls
11. Sludges from treatments and operations included in this table

Table 4-3

Commercial Chemical Products or Manufacturing Chemical Intermediates Identified as Toxic Wastes

(40 CFR 261.33, 8 May 1990)

(NOTE: Primary hazardous properties of these materials are indicated by the letter (t) (toxicity), (r) (reactivity), (i) (ignitability), and (c) (corrosivity); absence of a letter indicates that the compound is listed only for acute toxicity.)

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U001	Acetaldehyde (i)
U034	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-
U187	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-
U005	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-y1-
U240	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and esters
U112	Acetic acid, ethyl ester (i)
U144	Acetic acid, lead(2+) salt
U214	Acetic acid, thallium(1+) salt
See F027	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U002	Acetone (i)
U003	Acetonitrile (i,t)
U004	Acetophenone
U005	2-acetylaminoflourene
U006	Acetyl chloride (c, r, t)
U007	Acrylamide
U008	Acrylic acid (i)
U009	Acrylonitrile
U011	Amitrole
U012	Aniline (i, t)
U136	Arsenic acid, dimethyl-
U014	Auramine
U015	Azaserine
U010	Azirino(2,3,3,4(pyrrolo(1,2-a)indole -4,7-dione, 6-amino-8-[((aminocarbonyl) oxy)methyl]- 1,1a,2,8,8a,8b- hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-,
U157	Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3- methyl-
U016	Benza[c]ridine

(continued)

Table 4-3 (continued)

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U017	Benzal chloride
U192	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-n- (1,1-diethyl-2-propy-nyl-
U018	Benz[a]anthracene
U094	1,2-benzanthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-
U012	Benzenamine (i,t)
U014	Benzenamine, 4,4-carbonimidoylbis(N,N- dime-thyl-
U049	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-,hydrochloride
U093	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4- (phenylazo)-
U328	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
U353	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-
U158	Benzenamine, 4,4-methylenebis(2-chloro-
U222	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U181	Benzenamine, 2,-methyl-5-nitro
U019	Benzene (i, t)
U038	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha- (4-chlorophe-nyl)-alpha-hydroxy, ethyl ester
U030	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
U035	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[bis (2-chloroet-hyl)amino]-
U037	Benzene, chloro-
U221	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-
U028	1,2-benzendicarboxylic acid, [bis(2-ethyl-hexyl)]ester
U069	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester
U088	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester
U102	1,2-benzendicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester
U107	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester
U070	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-
U071	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-
U072	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-
U060	Benzene, 1,1'- (2,2-dichloroethylidene) bis[4-chloro-
U017	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-
U223	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl- (r,t)
U239	Benzene, dimethyl-(i,t)

(continued)

Table 4-3 (continued)

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U201	1,3-benzenediol
U127	Benzene, hexachloro-
U056	Benzene, hexahydro- (i)
U220	Benzene, methyl-
U105	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-
U106	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-
U055	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-(i)
U169	Benzene, nitro- (i,t)
U183	Benzene, pentachloro-
U185	Benzene, pentachloronitro-
U020	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (c,r)
U020	Benzenesulfonyl chloride (c,r)
U207	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-
U061	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene) bis[4-chloro
U247	Benzene, 1,1'(2,2,2- trichloroethylidene)[4-methoxy-
U023	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-
U234	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-
U021	Benzidine
U202	1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one, 1,1-dioxide and salts
U203	1,3-benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-
U141	1,3-benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-
U090	1,3-benzodioxole, 5-propyl-
U064	Benzo[rst]pentaphene
U248	2-H-1-benzopyran-2-on2, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U022	Benzo[a]pyrene
U197	P-benzoquinone
U023	Benzotrichloride (c,r,t)
U085	2,2-bioxirane (i,t)
U021	(1,1-biphenyl)-4,4-diamine
U073	(1,1-biphenyl)-4,4-diamine, 3,3-dichloro
U091	(1,1-biphenyl)-4,4-diamine, 3,3- dimethoxy-
U095	(1,1-biphenyl)4,4-diamine, 3,3- dimethyl-
U225	Bromoform

(continued)

Table 4-3 (continued)

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U030	4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
U128	1,3-butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4- hexachloro
U172	1-butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-
U031	1-butanol (i)
U159	2-butanone (i,t)
U160	2-butanone peroxide (r,t)
U053	2-butenal
U074	2-butene, 1,4-dichloro- (i,t)
U143	2-butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7- [(2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl) -3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy)methyl] -2,3,5,7s-yrytshyfto-1- pyrrolizin-1-yl ester, [1S-[alpha(Z),7(2S,3R), 7aalpha]]-
U031	N-Butyl alcohol (i)
U136	Cacodylic acid
U032	Calcium chromate
U238	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester
U178	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso- ethyl ester
U097	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-
U114	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, salts and esters
U062	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-S- (2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester
U215	Carbonic acid, dithallium(1+)salt
U033	Carbonic difluoride
U156	Carbonochlorodic acid, methyl ester (i,t)
U033	Carbon oxyfluoride (r,t)
U211	Carbon tetrachloride
U034	Chloral
U035	Chlorambucil
U036	Chlordane, alpha and gamma isomers
U026	Chlomaphazine
U037	Chlorobenzene
U039	P-chloro-m-cresol
U041	1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane
U042	2-chloroethyl vinyl ether
U044	Chloroform
U046	Chloromethyl methyl ether

(continued)

Table 4-3 (continued)

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U047	Beta-chloronaphthalene
U048	O-chlorophenol
U049	4-chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride
U032	Chromic acid H2CrO4, calcium salt
U050	Chrysene
U051	Creosote
U052	Cresols (cresylic acid)
U053	Crotonaldehyde
U055	Cumene (i)
U246	Cyanogen bromide
U197	2,5-cyclohexadiene-1, 4-dione
U056	Cyclohexane (i)
U129	Cyclohexane 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1alpha, 2alpha, 3beta, 4alpha, 6beta)-
U057	Cyclohexanone (i)
U130	1,3-cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5- hexachloro-
U058	Cyclophosphamide
U240	2,4-d, salts and esters
U059	Daunomycin
U060	Ddd
U061	Ddt
U062	Diallate
U063	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene
U064	Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene
U066	1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane
U069	Dibutyl phthalate
U070	O-Dichlorobenzene
U071	M-Dichlorobenzene
U072	P-Dichlorobenzene
U073	3,3'-dichlorobenzidine
U074	1,4-dichloro-2-butene (i,t)
U075	Dichlorodifluoromethane
U078	1,1-dichloroethylene
U079	1,2-dichloroethylene
U025	Dichloroethyl ether
U027	Dichloroisopropyl ether

(continued)

Table 4-3 (continued)

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U024	Dichloromethoxy ethane
U081	2,4-dichlorophenol
U082	2,6-dichlorophenol
U084	1,3-dichlorpropene
U085	1,2:3,4-diepoxybutane (i, t)
U108	1,4-diethyleneoxide
U028	Diethylhexyl phthalate
U086	N,N-diethylhydrazine
U087	O,O-diethyl-s-methyl dithiophosphate
U088	Diethyl phthalate
U089	Diethylstilbestrol
U090	Dihydrosafrole
U091	3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine
U092	Dimethylamine (i)
U093	Dimethylaminoazobenzene
U094	7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
U095	3,3-dimethylbenzidine
U096	Alpha,alpha-dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (r)
U097	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride
U098	1,1-dimethylhydrazine
U099	1,2-dimethylhydrazine
U101	2,4-dimethylphenol
U102	Dimethyl phthalate
U103	Dimethyl sulfate
U105	2,4-dinitrotoluene
U106	2,6-dinitrotoluene
U107	Di-n-octyl phthalate
U108	1,4-dioxane
U109	1,2-diphenylhydrazine
U110	Dipropylamine (i)
U111	Di-n-propylnitrosamine
U041	Epichlorhydrin
U001	Ethanal (i)
U174	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U155	1,2-ethanediamine, n,n-dimethyl-n'-2-pyridinyl-n'-(2-thienylmethyl)-

(continued)

Table 4-3 (continued)

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U067	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-
U076	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-
U077	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-
U131	Ethane, hexachloro-
U024	Ethane, 1,1-[methylenebis(oxy)] bis[2-chloro-
U117	Ethane, 1,1-oxybis- (i)
U025	Ethane 1,1-oxybis[2-chloro-
U184	Ethane, pentachloro-
U208	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-
U209	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U218	Ethanethioamide
U359	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-
U173	Ethanol 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis- 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-
U004	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
U043	Ethene, chloro-
U042	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy-)
U078	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-
U079	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro- (e)
U210	Ethene, tetrachloro-
U228	Ethene, trichloro
U112	Ethyl acetate (i)
U113	Ethyl acrylate (i)
U238	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)
U117	Ethyl ether (i)
U114	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters
U067	Ethylene dibromide
U077	Ethylene dichloride
U359	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U115	Ethylene oxide (i,t)
U116	Ethylenethiourea
U076	Ethylidene dichloride
U118	Ethyl methacrylate
U119	Ethyl methanesulfonate
U120	Fluoranthene
U122	Formaldehyde

(continued)

Table 4-3 (continued)

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U123	Formic acid (c,t)
U124	Furan (i)
U125	2-furancarboxaldehyde (i)
U147	2,5-furandione
U213	Furan, tetrahydro- (i)
U125	Furfural (i)
U124	Furfuran (i)
U206	Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2 (3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-
U126	Glycidylaldehyde
U163	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro- N-nitroso-
U127	Hexachlorobenzene
U128	Hexachlorobutadiene
U130	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
U131	Hexachloroethane
U132	Hexachlorophene
U243	Hexachloropropene
U133	Hydrazine (r,t)
U086	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-
U098	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-
U099	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-
U109	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-
U134	Hydrofluoric acid (c,t)
U134	Hydrogen fluoride (c,t)
U135	Hydrogen sulfide
U096	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl- (r)
U116	2-imidazolidinethione
U137	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
U190	1,3-isobenzofurandione
U140	Isobutyl alcohol (i,t)
U141	Isosafrole
U142	Kepone
U143	Lasiocarpine
U144	Lead acetate
U146	Lead, bis(acetato-O) tetrahydroxytri-
U145	Lead phosphate

(continued)

Table 4-3 (continued)

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U146	Lead subacetate
U129	Lindane
U163	Mnng
U147	Maleic anhydride
U148	Maleic hydrazide
U149	Malononitrile
U150	Melphalan
U151	Mercury
U152	Methacrylonitrile (i,t)
U092	Methanamine (N-methyl- (i)
U029	Methane, bromo-
U045	Methane, chloro- (i,t)
U046	Methane, chloromethoxy-
U068	Methane, dibromo-
U080	Methane, dichloro-
U075	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-
U138	Methane, iodo-
U119	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester
U211	Methane, tetrachloro-
U153	Methanethiol (i,t)
U225	Methane, tribromo-
U044	Methane, trichloro-
U121	Methane, trichlorofluoro-
U154	Methanol (i)
U155	Methapyrilene
U142	1,3,4-metheno-2H- cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-one-1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6- decachlorooctahydro-
U247	Methoxychlor
U154	Methyl alcohol (i)
U029	Methyl bromide
U186	1-methylbutadiene (i)
U045	Methyl chloride (i,t)
U156	Methyl chlorocarbonate (i,t)
U226	Methyl chloroform
U157	3-methylcholanthrene
U158	4,4-methylenebis-(2-chloroaniline)

(continued)

Table 4-3 (continued)

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U068	Methylene bromide
U080	Methylene chloride
U159	Methyl ethyl ketone (mek) (i,t)
U160	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (r,t)
U138	Methyl iodide
U161	Methyl isobutyl ketone (i)
U162	Methyl methacrylate (i,t)
U161	4-methyl-2-pentanone (i)
U164	Methylthiouracil
U010	Mitomycin C
U059	5,12-Naphthacenedione, (Bs(cis)8- acetyl-10-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy- alpha-L-lyxo-hexopyrano-syl)oxyl]- 7-8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11- trihydroxy-1-methoxy-
U167	1-naphthalenamine
U168	2-naphthalenamine
U026	Naphthalenamine, N,N'-bis (2-chloroethyl)-
U165	Naphthalene
U047	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-
U166	1,4-naphthalenedione
U236	2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-[(3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)- bis(azo) bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-, tetrasodium salt
U166	1,4-Naphthoquinone
U167	Alpha-naphthylamine
U168	Beta-naphthylamine
U217	Nitric acid, thallium(1+) salt (2-chloromethyl)-
U169	Nitrobenzene (i,t)
U170	P-nitrophenol
U171	2-nitropropane (i)
U172	N-nitrosodi-n-butylamine
U173	N-nitrosodiethanolamine
U174	N-nitrosodiethylamine
U176	N-nitroso-n-ethylurea
U177	N-nitroso-n-methylurea
U178	N-nitroso-n-methylurethane
U179	N-nitrosopiperidine

(continued)

Table 4-3 (continued)

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U180	N-nitrosopyrrolidine
U181	5-nitro-o-toluidine
U193	1,2-oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide
U058	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorine,2[bis(2- chloroethyl)amino]tetrahydro-, 2-oxide.
U115	Oxirane (i,t)
U126	Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde
U041	Oxirane, 2-(chloromethyl)-
U182	Paraldehyde
U183	Pentachlorobenzene
U184	Pentachloroethane
U185	Pentachloronitrobenzene
See F027	Pentachlorophenol
U161	Pentanol, 4-methyl-
U186	1,3-pentadiene (i)
U187	Phenacetin
U188	Phenol
U048	Phenol, 2-chloro-
U039	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-
U081	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-
U082	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-
U089	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl- 1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (e)
U101	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-
U052	Phenol, methyl
U132	Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis [3,4,6-trichloro-
U170	Phenol, 4-nitro-
See F027	Phenol, pentachloro-
See F027	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-
See F027	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-
See F027	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-
U150	L-phenylalanine, 4- [bis(2-chloro-ethyl)amino]-
U145	Phosphoric acid, lead salt
U087	Phosphorodithioic acid, 0,0-diethyl S-methyl ester
U189	Phosphorus sulfide (r)
U190	Phthalic anhydride
U191	2-picoline

(continued)

Table 4-3 (continued)

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U179	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-
U192	Pronamide
U194	1-propanamine (i,t)
U111	1-propanamine, n-nitroso-n-propyl-
U110	1-propanamine, n-propyl- (i)
U066	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
U083	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-
U149	Propanedinitrile
U171	Propane, 2-nitro- (i,t)
U027	Propane, 2,2-oxybis[2-chloro-
U193	1,3-propane sultone
See F027	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5- trichlorophenoxy)-
U235	1-propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)
U140	1-propanol, 2-methyl- (i,t)
U002	2-propanone (i)
U007	2-propenamide
U084	1-propene, 1,3-dichloro-
U243	1-propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
U009	2-propenenitrile
U152	2-propanenitrile, 2-methyl- (i,t)
U008	2-propenoic acid (i)
U113	2-propenic acid, ethyl ester (i)
U118	2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester
U162	2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester (i,t)
U194	N-propylamine (i,t)
U083	Propylene dichloride
U148	3,6-pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-
U196	Pyridine
U191	Pyridine, 2-methyl-
U237	2,4(1H,3H)-pyrimidinedione, 5- [bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U164	4(1H)-pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl 2-thioxo-
U180	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso--
U200	Reserpine
U201	Resorcinol

(continued)

Table 4-3 (continued)

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U202	Saccharin and salts
U203	Safrole
U204	Selenious acid
U204	Selenium dioxide
U205	Selenium sulfide
U205	Selenium sulfide SeS2 (r,t)
U015	L-serine, diazoacetate (ester)
See F027	Silvex (2,4,5-tp)
U206	Streptozotocin
U103	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester
U189	Sulfur phosphide (r)
U232	2,4,5-T
U207	1,2,4,5-tetrachlorobenzene
U208	1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane
U209	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
U210	Tetrachloroethylene
See F027	2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol
U213	Tetrahydrofuran (i)
U214	Thallium (i) acetate
U215	Thallium (i) carbonate
U216	Thallium chloride
U216	Thallium chloride Tlcl
U217	Thallium (i) nitrate
U218	Thioacetamide
U153	Thiomethanol (i,t)
U244	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetramethyl-
U219	Thiourea
U244	Thiuram
U220	Toluene
U221	Toluenediamine
U223	Toluene diisocyanate (r,t)
U328	O-toluidine
U353	P-toluidine
U222	O-toluidine hydrochloride
U011	1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine
U227	1,1,2-trichloroethane

(continued)

Table 4-3 (continued)

USEPA Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U228	Trichloroethylene
U121	Trichloromonofluoromethane
U230	2,4,5-trichlorophenol
U231	2,4,6-trichlorophenol
U234	1,3,5-trinitrobenzene (r,t)
U182	1,3,5-trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-
U235	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate
U236	Trypan blue
U237	Uracil mustard
U176	Urea, n-ethyl-n-nitroso-
U177	Urea, n-methyl-n-nitroso-
U043	Vinyl chloride
U248	Warfarin, when present at concentrations of .3% or less
U239	Xylene (i)
U200	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-[(3,4,5- trimethoxy-benzoyl)oxy], methyl ester
U249	Zinc phosphide, when present at concentrations of 10% or less.

Table 4-4

Toxicity Characteristics Constituents and Regulatory Levels

(40 CFR 261.24)

USEPA HW No.	Constituent	CAS No.	Chronic toxicity Reference Level	Regulatory Level(mg/L)
D004	Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.05	5.0
D005	Barium	7440-39-3	1.0	100.0
D018	Benzene	71-43-2	0.005	0.5
D006	Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.01	1.0
D019	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.005	0.5
D020	Chlordane	57-74-9	0.0003	0.03
D021	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	1	100.0
D022	Chloroform	67-66-3	0.06	6.0
D007	Chromium	7440-47-3	0.05	5.0
D023	o-Cresol	95-48-7	2	200.0[1]
D024	m-Cresol	108-39-4	2	200.0[1]
D025	p-Cresol	106-44-5	2	200.0[1]
D026	Cresol		2	200.0[1]
D016	2,4-D	94-75-7	0.1	10.0
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.075	7.5
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.005	0.5
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.007	0.7
D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.0005	0.13[2]
D012	Endrin	72-20-8	0.0002	0.02
D031	Heptachlor (and its hydroxide)	76-44-8	0.00008	0.008
D032	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.0002	0.13[2]
D033	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	87-68	3	0.005
D034	Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.03	3.0
D008	Lead	7439-92-1	0.05	5.0
D013	Lindane	58-89-9	0.004	0.4
D009	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.002	0.2
D014	Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.1	10.0
D035	Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	2	200.0
D036	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.02	2.0
D037	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	1	100.0
D038	Pyridine	110-86-1	0.04	5.0[2]
D010	Selenium	7782-49-2	0.01	1.0
D011	Silver	7440-22-4	0.05	5.0
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.007	0.7

(continued)

Table 4-4 (continued)

USEPA HW No.	Constituent	CAS No.	Chronic toxicity Reference Level	Regulatory Level(mg/L)
D015	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.005	0.5
D040	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.005	0.5
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	4	400.0
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.02	2.0
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	93-72-1	0.01	1.0
D043	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.002	0.2

[1] If o-, m-, and p-cresol concentrations cannot be differentiated, the total cresol (D026) concentration is used.

[2] Quantitation limit is greater than the calculated regulatory level. Therefore, the quantitation limit becomes the regulatory level. (Source: Federal Register 55:61, page 11804.)

Table 4-5

Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste Storage Incompatibility Chart

Substances in bold have detailed example lists on the next page.

If the material contains:	It may not be stored with any of the following:
Acid (pH below 2.0)	**Caustics** (pH above 12.5) **Reactive Metals** Alcohol Water Aldehydes Halogenated, Nitrated, or Unsaturated Hydrocarbons **Reactive Organic Compounds and Solvents** Spent Cyanide and Sulfide Solutions **Oxidizers**
Caustic (pH above 12.5)	**Acid** (pH below 2.0) **Reactive Metals** Alcohol Water Aldehydes Halogenated, Nitrated, or Unsaturated Hydrocarbons **Reactive Organic Compounds and Solvents**
Reactive Metals	**Caustics** **Acids** Alcohol Aldehydes Halogenated, Nitrated, or Unsaturated Hydrocarbons **Reactive Organic Compounds and Solvents** **Oxidizers**
Reactive Organic Compounds and Solvents	**Caustics** **Acids** **Reactive Metals**
Spent Cyanide and Sulfide Solutions	**Acids**
Oxidizers	Acetic or Other Organic Acids Concentrated Mineral Acids **Reactive Metals** **Reactive Organic Compounds and Solvents** **Ignitable [Flammable/Combustible] Wastes***

* "Ignitable" in this context refers to substances with a flashpoint below 140 °F, and includes:
Combustible substances, with a flashpoint below 140 °F
Flammable substances, with a flashpoint below 100 °F.

Some Deadly Combinations

Acids + Oil or Grease = Fire
Acids + Caustics = Heat/Spattering
Caustics + Epoxies = Extreme Heat
Chlorine Gas + Acetylene = Explosion
Flammable Liquids + Hydrogen Peroxide = Fire/Explosion
Aluminum Powder + Ammonium Nitrate = Explosion
Sodium Cyanide + Sulfuric Acid = Lethal Hydrogen Cyanide
Ammonia + Bleach = Noxious Fumes

(continued)

Table 4-5 (continued)

In general: **Reactives** must be segregated from **Ignitables**
Acids must be segregated from **Caustics**
Corrosives should be segregated from **Flammables**
Oxidizers should be segregated from **EVERYTHING**
Many **Corrosives** are "Water Reactive"
Most **Organic Reactives** must be segregated from **Inorganic Reactives** (metals)

Ignitables (Flammables/Combustibles)	**Corrosives**	
	Acids	**Caustics**
Carburetor Cleaners Engine Cleaners Epoxy, Resins, Adhesives, and Rubber Cements Finishes Fuels Lacquers Paints Paint Thinners Paint Wastes Pesticides that contain Solvents (such as Methyl Alcohol, Ethyl Alcohol, Isopropyl Alcohol, Toluene, Xylene). Petroleum Solvents (Drycleaning Fluid) Solvents: Acetone Benzene Carbon Tetrachloride (Carbon Tet) Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol) Ethyl Benzene Isopropanol (Isopropyl Alcohol) Kerosene (Fuel Oil #1) Methanol (Wood Alcohol) Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) Petroleum Distillates Tetrahydrofuran (THF) Toluene (Methacide, Methylbenzene, Methylbenzol, Phenylmethane, Toluol, Antisal 1A) White Spirits (White Spirits, Mineral Spirits, Naptha) Xylene (Xylol) Stains Stripping Agents Varsol Waste Fuels Waste Ink Wax Removers Wood Cleaners	Battery Acids Degreasers and Engine Cleaners Etching Fluids Hydrobromic Acid Hydrochloric Acid (Muriatic Acid) Nitric Acid (<40%) (Aquafortis) Phosphoric Acid Rust Removers Sulfuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol)	Acetylene Sludge Alkaline Battery Acids Alkaline Cleaners Alkaline Degreasers Alkaline Etching Fluids Lime and Water Lime Wastewater Potassium Hydroxide (Caustic Potash) Rust Removers Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda, Soda Lye)
	Reactive Metals	**Reactive Organic Compounds and Solutions**
	Lithium (Batteries) Aluminum Beryllium Calcium Magnesium Sodium Zinc Powder	Alcohols Aldehydes Chromic Acids (from chrome plating, copper stripping and aluminum anodizing) Cyanides (from electroplating operations) Hypochlorides (from water treatment plants, swimming pools, sanitizing operations) Organic Peroxides (including Hydrogen Peroxide) Perchlorates Permanganates Sulfides
	Oxidizers	
	Chlorine Gas Nitric Acid (>40%), aka Red Fuming Nitric Nitrates (Sodium Nitrate, Ammonium Nitrate) Perchlorates Perchloric Acid Peroxides Calcium Hypochlorite (>60%)	

INSTALLATION:	COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	DATE:	REVIEWER(S):
STATUS NA C RMA	REVIEWER COMMENTS:		

SECTION 5

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Italy ECAMP

SECTION 5

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

A. Applicability of this Section

This chapter applies to any Air Force (AF) installation with improved, semi-improved, and unimproved grounds. Included are required plans and programs needed to ensure proper protection and management of natural resources such as soil, water, plants, and wildlife.

The regulatory requirements in this section are based on DOD regulations that apply at overseas installations. Management Practices (MPs) are derived from DOD regulations and other documents that are not mandatory overseas but are important to follow to preserve the health and safety of AF employees and protect the environment.

B. DOD Directives/Instructions

- *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), May 1994, Chapter 13 addresses required plans and programs for the protection, enhancement, and management of natural resources and endangered or threatened species.

C. U.S. Air Force Documents

- None.

D. Responsibility for Compliance

- Base Civil Engineering (BCE) is responsible for funding, supervising, controlling, and managing installation natural resources.

- The Natural Resources Manager is responsible for preparing management plans, cooperative agreements, budgets, and the annual natural resources report. The natural resources manager also implements and controls all activities that promote natural resources management. On installations without a full-time Natural Resources Manager, these duties would normally be assigned to the environmental coordinator or community planner.

E. Definitions

- *Action* - all activities or programs of any kind authorized, funded, or carried out, in whole or in part, on DOD-controlled installations (FGS-Italy, Chapter 13, Definitions).

- *Adverse Effect* - changes that diminish the quality or significant value of natural resources. For biological resources, adverse effects include overall population fitness (FGS-Italy, Chapter 13, Definitions).

- *Conservation* - wise management and use of natural resources to provide the best public benefits for present and future generations (FGS-Italy, Chapter 13, Definitions).

- *Endangered Species* - any species of flora or fauna, designated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) or Italy, whose continued existence is, or is likely to be, threatened and is therefore subject to special protection from destruction or adverse modification of associated habitat (FGS-Italy, Chapter 13, Definitions).

- *Management Plan* - a document describing natural resources, and their quantity and condition, and actions to ensure conservation and good stewardship (FGS-Italy, Chapter 13, Definitions).

- *Management Practice (MP)* - practices that, although not mandated by law, are encouraged to promote safe operating procedures.

- *Natural Resource* - all living and inanimate materials supplied by nature that are of aesthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, scientific, or other value (FGS-Italy, Chapter 13, Definitions).

- *Natural Resources Management* - action taken to protect, manipulate, alter, or manage environmental, human, and biological resources in harmony with each other to meet present and future human needs (FGS-Italy, Chapter 13, Definitions).

- *Protected Area* - a national park, regional natural park, natural reserve, or protected marine area as established by Italian authorities (FGS-Italy, Chapter 13, Definitions).

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

GUIDANCE FOR CHECKLIST USERS

	REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	CONTACT THESE PERSONS OR GROUPS: (a)
All Installations	5-1 through 5-3	(1)(2)
Natural Resources	5-4 through 5-7	(1)
Endangered or Threatened Species	5-8	(1)
Fish and Wildlife	5-9	(1)
Grounds Management	5-10 through 5-12	(1)

(a) CONTACT/LOCATION CODE:

(1) Natural Resources Manager (or Environmental Coordinator)
(2) Base Staff Judge Advocate

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Records To Review

- Documentation of finding of no adverse effect (for construction activities)
- Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
- Land Use Plan
- Fish and Wildlife Plan
- Outdoor Recreation Plan
- Cropland and Grazing Plan
- Forest Management Plan

Physical Features To Inspect

- Construction sites
- Site or landmark of historic or archaeological interest
- Facilities constructed in the past 2 yr
- Wildlife containment areas
- Wildlife habitat and land and water resources
- Equipment that could damage wildlife, its habitat, or land and water resources

People To Interview

- Natural Resources Manager (or Environmental Coordinator)
- Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
ALL INSTALLATIONS	
5-1. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, U.S. Air Force (USAF) directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation FGS and relevant USAF directives. (2)
5-2. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether any new regulations concerning natural resources have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(2) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
5-3. The Installation Natural Resource Manager should be included in the coordination process for all actions that may affect the installation's natural resources (MP).	Verify that the Natural Resources Manager is included in the coordination process for all actions that may affect the installation's natural resources. (1)
NATURAL RESOURCES	
5-4. Installations must develop programs for conserving, managing, and protecting natural resources (FGS-Italy 13-1).	Determine whether the installation has any of the following resources: (1) - land (soil and water) - grazing and cropland - forest - fish and wildlife - outdoor recreation. Verify that the installation has management plans for such resources, where they exist. Verify that installation considers Italian conservation practices in developing its programs.

(1) Natural Resources Manager (or Environmental Coordinator) (2) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
5-4. (continued)	Verify that installations located within or in the proximity of a protected area coordinate with the appropriate Italian authority in the development of management programs.
5-5. The installation's land management plan should address certain topics (MP).	Verify that the land management plan reflects a comprehensive effort to educate installation personnel. (1) Verify that the plan includes programs and policies and reduces nonpoint sources of water pollution, including: - fertilizer application - pesticide use - stormwater runoff - waste oil recovery - grounds maintenance - car washing - erosion/sedimentation control.
5-6. Technical instruction should be provided for personnel engaged in the care of the installation (MP).	Verify that the installation provides periodic and comprehensive technical instruction concerning land preparation, soil management, fertilization, pruning, spraying, and other horticulture skills to personnel engaged in the care of the installation. (1)
5-7. Personnel who manage natural resources must be properly trained (FGS-Italy 13-3).	Verify that personnel who manage natural resources are properly trained. (1)
ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES	
5-8. Installations must manage endangered species (FGS-Italy 13-2 and 13-4.A).	(NOTE: The Executive Agent (EA) maintains a current list of species determined to be threatened or endangered by CITES or Italy. The most recent version of the CITES lists is included as Table 5-1. Table 5-2 is the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document's list of Endangered/Threatened Species.) Verify that installation commanders take reasonable steps to protect and enhance known endangered species and their habitat. (1) Verify that, if it is financially and otherwise practical, a survey of endangered species is conducted.

(1) Natural Resources Manager (or Environmental Coordinator) (2) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
5-8. (continued)	Verify that, if it is financially and otherwise practical, the installation supports Italy-initiated surveys. Verify that Italian officials are normally notified when a new endangered species is identified on the installation.
FISH AND WILDLIFE	
5-9. Installations must emphasize the maintenance and protection of habitat favorable to the local fish and wildlife (FGS-Italy 13-4.B).	Verify that habitats that are favorable to the reproduction and survival of indigenous fish and wildlife are maintained and protected. (1)
GROUNDS MANAGEMENT	
5-10. Installations must meet specific standards with regard to grounds maintenance (FGS-Italy 13-4.C and 13-4.E).	Verify that installation grounds are maintained in ways that meet designated mission use and assure harmony with the natural landscape. (1) Verify that land and vegetative management activities are consistent with modern conservation and land use principles.
5-11. A protective vegetative cover (or other standard soil erosion/ sediment control measures) must be used to control dust and/or stabilize sites (FGS-Italy 13-4.D).	Verify that the installation uses a protective vegetative cover (or other standard soil erosion/sediment control measures) to control dust and/or stabilize sites. (1)
5-12. The installation should have a mitigation and monitoring plan (MP).	Verify that there is a mitigation and monitoring plan for environmental compliance. (1) Verify that the installation has developed plans to preserve, protect, and acquire the water supplies necessary to support all natural resources projects and programs.

(1) Natural Resources Manager (or Environmental Coordinator) (2) Base Staff Judge Advocate

Table 5-1

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
(CITES)

A-1 FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

A. Chart A.1 includes all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must be authorized only in exceptional circumstances.

B. Chart A.2 includes:

1. all species which although not now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival
2. other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph may be brought under effective control.

C. Chart A.3 includes all species which any Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purposes of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the cooperation of other Parties in the control of trade.

D. The Parties must not allow trade in specimens of species included in Charts A.1, A.2, and A.3 except in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

Charts A.1 and A.2

INTERPRETATION

A. Species included in these charts are referred to:

1. by the name of the species, or
2. as being all of the species included in a higher taxon or designated part thereof.

B. The abbreviation "spp." is used to denote all species of a higher taxon.

C. Other references to taxa higher than species are for the purposes of information or classification only.

D. The abbreviation "p.e." is used to denote species that are possibly extinct.

E. An asterisk (*) placed against the name of a species or higher taxon indicates that one or more geographically separate populations, subspecies or species of that species or taxon are included in Chart A.1 and are excluded from Chart A.2.

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

F. Two asterisks (**) placed against the name of a species or higher taxon indicate that one or more geographically separate populations, subspecies or species of that species or taxon are included in Chart A.2 and are excluded from Chart A.1.

G. The symbol (-) followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon denotes that designated geographically separate populations, species, groups of species or families of that species or taxon are excluded from the chart concerned as follows:

-101 Population of West Greenland
-102 Populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan
-103 Population of China
-104 Population of Australia
-105 Population of the United States of America
-106 Chile: part of the population of Parinacota Province, Ia. Region of Tarapac
Peru: populations of Pampa Galeras National Reserve and Nuclear Zone, Pedegral, Oscconta and Sawacocha (Province of Lucanas), Sais Picotani (Province of Azangaro), Sais Tupac Amaru (Province of JunÀn), and of Salinas Aguada Blanca National Reserve (Provinces of Arequipa and Cailloma)
-107 Populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan
-108 Cathartidae
-109 Melopsittacus undulatus, Nymphicus hollandicus and Psittacula krameri
-110 Populations of Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and populations of the following countries subject to the specified annual export quotas:

	1992	1993	1994
Madagascar (total):	3100	4100	4400
Ranched specimens	3000	4000	4300
Wild nuisance specimens	100	100	100
Somalia	500	0	0
South Africa	1000	1000	1000
Uganda	2500	2500	2500

Apart from ranched specimens, the United Republic of Tanzania will authorize the export of no more than 100 hunting trophies each year, 400 nuisance animals in 1992, 200 a year in 1993 and 1994 and 100 in 1995 and each following year.

-111 Populations of Australia and Papua New Guinea, and population of Indonesia subject to specified annual export quotas as follows:

	1992	1993	1994
Total	9700	8500	8500
Ranched/captive-bred specimens	7000	7000	7000
Wild specimens	1500	1500	1500
Skins in stock	1200	0	0

(continued)

-112 Population of Indonesia
-113 Population of Chile
-114 All species that are not succulent

H. The symbol (+) followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon denotes that only designated geographically separate populations, subspecies or species of that species or taxon are included in the chart concerned, as follows:

+201 Population of South America (populations outside South America are not included in the charts)
+202 Populations of Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan
+201 Populations of Bhutan, China, Mexico and Mongolia
+204 Populations of Camaroon and Migeria
+205 Population of Asia
+206 Population of India
+207 Populations of Central and North America
+208 Population of Australia
+209 Chile: part of the population of Parinacota Province, Ia. Region of Tarapac
Peru: populations of Pampa Galeras National Reserve and Nuclear Zone, Pedegral, Oscconta and Sawacocha (Province of Lucanas), Sais Picotani (Province of Azangaro), Sais Tupac Amaru (Province of JunÀn), and of Salinas Aguada Blanca National Reserve (Provinces of Arequipa and Cailloma)
+210 Populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan
+211 Population of Mexico
+212 Populations of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan
+213 Population of the Sudan. This listing entered into force on 11 July 1992 only, to allow the export of an existing stock of 8000 skins between 11 June and 11 July 1992, under specific conditions (skins to be tagged, documented and exported under the supervision of an independent observer)
+214 Population of Europe, except the area which formerly constituted the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
+215 Population of Indonesia with a zero export quota. Export of captive-bred specimens of a maximum length of 15 cm [≈6 in.] will be limited to 3000 in 1993 and 4000 in 1994 from the operation of P.D. Bintang Kalbar, Pontianak, West Kalimantan
+216 All species of New Zealand
+217 Population of Chile

I. The symbol (=) followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon denotes that the name of that species or taxon is interpreted as follows:

=301 Includes family *Tupaiidae*
=302 Includes generic synonym *Leontideus*
=303 Includes synonym *Saguinus geoffroyi*
=304 Includes synonym *Cercopithecus roloway*
=305 Includes synonym *Colobus badius kirki*
=306 Includes synonym *Colobus badius rufomitratus*
=307 Includes generic synonym *Simias*
=308 Includes generic synonym *Mandrillus*

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

=309 Includes generic synonym *Rhinopithecus*
=310 Includes synonyms *Bradypus boliviensis* and *Bradypus griseus*
=311 Includes synonym *Priodontes giganteus*
=312 Includes synonym *Physeter catodon*
=313 Includes synonym *Eschrichtius glaucus*
=314 Includes generic synonym *Eubalaena*
=315 Includes synonym *Dusicyon fulvipes*
=316 Also referenced as *Cerdocyon thous*
=317 Includes generic synonym *Fennecus*
=318 Also referenced as *Ursus thibetanus*
=319 Also referenced as *Aonyx microdon* or as *Paraonyx microdon*
=320 Includes synonyms *Lutra annectens*, *Lutra enudris*, *Lutra incarum* and *Lutra platensis*
=321 Includes synonym *Eupleres major*
=322 Also referenced as *Lynx caracal*; includes generic synonym *Caracal*
=323 Also referenced as *Lynx pardinus* or *Felis lynx pardina*
=324 Includes synonyms *Equus kiang* and *Equus onager*
=325 Includes generic synonym *Dama*
=326 Includes generic synonyms *Axis* and *Hyelaphus*
=327 Includes synonym *Bos frontalis*
=328 Includes synonym *Bos grunniens*
=329 Includes generic synonym *Novibos*
=330 Includes generic synonym *Anoa*
=331 Includes synonym *Oryz tao*
=332 Includes synonym *Ovis aries ophion*
=333 Also referenced as *Sula abbotti*
=334 Also referenced as *Ciconia ciconia boyciana*
=335 Also referenced as *Anas platyrhynchos laysanensis*
=336 Also referenced as *Aquila heliaca adalberti*
=337 Also referenced as *Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides*
=338 Includes synonym *Falco babylonicus*
=339 Also referenced as *Crax mitu mitu*
=340 Includes generic synonym *Aburria*
=341 Formerly included in species *Crossoptilon crossoptilon*
=342 Formerly included in species *Polyplectron malacense*
=343 Includes synonym *Rheinardia nigrescens*
=344 Also referenced as *Tricholimnas sylvestris*
=345 Also referenced as *Choriotis nigriceps*
=346 Also referenced as *Houbaropsis bengalensis*
=347 Also referenced as *Amazona dufresniana rhodocorytha*
=348 Often traded under the incorrect designation *Ara caninde*
=348a Also referenced as *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae cookii*
=349 Also referenced as *Opopsitta diopthalma coxeni*
=350 Also referenced as *Geopsittacus occidentalis*
=351 Formerly included in species *Psephotus chrysopterygius*
=352 Formerly included in genus *Gallirex*; also referenced as *Tauraco porphyreolophus*
=353 Formerly included in species *Tauraco corythaix*
=354 Also referenced as *Otus gurneyi*
=355 Also referenced as *Ninox novaeseelandiae royana*
=356 Formerly included in genus *Ramphodon*
=357 Formerly included in genus *Rhinoplax*

(continued)

=357a Also referenced as *Pitta brachyura nympha*
=358 Also referenced as *Muscicapa ruecki* or as *Niltava ruecki*
=359 Also referenced as *Meliphaga cassidix*
=360 Formerly included in genus *Spinus*
=361 Includes generic synonyms *Nicoria* and *Geomyda (part)*
=362 Also referenced in genus *Testudo*
=363 Formerly included in *Podocnemis* spp.
=364 Includes *Alligatoridae*, *Crocodylidae* and *Gavialidae*
=365 Formerly included in *Chamaeleo* spp.
=366 Also referenced as *Constrictor constrictor occidentalis*
=367 Includes synonym *Pseudoboa cloelia*
=368 Also referenced as *Hydrodynastes gigas*
=369 Includes generic synonym *Megalobatrachus*
=370 *Sensu* D'Abrera
=371 Also referenced in genus *Dysnomia*
=372 Includes generic synonym *Proptera*
=373 Also referenced in genus *Carunculina*
=374 Includes generic synonym *Micromya*
=375 Includes generic synonym *Papuina*
=376 Also referenced as *Podophyllum emodi*
=377 Also referenced in genus *Echinocactus*
=378 Also referenced in genus *Escobaria*
=379 Also referenced as *Lobeira macdougallii* or as *Nopalxochia macdougallii*
=380 Also referenced as *Echinocereus lindsayi*
=381 Also referenced as *Wilcoxia schmollii*
=382 Also referenced as *Solisia pectinata*
=383 Also referenced as *Backebergia militaris*
=384 Also referenced in genus *Toumeya*
=385 Also referenced in genus *Toumeya* or in genus *Sclerocactus*
=386 Also referenced as *Ancistrocactus tobuschii*
=387 Also referenced in genus *Neolloydia* or in genus *Echinomastus*
=388 Also referenced in genus *Neolloydia*
=389 Also referenced as *Saussurea lappa*
=390 Also referenced as *Engelhardia pterocarpa*
=391 Includes families *Apostasiaceae* and *Cypripediaceae* as subfamilies *Apostasiodeae* and *Cypripedioideae*
=392 Also referenced as *Lycaste virginalis var. alba*
=393 Also referenced as *Sarracenia rubra alabamensis*
=394 Also referenced as *Sarracenia rubra jonesii*
=395 Includes synonym *Stangeria paradoxa*
=396 Includes synonym *Welwitschia bainesii*

J. The symbol (°) followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon is interpreted as follows:

°501 Annual export quotas for live specimens and hunting trophies are granted as follows:

Botswana	5
Namibia	150
Zimbabwe	50

(continued)

The trade in such specimens is subject to the provisions of Article III of the Convention.

°502 For the exclusive purpose of allowing international trade in cloth made from wool sheared from live vicuñas of the populations included in Chart A.2 (see +209), and of items made thereof. The reverse side of the cloth must bear the logotype adopted by the range states of the species, which are signatories to the Convenio para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña, and the selvages either the words VICU ANDES-CHILE or the words VICU ANDES-PERU, depending on the country of origin.

°503 Fossils are not subject to CITES provisions.

°504 Tissue cultures and flasked seedling cultures are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.

K. In accordance with Article I, paragraph b(iii), of the convention, the symbol (#) followed by a number placed against the name of a species or higher taxon included in Chart A.2 designates parts or derivatives which are specified in relation thereto for the purposes of the Convention as follows:

#1 Designates all parts and derivatives, except:
- a. seeds, spores and pollen (including pollina)
- b. tissue cultures and flasked seedling cultures.

#2 Designates all parts and derivatives, except:
- a. seeds and pollen
- b. tissue cultures and flasked seedling cultures
- c. chemical derivatives.

#3 Designates roots and readily recognizable parts thereof.

#4 Designates all parts and derivatives, except:
- a. seeds and pollen
- b. tissue cultures and flasked seedling cultures
- c. fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalized or artificially propagated plants
- d. separate stem joints (pads) and parts and derivatives thereof of naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the genus *Opuntia* subgenus *Opuntia*.

#5 Designates saw-logs, sawn wood and veneers.

#6 Designates all parts and derivatives, except:
- a. seeds and pollen
- b. tissue cultures and flasked seedling cultures
- c. separate leaves and parts and derivatives thereof of the naturalized or artificially propagated plants of the species *Aloe vera*.

#7 Designates all parts and derivatives, except:
- a. seeds and pollen (including pollina)
- b. tissue cultures and flasked seedling cultures
- c. cut flowers of artificially propagated plants
- c. fruits and parts and derivatives thereof of artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla*.

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

L. As none of the species or higher taxa of FLORA included in Chart A.1 is annotated to the effect that their hybrids are treated in accordance with the provisions of Chart A.3, this means that artificially propagated hybrids produced from one or more of these species or taxa may be traded with a certificate of artificial propagation, and that seeds and pollen (including pollina), cut flowers, tissue cultures and flasked seedling cultures of these hybrids are not subject to the provisions of the Convention.

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
***FAUNA* (Animals)**		
MAMMALIA (Mammals)		
MONOTREMATA Monotremes		
Tachyglossidae (Echidnas or spiny ant-eaters)		*Zaglossus* spp.
MARSUPIALIA Marsupials		
Dasyuridae (Marsupial mice)	*Sminthopsis longicaudata* *Sminthopsis psammophila*	
Thylacinidae (Thylacines)	*Thylacinus cynocephalus* p.e.	
Peramelidae (Bandicoots)	*Chaeropus ecaudatus* p.e. *Perameles bougainville*	
Thylacomyidae	*Macrotis lagotis* *Macrotis leucura*	
Phalangeridae (Phalangers and cuscuses)		*Phalanger maculatus* *Phalanger orientalis*
Burramyidae (Pygmy possums)		*Burramys parvus*
Vombatidae (Wombats)	*Lasiorbinus krefftii*	
Macropodidae (Wallabies and kangaroos)	*Bettongia* spp. *Caloprymnus campestris* p.e. *Lagorchestes hirsutus* *Lagostrophus fasciatus* *Onychogalea fraenata* *Onychogalea lunata*	*Dendrolagus bennettianus* *Dendrolagus inustus* *Dendrolagus lumholtzi* *Dendrolagus ursinus*
CHIROPTERA Bats		
Pteropodidae	*Pteropus insularis* *Pteropus mariannus* *Pteropus molossinus* *Pteropus phaeocephalus* *Pteropus pilosus* *Pteropus samoensis* *Pteropus tonganus*	*Acerodon* spp. *Pteropus* spp. *

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
PRIMATES Primates		*PRIMATES* spp. * =301
Lemuridae (Lemurs)	*Lemiridae* spp.	
Cheirogaleidae	*Cheirogaeeidae* spp.	
Indriidae (Indris, sifakas and avahis)	*Indriidae* spp.	
Daubentoniidae (Ayes-ayes)	*Daubentonia madagascarensis*	
Callithricidae (Tamarins and marmosets)	*Callithrix jacchus aurita* *Callithrix jacchus flaviceps* *Leontopithecus* spp. =302 *Sanguinus leucopus* *Sanguinus oedipus* =303	
Callimiconidae	*Callimico goeldii*	
Cebidae (New World monkeys)	*Alouatta palliata* *Ateles geoffroyi frontatus* *Ateles geoffroyi panamensis* *Brachyteles arachnoides* *Cacajao* spp. *Chiropotes albinasus* *Lagothrix flavicauda* *Saimiri oerstedii*	
Cercopithecidae (Old World monkeys)	*Cerocebus galeritus galeritus* *Ceropithecus diana* =304 *Colobus pennantii kirki* =305 *Colobus rufomitratus* =306 *Macaca silenus* *Nasalis* spp. =307 *Papio leucophaeus* =308 *Papio sphynx* =308 *Presbytis entellus* *Presbytis geei* *Presbytis pileata* *Presbytis potenziani* *Pygathrix* spp. =309	
Hylobatidae (Gibbons)	*Hylobatidae* spp.	
Pongidae (Great apes)	*Pongidae* spp.	
EDENTATA Edentates		
Myrmecophagidae (Ant-eaters)		*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*
Bradypodidae (Sloths)		*Bradypus variegatus* =310
Dasypodidae (Armadillos)	*Priodontes maximus* =311	

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
PHOLIDOTA (Pangolins or scaly ant-eaters)		
Manidae (Pangolins)	*Manis temminckii*	*Manis crassicaudata* *Manis javanica* *Manis pentadactyla*
LAGOMORPHA Lagomorphs (Double-toothed rodents)		
Leporidae (Rabbits and hares)	*Caprolagus hispidus* *Romerolagus diazi*	
RODENTIA Rodents		
Sciuridae (Squirrels and marmots)	*Cynomys mexicanus*	*Ratufa* spp.
Muridae (Rats and mice)	*Leporillus conditor* *Pseudomys praeconis* *Xeromys myoides* *Zyzomys pedunculatus*	
Chinchillidae (Chinchillas)	*Chinchilla* spp +201	
CETACEA Cetaceans (Whales, dolphins and porpoises)		*CETACEA* spp. *
Platanistidae (River dolphins)	*Lipotes vexillifer* *Platanista* spp.	
Ziphiidae	*Berardius* spp. *Hyperoodon* spp.	
Physeteridae	*Physeter macrocephalus* =312	
Delphinidae (Dolphins)	*Sotalia* spp. *Sousa* spp.	
Phocoenidae	*Neophocaena phocaenoides* *Phocoena sinus*	
Eschrichtidae (Grey whales)	*Eschrichtius robustus* =313	
Balaenopteridae (Rorquals)	*Balaenoptera acutorostrata* ** -101 *Balaenoptera borealis* *Balaenoptera edeni* *Balaenoptera musculus* *Balaenoptera physalus* *Megaptera novaeangliae*	
Balaenidae (Right whales)	*Balaena* spp. =314 *Caperea marginata*	
CARNIVORA Carnivores		

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
Canidae (Dogs, wolves and foxes)	*Canis lupus* ** +202 *Speothos venaticus*	*Canis lupus* * -102 *Chrysocon brachyurus* *Cuon alpinus* *Dusicyon culpaeus* *Dusicyon griseus* =315 *Dusicyon gymnocerus* *Dusicyon thous* =316 *Vulpes cana* *Vulpes zerda* =317
Ursidae (Bears)	*Ailuropoda melanoleuca* *Helarctos malayanus* *Melursus ursinus* *Selenarctos thibetanus* =318 *Tremarctos ornatus* *Ursus arctos* ** +203 *Ursus arctos isabellinus*	*Ursidae* spp. *
Procyonidae (Raccoons)		*Ailurus fulgens*
Mustelidae (Weasels, badgers, skunks, et al.)	*Aonyx congica* ** +204 =319 *Enhydra lutris nereis* *Lutra felina* *Lutra longicaudis* =320 *Lutra lutra* *Lutra provocax* *Mustella nigripes* *Pteronura brasiliensis*	*Conepatus Humboldtii* *Lutrinae* spp. *
Viverridae (Genets, civets and mongooses)	*Prionodon pardicolor*	*Cryptoprocta ferox* *Cynogale bennettii* *Eupleres goudotii* =321 *Fossa fossa* *Hemigalus derbyanus* *Prionodon linsang*
Hyaenidae (Hyaenas)	*Hyaena brunnea*	

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
Felidae (Cats or felines)	*Acionyx jubatus* °501 *Felis bengalensis bengalensis* ** -103 *Felis caracal* ** +205 =322 *Felis concolor coryi* *Felis concolor costaricensis* *Felis concolor cougar* *Felis geoffroyi* *Felis jacobita* *Felis marmorata* *Felis nigripes* *Felis paradalis* *Felis pardina* =323 *Felis planiceps* *Felis rubiginosa* ** +206 *Felis temmincki* *Felis tigrina* *Felis wiedii* *Felis yagouaroundi* ** +207 *Neofelis nebulosa* *Panthera leo persica* *Panthera onca* *Panthera pardus* *Panthera tigris* *Panthera uncia*	*Felidae* spp. *
PINNIPEDIA Seals and walruses		
Otariidae (Eared seals)	*Arctocephalus townsendi*	*Arctocephalus* spp. *
Phocidae (True seals)	*Monachus* spp.	*Mirounga leonina*
PROBOSCIDEA Proboscideans		
Elephantidae (Elephants)	*Elephas maximus* *Loxodonta africana*	
SIRENIA Sea cows		
Dugongidae (Dugongs)	*Dugong dugon* ** -104	*Dugong dugon* * +208
Trichedhidae (Manatees)	*Trichechus inunguis* *Trichechud manatus*	*Trichechus senegalensis*
PERISSODACTYLA Odd-toed ungulates		

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
Equidae (Horses)	*Equus africanus* *Equus grevyi* *Equus hemionus hemionus* *Equus hemionus khur* *Equus przewalskii* *Equus zebra zebra*	*Equus hemionus* * =324 *Equus zebra hartmannae*
Tapiridae (Tapirs)	*Tapiridae* spp. **	*Tapirus terrestris*
Rhinocerotidae (Rhinoceroses)	*Rhinocerotidae* spp.	
ARTIODACTYLA Even-toed ungulates		
Suidae (Old World pigs or swine)	*Babyrousa babyrussa* *Sus salvanius*	
Tayassuidae	*Catagonus wagneri*	*Tayassuidae* spp. * -105
Hippopotamidae (Hippopotamuses)		*Choeropsis liberiensis*
Camelidae (Camels and lamas)	*Vicugna vicugna* ** -106	*Lama guanicoe* *Vicugna vicugna* * +209 °502
Cervidae (True deer)	*Blastocerus dichotomus* *Cervus dama mesopotamicus* =325 *Cervus duvauceli* *Cervus elaphus hanglu* *Cervus eldi* *Cervus porcinus annamiticus* =326 *Cervus porcinus calamianensis* =326 *Cervus porcinus kuhli* =326 *Hippocamelus* spp. *Moschus spp* ** +210 *Muntiacus crinifrons* *Ozotoceros bezoarticus*	*Cervus elaphus bactrianus* *Moschus* spp * -107 *Pedu mephistophiles*

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
Bovidae (Cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes, etc.)	*Addax nasomaculatus* *Antilocapra americana* +211 *Bison bison athabascae* *Bos gaurus* =327 *Bos mutus* =328 *Bos suaveli* =329 *Bubalus depressicornis* =330 *Bubalus mindorensis* =330 *Bubalus quarlesi* =330 *Capra falconeri* *Caricornis sumatraensis* *Cephalophus jentinki* *Gazella dama* *Hippotragus niger variani* *Nemorhaedus goral* *Oryx dammah* =331 *Oryx leucoryx* *Ovis ammon hodgsoni* *Ovis orientalis ophion* =332 *Ovis vignei* *Pantholops hodgsoni* *Rupicapra rupicapra ornata*	*Budorcas taxicolor* *Cephalophus dorsalis* *Cephalophus monticola* *Cephalophus ogilbyi* *Cephalophus sylvicultor* *Cephalophus zebra* *Damaliscus dorcas dorcas* *Kobus leche* *Ovis ammon* * *Ovis canadensis* +211
AVES (BIRDS)		
STRUTHIONIFORMES		
Struthionidae	*Struthio camelus* +212	
RHEIFORMES Rheas		
Rheidae (Rheas)	*Pterocnemia pennata*	*Rhea americana*
TINAMIFORMES Tinamous		
Tinamidae (Tinamous)		*Rhynchotus rufescens maculicollis* *Rhynchotus rufescens pallescens* *Rhynchotus rufescens rufescens*
SPHENISCIFORMES Penguins		
Spheniscidae (Penguins)	*Spheniscus humboldti*	*Spheniscus demersus*
PODICIPEDIFORMES Grebes		
Podicipedidae (Grebes)	*Podilymbus gigas*	

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
PROCELLARIIFORMES Tube-nosed swimmers		
Diomedeidae (Albatrosses)	*Diomedea albatrus*	
PELECANIFORMES Pelicans and kin		
Pelecanidae (Pelicans)	*Pelecanus crispus*	
Sulidae (Boobies and gannets)	*Sula abbotti* =333	
Fregatidae (Frigate birds)	*Fregata andrewsi*	
CICONIIFORMES Wading birds (herons and kin)		
Balaenicipitidae		*Balaniceps rex*
Ciconiidae (Storks)	*Ciconia boyciana* =334 *Jabiru mycteria* *Mycteria cinerea*	*Ciconia nigra*
Threskiornithidae (Ibises and spoonbills)	*Geronticus eremita* *Nipponia nippon*	*Eudocimus ruber* *Geronticus calvus* *Platalea leucorodia*
Phoenicopteridae (Flamingos)		*Phoenicopteridae* spp.
ANSERIFORMES Waterfowl		
Anatidae (Ducks, geese and swans)	*Anas aucklandica nesiotis* *Anas laysanensis* =335 *Anas oustaleti* *Branta canadensis leucopareia* *Branta sandvicensis* *Carina scutulata* *Rhodonessa caryophyllacea* p.e.	*Anas aucklandica aucklandica* *Anas aucklandica chlorotis* *Anas bernieri* *Anas formosa* *Branta ruficollis* *Coscoroba coscoroba* *Cygnus melanocorypha* *Dendrocygna arborea* *Oxyura leucocephala* *Sarkidiornis melanotos*
FALCONIFORMES Birds of Prey		*FALCONIFORMES* spp. * -108
Cathartidae (New World vultures)	*Gymnogyps californianus* *Vultur gryphus*	
Accipitridae (True hawks)	*Aquila adalberti* =336 *Aquila heliaca* *Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsonii* *Haliaeetus albicilla* *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* *Harpia harpyja* *Pithecophaga jefferyi*	

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
Falconidae (Falcons and caracaras)	*Falco araea* *Falco jugger* *Falco newtoni aldabranus* *Falco pelegrinoides* =337 *Falco peregrinus* =338 *Falco punctatus* *Falco rusticolus*	
GALLIFORMES Game birds of fowl-like birds		
Megapodiidae (Mound or builders)	*Macrocephalon maleo*	
Cracidae (Curassows and guans)	*Crax blumenbachii* *Mitu mitu mitu* =339 *Oreophasis derbianus* *Penelope albipennis* *Pipile jacutinga* =340 *Pipile pipile pipile* =340	
Phasianidae (Pheasants, partridges, quails and peacocks)	*Catreus wallichii* *Colinus virginianus ridgwayi* *Crossoptilon crossoptilon* *Crossoptilon harmani* =341 *Crossoptilon mantchuricum* *Lophophorus* spp. *Lophura edwardsi* *Lophura imperialis* *Lophura swinholi* *Polyplectron emphanum* *Rheinardia ocellata* =343 *Syrmaticus ellioti* *Syrmaticus humiae* *Syrmaticus mikado* *Tetraogallus caspius* *Tetraogallus tibetanus* *Tragopan blythii* *Tragopan caboti* *Tragopan melanocephalus* *Tympanuchus cupido attwateri*	*Argusianus argus* *Gallus sonneratii* *Ithaginis cruentus* *Pavo muticus* *Polyplectron bicalcaratum* *Polyplectron germaini* *Polyplectron malacense* *Polyplectron schleiermacheri* =342
GRUIFORMES Cranes, rails and kin		
Turnicidae		*Turnix melanogaster*
Pedionomidae		*Pedionomus torquatus*

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
Gruidae (Cranes)	*Grus americana* *Grus canadensis nesiotes* *Grus canadensis pulla* *Grus japonensis* *Grus leucogeranus* *Grus monacha* *Grus nigricollis* *Grus vipio*	*Gruidae* spp. *
Rallidae (Rails)	*Gallirallus sylvestris* =344	*Gallirallus australis hectori*
Rhynochetidae (Kagu)	*Rhynochetus jubata*	
Otididae (Bustards)	*Ardeotis nigriceps* =345 *Chlamydotis undulata* *Eupodotis bengalensis* =346	*Otididae* spp. *
CHARADRIIFORMES Waders, gulls and auks		
Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)	*Numenius borealis* *Numenius tenuirostris* *Tringa guttifer*	
Laridae (Gulls and terns)	*Larus relictus*	
COLUMBIFORMES Pigeons, sandgrouse and dodos		
Columbidae (Pigeons and doves)	*Caloenas nicobarica* *Ducula mindorensis*	*Gallicolumba luzonica* *Goura* spp.
PSITTACIFORMES Parrots and kin		*PSITTACIFORMES* spp. * -109
Psittacidae (Parrots)	*Amazona arausiaca* *Amazona barbadensis* *Amazona brasiliensis* *Amazona guildingii* *Amazona imperialis* *Amazona leucocephala* *Amazona pretrei* *Amazona rhodocorytha* =347 *Amazona tucumana* *Amazona versicolor* *Amazona vinacea* *Amazona vittata* *Anodorhynchus* spp. *Ara ambigua* *Ara glaucogularis* =348 *Ara macao* *Ara maracana* *Ara militaris*	

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
Psittacidae (continued)	*Ara rubrogenys* *Aratinga guarouba* *Cacatua goffini* *Cacatua haematuropygia* *Cacatua moluccensis* *Cyanopsitta spixii* *Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi* *Cyanoramphus cookii* =348a *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae* *Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni* =349 *Neophema chrysogaster* *Ognorhynchus icterotis* *Pezoporus occidentalis* p.e. =350 *Pezoporus wallicus* *Pionopsitta pileata* *Probosciger aterrimus* *Psephotus chrysopterygius* *Psephotus dissimilis* =351 *Psephotus pulcherrimus* p.e. *Psittacula echo* *Psittacus erithacus princeps* *Pyrrhura cruentata* *Rhynchopsitta* spp. *Strigops habroptilus*	
CUCULIFORMES Cuckoos and kin		
Musophagidae (Turacos and plantain eaters)		*Musophaga porphyreolophus* =352 *Tauraco corythaix* *Tauraco fischeri* =353 *Tauraco livingstonii* =353 *Tauraco persa* =353 *Tauraco schalowi* =353 *Tauraco schuettii* =353
STRIGIFORMES Owls		*STRIGIFORMES* spp. *
Tytonidae (Barn owls)	*Tyto soumagnei*	
Strigidae (Typical owls)	*Athene blewitti* *Mimizuku gurneyi* =354 *Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata* =355 *Ninox squamipila natalis*	

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
APODIFORMES Swifts and hummingbirds		
Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)	*Glaucis dohrnii* =356	*Trochilidae* spp. *
TROGONIFORMES Trogons		
Trogonidae (Trogons)	*Pharomachrus mocinno*	
CORACIFORMES Kingfishers and kin		
Bucerotidae (Hornbills)	*Aceros nipalensis* *Aceros subruficollis* *Buceros bicornis* *Buceros vigil* =357	*Aceros* spp. * *Anorrhinus* spp. *Anthracoceros* spp. *Buceros* spp. *
PICIFORMES Woodpeckers, toucans and kin		
Ramphastidae		*Pteroglossus aracari* *Pteroglossus viridis* *Pamphastos sulfuratus* *Ramphastos toco* *Ramphastos tucanus* *Ramphastos vitellinus*
Picidae (Woodpeckers)	*Campephilus imperialis* *Dryocopus javensis richardsi*	
PASSERIFORMES Songbirds or perching birds		
Cotingidae (Cotingas)	*Cotinga maculata* *Xipholena atropurpurea*	*Rupicola* spp.
Pittidae (Pittas)	*Pitta gurneyi* *Pitta kochi*	*Pitta nympha* =357a *Pitta guajana*
Atrichornithidae (Scrub birds)	*Atrichornis clamosus*	
Hirundinidae (Swallows and martins)	*Pseudochelidon sirintarae*	
Muscicapidae (Old World fly-catchers)	*Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis* p.e. *Dasyornis longirostris* *Picathartes* spp.	*Cyornis ruckii* =358
Zosteropidae (White-eyes)	*Zosterops albogularis*	
Meliphagidae (Honeyeaters)	*Lichenostomus melanops cassidix* =359	
Emberizidae (Cardinals)		*Gubernatrix cristata* *Paroaria capitata* *Paroaria coronata*

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
Fringillidae (Finches or New World seedeaters)	*Carduelis cucullata* =360	*Carduelis yarrellii* =360
Estrildidae		*Poephila cincta cincta*
Sturnidae (Starlings)	*Leucopsar rothschildi*	
Paradisaeidae (Birds of paradise)		*Paradisaeidae* spp.
REPTILIA (REPTILES)		
TESTUDINATA Chelonians, tortoises, terrapins and turtles		
Dermatemydidae		*Dermatemys mawii*
Emydidae (Freshwater turtles)	*Batagur baska* *Clemmys muhlenbergi* *Geoclemys hamiltonii* *Kachuga tecta tecta* *Melanochelys tricarinata* =361 *Morenia ocellata* *Terrapene coahuila*	*Clemmys insculpta*
Testudinidae (Land tortoises)	*Geochelone elephantopus* =362 *Geochelone radiata* =362 *Geochelone yniphora* =362 *Gopherus flavomarginatus* *Psammobates geometricus* =362	*Testudinidae* spp. *
Cheloniidae (Sea turtles)	*Cheloniidae* spp.	
Dermochelyidae (Leather-back turtles)	*Dermochelys coriacea*	
Trionychidae (Soft-shelled turtles)	*Lissemys punctata punctata* *Trionyx ater* *Trionyx gangeticus* *Trionyx hurum* *Trionyx nigricans*	
Pelomedusidae (Side-necked turtles)		*Erymnochelys madagascariensis* =363 *Peltocephalus dumeriliana* =363 *Podocnemis* spp.
Chelidae (Snake-necked turtles)	*Pseudemydura umbrina*	

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
CROCODYLIA Crocodilians		CROCODYLIA spp. * =364
Alligatoridae (Alligators and caimans)	*Alligator sinensis* *Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis* *Caiman latirostris* *Melanosuchus niger*	
Crocodylidae (True crocodiles and false gavials)	*Crocodylus acutus* *Crocodylus cataphractus* *Crocodylusintermedius* *Crocodylusmoreletii* *Crocodylus niloticus* ** -110 +213 *Crocodylus novaeguineae mindo-rensis* *Crocodylus palustris* *Crocodylus porosus* ** -111 *Crocodylus rhombifer* *Crocodylus siamensis* *Osteolaemus tetraspis* *Tomistoma schlegelii*	
Gavialidae (Gavials)	*Gavialis gangeticus*	
RHYNCHOCEPHALIA Mesozoic rhynchocephalia		
Sphenodontidae (Tuatara)	*Sphenodon punctatus*	
SAURIA Lizards		
Gekkonidae (Geckos)		*Cyrtodactylus serpensinsula* *Phelsuma* spp.
Agamidae (Agamids)		*Uromastyx* spp.
Chamaeleonidae (Chameleons)		*Bradypodion* spp. =365 *Chamaoleo* spp.
Iguanidae (Iguanids)	*Brachylophus* spp. *Cyclura* spp. *Sauromalus varius*	*Amblyrhynchus cristatus* *Conolophus* spp. *Iguana* spp. *Phyrnosoma coronatum*
Lacertidae	*Gallotia simonyi*	*Podarcis lilfordi* *Podarcis pityusensis*
Cordylidae		*Cordylus* spp. *Pseudocordylus* spp.
Teiidae (Teiid lizards)		*Cnemidophorus hyperthrus* *Crocodilurus lacertinus* *Dracena* spp. *Tupinambis* spp.

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
Scincidae		*Corucia zebrata*
Xenosauridae		*Shinisaurus crocodilurus*
Helodermatidae (Gila monster or bearded lizards)		*Heloderma* spp.
Varanidae (Monitors)	*Varanus bengalensis* *Varanus flavescens* *Varanus griseus* *Varanus komodoensis*	
SERPENTES Snakes		
Boidae (boas and anacondas)	*Acrantophis* spp. *Boa constrictor occidentalis* =366 *Bolyeria multocarinata* *Casarea dussimieri* *Epicrates inornatus* *Epicrates monensis* *Epicrates subflavus* *Python molurus molurus* *Sanzinia madagascariensis*	*Boidae* spp. *
Colubridae (Water snakes, grass snakes and tree snakes)		*Clelia clelia* =367 *Cyclagras gigas* =368 *Elachistodon westermanni* *Pytas mucosus*
Elapidae (Font-fanged snakes)		*Hoplocephalus bungaroides* *Naja naja* *Ophiophagus hannah*
Viperidae (Vipers)	*Vipera ursinii* +214	*Vipera wagneri*
AMPHIBIA (AMPHIBIANS)		
CAUDATA Tailed amphibians		
Ambystomidae (Mole amphibians)		*Ambystoma dumerilii* *Ambystoma mexicanum*
Cryptobranchidae (Giant salamanders)	*Andrias* spp. =369	
ANURA Tail-less amphibians (frogs and toads)		
Bufonidae (True toads)	*Atelopus varius zeteki* *Bufo superciliaris* *Nectophrynoides* spp.	*Bufo retiformis*
Myobatrachidae		*Rheobatrachus* spp.

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
Dendrobatidae		*Dendrobates* spp. *Phyllobates* spp.
Ranidae		*Rana hexadactyla* *Rana tigerina*
Microhylidae	*Dyscophus antongilii*	
PISCES (FISH)		
CERATODIFORMES		
Ceratodidae (Ceratodes)		*Neoceratodus forsteri*
COELACANTHIFORMES		
Coelacanthidae	*Latimeria chalumnae*	
ACIPENSERIFORMES Sturgeon and paddlefishes		
Acipenseridae (Sturgeons)	*Acipenser brevirostrum* *Acipenser sturio*	*Acipenser oxyrhynchus*
OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES Bony-tongues and kin		
Osteoglossidae (Bony-tongues)	*Scleropages formosus* ** -112	*Arapaima gigas* *Scleropages formosus* * +215
CYPRINIFORMES Carp and carp-like fish		
Cyprinidae (Carp)	*Probarbus jullieni*	*Caecobarbus geertsi*
Catostomidae	*Chamistes cujus*	
SILURIFORMES Catfish		
Schilbeidae (Schilbeid catfish)	*Pangasianodon gigas*	
PERCIFORMES Perch-like fish		
Sciaenidae (Drumfish or croakers)	*Cynoscion macdonaldi*	
INSECTA (INSECTS)		
LEPIDOPTERA Butterflies and moths		
Papilionidae (Swallowtails and parnassian)	*Ornithoptera alexandrae* *Papilio chikae* *Papilio homerus* *Papilio hospiton*	*Bhutanitis* spp. *Ornithoptera* spp. =370 *Parnassus apollo* *Teinopalpus* spp. *Trogonoptera* spp. =370 *Troides* spp. =370

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
ARACHNIDA		
ARAENAE		
Theraphosidae		*Brachypelma smithi*
ANNELIDA		
ARHYNCHOBDELLAE		
Hirudinidae (Leeches)		*Hirudo medicinalis*
MOLLUSCA (MOLLUSCS)		
VENEROIDA		
Tridacnidae (Giant clams)		*Triacnidae* spp.
UNIONOIDA Naiads or freshwater bivalves		
Unionoidae (Freshwater mussels)	*Conradilla caelata* *Dromus dromas* *Epioblasma curtisi* =371 *Epioblasma florentina* =371 *Epioblasma sampsoni* =371 *Epioblasma sulcata perobliqua* =371 *Epioblasma torulosa gubernaculum* =371 *Epioblasma torulosa turulosa* =371 *Epioblasma turgidula* =371 *Epioblasma walkeri* =371 *Fusconaia cuneolus* *Fusconaia edgariana* *Lampsilis higginsi* *Lampsilis orbiculata orbiculata* *Lampsilis satura* *Lampsilis virescens* *Plethobasus cicatricosus* *Plethobasus cooperianus* *Pleurobema plenum* *Potamilus capax* =372 *Quadrula intermedia* *Quadrula sparsa* *Toxolasma cylindrella* =373 *Unio nickliniana* *Unio tampicoensis tecomatensis* *Villosa trabalis* =374	*Cyprogenia aberti* *Epioblasma torulosarangiana* =371 *Fusconaia subrotunda* *Lampsilis brevicula* *Lexingtonia dolabelloides* *Pleurobema clava*
STYLOMMATOPHORA Land snails		
Achatinellidae	*Achatinella* spp.	

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
Camaenidae (American land snails)		*Papustyla pulcherrima* =375
Paryphantidae		*Paryphanta* spp. +216
MESOGASTROPODA		
Strombidae		*Strombus gigas*
ANTHOZOA		
ANTIPATHARIA		*ANTIPATHARIA* spp.
SCLERACTINIA Stony corals		*SCLERACTINA* spp. °502
HYDROZOA		
ATHECATA Stony Corals		
Milleporidae		*Milleporidae* spp. °503
Stylasteridae		*Stylasteridae* spp. °503
ALCYONARIA		
COENOTHECALIA		*COENATHECALIA* spp. °503
STOLONIFERA		
Tubiporidae (Organpipe corals)		*Tubiporidae* spp. °503
FLORA		
AGAVACEAE	*Agave arizonica* *Agave parviflora*	*Agave victoriae-reginae* #1
AMARYLLIDACEAE		*Galanthus* spp. #1 *Sternbergia* spp. #1
APOCYNACEAE	*Pachypodium baronii* *Pachypodium brevicaule* *Pachypodium decaryi* *Pachypodium namaquanum*	*Pachypodium* spp. * #1 *Rauvolfia serpentina* #2
ARACEAE Arum family		*Alocasia sanderiana* #1
ARALIACEAE		*Panax quinquefolius* #3
ARAUCARIACEAE Monkey puzzle family	*Araucaria araucana* ** +217	*Araucaria araucana* * -113 #1
ASCLEPIADACEAE		*Ceropegia* spp. #1 *Frerea indica* #1
BERBERIDACEAE		*Podophyllum hexandrum* =376 #2

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
BROMELIACEAE		*Tillandsia harrisii* #1 *Tillandsia kammii* #1 *Tillandsia kautskyi* #1 *Tillandsia mauryana* #1 *Tillandsia sprengeliana* #1 *Tillandsia sucrei* #1 *Tillandsia xerographica* #1
BYBLIDACEAE		*Byblis* spp. #1
CACTACEAE Cactus family	*Ariocarpus* spp. *Astrophytum asterias* =377 *Aztekium ritteri* *Coryphanta minima* =378 *Coryphanta sneedii* =378 *Coryphanta werdermannii* *Discocactus* spp. *Discocactus macdougallii* =379 *Echinocereus ferreirianus var. lindsayi* =380 *Echinocereus schmollii* =381 *Leuchtenbergia principis* *Mammillaria pectinifera* =382 *Mammillaria plumosa* *Mammillaria solisioides* *Melocactus conoideus* *Melocactus deinacanthus* *Melocactus glaucescens* *Melocactus paucispinus* *Obregonia denegrii* *Pachycereus militaris* =383 *Pediocactus bradyi* =384 *Pediocactus despainii* *Pediocactus knowltonii* =384 *Pediocactus papyracanthus* =385 *Pediocactus paradinei* *Pediocactus peeblesianus* =384 *Pediocactus sileri* *Pediocactus winkleri* *Pelecyphora* spp. *Scelerocactus brevihamaticus* =386 *Scelerocactus erectocentrus* =387 *Scelerocactus glaucus* *Scelerocactus mariposensis* =387 *Scelerocactus mesae-verdae* *Scelerocactus pubispinus*	*CACTACEAE* spp. * #4

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
CACTACEAE (continued)	*Scelerocactus wrightiae* *Strombocactus disciformis* *Turbinicarpus* spp. =388 *Uebelmannia* spp.	
CARYOCARACEAE		*Caryocar costaricense* #1
CEPHALOTACEAE		*Cephalotus follicularis* #1
COMPOSITAE (*ASTERACEAE*) Composite family	*Saussurea costus* =389	
CRASSULACEAE	*Dudleya stolonifera* *Dudleya traskiae*	
CUPRESSACEAE Cypress family	*Fitzroya cupressoides* *Pilgerodendron uviferum*	
CYATHEACEAE		*CYATHEACEAE* spp. #1
CYCADACEAE	*Cycas beddomei*	*CYCADACEAE* spp. * #1
DIAPENSIACEAE		*Shortia galacifolia* #1
DICKSONIACEAE Dicksonia family		*DICKSONIACEAE* spp. #1
DIDIEREACEAE		*DIDIEREACEAE* spp. #1
DIOSCOREACEAE Yams		*Dioscorea deltoidea* #1
DROSERACEAE		*Dionea muscipula* #1
ERICACEAE		*Kalmia cuneata* #1
EUPHORBIACEAE Euphorbias	*Euphorbia ambovombensis* *Euphorbia cylindrifolia* *Euphorbia decaryi* *Euphorbia francoisii* *Euphorbia moratii* *Euphorbia parvicyathophora* *Euphorbia primulifolia* *Euphorbia quartziticola* *Euphorbia tulearensis*	*Euphorbia* spp. -114 #1
FOUQUIERIACEAE	*Fouquieria fasciculata* *Fouquieria purpusii*	*Fouquieria columnaris* #1
JUGLANDACEAE Walnut, hickory and pecan family		*Oreomunnea pterocarpa* =390 #1
LEGUMINOSAE (*FABACEAE*) Laburnum family	*Dalbergia nigra*	*Pericopsis elata* #5 *Platymiscium pleiostachyum* #1

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
LILIACEAE Lily family	*Aloe albida* *Aloe pillansii* *Aloe polyphylla* *Aloe thorncroftii* *Aloe vossii*	*Aloe* spp. * #6
MELIACEAE Mahogany family		*Swietenia humilis* #1 *Swietenia mahagoni* #5
NEPENTHACEAE	*Nepenthes khasiana* *Nepenthes rajah*	*Nepenthes* spp. * #1
ORCHIDACEAE Orchid family	*Cattleya skinneri* °504 *Cattleya trianae* °504 *Didiciea cunninghamii* °504 *Laelia jongheana* °504 *Laelia lobata* °504 *Lycaste skinneri var alba* =392 °504 *Paphiopedilum* spp. °504 *Peristeria elata* °504 *Phragmipedium* spp. °504 *Renanthera imschootiana* °504 *Vanda coerulea* °504	*ORCHIDACEAE* spp. * =391 #7
PALMAE (ARECACEAE) Palm family		*Chrysalidocarpus decipiens* #1 *Neodypsis decaryi* #1
PINACEAE Pine family	*Abies guatemalensis*	
PODOCARPACEAE	*Podocarpus parlatorei*	
PORTULACACEAE Purslane family		*Anacampseros* spp. #1 *Lewisia cotyledon* #1 *Lewisia maguirei* #1 *Lewisia serrata* #1 *Lewisia tweedyi* #1
PRIMULACEAE Primose family		*Cyclamen* spp. #1
PROTEACEAE Protea family	*Orothamnus zeyheri* *Protea odorata*	
RUBIACEAE Madder family	*Balmea stormiae*	
SARRACENIACEAE	*Sarracenia alabamensis alabamensis* =393 *Sarracenia jonesii* =394 *Sarracenia oreophila*	*Darlingtonia californica* #1 *Sarracenia* spp. * #1
STANGERIACEAE Cycad family	*Stangeria eriopus* =395	

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	CHART A.1	CHART A.2
THEACEAE		*Camellia chrysantha* #1
WELWITSCHIACEAE		*Welwitschia mirabilis* =396 #1
ZAMIACEAE Cycad (palm) family	*Ceratozamia* spp. *Chigua* spp. *Encephalartos* spp. *Microcycas calocoma*	*ZAMIACEAE* spp. * #1
ZINGIBERACEAE Ginger family		*Hedychium philippinense* #1
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE Lignum-vitae family		*Guaiacum officinale* #1 *Guaiacum sanctum* #1

Chart A.3

INTERPRETATION

A. References to taxa higher than species are for the purpose of information or classification only.

B. The symbol (=) followed by a number placed against the name of a species denotes that the name of that species is interpreted as follows:

=397 Includes synonym *Tamunda mexicana*
=398 Includes synonym *Cabassous gymnurus*
=399 Includes synonym *Manis longicaudata*
=400 Includes generic synonym *Coendou*
=401 Includes generic synonym *Cuniculus*
=402 Includes synonym *Vulpes vulpes leucopus*
=403 Includes synonym *Nasua narica*
=404 Includes synonym *Galictis allamandi*
=405 Includes synonym *Martes gwatkinsi*
=406 Includes generic synonym *Viverra*
=407 Also referenced as *Tragelaphus eurycerus*; includes generic synonym *Taurotragus*
=408 Formerly included as *Bublaus bubalis* (domesticated form)
=409 Also referenced as *Ardeola ibis*
=410 Also referenced as *Egretta alba*
=411 Also referenced as *Hagedashia hagedash*
=412 Also referenced as *Lampribis rara*
=413 Also referenced as *Spatula clypeata*
=414 Also referenced as *Nyroca nyroca*
=415 Includes synonym *Dendrocygna fulva*
=416 Also referenced as *Cairina hartlaubii*
=417 Also referenced as *Crax pauxi*
=418 Also referenced as *Arborophila brunneopectus* (in part)
=419 Also referenced as *Turturoena iriditorques* or as *Columba malherbii* (in part)

(continued)

=420 Also referenced as *Nesoenas mayeri*
=421 Also referenced as *Treron australis* (in part)
=422 Also referenced as *Calopelia brehmeri*; includes synonym *Calopelia puella*
=423 Also referenced as *Tympanistria tympanistria*
=424 Also referenced as *Tchitrea bourbonnensis*
=424a Also referenced as *Xanthospar flavus*
=424b Also referenced as *Serinus gularis* (in part)
=425 Also referenced as *Estrilda subflava* or as *Sporaeginthus subflavus*
=426 Also referenced as *Lagonostica larvata* (in part)
=427 Includes generic synonym *Spermestes*
=428 Also referenced as *Euodice cantans*; includes synonym *Lonchura malabarica*
=429 Also referenced as *Hypargos nitidulus*
=430 Also referenced as *Parmoptila woodhousei* (in part)
=431 Includes synonyms *Pyrenestes frommi* and *Pyrenestes rothschildi*
=432 Also referenced as *Estrilda bengala*
=433 Also referenced as *Malimbus rubriceps* or as *Anaplectes melanotis*
=434 Also referenced as *Coluispasser ardens*
=435 Also referenced as *Ploceus superciliosus*
=438 Includes synonym *Ploceus nigriceps*
=439 Also referenced as *Sitagra luteola*
=440 Also referenced as *Sitagra melanocephala*
=441 Also referenced as *Hypochera chalybeata*; includes synonyms *Vidua amauropteryx*, *Vidua centralis*, *Vidua neumanni*, *Vidua okavangoensis* and *Vidua ultramarina*
=442 Also referenced as *Vidua paradisaea* (in part)
=443 Also referenced as *Pelusios subniger*
=444 Formerly included in genus *Natrix*

C. The names of the countries placed against the names of species are those of the Parties submitting these species for inclusion in this appendix.

D. In accordance with Article I, paragraph (b), sub-paragraphs (ii) and (iii), of the Convention, and with Resolutions Conf. 4.24 and Conf. 6.18, the symbol (#) followed by a number placed against the name of a species included in Chart A.3 designates parts or derivatives which are specifies in relation thereto for the purposes of the Convention as follows:

#1 Designates all readily recognizable parts and derivatives, except:
a. seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia)
b. tissue cultures and flasked seedling cultures.

	SPECIES	**COUNTRY**
	***FAUNA* (Animals)**	
	MAMMALIA (Mammals)	
CHIROPTERA Bats		
Phyllostomidae	*Vampyrops lineatus*	Uruguay

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	SPECIES	COUNTRY
EDENTATA Edentates		
Myrmecophagidae (Ant-eaters)	*Tamandua tetradactyla* =397	Guatemala
Choloepidae (Sloths)	*Choloepus hoffmanni*	Costa Rica
Dasypodidae (Armadillos)	*Cabassous centralis* *Cabassous tatouay* =398	Costa Rica Uruguay
PHOLIDOTA (Pangolins or scaly ant-eaters)		
Manidae (Pangolins)	*Manis gigantea* *Manis tetradactyla* =399 *Manis tricuspis*	Ghana Ghana Ghana
RODENTIA Rodents		
Sciuridae (Squirrels and marmots)	*Epixerus ebii* *Marmota caudata* *Marmota himalayana* *Sciurus deppei*	Ghana India India Costa Rica
Anomaluridae (Scaly-tailed squirrels)	*Anomalurus beecrofti* *Anomalurus derbianus* *Anomalurus peli* *Idiurus macrotis*	Ghana Ghana Ghana Ghana
Hystricidae (Old World porcupines)	*Hystrix cristata*	Ghana
Erethizontidae (New World porcupines)	*Sphiggurus mexicanus* =400 *Sphiggurus spinosus* =400	Honduras Uruguay
Agoutidae	*Agouti paca* =401	Honduras
Dasyproctidae	*Dasyprocta punctata*	Honduras
CARNIVORA Carnivores		
Canidae (Dogs, wolves and foxes)	*Canis aureus* *Vulpes bengalensis* *Vulpes vulpes griffithi* *Vulpes vulpes montana* *Vulpes vulpes pusilla* =402	India India India India India
Procyonidae (Raccoons)	*Bassaricyon gabbii* *Bassariscus sumichrasti* *Nasua nasua* =403 *Nasua nasua solitaria* *Potos flavus*	Costa Rica Costa Rica Honduras Uruguay Honduras

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	SPECIES	COUNTRY
Mustelidae (Weasels, badgers, skunks, et al.)	*Eira barbara*	Honduras
	Galictis vittata =404	Costa Rica
	Martes flavigula =405	India
	martes foina intermedia	India
	Mellivora capensis	Botswana, Ghana
	Mustela altaica	India
	Mustela erminea	India
	Mustela kathiah	India
	Mustela sibirica	India
Viverridae (Genets, civets and mongooses)	*Arctictis binturong*	India
	Civettictis civetta =406	Botswana
	Paguma larvata	India
	Paradoxurus hermaphroditus	India
	Paradoxurus jerdoni	India
	Viverra megaspila	India
	Viverra zibetha	India
	Viverricula indica	India
Herpestidae	*Herpestes auropunctatus*	India
	Herpestes edwardsi	India
	Herpestes fuscus	India
	Herpestes smithii	India
	Herpestes urva	India
	Herpestes vitticollis	India
Protelidae (Hyaenas)	*Proteles cristatus*	Botswana
PINNIPEDIA Seals and walruses		
Odobenidae (Walruses)	*Odobenus rosmarus*	Canada
ARTIODACTYLA Even-toed ungulates		
Hippopotamidae (Hippopotamuses)	*Hippopotamus amphibius*	Ghana
Tragulidae (Chevrotains)	*Hyemoschus aquaticus*	Ghana
Cervidae (True deer)	*Cervus elaphus barbarus*	Tunisia
	Mazama americana cerasina	Guatemala
	Odocoileus virginianus mayensis	Guatemala

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	SPECIES	COUNTRY
Bovidae (Cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes, etc.)	*Antilope cervicapra*	Nepal
	Boocercus eurycerus =407	Ghana
	Bubalus arnee =408	Nepal
	Damaliscus lunatus	Ghana
	Gazella cuvieri	Tunisia
	Gazella dorcas	Tunisia
	Gazella leptoceros	Tunisia
	Tetracerus quadricornis	Nepal
	Tragelaphus spekei	Ghana
AVES (BIRDS)		
CICONIIFORMES Wading birds (herons and kin)		
Ardeidae (Herons and bitterns)	*Ardea goliath*	Ghana
	Bubulcus ibis =409	Ghana
	Casmerodius albus =410	Ghana
	Egretta garzetta	Ghana
Ciconiidae (Storks)	*Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*	Ghana
	Leptoptilos crumeniferus	Ghana
Threskiornithidae (Ibises and spoonbills)	*Bostrychia hagedash* =411	Ghana
	Bostrychia rara =412	Ghana
	Threskiornis aethiopicus	Ghana
ANSERIFORMES Waterfowl		
Anatidae (Ducks, geese and swans)	*Alopochen aegyptiacus*	Ghana
	Anas acuta	Ghana
	Anas capensis	Ghana
	Anas clypeata =413	Ghana
	Anas crecca	Ghana
	Anas penelope	Ghana
	Anas querquedula	Ghana
	Aythya nyroca =414	Ghana
	Cairina moschata	Honduras
	Dendrocygna autumnalis	Honduras
	Dendrocygna bicolor =415	Ghana, Honduras
	Dendrocygna vidulata	Ghana
	Nettapus auritus	Ghana
	Plectropterus gambensis	Ghana
	Pteronetta hartlaubii =416	Ghana
FALCONIFORMES Birds of Prey		
Cathartidae (New World vultures)	*Sarcoramphus papa*	Honduras

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	SPECIES	COUNTRY
GALLIFORMES Game birds of fowl-like birds		
Cracidae (Curassows and guans)	*Crax alberti* *Crax daubentoni* *Crax globulosa* *Crax rubra* *Ortalis vetula* *Pauxi pauxi* =417 *Penelope purpurascens* *Penelopina nigra*	Colombia Colombia Colombia Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras Guatemala, Honduras Colombia Honduras Guatemala
Phasianidae (Pheasants, partridges, quails and peacocks)	*Agelastes meleagrides* *Agriocharis ocellata* *Arborophila charltonii* *Arborophila orientalis* =418 *Caloperdix oculea* *Lophura erythrophthalma* *Lophura ignita* *Melanoperdix nigra* *Polyplectron inopinatum* *Rhizathera longirostris* *Rollulus rouloul* *Tragopan satyra*	Ghana Guatemala Malaysia Malaysia Malaysia Malaysia Malaysia Malaysia Malaysia Malaysia Malaysia Nepal
CHARADRIIFORMES Waders, gulls and auks		
Burhinidae (Thick-knees)	*Burhinus bistriatus*	Guatemala
COLUMBIFORMES Pigeons, sandgrouse and dodos		
Columbidae (Pigeons and doves)	*Columba guinea* *Columba iriditorques* =419 *Columba livia* *Columba mayeri* =420 *Columba unicincta* *Oena capensis* *Streptopelia* *decipiens* *Streptopelia roseogrisea* *Streptopelia semitorquata* *Streptopelia senegalensis* *Streptopelia turtur* *Streptopelia vinacea*	Ghana Ghana Ghana Mauritius Ghana Ghana Ghana Ghana Ghana Ghana Ghana Ghana Ghana

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	SPECIES	COUNTRY
Columbidae (continued)	*Treron calva* =421	Ghana
	Treron waalia	Ghana
	Turtur abyssinicus	Ghana
	Turtur afer	Ghana
	Turtur brehmeri =422	Ghana
	Turtur tympanistria =423	Ghana
PSITTACIFORMES Parrots and kin		
Psittacidae (Parrots)	*Psittacula krameri*	Ghana
CUCULIFORMES Cuckoos and kin		
Musophagidae (Turacos and plantain eaters)	*Corythaeola cristata*	Ghana
	Crinifer piscator	Ghana
	Musophaga violacea	Ghana
	Tauraco macrorhynchus	Ghana
PICIFORMES Woodpeckers, toucans and kin		
Capitonidae	*Semnornis ramphastinus*	Colombia
Ramphastidae (Toucans)	Baillonius bailloni	Argentina
	Pteroglossus castanotis	Argentina
	Ramphastos dicolorus	Argentina
	Selenidera maculirostris	Argentina
PASSERIFORMES Songbirds or perching birds		
Cotingidae (Cotingas)	*Cephalopterus ornatus*	Colombia
	Cephalopterus penduliger	Colombia
Muscicapidae (Old World fly-catchers)	*Bebrornis rodericanus*	Mauritius
	Terpsiphone bourbonnensis =424	Mauritius
Icteridae (Icterids)	*Agelaius flavus* =424a	Uruguay
Fringillidae (Finches or New World seedeaters)	*Serinus canicapillus* =424b	Ghana
	Serinus leucopygius	Ghana
	Serinus mozambicus	Ghana

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	SPECIES	COUNTRY
Estrildidae (Estrildid finches)	*Amadina fasciata*	Ghana
	Amandava subflava =425	Ghana
	Estrilda astrild	Ghana
	Estrilda caerulescens	Ghana
	Estrilda melpoda	Ghana
	Estrilda troglodytes	Ghana
	Lagonosticta rara	Ghana
	Lagonosticta rubricata	Ghana
	Lagonosticta rufopicta	Ghana
	Lagonosticta senegala	Ghana
	Lagonosticta vinacea =426	Ghana
	Lonchura bicolor =427	Ghana
	Lonchura cantans =428	Ghana
	Lonchura cucullata =427	Ghana
	Lonchura fringilloides =427	Ghana
	Mandingoa nitidula =429	Ghana
	Nesocharis capistrata	Ghana
	Nigrita bicolor	Ghana
	Nigrita canicapilla	Ghana
	Nigrita fusconota	Ghana
	Nigrita luteifrons	Ghana
	Ortygospiza atricollis	Ghana
	Parmoptila rubrifrons =430	Ghana
	Pholidornis rushiae	Ghana
	Pyrenestes ostrinus =431	Ghana
	Pytilia hypogrammica	Ghana
	Pytilia phoenicoptera	Ghana
	Spermophaga haematina	Ghana
	Uraeginthus bengalus =432	Ghana

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	SPECIES	COUNTRY
Ploceidae (Weaver-birds)	*Amblyospiza albifrons*	Ghana
	Anaplectes rubriceps =433	Ghana
	Anomalospiza imberbis	Ghana
	Bubalornis albirostris	Ghana
	Euplectes afer	Ghana
	Euplectes ardens =434	Ghana
	Euplectes franciscanus =435	Ghana
	Euplectes hordeaceus	Ghana
	Euplectes macrourus =436	Ghana
	Malimbus cassini	Ghana
	Malimbus malimbicus	Ghana
	Malimbus nitens	Ghana
	Malimbus rubricollis	Ghana
	Malimbus scutatus	Ghana
	Pachyphantes superciliosus =437	Ghana
	Passer griseus	Ghana
	Petronia dentata	Ghana
	Plocepasser superciliosus	Ghana
	Ploceus albinucha	Ghana
	Ploceus aurantius	Ghana
	Ploceus cucullatus =438	Ghana
	Ploceus heuglini	Ghana
	Ploceus luteolus =439	Ghana
	Ploceus melanocephalus =440	Ghana
	Ploceus nigerrimus	Ghana
	Ploceus nigricollis	Ghana
	Ploceus pelzelni	Ghana
	Ploceus preussi	Ghana
	Ploceus tricolor	Ghana
	Ploceus vitellinus	Ghana
	Quelea erythrops	Ghana
	Sporopipes frontalis	Ghana
	Vidua chalybeata =441	Ghana
	Vidua interjecta	Ghana
	Vidua larvaticola	Ghana
	Vidua macroura	Ghana
	Vidua orientalis =442	Ghana
	Vidua raricola	Ghana
	Vidua togoensis	Ghana
	Vidua wilsoni	Ghana
Sturnidae (Starlings)	*Gracula religiosa*	Thailand
REPTILIA (REPTILES)		
TESTUDINATA Chelonians, tortoises, terrapins and turtles		
Trionychidae (Soft-shelled turtles)	*Trionyx triunguis*	Ghana

(continued)

Table 5-1 (continued)

	SPECIES	COUNTRY
Pelomedusidae (Side-necked turtles)	*Pelomedusa subrufa* *Pelusios adansomii* *Pelusios castaneus* *Pelusios gabonensis* =443 *Pelusios niger*	Ghana Ghana Ghana Ghana Ghana
SERPENTES Snakes		
Colubridae (Water snakes, grass snakes and tree snakes)	*Atretium schistosum* *Cerberus rhynchops* *Xenochrophis piscator* =444	India India India
Elapidae (Font-fanged snakes)	*Micrurus diastema* *Micrurus nigrocinctus*	Honduras Honduras
Viperidae (Vipers)	*Agkistrodon bilineatus* *Bothrops asper* *Bothrops nasutus* *Bothrops nummifer* *Bothrops ophryomegas* *Bothrops schlegelii* *Crotalus durissus* *Vipera russellii*	Honduras Honduras Honduras Honduras Honduras Honduras Honduras India
FLORA		
GNETACEAE	*Gnetum montanum* #1	Nepal
MAGNOLIACEAE Magnolia family	*Talauma hodgsonii* #1	Nepal
PAPAVERACEAE Poppy family	*Meconopsis regia* #1	Nepal
PODOCARPACEAE Podocarpus family	*Podocarpus neriifolius* #1	Nepal
TETRACENTRACEAE	*Tetracentron sinense* #1	Nepal

Table 5-2

Endangered/Threatened Species

(Overseas Environmental Baseline Guide Document Tables 13-1 and 13-2)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HISTORIC RANGE
MAMMALS		
Ass, Asian wild (=kulgan, onager)	*Equus hemionus*	Southwestern and Central Asia
Bandicoot, barred	*Perameles bougainville*	Australia
Bandicoot, desert	*Perameles eremiana*	Australia
Bandicoot, lesser rabbit	*Perameles leucura*	Australia
Bandicoot, pig-footed	*Chaeropus ecaudatus*	Australia
Bandicoot, rabbit	*Macrotus lagotis*	Australia
Banteng	*Bos javanicus (=banteng)*	Southeast Asia
Bat, Mexican long-nosed	*Leptonycteris nivalis*	Central America
Bat, Sanborn's long-nosed	*Leptonycteris sanborni (=yerbabuenae)*	USA, Mexico, Central America
Cat, Iriomote	*Felis (Mayailurus) iriomotensis*	Japan (Iriomote Island, Ryuku Islands)
Cat, marbled	*Felis marmorata*	Southeast Asia
Chamois, Apennine	*Rupicapra rupicapta ornata*	Italy
Deer, Eld's brow-antlered	*Cervus eldi*	Southeast Asia
Deer, Philippine	*Axis (=Cervus) porcinus calamianensis*	Philippines (Calamian Islands)
Deer, Ryukyu sika	*Cervus nippon keramae*	Japan (Ryukyu Islands)
Dhole (=Asiatic wild dog)	*Cuon alpinus*	Southeast Asia
Dibbler	*Antechinus apicalis*	Australia
Dugong	*Dugong dugon*	Japan
Gibbons	*Hylobates spp. (including Nomascus)*	Southeast Asia
Goat, wild (=Chiltanmarkhor)	*Capra aegagrus (=falconen chiltanensis)*	Southwestern Asia
Goral	*Nemorhaedus goral*	East Asia
Hutia, Cabrera's	*Capromys angelcabrerai*	Cuba
Hutia, dwarf	*Capromys nana*	Cuba
Hutia, large eared	*Capromys auntus*	Cuba
Hutia, little earth	*Capromys sanfelipensis*	Cuba
Ibex, Pyrenean	*Capra pyrenaicapyrenaica*	Spain
Kangaroo, eastern gray	*Macropus giganteus*	Australia
Kangaroo, red	*Macropus (Megaleia) rufus*	Australia
Kangaroo, Tasmanian forester	*Macropus giganteus tasmaniensis*	Australia (Tasmania)

(continued)

Table 5-2 (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HISTORIC RANGE
Kangaroo, western gray	*Macropus fuliginosis*	Australia
Leopard	*Panthera pardus*	Asia
Leopard, clouded	*Neofelis nebulosa*	Southeast and south-central Asia, Taiwan
Leopard, snow	*Panthera uncia*	Central Asia
Lion, Asiatic	*Panthera leo persica*	Turkey
Lynx, Spanish	*Felis (=Lynx) pardina*	Spain, Portugal
Macaque, Japanese	*Macaca fuscata*	Japan (Shikoku, Kyushu and Honshu Islands)
Marsupial, eastern jerboa	*Antechinomys laniger*	Australia
Marsupial-mouse, large1ep	*Sminthopsis psammophila*	Australia
Marsupial-mouse, long-tailed	*Sminthopsis longacaudata*	Australia
Monkey, red-backed squirrel	*Saimiri oerstedii*	Panama
Monkey, spider	*Ateles geoffroyl panamensis*	Panama
Mouse, Australian native	*Zyzomys (=Notomys) pedunculatus*	Australia
Mouse, Australian native	*Notomys aquilo*	Australia
Mouse, Field's	*Pseudomys fieldi*	Australia
Mouse, Gould's	*Pseudomys gouldii*	Australia
Mouse, New Holland	*Pseudomys novaehollandiae*	Australia
Mouse, Shark Bay	*Pseudomys praeconis*	Australia
Mouse, Shortridge's	*Pseudomys shortridgei*	Australia
Mouse, Smoky	*Pseudomys fumeus*	Australia
Mouse, western	*Pseudomys occidentalis*	Australia
Native-cat, eastern	*Dasyurus viverrinus*	Australia
Numbat	*Mymecodius fasciatus*	Australia
Planigale, little	*Planginale ingrami subtilissima (formerly P. subtilissima)*	Australia
Planigale, southern	*Planigale tenuirostris*	Australia
Possum, mountain pygmy	*Burramys parvus*	Australia
Possum, scaly-tailed	*Wyulda squamicaudata*	Australia
Puma, Costa Rican	*Felis concolor costaricensis*	Panama
Quokka	*Setonix brachyurus*	Australia
Rabbit, Ryukyu	*Pentalagus furnessi*	Japan (Ryuku Islands)
Rat, false water	*Xeromys myoides*	Australia
Rat, stick-nest	*Leporillus conditor*	Australia
Rat-kangaroo, brush-tailed	*Bettongia penicillata*	Australia
Rat-kangaroo, Gaimard's	*Bettongia gaimardi*	Australia

(continued)

Table 5-2 (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HISTORIC RANGE
Rat-kangaroo, Lesuer's	*Bettongia lesuer*	Australia
Rat-kangaroo, plain	*Caloprymnus campestris*	Australia
Rat-kangaroo, Queensland	*Bettongia tropica*	Australia
Seledang (=Gaur)	*Bos gaurus*	Southeast Asia
Serow	*Capricornis sumatraensis*	East Asia
Solenodon, Cuban	*Solenodon (Atopogale) cubanus*	Cuba
Tamaraw	*Bubalus mindorensis*	Philippines
Tarsier, Philippine	*Tarsius syrichta*	Philippines
Tiger	*Panthera tigris*	Temperate and tropical Asia
Tiger, Tasmanian(=Thylacine)	*Thylacinus cynocephalus*	Australia
Wallaby, banded hare	*Lagostrophus fasciatus*	Australia
Wallaby, brindled nail-tailed	*Onychogalea fraenata*	Australia
Wallaby, cresent nail-tailed	*Onychogalea lunata*	Australia
Wallaby, Parma	*Macropus parma*	Australia
Wallaby, western hare	*Lagorchestes hirsutus*	Australia
Wallaby, yellow-footed	*Petrogale xanthopus*	Australia
Wombat, hairy-nosed (=Barnard's and Queensland hairy-nosed)	*Lasiorhinus krefftii (formerly L. barnardi and L. gillespiel)*	Australia
BIRDS		
Albatross, short-tailed	*Diomedea albatrus*	Japan
Bristlebird, western	*Dasyomis brachypterus longirostris*	Australia
Bristlebird, western rufous	*Dasyomis broadbenti littoralis*	Australia
Caracara, Audobon's crested	*Polyborus plancus audubonii*	Panama, Cuba
Eagle, Philippine	*Pithecophaga jefferyi*	Philippines
Falcon, Arctic peregrine	*Falco peregrinus tundrius*	Central America
Falcon, Eurasian peregrine	*Falco peregrinus peregrinus*	Europe, Eurasia
Goose, Aleutian Canada	*Branta canadensis leucopareia*	Japan
Grasswren, Eyrean (flycatcher)	*Amytomis goyderi*	Australia
Greenshank, Nordmann's	*Tringa guttifer*	Japan
Honeyeater, helmeted	*Meliphaga cassidix*	Australia
Ibis, Japanese crested	*Nipponia nippon*	Japan, Korea
Ibis, northern bald	*Geronticus eremita*	Southern Europe, Southwestern Asia
Kite, Cuba hook-billed	*Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsonii*	Cuba
Kite, Everglade snail	*Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus*	Cuba
Parakeet, orange-billed	*Neopherna chrysogaster*	Australia

(continued)

Table 5-2 (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HISTORIC RANGE
Parakeet, paradise(=beautiful)	*Psephotus pulchemmus*	Australia
Parakeet, scarlet-chested (=splendid)	*Neophema splendida*	Australia
Parakeet, turquoise	*Neophema pulchella*	Australia
Parrot, Australian	*Geopsittacus occidentalis*	Australia
Parrot, Bahaman or Cuban	*Amazona leucocephala*	West Indies, Bahamas
Parrot, ground	*Pezoporus wallicus*	Australia
Pheasant, Palawan peacock	*Polyplectron emphanum*	Philippines
Pigeon, Mindoro zone-tailed	*Ducula mindorensis*	Philippines
Quetzel, resplendent	*Pharomachrus mocinno*	Panama
Scrup-bird, noisy	*Atrichornis clamosus*	Australia
Shama, Cebu black (thrush)	*Copsychus niger cebuensis*	Philippines
Stork, oriental white	*Ciconia ciconia boyciana*	Japan, Korea
Wanderer, plain (collared-hemipode)	*Pedionomous torquatus*	Australia
Warbler (wood), Bachman's	*Vermivora bachmanii*	Cuba
REPTILES		
Crocodile, Philippine	*Crocodylus novaeguineae mindorensis*	Philippine Islands
Crocodile, saltwater (=estuarine)	*Crocodylus porosus*	Southeast Asia
Crocodile, Siamese	*Crocodylus siamensis*	Southeast Asia
Iguana, Cuban ground	*Cyclura nubila nubila*	Cuba
Lizard, Hierro giant	*Gallotia simonyi simonyi*	Spain (Canary Islands)
Lizard, Ibiza wall	*Podarcis pityusensis*	Spain (Balearic Islands)
Turtle, short-necked or western swamp	*Pseudemydura umbrina*	Australia
FISHES		
Ala Balik (trout)	*Salmo platycephalus*	Turkey
Ayumodoki (loach)	*Hymenophysa (=Botia) curta*	Japan
Cicek (minnow)	*Acanthorutilus handlirschi*	Turkey
Nekogigi (catfish)	*Coreobagrus ichikawai*	Japan
Tango, Miyako (Tokyo bitterling)	*Tanakia tanago*	Japan
ENDANGERED/THREATENED PLANTS		
Key tree-cactus	*Cereus robinii*	Cuba
American hart's-tongue fern	*Phyllitis scolopendrium var. americana (=P. japonica) (ssp. americana)*	Canada (Ontario)

(continued)

Table 5-2 (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HISTORIC RANGE
Pitcher's thistle	*Cirsium pitchen*	Canada (Ontario)
Lakeside daisy	*Hymenoxys acaulis var. glabra*	Canada (Ontario)
Houghton's goldenrod	*Solidago houghtonii*	Canada (Ontario)
Hayun lagu (Guam), Tronkon guafi rota	*Serianthes neisonii*	Western Pacific Ocean
Dwarf lake iris	*Iris facustris*	Canada (Ontario)
Small whorled pogonia	*Isotria nedeoloides*	Canada (Ontario)
Eastern prairie fringed orchid	*Platanthera leucophaea*	Canada (Ontario, NewBrunswick)
Furbish lousewort	*Pedicularis furbishiae*	Canada (New Brunswick)

INSTALLATION:	COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	DATE:	REVIEWER(S):
STATUS NA C RMA	REVIEWER COMMENTS:		

SECTION 6

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Italy ECAMP

SECTION 6

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

A. Applicability of this Section

This section applies to all U.S. Air Force (USAF) installations overseas. Currently, this section contains major subsections that address environmental impacts, environmental noise, the Cleanup (Restoration) program, the Pollution Prevention Program, and environmental program management in general.

The regulatory requirements in this section are based on the *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), Department of Defense (DOD) regulations, and Air Force Instructions (AFIs) that apply at overseas installations. Management practices (MPs) are derived from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations that are not mandatory overseas but are important to follow to preserve the health and safety of Air Force (AF) employees and protect the environment.

Environmental Impacts

This topic of this subsection is the AF's Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP). The subsection addresses FGS-Italy and AF standards the goal of which is to ensure that decision makers are presented with sufficient relevant analysis to understand and evaluate the impact on the environment of the actions they approve and that they receive this information at appropriate times in the decision-making process.

Environmental Noise

This subsection contains standards to control environmental noise within installations. It is limited to measures allowing reasonable internal DOD planning efforts, but it does not address procedures for operating aircraft or ships, which are outside the scope of DOD Directive 6050.16.

Cleanup (Restoration)

This subsection contains standards to ensure that cleanup projects at sites contaminated by AF operations are executed to the appropriate point.

Pollution Prevention

The USEPA has developed a hierarchy of options regarding environmental management. The highest priority in this hierarchy of management methods is source reduction as a means of preventing pollution. Source reduction includes reuse or closed-loop recycling. The hierarchy then proceeds to recycling, treatment, and disposal as management methods of decreasing priority.

The concept of pollution prevention, as defined by the USEPA, is the maximum feasible reduction at the source of all wastes generated. This reduction is accomplished by the judicious use of resources through source reduction, materials substitution, energy efficiency, reuse of input materials during production, and reduced water consumption. Some of the benefits of pollution prevention are:

1. reducing operating costs (materials, waste management and disposal, production, energy, and facility cleanup)
2. reducing risk of liability
3. enhancing public image
4. protecting the environment and public health.

In Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 32-70, *Environmental Quality*, 30 November 1993, the AF explicitly makes Pollution Prevention one of the four pillars of its Environmental Quality Program. The AF will eliminate pollution from its activities wherever possible. It will reduce the generation of waste and the procurement of environmentally damaging materials to as near zero as feasible through material substitution, process change, and other techniques. It will prevent at the source, to the greatest extent possible, environmentally harmful discharges to the air, land, surface water, and groundwater. If the generation of waste cannot be prevented at the source, spent material and waste will be reused or recycled whenever possible. What cannot be reused or recycled will be disposed of in an environmentally sound manner. Both waste disposal and releases to the environment are permitted only after all other pollution prevention alternatives have been exhausted.

The regulatory requirements in this subsection are based on the AFIs that address pollution prevention. MPs are derived from USEPA regulations that are not mandatory overseas but are important to the protection of the environment.

Program Management

This subsection contains standards relevant to weapons ranges, the A-106 Pollution Abatement Plan, certain reporting requirements, the installation's Environmental Protection Committee (EPC), standards addressing the management of environment-related data in the Work Information Management System-Environmental Subsystem (WIMS-ES), and deployments of forces to AF installations overseas.

B. DOD Directives/Instructions

Environmental Impacts

- *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), May 1994, Chapter 17 contains procedures for informing decision makers of environmental considerations when authorizing or approving major DOD actions.

- DOD Directive (DODD) 6050.7, *Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Defense Department Actions*, 31 March 1979, also contains EIAP requirements for overseas installations.

Environmental Noise

- *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), May 1994, Chapter 10, contains criteria for controlling environmental noise on installations.

Cleanup (Restoration)

- None.

Pollution Prevention

- DOD Instruction (DODI) 4715.4, *Pollution Prevention*, 18 June 1996, implements policy, assigns responsibility, and prescribes procedures for implementation of pollution prevention programs throughout the DOD. Only those portions of the Instruction that are applicable outside the United States are included here.

Program Management

- None.

C. U.S. Air Force Documents

Environmental Impacts

- AFI 32-7061, *Environmental Impact Analysis Process,* 24 January 1995, contains requirements that apply to EIAP overseas.

- HQ USAF/CEV Policy Letter, *MAJCOM EPC Coordination of EIAP Documents*, 26 August 1994, requires documentation indicating prior Major Command (MAJCOM) EPC coordination or approval to accompany EIAP documents sent to them for senior staff approval or signature.

Environmental Noise

- AFI 13-212, Volume 1, *Weapons Ranges*, 28 July 1994, requires that installations with air-to-surface weapons ranges address those ranges in plans required by environmental regulations.

Cleanup (Restoration)

- AFI 32-7006, *Environmental Program in Foreign Countries*, 29 April 1994, contains requirements relevant to the cleanup of overseas sites that have been contaminated in the course of AF actions.

Pollution Prevention

- AFI 32-7080, *Pollution Prevention Program*, 12 May 1994, outlines the requirements for the AF's Pollution Prevention Program. It provides instruction in the areas of planning, use of ozone depleting chemicals (ODCs), hazardous substance management and minimization, solid waste management, nonpoint source pollution, and air pollutant emissions.

- AF Policy Letter, *Air Force Ban on Purchases of ODCs*, 7 January 1993, governs the purchase, use, and management of controlled ODCs. It outlines the ODCs and equipment that use them that cannot be purchased and it outlines the steps that should be taken to replace ODCs currently in use.

- AF Pollution Prevention Strategy, 24 July 1995, details the goals and strategies promoted by the AF for pollution prevention.

Program Management

- AFI 13-212, Volume I, *Weapons Ranges*, 28 July 1994, environmental requirements for bases that operate air-to-surface weapons ranges.

- AFI 32-7001, *Environmental Budgeting*, 9 May 1994, provides guidance on identifying, developing, and processing requirements to meet environmental standards at AF installations.

- AFI 32-7002, *Environmental Information Management System*, 31 May 1994, provides guidance and procedures to standardize the use of WIMS-ES.

- AFI 32-7005, *Environmental Protection Committees*, 25 February 1994, provides guidance on the make-up and responsibilities of the installation's EPC.

- AFI 32-7006, *Environmental Program in Foreign Countries*, 29 April 1994, requires installations to cooperate with host nation regulatory authorities. Further, it requires that copies of host nation regulatory authority inspection reports be forwarded to HQ USAF/CE and that receipt or notification of the imminent receipt of findings involving media attention or off-base impacts be reported to specific authorities. It also imposes on installations requirements for planning prior to receiving deployments.

D. Responsibility for Compliance

Environmental Impacts

- The Base Civil Engineer (BCE) provides support to the Environmental Planning Function (EPF), including managing and getting the technical analyses necessary to support the EIAP.

- Bioenvironmental Engineering Services (BES) provides technical assistance to the EPF concerning environmental quality standards, effects, and monitoring capabilities relating to the action(s) being assessed.

- The EPC reviews and approves or disapproves environmental documents prepared by the EPF during the EIAP.

- The Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) advises the EPF and EPC of legal issues regarding environmental documents.

- The Public Affairs Office (PAO) reviews environmental documents for public affairs sufficiency and advises the EPF on issues to be addressed in environmental analyses (EAs).

- The Proponent Activity is responsible for providing a complete description of the proposed action and alternatives (DOPAA) and for identifying key decision points and assisting in making sure that the EIAP is properly phased so that the relevant environmental documents are available to the decision maker.

Environmental Noise

- The Range Management Agency is responsible for activities at an air-to-ground range, including planning for the range.

Cleanup (Restoration)

- The BCE is normally responsible for the execution of remediation activities. However, this responsibility may be assigned to the installation's Environmental Management Office if one has been established.

- The BES is responsible for providing technical support in risk analysis, Quality Assurance or Quality Control (QA/QC), worker health and safety, and other areas.

- The SJA is responsible for providing legal and negotiation support.

Pollution Prevention

- The Installation Commander (IC) must establish and maintain an active program to survey the use, generation, and disposal of hazardous and radioactive waste. The commander must identify requirements and execute the programs to comply with AF policy.

- The Deputy Commander for Maintenance (DCM) ensures that nonhazardous/nontoxic materials are used where possible, maintains a list of hazardous materials used in the work area by shop and maintenance related task, ensures that personnel are properly trained in ordering, using, handling, controlling, and storing hazardous materials and wastes. DCM is also responsible for ensuring that hazardous waste is properly labeled and for notifying the appropriate headquarters when a nonhazardous substitute can be used. In addition, he/she works with the civil and bioenvironmental engineers to develop the installation's waste management plan.

- The BCE is responsible for the maintenance and operation of incinerators, fuel burners (boilers), and all installed petroleum storage and dispensing systems. The BCE is also responsible for the storage and handling of all hazardous materials and fuels used by civil engineering shops. The BCE or designated Environmental Management Office (EMO) develops installation- specific policy for all aspects of hazardous waste and pollution prevention management for all activities on the installation (including AF and non-AF tenants). The BCE/EMO also manages the pollution prevention program and serves as the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for developing and implementing the pollution prevention plan.

- The BES provides technical expertise on hazardous waste identification and, along with the Environmental Manager and the Environmental Protection Committee, establishes the baseline inventory of the Industrial Toxic Project (ITP) targeted chemicals (see Table 6-1). The BES identifies pollution prevention opportunities based on workplace surveys and recommends substitute processes. The BES reviews all substitutions to ensure that substituted materials do not introduce new hazards.

- The Supply Officer has primary responsibility to receive, store, and issue all items ordered. He/she serves as the equipment approval authority, administers the supply improvement program, provides technical guidance and assistance on supply matters to agencies across the installation, and serves as the primary stock fund manager.

- The EPC is comprised of representatives from all activities involved in pollution prevention management. It reviews and coordinates the installation commander's pollution prevention management program. The committee reviews summary data on waste generation and personnel exposure. The EPC helps with establishing the baseline inventory of ITP targeted chemicals. It should also adopt a policy recommending against the procurement of hazardous materials containing any USEPA ITP chemicals.

- The Environmental Manager (EM) is responsible for managing the installation hazardous waste (HW) management program. The EM, along with the BES and the EPC, establishes the baseline inventory of ITP chemical quantities. The EM then tracks the issue of these chemicals and sends the information to the MAJCOM.

- Hazardous Waste Generators manage hazardous waste in their custody. Management includes proper storage, inspection, recordkeeping, labeling of containers, and transfer for disposal.

- The Water and Waste Shop within Base Civil Engineering has responsibility for operations and maintenance of treatment plants, pretreatment facilities, pump stations, oil/water separators, and other associated facilities around the installation.

Program Management

A-106 Pollution Abatement Plan

- The BCE is responsible for managing the A-106 program, including updating the current plan, inputting new projects, and coordinating with the Civil Engineering Programmer (CEP) to ensure projects are included in the Civil Engineering Contract Reporting System (CECORS) or the Programming Design and Construction (PDC) System.

- The CEP is responsible for getting projects into the CECORS or the PDC system.

- The EPC is responsible for coordinating and approving the A-106 Plan.

WIMS-ES

- The BCE or the EM will coordinate the input of data into WIMS-ES.

Reporting Requirements and Deployments

- AFI 32-7006 does not designate the parties responsible for actions required by these sections.

E. Definitions

- *Affirmative Procurement* - Federal agencies must establish programs to encourage purchase of products containing recycled materials, in particular, USEPA Guideline Items. Affirmative procurement programs must establish preference for products containing recycled material, must include a promotion plan to place emphasis on buying recycled, and must have procedures for obtaining and verifying estimates and certifications of recycled content (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Alternatives* - ways of reducing adverse effects of hazardous materials (HM). Alternatives, as applied to HM decision making, include, but are not limited to, such possibilities as substituting less hazardous or nonhazardous material; redesigning a component such that HM is not needed in its manufacture, use, or maintenance; modifying processes or procedures; restricting users; consumptive use; on-demand supply; direct ordering; extending shelf life; regenerating spent material; downgrading and reuse of spent material; use of waste as raw material in other manufacturing and combinations of those factors. Alternatives are to be analyzed in a could cost approach, considering what the lowest amount the decision could cost by overcoming barriers to getting the job done, while ensuring protection of human health and the environment (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *A-Weighted Sound Level* - calculation of noise exposure that emphasizes sound in the frequency range where most speech information occurs, and thus closely resembles the frequency response of the human ear. Sound measures that are measured on the A-scale are abbreviated dB(A) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 10, Definitions).

- *Baseline* - quantified starting points from which progress is measured. For the purposes of this instruction, baselines are quantities of material purchased or generated over a specified period of time (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Categorical Exclusion (CATEX)*- a class of actions, defined and approved in accordance with Executive Order 12114, DOD Directive 6050.7, and service regulations, that normally do not, individually or cumulatively, significantly harm the environment and that require no further environmental review beyond appropriate documentation of the decision to apply the exclusion (FGS-Italy, Chapter 17, Definitions).

  (NOTE: Attachment 2 to AFI 32-7061 contains an extensive list of actions that are categorically excluded in the absence of unique circumstances.)

- *Characteristic Waste* - a waste that exhibits any of the characteristics listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 261, Subpart C (i.e., toxicity, corrosiveness, ignitability, reactivity) (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Cost Factors* - the expense and cost avoidance associated with hazardous materials that may be reduced to monetary terms, which includes future liability. Cost factors refer to direct and indirect costs attributable to hazardous materials that are encountered in operations such as acquisition, manufacture, supply use, supply, use, storage inventory control, treatment, recycling, emission control, training, work place safety, labeling, hazard assessments, engineering controls, personal protective equipment, medical monitoring, regulatory overhead, spill contingency, disposal, remedial action and liability (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Day-Night Average Sound Level* (L_{dn}) - a measure of installation noise exposure expressed in a single number ("xx L_{dn}" as in 55 L_{dn}) that is obtained by adding a 10 dB penalty to nighttime sound levels (2200-0700) to account for increased annoyance caused by noise during these hours (FGS-Italy, Chapter 10, Definitions).

- *Decibel* (dB) - the unit of sound pressure symbolically represented as dB. Sound pressure is the amplitude or measure of the difference between atmospheric pressure (with no sound present) and total pressure (with sound present). The decibel scale is a logarithmic scale (FGS-Italy, Chapter 10, Definitions).

- *Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives (DOPAA)* - an AF document that is the framework for assessing the environmental impact of a proposal. It describes the purpose and need for the action, the alternatives to be considered, and the rationale used to arrive at the proposed action (AFI 32-7061, Attachment 1).

- *Economic Analysis* - an evaluation of the costs associated with the use of hazardous materials and potential alternatives. An economic analysis is not a specific, step-by-step procedure that can be applied by rote to all cases of analyzing whether to use a hazardous material. Rather, organizations shall be guided by basic principles of economics and informed judgment (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Environmental Assessment* - a concise analysis to assist DOD components in determining whether there is potential for significant environmental impacts associated with the proposed action and whether an environmental impact statement is required (FGS-Italy, Chapter 17, Definitions).

- *Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)* - an analysis of the likely environmental consequences of a proposal for a major Federal action that is to be considered by DOD components in deciding whether to approve the proposal. It includes a review of the affected environment, a description of any adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided if the proposal is adopted, alternatives to the proposed action (including a no-action alternative), actions taken to avoid environmental harm or otherwise to better the environment, and environmental considerations and actions by the other participating nations, bodies, or organizations (FGS-Italy, Chapter 17, Definitions).

- *Environmental Manager* - the Base environmental management function supervisor or designated representative. Synonymous with the term Environmental Coordinator (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Environmental Review* - an analysis of the likely environmental consequences of the action that is to be considered by DOD components in the decision-making process. It includes a review of the affected environment, actions taken to avoid environmental harm or otherwise to better the environment, and environmental considerations and actions by the other participating nations, bodies, or organizations. Environmental reviews are prepared either unilaterally by DOD or in conjunction with another U.S. Agency but do not include foreign government participation (FGS-Italy, Chapter 17, Definitions).

- *Environmental Study* - an analysis of the likely environmental consequences of the action that is to be considered by DOD components in the decision-making process. It includes a review of the affected environment, actions taken to avoid environmental harm or otherwise to better the environment, and environmental considerations and actions by the other participating nations, bodies, or organizations. Environmental studies are prepared by the United States in conjunction with one or more foreign nations or by an international body or organization in which the United States is a member or participant (FGS-Italy, Chapter 17, Definitions).

- *Environmentally Preferable* - products or services that are less harmful to human health and the environment to use, reuse, operate and maintain, and dispose of in comparison with competing products or services of equal value (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Equivalent Level* (L_{eq}) - the equivalent steady-state sound that, in a stated period of time, would contain the same acoustic energy as the time-varying sound during the same period (FGS-Italy, Chapter 10, Definitions).

- *Excluded Materials* - excluded items may not be sold through a qualified recycling program (QRP), and the proceeds from their sale shall not be returned to a QRP. Excluded items include but are not limited to: (DODI 4715.4, Enclosure 3):
    a. government-furnished material
    b. precious metal bearing scrap
    c. hazardous waste (including household hazardous waste)
    d. ozone-depleting substances (ODS)
    e. electrical components
    f. unopened containers of solvents, paints, or oil
    g. fuel
    h. material that can be sold (as is) as a usable item
    i. repairable items that may be used again for their original purposes or functions, e.g., used vehicles, vehicle or machine parts, etc.
    j. ships, aircraft, weapons, and other material required to be demilitarized or mutilated, and scrap resulting from demilitarization
    k. all Munitions List Items and Strategic List Items as defined in DOD 4160.21-M-1, except firing range expended brass and mixed metals gleaned from firing range cleanup
    l. types of surplus personal property whose sales proceeds must be deposited to accounts other than a QRP per 32 CFR 172, Appendix B
        1. scrap generated from Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF) activities
        2. usable personal property purchased by DBOF activities
        3. property purchased with commissary surcharge funds
        4. automatic data processing equipment owned by the General Services Administration
        5. property purchased for the Military Assistance Program or purchased with Foreign Military Sales Administrative funds
        6. Coast Guard property
        7. property owned by nonappropriated fund activities
        8. lost, abandoned, or unclaimed privately owned personal property
        9. property owned by a country or international organization
        10. bones, fats, and meat trimmings generated by a commissary.

- *Federal Action* - an action that is implemented or funded directly by the United States Government. It does not include actions in which the United States participates in an advisory information gathering, representational, or diplomatic capacity, nor does it include actions taken by a foreign government in a foreign country in which the United States is a beneficiary of the action or actions in which foreign governments use funds derived indirectly from the United States (FGS-Italy, Chapter 17, Definitions).

- *Global Commons* - geographic areas that are outside the jurisdiction of any nation, and include the oceans outside territorial limits and Antarctica. Global commons do not include contiguous zones and fisheries zones of foreign nations (DODD 6050.7, para C(4)).

- *Hazardous Materials* - any substances or materials that pose a threat to human health or the environment typically due to their toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive nature. More specific definitions may be found in various Federal regulations that implement statutes (i.e., *Hazardous Material Transportation Act*, *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act* (CERCLA)) (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Hazardous Material Pharmacy* - single point control of hazardous material (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Hazardous Waste* - any waste by-products of society that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed; possess at least one of five characteristics (toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive) or are listed in 40 CFR 261.3 or applicable state or local waste management regulations (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Hazardous Waste Characterization* - the identification, description, and quantification of a hazardous waste stream (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Level 1 Projects and Services* - in the context of the A-106 Pollution Abatement Plan (AFI 32-7001, para 3.4.2.1.1):
    1. correct conditions out of compliance with the FGS or the *Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document* (OEBGD) if there are no FGS (see AFI 32-7006)
    2. restore contaminated sites posing imminent and substantial endangerment to human health and safety
    3. restore contaminated sites as needed to sustain current operations.

- *Level 2 Projects and Services* - in the context of the A-106 Pollution Abatement Plan, these address (AFI 32-7001, para 3.4.2.2.1):
    1. conditions that will be out of compliance with future requirements of international agreements such as treaties, Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs), or bilateral agreements
    2. conditions that will be out of compliance with future FGS requirements.

- *Level 3 Projects and Services* - in the context of the A-106 Pollution Abatement Plan, these projects and services enhance the environment beyond current and future FGS requirements. (AFI 32-7001, para 3.4.2.2)

  (NOTE: Do not use U.S. funds to restore contaminated sites beyond that needed to eliminate imminent and substantial endangerment to human health and safety or sustain current operations (unless required by international agreement).)

- *Life Cycle Economic Analysis* - an evaluation of the costs associated with the use of hazardous materials and potential alternatives over the life of the investment or hazardous material. The analysis is not a specific, step-by-step procedure that can be applied by rote to all cases. Analysis shall be guided by basic principles of economics and informed judgement (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Life Cycle of Hazardous Material* - the period starting when the use or potential use of hazardous material is first encountered and extending as long as the actual material or its after effects, such as a discarded residual in a landfill, have a bearing on cost. In the case of weapon system acquisition, the life cycle starts when the system is first envisioned. Effects of the use of hazardous material on later operations and maintenance are to be considered. This also holds true for a new use of a hazardous material. Where the hazardous material is already in general use, the life cycle starts when the material is first encountered by any organization that must deal with it (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Major Action* - an action involving substantial expenditures of time, money, or resources, that affects the environment on a large geographic scale or has substantial environmental effects on a more limited geographic area, and that is substantially different or a significant departure from other actions previously analyzed with respect to environmental considerations and approved, with which the action under consideration may be associated. A deployment of units, ships, aircraft, or mobile

military equipment that does not involve significant changes to the physical environment and that does not require additional support facilities that would significantly change the physical environment is not a major action for the purposes of the *Other Environmental Issues* protocol (FGS-Italy, Chapter 17, Definitions).

- *Management Practice (MP)* - practices that, although not mandated by law, are encouraged to promote safe operating procedures.

- *Media* - the term referring to air, land, water, and groundwater (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Municipal Solid Waste* (MSW) - trash wastes generated by administrative and domestic activities. MSW does not include hazardous wastes (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Negative Decision* - a record of decision not to prepare environmental analyses (FGS-Italy, Chapter 17, Definitions).

- *Nonpoint or Nonstationary Source (NPS) Pollution* - a diffuse source of pollution that does not discharge through a single point, such as (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C):
  1. for water - runoff from construction activities and agricultural, silvicultural, urban areas, and industrial areas including airfield operating areas
  2. for air - aircraft test stands, vehicles, aerospace ground equipment (AGE), and aircraft operations.

- *Opportunity Assessment* - a systematic procedure to identify and assess ways to prevent pollution by reducing or eliminating wastes (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Other Qualified Recyclable Program Materials* - materials that fit neither the definition of recyclable materials nor the definition of excluded materials (DODI 4715.4, Enclosure 3).

- *Ozone Depleting Chemicals (ODCs)* - chlorofluorocarbons, halons, and other substances that deplete the stratospheric ozone layer as classified by the *Clean Air Act* (CAA) Amendment of 1990 (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Pollution Prevention* - all the actions necessary, to include use of processes, practices, products or management actions that eliminate or reduce undesirable impacts on human health and the environment. These actions are a hierarchy of source reduction, recycling, treatment, and disposal or means source reduction and other practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants through increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other natural resources, and the protection of natural resources (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Proponent* - any office, unit, or activity that proposes to initiate an action (AFI 32-7061, Attachment 1).

- *Qualified Recycling Program (QRP)* - organized operations that require concerted efforts to divert or recover scrap or waste, as well as efforts to identify, segregate, and maintain the integrity of the recyclable materials in order to maintain or enhance their marketability. If the program is administered by a DOD component, a QRP includes adherence to a control process providing accountability for all materials processed through program operations (DODI 4715.4, Enclosure 3).

- *Recyclable Materials* - recyclable materials can include, but are not limited to: high-quality paper and paper products, mixed paper, newspaper, cardboard, plastic, metal cans, glass, used oil (except when hazardous waste), batteries, and tires. In addition, scrap (including ferrous and nonferrous scrap) and firing range expended brass and mixed metals gleaned from firing range cleanup that do not require demilitarization may be included in a QRP (DODI 4715.4, Enclosure 3).

- *Recycling* - the series of activities, including collection, separation, and processing, by which products or other materials are recovered from the solid waste stream for use in the form of raw materials in the manufacture of new products other than fuel for producing heat or power by combustion (DODI 4715.4, Enclosure 3).

- *Recycling* - the use, reclamation and reuse of a material. Use/reuse includes return of the recovered waste to the original process or when the waste is substituted for a raw material in another process. Waste reclamation includes processing of residual waste to recover a useful product and generation of waste material (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Significant Noise Source* - noise from any source such as mobile and stationary equipment, machines, boiler houses, and ranges which cause an identifiable and disturbing noise emission. This definition does not apply to noise generated by U.S. naval vessels or U.S. military aircraft (FGS-Italy, Chapter 10, Definitions).

- *Sound Exposure Level* (SEL) - a measure of single noise events. It is the level, in decibels, of the time integral of squared A-weighted sound pressure over a given time period or event, with reference to the square of the standard reference sound pressure of 20 micropascals (μPa) and a reference duration of 1 s (FGS-Italy, Chapter 10, Definitions).

- *Source Reduction* - any practice that reduces or eliminates any hazardous material, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise residual waste generation at the source, usually within the generation process. The term includes equipment or technology modifications, process or procedure modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, feedstock substitutions, improvements in feedstock purity, shipping and packaging modifications, improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, and management practices, increases in machinery efficiency, and recycling within a process (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Toxic Chemicals* - those chemicals listed in Section 313 of the *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act* (EPCRA) as of 1 December 1993 (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

- *Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)* - organic substances that react rapidly with NO_x in the air and in the presence of sunlight to form oxidants or smog (AFI 32-7080, Attachment 1, Section C).

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

GUIDANCE FOR CHECKLIST USERS

	REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	CONTACT THESE PERSONS OR GROUPS: (a)
Environmental Impacts		
All Installations	6-1 through 6-6	(1)(2)(3)(4)(14)
Environmental Analyses	6-7 through 6-15	(1)
Environmental Noise		
All Installations	6-16 through 6-23	(1)(3)(4)(5)(6)
Cleanup (Restoration)	6-24 through 6-27	(1)(3)
Pollution Prevention (P2)		
All Installations	6-28 and 6-29	(1)(3)(7)
Opportunity Assessments	6-30	(8)(11)
P2 Management Plan	6-31 and 6-32	(8)(10)(11)
ODCs	6-33 through 6-42	(1)(2)(7)(8)(9)(11)(12)
Hazardous Substances	6-43 through 6-47	(1)(7)(8)(9)(11)
Solid Waste	6-48 through 6-52	(1)(7)(8)(9)(11)(12)
Program Management		
All Installations	6-53 and 6-54	(1)(3)
Weapons Ranges	6-55 and 6-56	(13)
A-106	6-57 and 6-58	(1)
EPC	6-59 through 6-61	(1)(11)
WIMS-ES	6-62 and 6-63	(1)
Deployments	6-64 and 6-65	(1)

(a) CONTACT/LOCATION CODE:

(1) BCE (Environmental Planning)
(2) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
(3) Base Staff Judge Advocate
(4) PAO (Public Affairs Officer)
(5) Deputy for Operations (Airspace Manager)
(6) Range Operating Agency
(7) Supply Officer
(8) Environmental Manager
(9) Generating Activities (Including Accumulation Point Managers/Operators)
(10) Water and Waste Shop
(11) EPC (Environmental Protection Committee)
(12) Contracting
(13) Natural Resources Manager (or Environmental Coordinator)
(14) Base Safety Officer

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Records To Review

Environmental Impacts
- Documentation related to EIAP
- Documentation of finding of no adverse effect (for construction activities)
- EAs

Environmental Noise
- Installation Master Plan Document
- Log of complaints from the local community

Cleanup (Restoration)
- Documentation related to cleanup (restoration) projects

Pollution Prevention
- Inventory records
- Supply/distribution procedures
- Opportunity assessments
- Baseline records
- Pollution Prevention Management Plan
- Records of any waste reduction/pollution prevention programs
- Records of resource recovery practices including the sale of materials for the purpose of recycling
- Equipment maintenance and inspection records
- Records of waste recovery equipment (i.e., solvent distillation equipment)
- Plans and procedures applicable to air pollution control

Program Management
- A-106 Pollution Abatement Plan
- Exercise- or contingency-specific environment plans, if any

Physical Features To Inspect

Environmental Impacts
- None

Environmental Noise
- Power generators or other noise sources
- Emergency generators
- Test tracks

Cleanup (Restoration)
- None

Pollution Prevention
- Shop activities
- Hazardous materials and wastes storage areas
- Fire fighting equipment
- Vehicle maintenance areas/motor pool
- Supply area
- Waste recovery areas
- Reuse facility
- VOC sources
- Recycling area

Program Management
- None

People To Interview

Environmental Impacts
- BCE (Environmental Planning)
- BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
- Base Staff Judge Advocate
- PAO (Public Affairs Officer)
- Base Safety Officer

Environmental Noise
- BCE (Environmental Planning)
- Deputy for Operations (Airspace Manager)
- PAO (Public Affairs Officer)
- Range Operating Agency

Cleanup (Restoration)
- BCE (Environmental Planning)
- BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)

Pollution Prevention
- BCE (Base Civil Engineer)
- Supply Officer
- BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
- Environmental Manager
- Generation Activities (Including Accumulation Point Managers/Operators)
- Water and Waste Shop
- EPC (Environmental Protection Committee)
- Contracting

Program Management
- BCE (Environmental Planning)
- Natural and Cultural Resources Managers (or Environmental Coordinator)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS **All Installations**	
6-1. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, USAF directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation Final Governing Standards and relevant USAF documents. (1)(3) (NOTE: Among the relevant documents are the following: - AFI 32-7061, *The Environmental Impact Analysis Process,* 24 January 1995 - DODD 6050.7, *Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Department of Defense Actions*, 31 March 1979 - HQ USAF/CEV Policy Letter, *MAJCOM EPC Coordination of EIAP Documents*, 26 August 1994 - USAFE/CE Message, *Policy Change, EIAP, MILCON Projects*, 100900Z November 1994.)
6-2. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether new regulations concerning EIAP have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(3) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
6-3. Installations must have an Environmental Planning Function (EPF) (AFI 32-7061, para 1.3.4).	Verify that the installation has an EPF. (1)(3) (NOTE: The EPF is the interdisciplinary staff responsible for the EIAP.)

(1) BCE (Environmental Planning) (2) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (3) SJA (Staff Judge Advocate) (4) PAO (Public Affairs Officer) (5) Deputy for Operations (Airspace Manager) (6) Range Operating Agency (7) Supply Officer (8) Environmental Manager (9) Generating Activities (Including Accumulation Point Managers/Operators) (10) Water and Waste Shop (11) EPC (Environmental Protection Committee) (12) Contracting (13) Natural & Cultural Resources Managers (or Environmental Coordinator) (14) Base Safety Officer

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
6-3. (continued)	Verify that the EPF: - assists the proponent in preparing a DOPAA - evaluates proposed actions and completes Sections II and III of AF Form 813, *Request for Environmental Impact Analysis* subsequent to submissions by the proponent and makes categorical exclusion (CATEX) determinations - identifies and documents, with technical advice from the bioenvironmental engineer and other staff members, environmental quality standards that relate to the action under evaluation - prepares environmental documents, or obtains technical assistance through the AF channels or contract support, and adopts the documents as official AF papers when completed and approved - ensures the EIAP is conducted on base-level plans, including contingency plans for the training, movement, and operation of AF personnel and equipment - prepares Notices of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS with assistance from the proponent and the PAO - prepares AF Form 813 and applicable portions of Certificates of Compliance for each military construction (MILCON) project according to AFI 32-1021, and the U.S. Air Force - Europe (USAFE) 10 November 94 message - determines if an action significantly affects the environment (has potential to do significant harm) in accordance with USAFE 5 May 92 letter. (NOTE: Determining whether an action significantly affects the environment entails procedures set up to review AF Form 332 and project documentation such as DD Form 1391/C.) Verify that the EPF responsible official signs the AF Form 813 certification.
6-4. Any office, unit, or activity at any level that initiates AF actions (the proponent) must perform specific functions in the EIAP process (AFI 32-7061, para 1.3.5).	Verify that the proponent of an action does the following: (1)(3) - notifies the EPF of pending actions and completes Section I of AF Form 813, including a DOPAA for submittal to the EPF - identifies key decision points and coordinates with the EPF on EIAP phasing to ensure that environmental documents are available to the decision maker before the final decision is made and activities associated with the proposal are not implemented until the EIAP is complete - integrates the EIAP into the planning stage of a proposed program or action and, with the EPF, determines as early as possible whether to prepare an EIS - presents the DOPAA to the EPC for review and comment - coordinates with the EPF prior to organizing public or interagency meetings that deal with EIAP elements of a proposed action and involve persons or agencies outside the Air Force - assists the EPF and PAO in preparing a draft NOI when a decision is made to prepare an EIS.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
6-5. The SJA, PAO, BES, and Safety Office must perform specific functions in the EIAP process (AFI 32-7061, para 1.3.7 through 1.3.10).	Verify that the SJA does the following: (3) - advises the command level proponent EPF and EPC on CATEX determination and the legal sufficiency of environmental documents - advises the EPF during the scoping process of issues that should be addressed in EISs and on procedures for the conduct of public hearings - coordinates with AFLSA/JAJT on the appointment of an independent hearing officer - refers matters causing, or likely to cause substantial public controversy or litigation through channels to AFLSA/JACE. Verify that the PAO: (4) - advises the EPF, the EPC, and proponents on public affairs implications of proposed actions and review environmental documents for public affairs issues - advises the EPF during the scoping process of issues that should be addressed in the EIS - prepares, coordinates, and distributes news releases related to the proposal and associated EIAP documents - notifies the media and purchases advertisements when newspapers will not run the notices free of charge. Verify that, as a representative of Medical Services, the bioenvironmental engineer provides technical assistance to the EPF in the areas of environmental health standards, effects, and monitoring capabilities. (2) Verify that the Safety Office provides technical assistance to the EPF to ensure consideration of safety standards and requirements. (14)
6-6. The EPC must help the commander assess, review, and approve EIAP documents (AFI 32-7061, para 1.3.6).	Verify that the EPC helps the commander assess, review, and approve EIAP documents. (1) (NOTE: The HQ USAF/CEV policy letter of 26 August 1994 requires documentation indicating prior MAJCOM EPC coordination or approval to accompany EIAP documents sent to them for senior staff approval or signature. The policy is directed at, but not limited to, Draft and Final EISs, EAs, Records of Decision, Findings of No Practicable Alternative, and FONSIs.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
Environmental Analyses (EAs)	(NOTE: The decision whether a proposed action is one that would significantly affect the environments (potential for significant harm) covered by this section is taken by the EPF.)
6-7. A service component that is responsible for a proposal must complete the appropriate EAs (FGS-Italy 17-1).	Determine whether the installation has sponsored proposals that require EAs. (1) Verify that the installation has completed the EA appropriate to each such proposal. (NOTE: See Table 6-2 for a summary of which types of actions require which kinds of analysis.)
6-8. If a proponent determines that no EA is required, the proponent must document that decision (FGS-Italy 17-3 and AFI 32-7061, para 5.2.1).	Verify that, if a proponent determines that no environmental analysis is required, a negative decision is completed. (1) (NOTE: The negative decision should be recorded on AF Form 813 or 332, or on the Certificate of Compliance (DD Form 1391/C).) Verify that the installation forwards decisions not to prepare EAs to the appropriate headquarters and to the Executive Agent.

6-9. Specific analyses and documentation procedures must be carried out when an installation performs certain types of major DOD actions that do significant harm to the environment of a foreign nation or to a protected global resource (FGS-Italy 17-1 and 17-2 and DODD 6050.7, Encl. 2, para B(1) and C(3)(a)).	Verify that the installation performs appropriate analyses and creates documentation for the following types of major Federal actions: (1)
	
	- those that significantly affect the environment of a foreign nation that is not involved in the action
	- those that are determined to cause significant harm to the environment because they provide to that nation:
	  - a product or involve a physical project that produces a principal product, emission, or effluent that is prohibited or strictly regulated by Federal law in the United States because its toxic effects on the environment create a serious public health risk
	  - a physical project that is prohibited or strictly regulated in the United States by Federal law to protect the environment against radioactive substances
	- those that significantly harm natural or ecological resources of global importance designated for protection by the President or, in case of such a resource protected by international agreement binding on the United States, designated for protection by the Secretary of State.
	
	(NOTE: Included in the category of "prohibited or strictly regulated" are the following: asbestos, vinyl chloride, acrylonitrile, isocyanates, polychlorinated biphenyls, mercury, beryllium, arsenic, cadmium, and benzene.)
	
	Determine whether any of the actions occurring at the installation have been granted a categorical exclusion by the DOD.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
6-9. (continued)	Verify that either an environmental study or an environmental review was prepared, as appropriate. (NOTE: The following are exempt from these requirements: - actions that the EPF determines do not significantly affect the environment of a foreign nation that is not participating in the action, or that do not cause significant harm to a designated resource of global importance - actions taken by the President - actions taken by or pursuant to the direction of the President or a cabinet officer in the course of armed conflict - actions taken by or pursuant to the direction of the President or a cabinet officer when the national security or national interest is involved - intelligence activities and arms transfers - votes and other actions in international conferences and organizations - actions involving export licenses, export permits, or export approvals, other than those relating to nuclear activities - actions relating to nuclear activities and nuclear material, except actions providing a nuclear production or utilization facility as defined in the *Atomic Energy Act* of 1954, as amended, or a nuclear waste management facility to a foreign nation - disaster and emergency relief action.) (NOTE: Additional exemptions may be granted on a case-by-case basis.) (NOTE: If a current and acceptable environmental document already exists for a particular action, regardless of which Federal agency prepared it, DODD 6050.7 does not require the preparation of a new document.)
6-10. Certain information must be recorded in the event that a decision is made not to prepare an ES (DODD 6050.7, Encl. 2, para D(3)).	Verify that, if a negative decision is made, the file is documented with a a record of that decision and the names of the decision makers who participated. (1) (NOTE: The negative decision should be recorded on AF Form 813 or 332, or on the Certificate of Compliance (DD Form 1391/C).)
6-11. Installations in the process of completing an environmental study (ES) must meet certain requirements while engaged in that process (DODD 6050.7, Encl. 2, para D(3)).	Verify that no action concerning the proposal is taken that would do significant harm to the environment until the study has been completed and the results considered. (1)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
6-12. The content of an ES is subject to certain requirements (DODD 6050.7, Encl. 2, para D(4)).	Verify that the environmental study includes the following: (1) - a general review of the affected environment - the predicted effects of the action on the environment - significant known actions taken by governmental entities with respect to the proposed action to protect or improve the environment - if no actions are being taken to protect or enhance the environment, a statement as to whether the decision not to do so was made by the affected foreign government or international organization.
6-13. Certain information must be recorded in the event that a decision is made not to prepare an environmental review (ER) (DODD 6050.7, Encl. 2, para E(3)).	Verify that, if a decision is made not to prepare an ER, a record is made of that decision and its basis. (1) (NOTE: The negative decision should be recorded on AF Form 813 or 332, or on the Certificate of Compliance (DD Form 1391/C).)
6-14. Installations in the process of completing an ER must meet certain requirements while engaged in that process (DODD 6050.7, Encl. 2, para E(3)).	Verify that no action concerning the proposal is taken that would do significant environmental harm until the review has been completed. (1)
6-15. The content of an ER is subject to certain requirements (DODD 6050.7, Encl. 2, para E(4)).	Verify that the environmental review includes the following, to the extent reasonably practical: (1) - a statement of the proposed action including its timetable, physical features, general operating plan, and other similar broad-gauge descriptive factors - identification of the important issues involved - the aspects of the actions taken or to be taken by the AF that ameliorate or minimize the impact on the environment - the actions known to have been taken or to be planned by the government of any participating and affected foreign nations that will affect environmental considerations.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE **All Installations**	(NOTE: FGS-Italy, Chapter 10, does not address procedures for operating aircraft or ships.)
6-16. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, USAF directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation Final Governing Standards and relevant USAF documents. (1)(3)
6-17. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether any new regulations concerning noise emissions have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(3)(5) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
6-18. Installations with significant noise sources must develop and maintain a noise contour map (FGS-Italy 10-1).	Determine whether the installation has significant noise sources. (1)(5) Verify that the installation has developed and maintains a noise contour map limited to the installation. Verify that noise contours for significant noise sources are developed using a computerized program from operational data and the A-weighted Day-Night Average Sound Level (L_{dn}). (NOTE: The noise simulation program used to assess heavy weapons noise is MicroBNOISE. This software was developed and is maintained by the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (USACERL).) (NOTE: Noise level contours are generated using the NOISEMAP 6.1 computer program. This program is maintained by the USAF Armstrong Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
6-19. Installations must maintain records of incompatible buildings and land uses (FGS-Italy 10-2).	Verify that the installation maintains records of incompatible buildings and land uses on the installation. (1)(5) (NOTE: Table 6-3 establishes compatible uses and the Noise Level Reduction (NLR) to achieve acceptable indoor noise levels for facilities.)
6-20. Installations must review installation master plans to ensure that existing and future facility siting are consistent with an acceptable noise environment (FGS-Italy 10-3).	Verify that the installation master plan has been reviewed to ensure that existing and future facility siting are consistent with an acceptable noise environment. (1)(5) Verify that the future siting of new significant noise sources is consistent with the ambient noise levels given in Table 6-4. (NOTE: The requirement with regard to future siting applies only to sources that would have an impact on adjacent off-installation properties.)
6-21. Installations must maintain operational data on noise producing activities (FGS-Italy 10-5).	Verify that the installation maintains operational data to facilitate the development of noise level contours in order to conduct studies on compatible land uses within various zones. (1)(5)
6-22. Installations must have procedures to register and resolve noise complaints (FGS-Italy 10-6).	Verify that a noise complaint procedure has been instituted. (1)(4)(5)(6)
6-23. Installations must take specific actions with regard to noise mitigation (FGS-Italy 10-4).	Verify that the installation identifies noise sources that create noise impacts. (1)(5)(6) Verify that the installation investigates possible mitigation measures. Verify that, if practical, the installation programs resources to reduce noise impacts. (NOTE: This checklist item does apply to noise generated by aircraft operations.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
CLEANUP (RESTORATION)	
6-24. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, USAF directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation Final Governing Standards and relevant USAF documents. (1)(3) (NOTE: Among the relevant documents is AFI 32-7006, *Environmental Program in Foreign Countries,* 29 April 1994).
6-25. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether new regulations or policies concerning the cleanup of contaminated sites have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(3) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
6-26. Cleanup projects at sites contaminated by AF operations must be executed to a point established by AF policy (AFI 32-7006, para 2.2 and 2.3).	Determine whether the installation has planned or conducted any cleanup projects. (1) Verify that cleanup projects are executed to the point that contamination no longer poses an imminent and substantial danger to human health and safety. Verify that cleanup projects are executed as needed to sustain current operations. (NOTE: These requirements do not apply if the AF is bound by international agreement to do more.)
6-27. Installations or facilities identified for return to the host nation must meet specific requirements with regard to documentation (AFI 32-7006, para 2.3.2).	Determine whether the installation or facility has been identified for return to the host nation. (1) Verify that the installation or facility documents all known environmental contamination and provides the documentation to the host nation. (NOTE: This requirement applies only after appropriate U.S.-host public announcement of the return, and only after Major Command (MAJCOM) has granted clearance to release the documentation.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
POLLUTION PREVENTION **All Installations**	
6-28. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, U.S. Air Force (USAF) directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation Final Governing Standards and relevant USAF documents. (1)(3) (NOTE: Among the relevant documents are the following: - AFI 32-7080, *Pollution Prevention Program*, 12 May 1994 - AF Policy Letter, *Air Force Ban on Purchases of ODCs*, 7 January 1993 - DODI 4715.4, *Pollution Prevention*, 18 June 1996.)
6-29. Installations must meet regulatory and AF requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether any new regulations concerning pollution prevention have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(7) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
Opportunity Assessments	
6-30. Installations must conduct Opportunity Assessments to review waste generating activities and installation waste streams (AFI 32-7080, para 2.2.1).	Verify that an Opportunity Assessment of each waste generating activity is conducted on a recurring basis. (8)(11) Verify that the Opportunity Assessment provides a systematic review of the waste generating activities and installation waste streams. Verify that the assessment examines the total waste generation by type and volume of content and determines the most economical and practical waste minimization option. Verify that consideration is given to cost/benefit analysis when evaluating options.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
6-30. (continued)	(NOTE: An example of the composition of an assessment team includes the following persons: - raw material supplier - Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Officer - consultant - process engineer - safety engineer - purchasing specialist - line laborer - plant manager.)
Pollution Prevention Management Plan	
6-31. Installations must develop and execute a Pollution Prevention Management Plan (AFI 32-7080, para 2.2 and DODI 4715.4, para F2(c)(2)).	Verify that the installation has a Pollution Prevention Management Plan. (8)(11) Verify that the plan addresses all of the following issues: - the process required to run a pollution prevention program - the program required to fund pollution prevention projects - the road map to achieve AF pollution prevention goals - the actions required to execute the program. Verify that the plan contains management strategies for the following areas: - ODCs - USEPA 17 industrial toxics - hazardous wastes - municipal solid waste - affirmative procurement of recycled materials - energy conservation - air pollution reduction. Verify that the plan identifies and programs projects needed to achieve stated objectives. Verify that the installation maintains and executes pollution prevention plans that identify goals and cost-effective management processes or technologies to eliminate or reduce the use and disposal of hazardous materials.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
6-32. Installations should include additional strategies for improving the pollution prevention program in the Pollution Prevention Management Plan (MP).	Verify that the plan includes the following information: (8)(10)(11) - plans to crossfeed information to the rest of the AF - plans to brief the base EPC - plans to implement Opportunity Assessments - oil/water separator management strategies - usable measures of success - programming and budgeting strategies.
ODCs	(NOTE: See also Section 1, *Air Emissions Management.*) (NOTE: The only Halon 1211 extinguishers classified as mission critical are the 150 lb flight line extinguishers listed in TO 00-25-172 to support parked aircraft and those hand-held extinguishers on board large frame aircraft.) (NOTE: As of March 1996 no acceptable replacement for Halon 1211 had been identified.)
6-33. Installations must eliminate dependence on ODCs (AF Policy Letter, 7 January 1993).	Determine whether the installation uses any of the substances listed in Table 6-5. (8)(11)(12) Verify that the installation's dependence on chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, and other substances that deplete the stratospheric ozone layer is being reduced. Verify that any new system or modification to an existing system does not include the use of ODCs as a solvent. (NOTE: This requirement does not apply if the system or modification is approved by the proper waiver approval authority.)
6-34. Installations should have a refrigerant management plan (MP).	Verify that the installation has a plan for managing the use and disposal of refrigerant. (8)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
6-35. Installations must follow specific requirements during the period of transition away from ODC dependence (AF Policy Letter, 7 January 1993 and AFI 32-7080, para 3.1.2).	Verify that, when non-ODC substitutes need long research and development lead times, existing uses are converted to ODCs with lower ozone depletion potential as interim substitutes, (i.e., hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)). (1)(2)(7)(8) Verify that inventory reserves are used only to aid a transition from ODCs. (NOTE: This requirement applies after production has been outlawed.) (NOTE: Inventory reserves may not be used as a substitute for changing to non-ozone-depleting practices.) Verify that, if reserves are used to extend the service life of ODC-dependent equipment, the installation practices conservation, recovery, and reuse.
6-36. Installations must initiate certain ODC replacement programs (AF Policy Letter, 7 January 1993).	Verify that halon systems on crash/rescue vehicles are disabled and a phased program is in place to replace them with nonhalon fire fighting agents. (1)(8) Verify that a phased replacement program has been initiated to replace halon in the 150 lb [≈68 kg] flightline extinguishers. (NOTE: Halon removed from crash/rescue vehicles, or from existing installation stock, may be used to service flightline extinguishers until the phased replacement program is complete.) Verify that existing halon fire extinguishers for facilities are replaced through attrition. Verify that refrigerators and other domestic equipment are replaced at the end of their economic life with non-ODC equipment. (NOTE: Existing airborne cooling systems and subsystems that require ODC refrigerants are considered mission critical.)
6-37. Installations must follow specific requirements regarding contract writing for the use of ODCs (AF Policy Letter, 7 January 1993).	Verify that contracts awarded after 1 June 1993 do not include a requirement to use ODCs or any requirement that can be met only through the use of ODCs. (8)(11) (NOTE: This requirement does not apply if waived by the waiver approval authority (Air Force Logistics (AF/LG), Air Force Civil Engineering (AF/CE), or Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (SAF/AQ)).)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**

6-38. Installations must reduce the atmospheric discharge of ODCs (AF Policy Letter, 7 January 1993).	Verify that the discharge of ODCs is reduced to zero as soon as possible. (8)(11)
	
	Verify that one of the following is being used to reduce discharges:
	
	- modification of operating, training, and testing practices
	- implementation of conservation measures such as:
	  - recovery
	  - recycling
	  - reuse
	  - material substitution.
	
	Verify that existing halon systems that discharge to the atmosphere for other than actual fire situations, such as fuel tank inerting systems, are used only in actual combat or in in-flight emergencies.
	
	Verify that fire warning systems and operational procedures operate so that there are no false alarms or false discharges.
	
	Verify that automatic discharge extinguisher systems in facilities are disabled and placed on manual activation.
	
	Verify that all servicing of aircraft halon systems captures the halon for recycling with no atmospheric discharge, other than *de minimis* amounts.
	
	Verify that leaking systems are repaired quickly.

6-39. Installations must eliminate purchases of ODCs (AF Policy Letter, 7 January 1993 and AFI 32-7080, paras 3.1.1 and 3.1.3).	Verify that the substances listed in Table 6-6 are no longer being purchased. (8)(11)(12) Verify that the following are no longer purchased: - new or recycled ODCs, unless a waiver has been granted - halon extinguishers for facilities - total flooding systems - facility air conditioning systems, AGE, and other refrigeration and support equipment that use ODCs - commercial vehicles with ODC air conditioning equipment - ODC solvents and the equipment/systems/products that require these solvents for maintenance or operation. (NOTE: ODC needed to meet the mission critical applications will be obtained by using stocks, or from the Defense Logistic Agency (DLA) Defense Reserve, or purchased from commercial sources if the reserve is not able to fill a request.) Verify that ODC-containing products are not purchased or obtained from the Defense Reserve without an approved waiver.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
6-39. (continued)	(NOTE: Organizations may apply for waivers prior to the award of any contract which requires the use of Class I ODCs to purchase new or recycled ODCs, or obtain ODCs from the DLA Ozone Depleting Chemical Bank for mission critical applications. Waivers are not required for government use of ODCs currently in stock on Air Force facilities.)
6-40. Installations should follow specific procedures for the processing of reclaimed ODCs (MP).	Verify that processes are in place to ensure that reclaimed and excess ODC halons, refrigerants, and solvents are routed to the DLA Defense Reserve. (2)(7)(9)
6-41. Installations must manage halons in existing systems in a specific manner (AF Policy Letter, 7 January 1993).	Verify that halons are removed from aircraft that are being retired from service. (9) Verify that such halons are redeployed or added to the AF account at the DLA Defense Reserve.
6-42. Installations must maintain equipment and inventories at a certain level (AF Policy Letter, 7 January 1993).	Verify that chillers are well maintained and repaired promptly. (1)(9)
Hazardous Substances (Waste and Material)	
6-43. Installations must develop centralized control procedures for the purchase and use of hazardous materials (AFI 32-7080, para 2.4.1).	Verify that the purchase of hazardous materials is under centralized control. (7)(8) (NOTE: This requirement also applies to ODCs.) Verify that the issuance and distribution of hazardous materials is centrally controlled. Verify that hazardous materials are issued in the smallest quantity necessary to meet the customer's need.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
6-44. Installations must reduce the use of USEPA ITP chemicals (AFI 32-7080, para 3.2).	Verify that the installation is working to reduce the use of the chemicals listed in Table 6-1. (1)(7)(8) (NOTE: Due to the high levels of certain USEPA 17 Toxics in jet fuel, and the direct link between fuels and flying hours, the AF's USEPA 17 reduction goals exempt jet fuels.)
6-45. Installations must work to minimize hazardous waste generation (AFI 32-7080, para 3.3 and para 2.4.3).	Verify that hazardous waste from industrial, maintenance, and cleanup operations is minimized to the greatest extent practical and economical. (8)(9)(11) Verify that the installation strives to reduce hazardous waste generation at the source. Verify that alternatives to hazardous materials and processes are used whenever possible. Verify that, when technical orders require the use of many hazardous substances or out-of-date technology, the installation submits an Air Force Technical Order (AFTO) Form 22. (NOTE: This requirement applies only if alternative substances/technology are known to exist.)
6-46. Installations must maintain inventory management and control processes that minimize the use of hazardous materials (DODI 4715.4, para F2(c)(1)).	Verify that the installation maintains inventory management and control processes that minimize the use of hazardous materials, as appropriate, in the most economical manner. (1)(7)(8)(9)
6-47. Installations should encourage complete use of hazardous materials (MP).	Verify that a reuse facility of some type is established. (7)(8)(11)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
Solid Waste	
6-48. Installations must institute pollution prevention procedures as part of their solid waste management (AFI 32-7080, para 3.4.1 and para 3.4.1.1).	Verify that cost-effective waste reduction and recycling programs have been integrated into the Municipal Solid Waste Management program. (1)(9) Verify that the installation either operates a composting program for yard wastes or participates in a regional composting program. (NOTE: This requirement does not apply if the program can be shown to be cost prohibitive.) Verify that the installation establishes a single QRP that serves all AF and tenant organizations occupying space on the installation, including leased space. Verify that the installation has a QRP manager. Verify that the Services Squadron, Arm/yAir Force Exchange Services (AAFES), and the Commissary coordinate their recycling activities with the QRP manager. Verify that recycling includes the following materials: (8) - high quality copier paper - plastic - metals - glass - used oil - lead acid batteries - cardboard - newspaper - tires. Verify that contracts awarded after 20 October 1993 for government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO) facilities include provisions that obligate the contractor to participate with a DOD installation or establish their own qualified recycling program. Verify that, when economically feasible and to the extent required by law, existing contracts covering GOCO facilities are modified to incorporate these recycling provisions. Verify that the installation conducts an annual opportunity assessment of the solid waste stream to identify source reduction potential and additional recyclable materials.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
6-49. Installations must establish recycling programs and procedures, if cost-effective (DODI 4715.4, para F2(c)(3)).	Verify that, if cost-effective, the installation has a recycling program and procedures in place that: (1) - ensure the installation has or participates in a QRP - ensure installation recycling programs are available to serve all host and tenant organizations that occupy space on the installation, including leased space - ensure QRP procedures address recyclable materials, excluded materials, and other qualified recycling program materials - divert recyclable materials from the non-hazardous solid waste stream if economically feasible - establish controls to ensure excluded materials are not sold through a QRP - authorize ICs, as appropriate, to sell directly recyclable and other QRP materials or to consign them to DRMS for sale - ensure that distribution of recycling proceeds is consistent with 10 USC 2577. (NOTE: Installations should require participation by contractors operating government-owned or leased facilities overseas where recycling programs are available.)
6-50. Installations must issue a municipal solid waste and recycling report quarterly (AFI 32-7080, para 3.4.2).	Verify that the municipal solid waste and recycling report (RCS, HAF-CEV(Q)9424 is released quarterly to the Air Staff within 45 days after the end of each quarter. (8) (NOTE: This report can be discontinued during emergency conditions.)
6-51. Installations must implement affirmative procurement programs for materials with recycled content (AFI 32-7080, para 3.5).	Verify that each activity reviews and revises specifications for the following designated items to allow procurement of products containing recycled materials: (1)(7)(8)(11)(12) - paper - retread tires - building insulation - cement/concrete containing fly ash - re-refined oils. Verify that all of the following elements are included in the installation's affirmative procurement program: - a preference program - a promotion plan - procedures requiring vendors and contractors to estimate and certify the content of recovered materials in the above designated items that they sell to the installation or use in construction projects on the installation - annual review of the effectiveness of the program.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
6-52. Installations must issue an affirmative procurement purchases report quarterly (AFI 32-7080, para 3.5.4).	Verify that the affirmative procurement report (RCS, HAF-CEV(Q)9424 is released quarterly to the Air Staff within 45 days after the end of each quarter. (8) (NOTE: This report can be discontinued during emergency conditions.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT **All Installations**	
6-53. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, USAF directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation Final Governing Standards and relevant USAF documents. (1)(3) (NOTE: Among the relevant documents are the following: - AFI 13-212, Volume 1, *Weapons Ranges*, 28 July 1994 - AFI 32-7001, *Environmental Budgeting*, 9 May 1994 - AFI 32-7002, *Environmental Management System*, 31 May 1994 - AFI 32-7005, *Environmental Protection Committees*, 25 February 1994 - AFI 32-7006, *Environmental Program in Foreign Countries*, 29 April 1994.)
6-54. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether new regulations concerning the following program management topics have been issued since the finalization of the manual: (1)(3) - weapons ranges - A-106 - reporting requirements - the EPC - WIMS-ES - deployments. Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
Weapons Ranges	(NOTE: These requirements apply to air-to-surface weapons ranges only.)
6-55. Weapons ranges must be addressed in plans required by environmental regulations (AFI 13-212, Volume 1, para 1.10.2.2).	Determine whether the installation has air-to-surface weapons ranges. (13) Verify that each weapons range is addressed in the plans required by environmental regulations. (NOTE: Examples of such plans are: - the hazardous materials management plan - the hazardous waste management plan - the installation spill plan.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**

6-56. Installations must develop a comprehensive weapons range plan that meets specific requirements (AFI 13-212, Volume 1, para 1.10.1.1).	Verify that the installation has a comprehensive weapons range plan. (13)
	
	Verify that the plan addresses:
	
	- land space
	- airspace
	- range facilities
	- targets
	- instrumentation (including scoring devices)
	- environmental items
	- local community and government use of adjacent land (regional development agreements)
	- legal liability
	- base facilities
	- range budget
	- any proposed expansion, construction, rehabilitation, or other action that may have an impact on the range.
	
	(NOTE: For overseas ranges, Major Commands (MAJCOMs) may alter the requirements of this plan as necessary to comply with host nation requirements.)
	
	Verify that a brief narrative is included in the plan for only those items that are impacted.
	
	Verify that the plan contains a statement that all of the following areas have been considered:
	
	- Range:
	  - equipment
	  - targets
	  - structures
	  - land requirements (waivers and exemptions)
	  - airspace requirements
	  - maintenance and decontamination
	- Environmental:
	  - fauna and flora
	  - endangered species
	  - emissions
	  - ambient air quality
	  - noise
	  - water resources
	  - wetlands
	  - coastal zones
	  - mineral resources
	  - soil conservation
	  - timber resources
	  - grazing and croplands

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**

6-56. (continued)	- Environmental (continued):
	  - hunting and fishing
	  - outdoor recreation
	  - hazardous wastes
	  - historical sites
	  - archaeological sites
	  - range land use
	  - wilderness
	  - flood plains
	- Community and Government:
	  - off-range land use
	  - regional development
	  - zoning
	  - intergovernmental agreement(s)
	  - encroachment(s)
	- Legal:
	  - liabilities
	  - environmental laws
	  - ingrants and outgrants
	  - other agreements
	- Base Facilities
	- Range Budget:
	  - past
	  - present
	  - future.
	
	Verify that, for new weapons ranges, a plan is developed no later than 1 yr after the range has become operational.
	
	Verify that the plan is updated at least every 2 yr.

A-106 Pollution Abatement	(NOTE: See Table 6-7 for additional guidance on determining A-106 compliance.)
6-57. Installations must submit a 5 yr pollution abatement plan (the A-106 report) that details the actions they plan to take to get into or maintain compliance (AFI 32-7001, para 3.8).	Verify that the installation submits a 5-yr pollution abatement plan (the A-106 report) that details the actions they plan to take to get into or maintain compliance. (1)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
6-58. The installation's A-106 Plan should meet specific requirements with regard to content (MP).	Verify that the installation A-106 Pollution Abatement Plan reflects environmental requirements and properly prioritizes each as Operation and Services, Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3. (1) Verify that the A-106 Plan includes all projects involving costs that are necessary to comply with environmental standards. Verify that projects resulting from previous Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP) evaluations or regulatory inspections are included in the A-106 Plan. (NOTE: Management action plans from ECAMP will give projects required to get installation back in compliance.) Verify that the A-106 Plan includes funds required for studies, management, and monitoring associated with the definition and development of corrective measures and necessary equipment to assure compliance with standards. Verify that the installation budgets for the environmental requirements are recorded in the installation A-106 Plan. (NOTE: Assessors compare listings in the A-106 with the Project by Contract Management System (PCMS) and PDC listings in Civil Engineering and compare official financial records with obligation/expenditure data reflected in the A-106 system.) Verify that funds have been requested for Level 1 projects in the current fiscal year. Verify that design funds have been requested for those projects that will be Level 1 projects in the subsequent fiscal year.
Environmental Protection Committee (EPC)	
6-59. Installations must have an EPC that fulfills specific functions (AFI 32-7005, para 4.3).	Verify that the installation has an EPC. (1) Verify that it meets at least quarterly or at the direction of the chairperson. Verify that the EPC reviews and approves environmental impact analysis on proposed actions and forwards to the decision maker. Verify that the EPC reviews environmental policy, resources, and performance and makes recommendations on required changes. Verify that the EPC ensures that appropriate training and manpower exist to meet environmental responsibilities.

(1) BCE (Environmental Planning) (2) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (3) SJA (Staff Judge Advocate) (4) PAO (Public Affairs Officer) (5) Deputy for Operations (Airspace Manager) (6) Range Operating Agency (7) Supply Officer (8) Environmental Manager (9) Generating Activities (Including Accumulation Point Managers/Operators) (10) Water and Waste Shop (11) EPC (Environmental Protection Committee) (12) Contracting (13) Natural & Cultural Resources Managers (or Environmental Coordinator) (14) Base Safety Officer

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
6-60. The EPC must consist of certain members (AFI 32-7005, para 3.3).	Verify that the membership of the EPC mirrors the membership of the USAF EPC. (1)(11) (NOTE: The membership of the USAF EPC includes: - the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, Installations, and Environment (SAF/MII) and the Assistant Vice Chief of Staff (HQ USAF/CVA) cochair the EPC - Assistant Secretary for Acquisition (SAF/AQ) - Assistant Secretary for Budget (SAF/FM) - The General Counsel (SAF/IG) - The Inspector General (SAF/IG) - Office of Legislative Liaison (SAF/LL) - Office of Public Affairs (SAF/PA) - the Civil Engineer (HQ USAF/CE) is the EPC Executive Secretary - Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS) Logistics (HQ USAF/LG) - Director, Programs and Evaluations (HQ USAF/PE) - DCS Plans and Operations (HQ USAF/XO) - Chief of Safety (HQ USAF/SE) - The Judge Advocate General (HQ USAF/JA) - DCS Personnel (HQ USAF/DP) - Services (HW USAF/MW) - DCS Command, Control, Communications and Computers (HQ USAF/SC) - Surgeon General (HQ USAF/SG) - Chief of Air Force Reserves (HQ USAF/RE) - Director, Air National Guard (NGB/CF) - Director, Air Force Base Conversion Agency (AFBC/DR).) Verify that the membership of the EPC also includes representatives from tenant organizations, including DRMO and the Army/Air Force Exchange Services (AAFES).
6-61. The EPC has particular responsibilities with regard to record-keeping (AFI 32-7005, para 5).	Verify that a record of the EPC meetings is prepared within 30 days of the meeting. (1)(11) Verify that the minutes of EPC meetings and related documents are kept for at least 10 yr.

(1) BCE (Environmental Planning) (2) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (3) SJA (Staff Judge Advocate) (4) PAO (Public Affairs Officer) (5) Deputy for Operations (Airspace Manager) (6) Range Operating Agency (7) Supply Officer (8) Environmental Manager (9) Generating Activities (Including Accumulation Point Managers/Operators) (10) Water and Waste Shop (11) EPC (Environmental Protection Committee) (12) Contracting (13) Natural & Cultural Resources Managers (or Environmental Coordinator) (14) Base Safety Officer

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
WIMS-ES Management	
6-62. Installations must meet specific requirements with regard to the tracking and reporting of certain data (AFI 32-7006, para 6.1).	Verify that the installation tracks and reports data from the following areas using WIMS-ES, if the MAJCOM requires that the module be used: (1) - cleanup - compliance with FGS - ECAMP - EIAP - comprehensive planning - pollution prevention - data on host nation regulatory findings.

6-63. Program management reporting should be done in WIMS-ES (AFI 32-7002, paras 3.1, 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1, 8.1, 9.1, 10.1, 11.1, 12.1, 13.1, 14.1, and 15.1).	Verify that quarterly reports are being added and released. (1)
	Verify that programming records are being added for projects and Operations and Services expenses.
	Verify that the following modules are in use:
	- A-106 Module, for reporting planned environmental expenditures and budgeting for the following programs:
	  - restoration
	  - compliance
	  - conservation
	  - pollution prevention
	- Release Reporting Module, for tracking and reporting releases
	- ECAMP Module, for tracking and reporting ECAMP findings and action plans
	- Underground storage tanks (UST) Module, for tracking and monitoring USTs
	- PCB Module, for inventorying all PCB-containing equipment (excluding sealed PCB items and capacitors containing less than 3 lb [≈1 kg] of dielectric fluid)
	- Inspection and Enforcement Module, for tracking host nation regulatory findings
	- Hazardous Waste Module, for tracking and monitoring hazardous waste data
	- Air Management Module, for tracking and monitoring air pollution sources and permits
	- Water and Wastewater Module, for tracking water- and wastewater-related data
	- Cleanup Module, for tracking and reporting information concerning cleanup of contaminated sites

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**

6-63. (continued)	- Pollution Prevention Module, for reporting data related to the pollution prevention program, including the following:
	  - solid waste disposal
	  - hazardous material purchases
	  - affirmative procurement of recycled products
	  - justification information for funding requirements
	- Conservation Module, for tracking and reporting of the following:
	  - Base Comprehensive Plan status
	  - Installation compatible use zone (ICUZ) status
	  - EIAP actions
	  - Natural and Cultural Resource data.
	
	(NOTE: The Training Tracking Module may be used to track environmental training received by personnel at all levels.)

Deployments	
6-64. Installations must comply with specific instructions for deployments (AFI 32-7006, para 7.1).	Verify that the installation complies with the provisions of AFI 32-7061 (EIAP) for deployments. (1) (NOTE: See checklist items 6-4 and 6-5).
6-65. Installations must develop and comply with an exercise- or contingency-specific environmental plan (AFI 32-7006, para 7.1 and 7.3.2).	Verify that the installation develops and complies with an exercise- or contingency-specific environmental plan. (1) Verify that the plan meets the requirements of Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Publication 4-04. Verify the plan specifies environmental responsibilities and policies. Verify that the plan addresses at least the following concerns: - certification of local water sources by medical field units - solid and liquid waste management - hazardous materials management - protection of flora and fauna - archaeological and historical preservation - spill response.

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Table 6-1

USEPA 17 Industrial Toxic Chemicals

(AFI 32-7080, A2.2)

1. Benzene
2. Cadmium and its compounds
3. Carbon Tetrachloride
4. Chloroform
5. Chromium and its compounds
6. Cyanide and its compounds
7. Lead and compounds
8. Mercury and compounds
9. Methylene Chloride
10. Methyl Ethyl Ketone
11. Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
12. Nickel and its compounds
13. Tetrachloroethylene
14. Toluene
15. 1,1,1 - Trichloroethane
16. Trichloroethylene
17. Xylenes

Table 6-2

Environmental Effects Abroad

(FGS-Italy, Table 17-1)

Analyses Of Overseas Actions	
Action	**Analyses Required**
a. Major DOD actions significantly affecting the environment of the geographic areas outside the jurisdiction of any nation (i.e., outside any economic zone, fishery zone, territorial sea, or other claim established consistent with customary international law). Antarctica is considered outside the jurisdiction of any nation.	Environmental Impact Statement
b. Major DOD actions significantly affecting the environment of a foreign nation that is not participating with the United States and not otherwise involved in the action.	Environmental Review or Environmental Study
c. Major DOD actions significantly affecting the environment of a foreign nation in which the actions provide, to that nation, a product or physical project producing a principal product or an emission or effluent that is prohibited or strictly regulated by Federal law in the United States because its toxic effects on the environment create a serious public health risk.	Environmental Review or Environmental Study
d. Major DOD actions significantly affecting the environment of a foreign nation in which the actions provide, to that nation, a physical project that is prohibited or strictly regulated by Federal law in the United States to protect against radioactive substances.	Environmental Review or Environmental Study
e. Major DOD actions that significantly affect natural or ecological resources of global importance designated for protection by the President or, in the case of such a resource protected by international agreement binding on the United States, by the Secretary of State. Recommendations to the President in such cases will be accompanied by the views of the Council on Environmental Quality and the Secretary of State.	Environmental Impact Statement, Environmental Review, or Environmental Study
f. Major DOD actions affecting only the environment of a participating or otherwise involved foreign nation and that do not involve emissions, effluents that are prohibited or strictly regulated by Federal law in the United States, or resources of global importance that have been designated for protection.	No formal document required.

Table 6-3

Minimum Building Sound Level Requirements and Acceptable Land Uses

(FGS-Italy, Table 10-1)

Facility	Outdoor Noise Environment (L_{dn}/L_{eq} in dB(A))				
	85-89	**80-84**	**75-79**	**70-74**	**65-69**
Family housing	No	No	No	NLR30[4]	NLR25[4]
Bachelor housing	No	No	NLR35[4]	NLR30[4]	NLR25[4]
Transient Lodging - Hotel, Motel, etc.	No	No	NLR35[4]	NLR30[4]	NLR25[4]
*Classrooms, Libraries, Churches	No	No	No	NLR30	NLR25
*Offices and Administration Buildings - Military	NLR40	NLR35	NLR30	NLR25	Yes
*Offices - Business and Professional	No	No	NLR30	NLR25	Yes
Hospitals, Medical Facilities, Nursing Homes (24-h occupancy)	No	No	No	NLR30	NLR25
*Dental Clinic, Medical Dispensaries	NLR40	NLR35	NLR30	NLR25	Yes
*Outdoor Music Shells	No	No	No	No	No
*Commercial and Retail Stores, Exchanges, Movie Theaters, Restaurants and Cafeterias, Banks, Credit Unions, Enlisted Member (EM)/ Officer Clubs	No	No	NLR30	NLR25	Yes
*Flight Line Operations, Maintenance and Training	NLR35[5]	NLR30[5]	Yes	Yes	Yes
*Industrial, Manufacturing and Laboratories	No	NLR35[5]	NLR30[5]	NLR25[5]	
*Outdoor Sports Arenas, Outdoor Spectator Sports	No	No	No	Yes[1]	Yes[1]
*Playgrounds, Active Sport Recreational Areas	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
*Neighborhood Parks	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
*Gymnasiums, Indoor Pools	No	NLR30	NLR25	Yes	Yes
*Outdoor - Frequent Speech Communication	No[2,3]	No	[2,3]	No	No
*Outdoor - Infrequent Speech Communication	No	[2,3]	No	[2,3]	Yes
Livestock Farming, Animal Breeding	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
*Agricultural (except livestock)	Yes[3]	Yes[3]	Yes	Yes	Yes

*For detailed design, the L_{eq} for the appropriate period of usage is the preferred measure of the noise environment.

Yes - Land use compatible with noise environment. No special noise control restriction. Normal construction appropriate.

NLR - Appropriate noise level reduction where indoor activities predominate.

(continued)

Table 6-3 (continued)

No - Land use not compatible with noise environment, even if special building noise insulation provided.

KEY:

(1) Land use is acceptable, provided special sound reinforcement systems are installed.

(2) Land use may be acceptable, provided special speech communication systems are used.

(3) Land use may be acceptable provided hearing protection devices are worn by personnel. Check applicable hearing damage regulations.

(4) Although it is recognized that local conditions may require residential uses in these areas, this use is strongly discouraged in L_{dn} 70-74 and L_{dn} 75-79 and discouraged in L_{dn} 65-69. The absence of viable development options should be determined. NLR criteria will not eliminate outdoor environment noise problems, and, as a result, site planning and design should include measures to minimize this impact, particularly where the noise is from ground level sources.

(5) The NLR must only be incorporated into the design and construction of portions of these buildings where the public is received, where office areas and noise sensitive work areas exist, or where the normal noise level is low.

Table 6-4

Maximum Ambient Noise Limits
(L_{eq} in dB(A) Relative to Use and L_{dn} values)

(FGS-Italy, Table 10-2)

Class	Day	Night	L_{dn} Value
I - Particularly protected areas such as hospitals, schools, public parks, rest areas	50	40	50
II - Prevalently residential areas: largely local traffic, low population density, limited commercial activity	55	45	55
III - Mixed use areas: local and cross traffic, medium population density, offices and commercial activities	60	50	60
IV - Areas of intense human activity: high traffic, populations densities, public transport centers, high commercial and official activities, limited small industries	65	55	65
V - Prevalently industrial areas	70	60	70
VI - Exclusively industrial areas	70	70	70

Table 6-5

ODCs Subject to AF Policy Letter, 7 January 1993

(AF Policy Letter, 7 January 1993)

HALONS
Halon 1211, Halon 1301, Halon 1202, and Halon 1011 are used primarily as firefighting agents.
CFCs
CFCs -11, -12, -13, -111, -112, -113, -114, -115, -211, -213, -214, -215, -216, and -217 are used primarily as refrigerants and cleaning solvents.
OTHER CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
Carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform are used primarily as cleaning solvents. Methyl bromide is used as pesticide and fumigant.

Table 6-6

Ozone Depleting Chemicals to which AFI 32-7080 Applies

(AFI 32-7080, A2.1)

Halocarbon Number	Molecular Formula	Name
Section A: Class I Ozone Depleting Chemicals		
CFC-11	CCl_3F	Trichlorofluoromethane
CFC-12	CCl_2F_2	Dichlorodifluoromethane
CFC-113	$C_2Cl_3F_3$	Trichlorotrifluoroethane
CFC-114	$C_2Cl_2F_4$	Dichlorotetrafluoroethane
CFC-115	C_2ClF_5	Chloropentafluoroethane
Halon 1211	CF_2ClBr	Bromochlorodifluoromethane
Halon 1301	CF_3Br	Bromotrifluoromethane
Halon 2402	$C_2F_4Br_2$	Dibromotetrafluoroethane
CFC-13	$CClF_3$	Chlorotrifluoromethane
CFC-111	C_2Cl_5F	Pentachlorofluoroethane
CFC-112	$C_2Cl_4F_2$	Tetrachlorodifluoroethane
CFC-211	$C_3Cl_7F_3$	Heptachlorofluoropropane
CFC-212	$C_3Cl_6F_2$	Hexachlorodifluoropropane
CFC-213	$C_3Cl_5F_3$	Pentachlorotrifluoropropane
CFC-214	$C_3Cl_4F_4$	Tetrachlorotetrafluoropropane
CFC-215	$C_3Cl_3F_5$	Trichloropentafluoropane
CFC-216	$C_3Cl_2F_6$	Dichlorohexafluoropropane
CFC-217	C_3ClF_7	Chloroheptafluoropropane
Carbon Tetrachloride	CCl_4	Tetrachloroethane
Methyl Chloroform	$CHCl_3$	Trichloroethane (all isomers)
Methyl Bromide		
Section B: Class II Ozone Depleting Chemicals		
HCFC-12	$CHCl_2F$	Dichloromethane
HCFC-22	$CHClF_2$	Chlorodifluoromethane
CHFC-121	C_2HCl_4F	Tetrachlorofluoroethane
CHFC-122	$C_2HCl_3F_2$	Trichlorodifluoroethane
CHFC-123	$C_2HCl_2F_3$	Dichlorotrifluoroethane
HCFC-124	C_2HClF_4	Chlorotetrafluoroethane
HCFC-131	$C_2H_2Cl_3F$	Trichlorofluoroethane
HCFC-132	$C_2H_2Cl_2F_2$	Dichlorodifluoroethane

(continued)

Table 6-6 (continued)

Halocarbon Number	Molecular Formula	Name
HCFC-133	$C_2H_2ClF_3$	Chlorotrifluoroethane
HCFC-141	$C_2H_3Cl_2F$	Dichlorofluoroethane
HCFC-142	$C_2H_3ClF_2$	Chlorodifluoroethane

Table 6-7

Guidance for A-106 Compliance

Use the following list of questions to aid in determining whether the A-106 package has been completed correctly.

1. Is **MAJCOM** field correct?

2. Is the **BASE** field filled in?

3. Is the **PROJECT** number correct in accordance with CEV A-106 guidance letter?

4. Does the **MODULE IND** read PREV?

5. Is the **TITLE** one of the standard titles included in the call letter?

6. Is the **Nature of the PROJECT** I, E, or O? If it is E, is it fully justified? If it is O, is it an O&S project?

7. Is a **BASE POC** and a **PHONE** listed?

8. Is there an N on screen two?

9. Is the **Pgm FY** correct?

10. Does the PA amount match the PPPN?

11. Is the **CWE** entered in? For an initial entry is it the same as the PA amount?

12. Is the **fund type** entered?

13. Is there an N in **Multiple INST**?

14. **PGM Element** for 3400, 3010, or 3020 money should be 78054. For 3600 money it should be 65854.

15. Is **Assessment** left blank?

16. Is the **progress code** only one of the following: (for an initial entry it should be either 1 or 9)
    1 = project validated and funded
    2 = funds have been obligated
    6 = project canceled
    9 = all O&S

17. Is **ownership type** and **statutory auth** filled in?

18. Does **design/plan** have a year and month that the project will be RTA? Does it make sense (i.e., too late in the FY or already past)?

(continued)

Table 6-7 (continued)

19. Is **pollutant category** entered only for O&S projects?

20. **COMPL level** is left blank for O&S. For all other purposes ensure the validated level is entered as follows:
    Level 1 - ESDP
    Level 2 = ESDF
    Level 3 = ESDL

21. **Narrative Screen,** does the narrative match the PPPN and is it complete?

INSTALLATION:	COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Italy ECAMP	DATE:	REVIEWER(S):
STATUS NA C RMA	REVIEWER COMMENTS:		

SECTION 7

PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

Italy ECAMP

SECTION 7

PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

A. Applicability of this Section

This section applies to any U.S. Air Force (USAF) installation that uses, stores, or handles pesticides. This section integrates the requirements of Department of Defense Directives (DODDs), DOD Instructions (DODIs), and Air Force Instructions (AFIs) into a single document that normally will apply to any installation that handles pesticides.

Much of the guidance for pest management involves operations and maintenance (O&M) procedures. This section combines O&M guidance and compliance matters. It is used to determine the compliance status of operations, facilities, and equipment used to store and apply pest control chemicals. The section addresses the adequacy of facilities and operating procedures, and personnel qualifications.

The regulatory requirements in this section are based on DODIs, DODDs, and AFIs that apply at overseas installations. Management Practices (MPs) are derived from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations that are not mandatory overseas but are important to follow to preserve the health and safety of AF employees and protect the environment.

B. DOD Directives/Instructions

- *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), May 1994, Chapter 11, contains criteria regulating the use, storage, and handling of pesticides, herbicides, and defoliants at DOD installations. It does not address the use of these items by individuals acting in an unofficial capacity in a residence or garden.

- DODI 4150.7, *Department of Defense Pest Management Program*, 22 April 1996, sets forth the policy, responsibilities, and procedures for pest management programs. This instruction establishes the DOD policy of maintaining safe, efficient, and environmentally sound integrated pest management programs to prevent or control pests that may adversely affect health, readiness, or military operations, or damage structures, materiel, or property. The *DOD Plan for the Certification of Pesticide Applicators of Restricted-Use Pesticides* establishes the requirement that USAF military and civilian pest managers be certified. DODI 4150.7 requires that a component pest management consultant do an onsite consultant review of each installation's pest management program at least every 36 months. An Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP) assessment does not preclude such a visit. DODI 4150.7 applies outside the continental United States consistent with applicable international agreements, Status of Forces Agreements, and the FGS issued for the host nation.

- Technical Information Memoranda (TIM) supplement DODI 4150.7. They provide specific criteria and procedures for the operation of a pest management program, but they contain guidance only and are not regulatory in nature. The following TIM are appropriate to have on hand:
  TIM 13 - *Ultra Low Volume Dispersal of Insecticides by Ground Equipment* (March 1985)
  TIM 14 - *Personal Protective Equipment for Pest Management Personnel* (March 1992)
  TIM 15 - *Pesticide Spill Prevention and Management* (June 1992)
  TIM 16 - *Pesticide Fires: Prevention, Control, and Cleanup* (June 1981)

TIM 18 - *Installation Pest Management Program Guide* (February 1987)
TIM 20 - *Pest Management Operations in Medical Treatment Facilities* (October 1989)
TIM 21 - *Pesticide Disposal Guide for Pest Control Shops* (October 1986)
TIM 24 - *Contingency Pest Management Pocket Guide* (September 1991)
TIM 25 - *Devices for Electrocution of Flying Insects* (August 1988)
TIM 26 - *Lyme Disease - Vector Surveillance and Control* (March 1990)
TIM 27 - *Stored Products Pest Monitoring Techniques* (June 1992)
TIM 29 - *Integrated Pest Management In and Around Buildings* (July 1994).

- Military Handbook 1028-8A, *Design of Pest Management Facilities*, 1 November 1991, includes basic criteria for planning and designing military pest control facilities.

- DOD 4145.19-R-1, *Storage and Materials Handling*, September 1979. Chapter 5, Section 4 of this regulation provides overall guidance for storage and handling of various hazardous commodities at AF installations.

C. U.S. Air Force Documents

- AFI 32-1053, *Pest Management Program*, 18 May 1994, provides guidance for pest management at AF installations. It updates, clarifies, and streamlines previous guidance on the subject and more fully emphasizes environmental impact.

D. Responsibility For Compliance

- Base Civil Engineering (BCE): assures that pest management facilities comply with all applicable USAF and DOD regulations and standards; submits annual reports; and assumes responsibility for the completion of daily records, inspections, requests for additional support, biennial physical examinations, notifications to Public Health (PH), protection of the health and safety of pest management personnel, and required training and certification/recertification of pesticide applicators. The Installation Pest Control Supervisor (i.e., pest management coordinator) within BCE is the principal individual charged with proper pesticide management at AF installations.

- Public Health (PH): determines the type, source, and prevalence of vectors and medical nuisance pests that affect the health and efficiency of personnel; recommends preventive and control measures and monitors the effectiveness of BCE pest management efforts; schedules occupational physical examinations for all BCE and golf course personnel who apply pesticides; provides Hazard Communication training to pest management personnel.

- Bioenvironmental Engineering Services (BES): sets local standards for obtaining and using personal protective equipment (PPE) for pest management personnel and trains all pest management personnel in testing the fit of respiratory protection equipment.

E. Definitions

- *Certified Pesticide Applicators* - personnel who apply pesticides and who have been authorized to do so by successfully completing a training program, followed by formal certification as specified in the *Pesticide Management* protocol (FGS-Italy, Chapter 11, Definitions).

- *Direct Supervision* - supervision that includes being at the specific location where pest management work is conducted; providing instruction and control; and maintaining a line-of-sight view of the work performed. Certain circumstances may temporarily remove the line-of-sight view of the application of pesticide from the supervisor such as topographic constraints, vegetation constraints, or building structural constraints. Under these temporary circumstances, the supervisor shall be responsible for the actions of the pesticide applicators (DODI 4150.7, Enclosure 2).

- *Disease Vector* - any animal capable of transmitting the causative agent of a human disease; serving as an intermediate or reservoir host of a pathogenic organism; or producing human discomfort or injury, including (but not limited to) mosquitoes, flies, other insects, ticks, mites, snails, and rodents. It is recognized that certain disease vectors are predominately economic pests that as conditions change may require management or control as a disease vector (DODI 4150.7, Enclosure 2).

- *DOD-Certified Pesticide Applicator* - DOD military or civilian personnel certified in accordance with the *DOD Plan for the Certification of Pesticide Applicators of Restricted-Use Pesticides* (DODI 4150.7, Enclosure 2).

- *Integrated Pest Management* - the use of all appropriate technology and management techniques to bring about pest prevention and suppression in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner (FGS-Italy, Chapter 11, Definitions).

  For the purposes of DODI 4150.7, a planned program, incorporating continuous monitoring, education, record-keeping, and communication to prevent pests and disease vectors from causing unacceptable damage to operations, people, property, materiel, or the environment. IPM uses targeted, sustainable (effective, economical, environmentally sound methods, including education, habitat modification, biological control, genetic control, cultural control, mechanical control, physical control, regulatory control, and where necessary, the judicious use of least-hazardous pesticides (DODI 4150.7, Enclosure 2).

- *Management Practice (MP)* - practices that, although not mandated by law, are encouraged to promote safe operating procedures.

- *On-Site Supervision* - supervision that includes being physically located on the installation, but not necessarily at the specific worksite, during the work performance and being able to be contacted and at the worksite within 30 min (DODI 4150.7, Enclosure 2).

- *Personal Relief* - pest management control efforts made by DOD personnel or their family members at their own expense for control of pests consistent with DOD and component pest management policy (DODI 4150.7, Enclosure 2).

- *Pest* - arthropods, birds, rodents, nematodes, fungi, algae, snails, marine borers, snakes, weeds, undesirable vegetation, and other organisms (except for microorganisms that cause human or animal disease) that adversely affect the well being of humans or animals, attack real property, supplies, equipment or vegetation, or are otherwise undesirable (FGS-Italy, Chapter 11, Definitions).

  (NOTE: This term is defined by AFI 32-1053, para 1.2.2, as a plant or animal out of place.)

- *Pest Management* - the effective, economical, and environmentally sound prevention or control of animal pests and vectors, undesirable terrestrial and aquatic plants, and plant diseases. It includes such methods as education; inspection (surveys); sanitation and proper waste management (such as

use of pressure washing and self-closing compactors); proper storage of food and other pest-susceptible items; exclusion, trapping, and other mechanical or physical means of containing pests (such as using portable vacuum cleaners); pest-preventive building construction and maintenance (caulking); biological control; minimal use of pesticidal chemicals in a manner (such as containerized baits and crack and crevice application) that causes the least harm to the environment (AFI 32-1053, para 1.2.1).

For DODI 4150.7, the prevention and control of disease vectors and pests that may adversely affect the DOD mission or military operations; the health and well-being of people; or structures, materiel, or property (DODI 4150.7, Enclosure 2).

- *Pest Management Consultant* - professional DOD pest management personnel located at component Headquarters, field operating agencies, major commands, facilities engineering filed divisions or activities, or area support activities who provide technical and management guidance for the conduct of installation pest management operations. Some pest management consultants may be designated by their component as certifying officials (DODI 4150.7, Enclosure 2).

- *Pest Management Coordinator* - the individual officially designated by the Installation Commander (IC) to coordinate and oversee the installation pest management program and installation pest management plan. Pest management coordinators shall be certified as pesticide applicators if their job responsibilities require them to apply or supervise the use of pesticides (DODI 4150.7, Enclosure 2).

  (NOTE: This term is understood to be synonymous with 'installation pest control supervisor,' a term which is used in AFI 32-1053 but not defined there.)

- *Pest Management Personnel* - personnel involved with activities that monitor or mitigate pest problems, including personnel that manage a pest management program, carry out pest control work (which includes selecting, mixing, or applying pesticides), monitor pest populations, and coordinate various activities that prevent or mitigate pest problems. This includes active duty, civilian (United States and local nationals) and contract workers directly involved with the program; it does not include persons whose contact with pesticides is limited to transporting, loading, and unloading closed containers (FGS-Italy, Chapter 11, Definitions).

- *Pest Management Plan* - a long-range, comprehensive installation planning and operational document that establishes the strategy and methods for conducting a safe, effective and environmentally sound IPM program. Written pest management plans are required as a means of establishing and implementing an installation pest management program (DODI 4150.7, Enclosure 2).

- *Pesticide* - any substance or mixture of substances used to destroy pests, control their activity, or prevent them from causing damage (FGS-Italy, Chapter 11, Definitions).

- *Pesticide Applicator* - any individual who applies pesticides or supervises the use of pesticides by others (DODI 4150.7, Enclosure 2). See also *Certified Pesticide Applicator, DOD-Certified Pesticide Applicator, Installation Pestiicide Applicator,* and *Uncertified Installation Pesticide Applicator.*

- *Pesticide Waste* - materials that are subject to pesticide disposal restrictions and should be treated as excess pesticides for purposes of disposal (FGS-Italy, Chapter 11, Definitions):
  1. any pesticide that has been suspended, that does not meet specifications, or that is contaminated, improperly mixed, or otherwise unusable, whether concentrated or diluted
  2. used spill cleanup material

3. any containers, equipment, or material that are contaminated with pesticides; empty pesticide containers that have been triple rinsed are not considered hazardous waste but are normal solid waste.

- *Professional Pest Management Personnel* - DOD military officers commissioned in the Medical Service or Biomedical Sciences Corps or DOD civilian personnel with college degrees in biological or agricultural sciences who are in a current assignment that includes pest management responsibilities exercised regularly. DOD civilian employees also shall meet Office of Personnel Management qualification standards. Based on assignment, some professional pest management personnel are pest management consultants (DODI 4150.7, Enclosure 2).

- *Uncertified Pesticide Applicator* - DOD employees who are not certified under the DOD plan during an apprenticeshipt period not exceeding two years and who must apply pesticides under the supervision of a DOD-certified applicator (DODI 4150.7, Enclosure 2).

- *Vector* - an arthropod or other organism that transmits a disease agent to another organism (AFI 32-1053, para 1.2.3).

PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

GUIDANCE FOR CHECKLIST USERS

	REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	CONTACT THESE PERSONS OR GROUPS: (a)
All Installations	7-1 through 7-13	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(7)(8)
Pesticide Application	7-14 through 7-35	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)
Documentation and Notification	7-36 through 7-39	(3)(4)(5)(6)
Pest Management Facilities	7-40 through 7-56	(1)(4)(5)
Storing, Mixing, and Preparation of Pesticides	7-57 through 7-68	(1)(2)(4)(5)
Highly and Moderately Toxic Pesticides	7-69 through 7-70	(1)(3)(4)(5)(6)
Disposal	7-71 through 7-78	(1)(4)(5)(7)

(a) CONTACT/LOCATION CODE:

(1) BCE (Base Civil Engineering)
(2) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
(3) BMS (Base Medical Service)/EHO (Environmental Health Office)
(4) Pest Management Shop
(5) Golf Course Maintenance
(6) Base Fire Department
(7) Base Contracting Officer
(8) Base Staff Judge Advocate

PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

Records To Review

- Records of pesticides purchased by the facility (purchase orders, inventory)
- Pesticide application records
- Description of the facility's pest control program
- Certificates of applicators of restricted-use pesticides
- Facility applicator certification and training program
- Pesticide disposal manifests
- Installation Spill Plan
- Inventory of stored pesticides
- Copy of notification letter to local emergency officials of pesticides stored onsite
- Pest Management Plan

Physical Features To Inspect

- Pesticide application equipment
- Pesticide storage areas, including storage containers
- Golf course maintenance areas

People To Interview

- BCE (Base Civil Engineering)
- BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
- BMS (Base Medical Service)/EHO (Environmental Health Office)
- Pest Management Shop
- Golf Course Maintenance
- Base Fire Department
- Base Contracting Officer
- Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
ALL INSTALLATIONS	
7-1. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, USAF directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation Final Governing Standards and relevant USAF documents. (1)(8) (NOTE: Among the relevant documents are the following: - DODI 4150.7, *DOD Pest Management Program*, 22 April 1996 - AFI 32-1053, *Pest Management Program*, 18 May 1994.)
7-2. Pest Management personnel should have certain documents readily available (MP).	Verify that the following are readily available to Pest Management personnel: (4)(5) - TIM 13 - *Ultra Low Volume Dispersal of Insecticides by Ground Equipment* (March 1985) - TIM 14 - *Personal Protective Equipment for Pest Management Personnel* (March 1992) - TIM 15 - *Pesticide Spill Prevention and Management* (June 1992) - TIM 16 - *Pesticide Fires: Prevention, Control, and Cleanup* (June 1981) - TIM 18 - *Installation Pest Management Program Guide* (February 1987) - TIM 20 - *Pest Management Operations in Medical Treatment Facilities* (October 1989) - TIM 21 - *Pesticide Disposal Guide for Pest Control Shops* (October 1986) - TIM 24 - *Contingency Pest Management Pocket Guide* (September 1991) - TIM 25 - *Devices for Electrocution of Flying Insects* (August 1988) - TIM 26 - *Lyme Disease - Vector Surveillance and Control* (March 1990) - TIM 27 - *Stored Products Pest Monitoring Techniques* (June 1992) - TIM 29 - *Integrated Pest Management In and Around Buildings* (July 1994) - Military Handbook 1028-8A, *Design of Pest Management Facilities* (1 November 1991).
7-3. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether any new regulations concerning pesticides have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(2)(8) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-4. Each installation must have a comprehensive pest management plan (FGS-Italy 11-1 and 11-6.E; DODI 4150.7, E.3.v(1)).	Verify that the installation implements and maintains a current written pest management plan. (1)(2)(4) Verify that all installation activities and satellite sites that perform pest control have been included in the plan. Verify that the plan addresses the following: - integrated pest management procedures for preventing pest problems or conditions conducive to pest problems - mixing and storage requirements at the installation.

7-5. Installation pest management plans must meet specific content requirements (FGS-Italy 11-1 and DODI 4150.7, Encl. 4, para 4b).	Verify that the plan is a comprehensive, long-range, narrative document that: (1)(2)(4)
	
	- describes all installation and satellite installation pest management requirements and programs, including those for contracts, natural resources, golf courses, and out leases, and identifies minimum pest management staffing requirements
	- describes all IPM procedures required to monitor and control pests on the installation
	- describes all IPM procedures for surveillance and control of disease vectors
	- identifies all resources, such as work years, facilities, and equipment, required to support the installation pest management program
	- identifies all pesticides (including USEPA registration numbers) approved by the component pest management consultant for use in the installation pest management program
	- describes all health and safety measures that will be taken to protect both pest management personnel and the general public from pesticide exposure and risk
	- describes pest management functions that can be done more economically through commercial contracts and provides, or references, cost comparison analysis
	- describes any pest management operation with special environmental considerations such as those that:
	  - use a restricted-use pesticide
	  - use any pesticide application that may contaminate surface or ground water
	  - include 259 or more contiguous hectares (640 acres) in one pesticide operation
	  - may adversely affect endangered or other protected species and their habitat
	  - involve aerial application of pesticides
	  - involve permits for the use of experimental-use pesticides
	- identifies animal control efforts for feral cats, feral dogs, or wildlife

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-5. (continued)	- identifies active or potential vector-borne diseases and describe medical department collaboration with host nation agencies for vector surveillance and control matters - identifies golf course pest management operations.
7-6. Installations must meet additional requirements with regard to pest management plans (DODI 4150.7, Encl. 4, paras 2, 8d, and 8h, and AFI 32-1053, para 2.4).	Verify that the plan is reviewed and updated annually by qualified personnel. (1)(2)(3)(4) Verify that the pest management coordinator formally coordinates appropriate portions of the plan with the senior medical officer, environmental coordinator, and senior engineering officer and that these individual sign the cover sheet of the plan. Verify that appropriate portions of the plan are reviewed by the Natural Resources Program Manager for consistency with the National Resources Management Plan. Verify that the plan was forwarded to the cognizant component pest management consultant for review, technical approval, and signature on the cover sheet. Verify that the plan has been signed and approved by the IC. Verify that the plan lists all program objectives, arranged in order of priority, according to potential or actual impact on health, morale, structures, materiel, or property. Verify that the plan specifically addresses the surveillance and control of insects and other arthropods in child care and food service facilities. Verify that the plan clearly delineates the responsibilities for surveillance and control of medically important insects and other arthropods. (NOTE: A suggested format for the plan appears in Enclosure 8 of DODI 4150.7.)
7-7. The installation's pest management coordinator must meet specific requirements (DODI 4150.7, Encl. 4, paras 5a and 2a(3)).	Verify that the installation's pest management coordinator has an appropriate position and educational background and has the management skills necessary to implement the installation's pest management plan. (4)(5) Verify that the pest management coordinator is DOD-certified.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-8. Installations must meet specified measures of merit in the pest management program (DODI 4150.7, Encl. 3).	Verify that the installation meets the following measures of merit: (1)(4)(5)(7) - Measure of Merit 1: by the end of FY97 the installation has a pest management plan that is prepared, reviewed, and updated annually by pest management professionals - Measure of Merit 2: by the end of FY 2000, the amount of pesticides applied annually on DOD installations is reduced by 50% from the FY 93 baseline in pounds of active ingredients (NOTE: The goal for this measure of merit must not be obtained by substituting more toxic pesticides that have lower application rates than the pesticide in use.) - Measure of Merit 3: by the end of FY 98, 100 percent of installation pesticide applicators are properly certified. (NOTE: Direct hire employees have a maximum of 2 yr to become certified after initial employment, contract employees need appropriate certification when the contract is let.)
7-9. Installations must notify component pest management consultants whenever host nation regulators ask to inspect pest management operations (DODI 4150.7, Encl. 4, para 4c(2)).	Verify that the installation notifies the component pest management consultant whenever host nation regulators ask to inspect pest management operations. (1)(4)(5)
7-10. Installations must not construct buildings that have heating, ventilation, or air-conditioning (HVAC) ducts located below the floor (DODI 4150.7, Encl. 4, para 4c(2)).	Verify that buildings are not constructed with HVAC ducts located in and below the floor. (1) (NOTE: This prohibition is intended to prevent accidental contamination of the ducts with termiticides.) (NOTE: Postconstruction treatment of structures with HVAC ducts is prohibited without a waiver from the component pest management consultant.)
7-11. Self-help programs must be managed in accordance with specific standards (DODI 4150.7, para. E.3.v.(3) and Encl. 4, para 8i(3)).	Verify that self-help programs are established for military housing when cost effective and when IPM monitoring indicates the need for a self-help program. (1)(4) Verify that liquid pesticides are not issued. (NOTE: Self-help pest management materials issued may include cockroach and ant baits and/or traps, mouse traps, glue boards, and general use pesticide aerosols with crack and crevice devices as recommended by the component pest management consultant.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-11. (continued)	Verify that self-help personnel provide written instructions and appropriate precautions beyond those on pesticide labels to military quarters' and housing occupants. Verify that, if a pesticide is issued to an occupant, records are maintained.
7-12. Pest management and disease vector control during military contingency operations, readiness training exercises, and deployments must meet specific standards (DODI 4150.7, Encl. 4, para 9).	Verify that pesticides are applied consistent with the policies and procedures described in DODI 4150.7 during military contingency operations, readiness training exercises, and deployments. (1)(4) Verify that individuals who apply pesticides in these situations are certified in accordance with the *DOD Plan for the Certification of Pesticide Applicators of Restricted-Use Pesticides* or are under the direct or on-site supervision of a certified individual. (NOTE: Shipboard independent duty technicians and other military personnel who have received special training for limited site application of preselected pesticides during military operations or deployments are exempt from the certification requirement, but they must be fully trained.)
7-13. Pest management consultants must provide the guidance needed to protect all closing or closed facilities from pests from the beginning of deactivation until property disposal (DODI 4150.7, Encl. 4, para 8j).	Verify that pest management consultants provide the guidance needed to protect all closing or closed facilities from pests from the beginning of deactivation until property disposal. (1)(4)
PESTICIDE APPLICATION	
7-14. Installations must use approved pesticides only (FGS-Italy 11-4; DODI 4150.7, para E.3.v(6) and Encl. 4, para 6a(2)).	Verify that pesticides that are used at the installation are both: (4)(5) - approved for stocking by the Armed Forces Pest Management Board (AFPMB) or approved in writing by the cognizant DOD pest management authority - approved for use in Italy.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-15. Certain information must be included on ordering documents in order to make sure that no one buys or issues nonapproved pesticides (AFI 32-1053, para 3.5.3.).	Verify that advice code 2B is used on ordering documents to tell Supply that it may not substitute another product for the requested item. (4)(5)
7-16. Installations must follow specific restrictions when ordering pesticides and application equipment (AFI 32-1053, para 3.5.2.).	Verify that standard pesticide application equipment is ordered from Federal supply catalogues. (4)(5) Verify that only pesticides from the Federal listings approved by the AFPMB and the preapproved WIMS Air Force master inventory are used. Verify that the installation has sought and received MAJCOM approval before ordering or using nonstandard, locally purchased pesticides or application equipment.
7-17. Installations must use the least toxic but effective product in their pest management efforts (FGS-Italy 11-1).	Verify that, where the use of pesticides is warranted, the installation uses the least toxic but effective product. (4)(5)
7-18. Paint containing insecticides is prohibited from use on DOD property (DODI 4150.7, Encl. 4, para 6f).	Verify that neither interior nor exterior paint that contains pesticides is used on the installation. (1)(4)(5) (NOTE: This prohibition also applies to insecticides formulated and labelled for use as paint additives.) (NOTE: Paints containing fungicides as mildew inhibitors may be used when the application directions specify no special restrictions due to the fungicide. Approved marine anti-fouling compounds or coatings may be applied to protect the surfaces of watercraft.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-19. The use of regularly scheduled, periodic pesticide applications and of preventative pesticide treatments is prohibited (DODI 4150.7, Encl. 4, para 6g).	Verify that the installation does not perform regularly scheduled, periodic pesticide applications. (4)(5) (NOTE: This prohibition does not apply in situations where the installation pest management plan clearly documents that no other technology or approach is available to protect personnel or property of high value.) Verify that preventative pesticide treatments are not used unless the component pest management consultant has given approval based on current surveillance information or records documenting past disease vectors or pest problems that require this approach.
7-20. Installations must use recyclable and refillable pesticide containers and closed pesticide mixing and transfer systems as much as possible (AFI 32-1053, para 2.4.11.).	Verify that the installation uses recyclable and refillable pesticide containers and closed pesticide mixing and transfer systems as much as possible. (4)(5)
7-21. Pest management personnel must use all pesticides according to label directions and use equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions (AFI 32-1053, para 3.5.4.).	Verify that pest management personnel use all pesticides according to label directions and use equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions. (4)(5)
7-22. Pesticide applicators must meet certification requirements (FGS-Italy 11-2; DODI 4150.7, para E.3.v(4) and Encl. 4, para 5b; and AFI 32-1053, para 2.4.3).	Verify that pesticide applicators who are U.S. personnel are certified in accordance with DODI 4150.7, *DOD Pest Management Program* and the *DOD Plan for Certification of Applicators of Restricted-Use Pesticides.* (4)(5) Verify that pesticide applicators who are local nationals are certified in accordance with both: - DODI 4150.7, *DOD Pest Management Program* and the *DOD Plan for Certification of Applicators of Restricted-Use Pesticides* - the requirements of the Italian Ministry of Health (Ministry of Health Circular no. 37 of December 1988). (NOTE: Uncertified but trained pest management personnel may apply general-use pesticides under the supervision of certified personnel.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-22. (continued)	(NOTE: After receiving training from pest management personnel, nonpest-management personnel may apply pesticides in the following situations: - adult military housing occupants and facility building managers may apply approved self-help pesticides - military personnel may apply approved arthropod repellents (aerosol, creme, lotion, stick) - military personnel may apply approved aerosol insecticide for quarantine insect extermination on aircraft.) Verify that neither prisoners nor volunteer workers are assigned to apply pesticides. Verify that contractor personnel are certified prior to beginning the job.
7-23. DOD-certified pesticide applicators must be recertified every 3 yr (DODI 4150.7, Encl. 4, para 5b(3).	Verify that DOD-certified pesticide applicators are recertified every 3 yr. (1)(4)(5)
7-24. Restricted-use pesticides may be applied only by or under the direct supervision of certified pesticide applicators (AFI 32-1053, para 2.4.3.)	Verify that restricted-use pesticides are applied only by or under the direct supervision of certified pesticide applicators. (4)(5) (NOTE: See Table 7-1 for a list of restricted-use pesticides.)
7-25. Medical treatment facilities personnel may neither store nor use pesticides (AFI 32-1053, para 2.6.).	Verify that medical treatment facilities personnel neither store nor use pesticides. (2) (NOTE: This prohibition does not apply to disinfectants or germicides.)
7-26. All pesticide applicators must participate in a medical surveillance program (FGS-Italy 11-3; AFI 32-1053, para 2.4.9.).	Verify that all pesticide applicators are included in a medical surveillance program. (3)(4)(5) Verify that all BCE personnel who apply pesticides receive a baseline physical examination and an interview with Public Health within 30 days after they arrive.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-26. (continued)	Verify that the program for pesticide applicators who are U.S. personnel includes: - baseline physical examination with a cholinesterase test - annual physical - at a minimum, quarterly physical and cholinesterase test for personnel who work with organophosphates or carbamate pesticides. Verify that the program for pesticide applicators who are local national personnel includes: - a baseline physical examination prior to employment - periodic medical monitoring by qualified medical personnel familiar with Italian requirements. (NOTE: The monitoring frequencies shown in Table 7-2 will be observed unless otherwise specified by qualified medical personnel.)
6-27. All pest management personnel must be provided with PPE (FGS-Italy 11-7).	Verify that all pest management personnel are provided with PPE that is appropriate for the work they perform and the types of pesticides to which they may be exposed. (4) Verify that contractors provide appropriate PPE to their employees.
7-28. Specific operational practices should be observed in dealing with pesticides (MP).	Verify that health and safety procedures emphasizing good work habits, reduction or elimination of hazards, and use of PPE are followed. (4)(5) Verify that protective clothing and equipment are stored away from chemical areas. Verify that respirator cartridges/canisters are changed at appropriate intervals. Verify that periodic fit testing of respirators is conducted.
7-29. Pest management personnel who mix and apply pesticides must meet specific requirements with regard to PPE and clothing (AFI 32-1053, para 3.4).	Verify that overalls are kept clean at all times. (4)(5) Verify that shop washing machines and dryers are used or that any clothing sent to base laundry services is clearly identified as being contaminated with pesticides.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-30. Individuals who handle pesticides must wear an approved respiratory device (DOD 4145.19-R-1, para 3-415a(6) and 3-415a(7)).	Verify that all personnel who handle pesticides wear an approved respiratory device that is appropriate for protection against the pesticides they use. (4)(5) Verify that all respirators, gas masks, cartridges, and canisters are Occupational Safety and Health Administration/Mine Safety and Health Administration (OSHA/MSHA) approved for the specific pesticide being handled. (NOTE: Paint respirators do not provide protection from pesticide vapors.)
7-31. Installations must meet specific requirements with regard to their pest control vehicles (AFI 32-1053, para 3.6).	Verify that only pest management personnel use pest control vehicles. (4)(5) Verify that pest management vehicles are painted with a chemical-resistant coating (similar to fire department vehicles) and equipped with plastic bed liners. Verify that vehicles are equipped with locking compartments for safe handling, storage, and transport of pesticides. (NOTE: A telephone maintenance truck will suit the purpose.) Verify that the truck carries emergency phone numbers and a spill cleanup kit. Verify that placards are attached to trailer-mounted sprayers that identify the pesticide that is being applied. Verify that all pesticide dispersal equipment is kept in the BCE pest management section. (NOTE: Equipment at base golf courses that have certified pesticide applicators is exempt from this requirement.) Verify that vehicles (prime movers) used for fogging, misting, dusting, or ultra-low volume (ULV) application are equipped with air conditioning.
7-32. Equipment used for pesticide applications should be dedicated to the pest management operation (MP).	Verify that such vehicles and dispersal equipment are used solely in support of pest management activities. (4)(5)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
7-33. Insecticides and termiticides must not be injected into the soil to control subterranean termites in any military buildings with subslab or in-slab heating, ventilation, or air conditioning ducts (AFI 32-1053, para 2.4.11.).	Determine whether pesticide applications are undertaken to control subterranean termites. (1)(4) Verify that no subterranean termite control is undertaken for the types of buildings listed. (NOTE: This prohibition does not apply if such systems are made inoperable and duct registers are blocked to prevent air flow.)
7-34. Installations must ensure the prevention of damage to wildlife from pesticide applications (DOD 4145.19-R-1, para 3-417).	Verify that basic precautions are observed that prevent drift of pesticides to the following: (1)(2)(4)(5) - wooded areas occupied by wildlife - land area not intended for treatment - fish-bearing waters. Verify that the installation guards against runoff or washoff by rain from treated areas to fish-bearing waters.
7-35. Public safety should be ensured when applying or using pesticides (MP).	Verify that hazardous exposure to the general public has been eliminated by: (4)(5) - posting appropriate signs for treatment area - scheduling low-use periods or restricted usage for a number of days - following water-use restrictions and reentry times according to the pesticide labels.
DOCUMENTATION AND NOTIFICATION	
7-36. Copies of material safety data sheets (MSDSs) for all pesticides must be available at the storage and holding facility (FGS-Italy 11-6.D).	Verify that MSDSs are available at the storage and holding facility for the pesticides used at the installation. (4)(5)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**

7-37. Records must be maintained and summary reports written for pest management activities (AFI 32-1053, para 2.4.13 and DODI 4150.7, para E.3.h.).	Verify that Work Information Management System (WIMS) pesticide software is used to track pesticide inventories and pesticide applicator certifications. (4)(5)
	
	Verify that daily pesticide use is recorded on the WIMS pesticide software.
	
	(NOTE: DD Forms 1532 and 1532-1 may be used if WIMS is not on-line.)
	
	Verify that historical data are kept on pesticide application in accordance with Air Force Manual (AFM) 37-139, *Record Disposition--Standards* (formerly Air Force Regulation (AFR) 4-20, volume 2).
	
	Verify that Quarterly Reports are sent no later than 15 days after the close of quarter to the MAJCOM.
	
	Verify that the Quarterly Reports include the following:
	
	- pesticide inventory data
	- pesticide applicator certification data
	- pesticide application data (equivalent of Report Control Symbol (RCS) DD-P&L[A&AR]1080) for all pest management operations on AF real property:
	  - pest management shop
	  - self-help pest control
	  - roads and grounds
	  - golf course
	  - contractors
	  - forestry
	  - lessee and land permit holders.

7-38. Installations must meet additional record keeping requirements (DODI 4150.7, para E.3.v(7) and Encl. 4, para 10).	Verify that records of all pest management operations performed on the installation are properly maintained and reported to the component pest management consultant. (4)(5) Verify that the records: - account for all shop operations and provide a historical record of pest management operations and pesticide applications for each building, structures, or outdoor site - include information on kinds, amounts, uses, dates, places of application, and applicators' names and certification numbers - include all pesticide application performed on the installation, including work done on golf courses by nonappropriated fund activities, by contract services, and as a part of leases and land management and forestry programs as well as the work performed by the installation pest management shop. Verify that applications performed during military operations, excluding arthropod skin and clothing repellant, are recorded.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-38. (continued)	Verify that DD Form 1532, Pest Management Report, or an equivalent computer product, is produced monthly using the DD Form 1532-1 information. Verify that these records are archived after 2 yr for permanent retention. (NOTE: Pesticides applied by installation personnel for their own relief are excluded from the recordkeeping requirements.)
7-39. Notification must be made and/or approval received for certain application activities (AFI 32-1053, para 2.4.10 and 2.4.12.).	Verify that PH is notified prior to any pesticide applications in food preparation or consumption facilities, medical facilities, or child development centers. (3)(4)(6) Verify that PH and the fire department are notified prior to any fumigation activities. Verify that the Installation Pest Control Supervisor (i.e., pest management coordinator) coordinates all fumigations with installation medical, fire, security police, and safety personnel. Verify that no internal combustion or electrical power-driven spraying machines for aerosol or mist sprays are used inside buildings without approval from BES and the installation Fire Chief.
PEST MANAGEMENT FACILITIES	
7-40. Pesticide management facilities and service vehicles must be provided with spill kits (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.5.2.2, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A and 11-6.B).	Verify that pesticide management facilities and service vehicles are provided with spill kits. (4)(5)
7-41. Installations must include certain features in pest management facilities (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, paras 3.1.3, 3.1.4.3, and 3.4.8, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that pest management facilities include at least the following: (1)(4) - clean areas (office, vestibule and airlock (where appropriate, given weather conditions), and mechanical and electrical spaces) - pesticide handling areas (storage and mixing rooms) - transitional areas (dressing area, shower and locker rooms, toilet, laundry, and cleaning gear room) - an outdoor hardstand and parking apron for vehicles and equipment.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-42. Pest management facilities must have security fencing and gates (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.4.6, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that a climb-resistant chain link fence prevents unauthorized entry. (1)(4) (NOTE: The fence may be omitted if other security measures, such as bars or heavy-gauge wire mesh over the windows, are taken.) Verify that the fence is at least 7 ft (2.13 m) high, without top rail. Verify that the fence fabric is twisted and barbed at the top and bottom. Verify that security gates to the fence are kept locked.
7-43. Holding tanks are prohibited in new construction (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.5.2.3, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that the facility has no drainage to holding tanks. (4)
7-44. Pest management facilities must be located in accordance with specific criteria (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.4.1 and 3.4.2, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that pest management facilities are located away from congested areas. (1)(4) Verify that new construction results in isolated, single-purpose structures. Verify that pest management facilities are located a minimum of 200 ft (61 m) from surface water, existing wells and cisterns, and 100-yr flood plains. Verify that the facility is located downhill from the above sensitive areas. (NOTE: Diking must be provided if space is limited.) Verify that the facility is not located uphill from potable water sources or continuously occupied structures. (NOTE: Facilities should not be located over aquifers (subsurface potable water supplies), unless the aquifer is adequately protected through containment measures.) Verify that the facility is located at least 100 ft (30.4 m) from other structures.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-45. Pest management facilities must meet specific standards with regard to accessibility, grading, and parking (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.4.3 through 3.4.5, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that vehicles carrying supplies or pulling trailer-mounted dispersal equipment have access to the facility. (1)(4) Verify that the facility is accessible to vehicles and pedestrians on at least two sides. Verify that runoff from fire-fighting is prevented from reaching ponds, lakes, streams, or rivers. (NOTE: Diking, if provided, is recommended for large pest management facilities only.) Verify that there is adequate space to park all pesticide dispersal equipment inside the pest management area, under cover. Verify that the part of the compound used for travel and vehicle parking is covered with gravel or paved. Verify that employee parking, if provided, is located outside the security fence or perimeter.
7-46. The arrangement of spaces in pest management facilities must meet specific requirements (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.1.3 and 3.1.4.3, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that arrangement of spaces allows workers to arrive in a clean area, dress for hazardous exposure in the change area, leave through a pesticide area doorway, and retrace that path at the end of the workday. (1)(4) Verify that there is no direct access between the office and the pesticide storage and mixing areas. Verify that doorways are arranged so that no pesticide need be carried through clean areas. Verify that the mixing room is located adjacent to the storage area and the equipment storage area (if indoors). Verify that the mixing room is accessible through the corridor to the shower and locker rooms and the exterior.
7-47. Installations must meet specific requirements with regard to the foundations, floor slabs, and floor finishes in pest management facilities (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.1.5.1, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that there are no floor drains in the interior pesticide areas. (1)(4) Verify that, in areas where pesticides are handled or stored, floors slope (3/100) from sills to the center. Verify that, if the floor does not slope, a 4 in. (102 mm) concrete curb is provided in the pesticide areas. Verify that exterior slabs slope to a sump with a closeable drain located not more than 6 ft (1.829 m) from the outer margin of the washstand.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-47. (continued)	Verify that exterior ramps slope downward from exterior flat (flushed) door sills. (NOTE: The intent of these provisions is to provide containment for at least 110 percent of the capacity of the largest bulk liquid pesticide container anticipated for the facility.) Verify that no utility, heating, or ventilation ducting is located in or below slabs. Verify that pesticide concentrates and finished (formulated) materials are prevented from entering the sanitary or storm sewer systems. Verify that concrete floors are finished with a nonabsorbent nonskid finish. (NOTE: Change rooms and office floors may be tiled.) Verify that the floors in both the storage and mixing areas are covered with nonskid epoxy sealant or are otherwise made impermeable.
7-48. Installations must meet specific requirements with regard to the exterior walls of pesticide management facilities (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.1.5.2, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that exterior walls are constructed of metal, concrete, or masonry. (1)(4) Verify that the interior surfaces of exterior walls are constructed of metal, coated concrete, or masonry. Verify that no porous surface finishes are used.
7-49. Installations must meet specific requirements with regard to the doors and windows in pesticide management facilities (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.1.5.3, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that exterior doors are self-locking and self-closing with weather stripping. (1)(4) Verify that doors have locks that prevent unauthorized entry. Verify that flat (flush) sills are provided for all doors between the mixing and storage areas. Verify that the facility has a 9 x 9 ft (2.74 x 2.74 m) overhead garage door with weather stripping. (NOTE: Higher doors may be necessary to accommodate high-mast equipment.) Verify that, if the garage is separate from the pesticide mixing and storage areas, a flat (flush) sill is provided for the garage doorway. Verify that, if the garage is not separate from the pesticide mixing and storage areas, a ramp to a 4 in. (104 mm) high sill is provided.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-49. (continued)	Verify that there is a slope away from the exterior of the door to prevent rain water from entering the facility. Verify that the pest management facility has nonporous framed windows that are double glazed, where appropriate, with a thermal barrier feature. Verify that, if the facility is not surrounded by a climb-resistant chain link fence and security gates, it has interior security mesh windows. (NOTE: It is permissible to have no windows as an alternative.) Verify that drop ceilings are not used in pesticide areas.
7-50. A fire extinguisher must be provided by the door between the storage and mixing areas (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.7.1, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that a fire extinguisher is located by the door between the storage and mixing areas. (4)
7-51. Drains from pesticide mixing areas must not be connected to septic systems, sanitary sewers, or stormwater systems (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.5.2.5, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that no pesticide mixing area is connected to septic systems, sanitary sewers, or stormwater systems. (1)(4)
7-52. Pesticide management areas must have backflow prevention devices (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.5.2.10 and 3.5.2.11, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that reduced pressure backflow prevention devices are installed on plumbing that provides a source of water for filling pesticide dispersal equipment tanks. (1)(4) Verify that permanent hose bibs (overhead filling pipes) have a discharge hose and an approved backflow prevention device. (NOTE: The requirement as to hose bibs applies to outdoor washdown areas of medium and large facilities.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-53. Mixing and storage areas must have a ventilation system separate from that in the rest of the facility (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.5.4.2, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that mixing and storage areas have a ventilation system separate from that in the rest of the facility. (1)(4) Verify that the system is provided with a roof-mounted, centrifugal fan system selected for a minimum of six air changes per hour. Verify that fans discharge vertically. Verify that replacement air is heated to 55 °F (13 °C). Verify that the ventilation system has a control switch with a light to indicate ON at the entrance to the pesticide handling areas. Verify that the control switch has a sign that reads as follows: VENTILATION SYSTEM SHOULD OPERATE CONTINUOUSLY DO NOT ENTER UNLESS VENTILATION SYSTEM HAS OPERATED FOR AT LEAST 10 MINUTES.
7-54. Mixing sinks must have slotted hood, local exhaust systems (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.5.4.2, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that the mixing sink has a slotted hood, local exhaust system. (4)
7-55. Outdoor hardstands and parking aprons for vehicles must meet specific standards (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.4.8, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that the outdoor hardstand and parking apron consists of a concrete pad sufficiently large to park a truck and trailer (at least 15 x 25 ft (4.57 x 7.62 m)). (1)(4) Verify that the hardstand pad slopes (3/100) to a sump fitted with a removable grate cover suitable for the anticipated vehicular traffic load. Verify that the sump is sufficiently large to contain a minimum of 110 percent of the capacity of the largest bulk liquid pesticide container anticipated to be used at the facility. Verify that there is a curb at least 4 in. (102 mm) high at the low edge of the pad to direct liquid into the sump. Verify that, if an industrial sewer is available, a 3 in. (75 mm) sump drain is provided. Verify that, if a connection to an industrial sewer exists, the sump has a ball valve in the sump drain to control discharge. Verify that the valve is located adjacent to the sump in a pit with a grate cover.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-55. (continued)	Verify that the ball valve is normally closed and manually opened. Verify that, if no industrial sewer is available, a small section of removable grate is provided to accommodate a hose for recovering sump contents. Verify that the hardstand area has an elevated hose bib (fill pipe) of 1.5 to 2 in. (38 to 51 mm) diameter. (NOTE: This requirement applies if application equipment with tanks 50 gal (189.9 L) or larger will be used at the facility.) Verify that the hardstand area has an emergency eyewash and a deluge shower with manually operated, delayed-closing valves located adjacent to the mixing site. (NOTE: This requirement does not apply if devices inside the facility are accessible within 10 s from the outdoor mixing site.) (NOTE: The hardstand area may be provided with a canopy roof to protect parked vehicles and equipment and to minimize the accumulation of water.)
7-56. Pesticide management facilities must meet specific requirements with regard to signs (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.8, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A and 11-6.B).	Verify that identification signs are provided in appropriate rooms and buildings and on fences. (1)(4)(5) (NOTE: Signs such as DANGER, POISON, PESTICIDE STORAGE AREA are suggested.) Verify that a NO SMOKING sign is located in pesticide areas. Verify that warning signs are provided on the exterior of the building at each entrance. Verify that building identification information is visible from 100 ft (30.48 m). Verify that a sign is installed over the sink that reads as follows: DO NOT DISCHARGE PESTICIDES INTO THE SINK. Verify that a sign is posted at the entrance(s) to toilets that reads: WASH HANDS BEFORE USING TOILET. Verify that the hardstand has a sign that reads as follows: CLOSE DRAIN WHILE HANDLING PESTICIDES ON HARDSTAND.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-56. (continued)	Verify that a sign is provided near the hardstand's pit valve stating: RECOVER PESTICIDE SPILLS USE VALVE TO DRAIN WASHWATER AND RAIN. Verify that, if a flammable liquid storage cabinet is present, a sign is provided that reads as follows: FLAMMABLE PESTICIDES. Verify that a list of the types of materials stored is posted on the outside of the storage area. (NOTE: Copies of this list should be given to the installation on-scene hazardous waste coordinator and to the fire department.) Verify that the list includes chemical names and formulations rather than brand names. Verify that a sign is posted at the mixing area that requires the use of protective gloves, aprons and boots, protective eyewear or face shields, coveralls, and an approved pesticide respirator.
STORAGE, MIXING, AND PREPARATION OF PESTICIDES	
7-57. Pesticides must be addressed in the ISCP (FGS-Italy 11-5).	Verify that the ISCP addresses procedures and techniques used to contain and cleanup pesticide spills. (1)(2)
7-58. Labels on pesticides must bear the appropriate use instructions and precautionary messages (FGS-Italy 11-8).	Verify that the pesticides are properly labeled. (4)(5) Verify that labels are clearly visible and bear the appropriate use instructions and precautionary message based on the toxicity category of the pesticide. (NOTE: Examples of precautionary messages include "danger" ("pericolo"), "warning" ("attenzione"), or "caution" ("fare-attenzione").) Verify that the use instructions and precautionary messages are in English and Italian.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-59. Pesticide storage areas must be regularly inspected and secured to prevent unauthorized access (FGS-Italy 11-6.C and MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.1.4.1.1, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A and 11-6.B).	Verify that storage areas are inspected regularly and secured to prevent unauthorized access. (4)(5)
7-60. Pesticide storage areas must have a readily visible, current inventory of all items in storage (FGS-Italy 11-6.C).	Verify that the inventory includes all items in storage and items awaiting disposal. (1)(2)(4)(5)
7-61. Indoor storage areas for pesticides must meet specific requirements (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.1.4.1.2, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.B).	Verify that pesticides are stored in an area sealed or separated from clean areas, with direct access to the exterior. (1)(4)(5) Verify that pesticides are stored in such a way that: - they are off the floor, with all labels visible - they are stored no more than 8-ft (2.44-m) high. Verify that lanes are present to provide effective access and inspection. Verify that pesticides are stored in a dry building in which a temperature is maintained that is above 50 °F (12 °C) and below 100° F (38° C). Verify that pesticides are stored separated from the following areas: - mixing areas - shower and locker room - offices - any area where personnel work for prolonged periods. Verify that no pesticide concentrates are stored in a room containing a floor drain of any type. Verify that storage and mixing areas have containment provided either by curbing or sloped floors.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-62. Certain chemicals must be stored outside of occupied buildings (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.1.4.1.4, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.B).	Verify that all liquid fumigants are stored outside of occupied buildings in hazardous chemical lockers. (4) Verify that toxic or flammable pesticides are stored on the ground floor of unoccupied buildings.
7-63. Outdoor storage areas for pesticides must meet specific requirements (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.1.4.1.4, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A and 11-6.B).	Verify that outdoor storage areas for pesticides are: (4) - secured and under cover - protected from radiant heating, freezing temperatures, and moisture.
7-64. Motor vehicles may not be stored in the same areas as pesticides (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.1.4.1.3, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.B).	Verify that no motor vehicles are stored in the same area as pesticides. (4)(5) (NOTE: Wherever possible, vehicles are to be located outside or in a separate building from the pesticide storage or handling area.) Verify that, when motor vehicles are located under the same roof as the pesticide area, they are separated from the pesticide area by a minimum of 2-h fire rated construction.
7-65. Mixing rooms must meet specific requirements (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.1.4.2, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A).	Verify that mixing rooms have electricity and hot and cold water. (4) Verify that mixing rooms have metal or plastic shelves to hold pesticides off the floor. (NOTE: Plastic is preferred for the pallets, and steel stands are recommended for keeping drums off the floor.) Verify that no wooden pallets are in use. Verify that the work area contains a pesticide-resistant sink equipped with the following: - a closeable drain - a contiguous self-draining, drip-proof counter top at least 5-ft (1.524-m) long - sideboards - splash panel on back - an adjacent shelf for holding measuring devices and concentrates.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-66. Installations should store pesticides, pesticide containers, and pesticide residues in accordance with specific restrictions (MP).	Verify that pesticides, pesticide containers, and/or pesticide residues are stored such that: (4)(5) - labeling is consistent - there is no open dumping of pesticides or pesticide containers - there is no open burning, except when allowed by regulation - there is no water dumping or ocean dumping.
7-67. Installations must store contingency pesticides under the same controlled temperature, security, and other conditions as daily use pesticides (AFI 32-1023, para 2.4.6.).	Verify that the installation stores contingency pesticides under the same controlled temperature, security, and other conditions as daily use pesticides. (1)(4)
7-68. Installations must rotate contingency pesticide stocks back to pest management shop inventories and replace them with fresh chemicals annually (AFI 32-1023, para 2.4.6.).	Verify that the installation rotates contingency pesticide stocks back to pest management shop inventories and replaces them with fresh chemicals annually. (1)(4)
HIGHLY AND MODERATELY TOXIC PESTICIDES	
7-69. Installations should consider installing an environmental monitoring system in the vicinity of pesticide storage facilities under certain conditions (MP).	Verify that the installation has considered providing monitoring systems when appropriate. (1)(4)(5) (NOTE: Monitoring systems are particularly appropriate when there is no spill management system and when the facility handles large quantities of pesticides and is located near a sensitive area.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-70. Storage facilities for pesticides and excess pesticides that are classed as highly toxic or moderately toxic and that must be labeled DANGER, POISON, WARNING, or with the skull and crossbones should meet specific requirements (MP).	Verify that the site location, where possible, is in an area where flooding is unlikely and where hydrogeologic conditions prevent contamination of any water system by runoff or percolation. (1)(4)(5) (NOTE: The following may be considered: - proximity to surface water and to sanitary wastewater or stormwater systems - location relative to floodplains, depth of groundwater, and general soil types and typical permeabilities.) Verify that storage is in a dry, separate room, building, or covered area where fire protection is provided. Verify that: - pesticide containers are stored with the labels plainly visible - all containers are in good condition - the lids and bungs on metal or rigid plastic containers are tight - the pesticides are segregated, and if practicable, stored under a sign containing the name of the formulation - rigid containers are stored upright and all containers are stored off of the ground. Verify that containers are regularly inspected for corrosion and leaks and that absorbent material is available for spill cleanup. Verify that excess pesticides and containers are segregated.
7-71. Personnel in storage/usage facilities for pesticides classed as highly toxic or moderately toxic and labeled DANGER, POISON, WARNING, or with the skull and crossbones symbol, should follow specific practices and procedures to ensure safety (MP).	Verify that no food consumption, drinking, smoking, or tobacco use is undertaken in any area where pesticides are present. (4)(5) Verify that the following practices are part of pest management operations: - people handling pesticides keep hands away from mouths and eyes and wear rubber gloves during all pesticide handling - people handling pesticides wash hands immediately upon completion of working with pesticides and always prior to eating, smoking, or using toilet facilities - inspections are made once a month to determine if any pesticide containers are leaking - pesticide containers are inspected for leakage prior to handling.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
7-72. Installations must post signs and safety procedures in pesticide storage facilities and equipment that contain or use pesticides classed as highly toxic or moderately toxic and labeled DANGER, POISON, WARNING, or with the skull and crossbones symbol (MP).	Verify that signs reading DANGER, POISON, and PESTICIDE STORAGE are posted on or near entries to storage facilities. (4)(5) Verify that safety precautions and accident prevention measures are posted. Verify that an inventory of pesticides is displayed outside of the storage facility, identifying all chemicals in storage. Verify that mobile equipment used for pesticide applications is labeled: CONTAMINATED WITH PESTICIDES.
7-73. Installations must notify the local fire department, hospitals, public health officials, and police department in writing that pesticides are being stored (MP).	Verify that notification has been submitted and includes a statement of the hazards that pesticides may present during a fire. (3)(6) Verify that a floor plan of the storage facility, indicating the location of the different pesticide classifications, has been submitted to the fire department. Verify that the fire chief has the home telephone numbers of the person(s) responsible for the pesticide storage facility. (NOTE: These requirements apply where large quantities of pesticides classed as highly toxic or moderately toxic and labeled DANGER, POISON, WARNING, or with the skull and crossbones symbol are being stored, or where other conditions warrant.)
7-74. Certain precautions should be taken in the event of a fire at a pesticide storage area where pesticides are classed as highly toxic or moderately toxic and labeled DANGER, POISON, WARNING, or with the skull and crossbones symbol (MP).	Verify, by interviewing the fire chief, that the following precautions are taken: (6) - fire-fighting personnel wear supplied air suits and rubberized clothing - personnel avoid breathing or otherwise contacting toxic smoke and fumes - personnel wash completely as soon as possible after encountering smoke and fumes - water used in fire fighting is contained within the storage site drainage system - individuals who might be threatened by the fumes/smoke are evacuated - firemen take cholinesterase tests after fighting fires involving organophosphate or N-alkyl carbamate pesticides.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
DISPOSAL	
7-75. Installation pest management programs must be conducted so as to ensure that pesticides do not become hazardous wastes (DODI 4150.7, Encl. 4, para 6c).	Verify that the installation's pest management program is conducted so as to ensure that pesticides do not become hazardous wastes. (1)(4)(5) Verify that excess USEPA registered pesticides are either: - returned to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Materials Return Program - transferred to a DOD installation able to use the materials - transferred to the servicing Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO). (NOTE: The component pest management consultant can, if requested, provide assistance in identifying installations were usable pesticides could be used.) (NOTE: When the USEPA publishes a proposed pesticide regulatory action involving pesticide label suspension or cancellation that affects DOD, installations are required to comply with administrative procedures developed between the DLA and AFPMB.)
7-76. If waste pesticides are generated, the installation must dispose of them in accordance with specific standards (FGS-Italy 11-9 and AFI 32-1053, para 3.5.5).	Verify that pesticide wastes are tested to determine if they are hazardous wastes. (1)(2)(4)(5) Verify that, if the pesticide waste is not a hazardous waste, it is disposed of in accordance with the label instructions, through DRMO, or under Section 9, *Solid Waste Management.* Verify that, if the pesticide is a hazardous waste, it is disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Section 4, *Hazardous Waste Management.*
7-77. Installations must properly dispose of any clothing that is heavily contaminated with pesticides (AFI 32-1053, para 3.4.2.).	Verify that the installation properly disposes of any clothing that is heavily contaminated with pesticides. (4)(5)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
7-78. No concentrated pesticides may be discarded to the sanitary sewer or storm drain (MIL-HDBK 1028-A, para 3.5.2.1, implementing FGS-Italy 11-6.A and 11-6.B).	Verify that no concentrated pesticides are discarded to the sanitary sewer or storm drain. (1)(4)(5)

(1) BCE (Base Civil Engineering) (2) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (3) BMS (Base Medical Service)/EHO (Environmental Health Office) (4) Pest Management Shop (5) Golf Course Maintenance (6) Base Fire Department (7) Base Contracting Officer (8) Base Staff Judge Advocate

Table 7-1

Restricted-Use Pesticides

(40 CFR 152.175)

The following uses of pesticide products containing the active ingredients specified below have been classified for restricted use and are limited to use by or under the direct supervision of a certified applicator.

Active Ingredient	Formulation	Use Pattern	Classification[1]	Criteria Influencing Restriction
Acrolein	As sole active ingredient. No mixtures registered.	All uses	Restricted	Inhalation hazard to humans. Residue effects on avian species and aquatic organisms.
Aldicarb	As sole active ingredient. No mixtures registered.	Ornamental uses (indoor and outdoor). Agricultural crop uses.	*do Under further evaluation.	Other hazards-accident history.
Aluminum phosphide	As sole active ingredient. No mixtures registered.	do	do	Inhalation hazard to humans.
Azinphos methyl	All liquids with a concentration greater than 13.5 percent. All other formulations.	do do	do Under further evaluation.	do
Carbofuran	All concrete suspensions and wettable powders 40 percent and greater. All granular formulations. All granular and fertilizer formulations.	do Rice All uses except rice.	do Under evaluation. do	Acute inhalation toxicity.
Chloropicrin	All formulations greater than 2 percent. All formulations. All formulations 2 percent and less.	All uses. Rodent control. Outdoor uses (other than rodent control).	Restricted Restricted Unclassified	Acute inhalation toxicity. Hazard to nontarget organisms.

*do means same as above (previous row).

(continued)

Table 7-1 (continued)

Active Ingredient	Formulation	Use Pattern	Classification[1]	Criteria Influencing Restriction
Clonitralid	All wettable powders 70 percent and greater. All granulars and wettable powders. Pressurized sprays 0.55 percent and less.	All uses. Molluscide uses. Hospital antiseptics.	do do Unclassified	Acute inhalation toxicity. Effects on aquatic organisms.
Dicrotophos	All liquid formulations 8 percent and greater.	All uses.	Restricted	Acute dermal toxicity; residue effects on avian species (except for tree injections).
Disulfoton	All emulsifiable concentrates 65 percent and greater, all emulsifiable concentrates and concentrate solutions 21 percent and greater with fensulfothion 43 percent and greater, all emulsifiable concentrates 32 percent and greater in combination with 32 percent fensulfothion and greater. Nonaqueous solution 95 percent and greater. Granular formulations 10 percent and greater.	do Commercial seed treatment. Indoor uses (greenhouse).	Restricted Restricted do	do Acute inhalation toxicity. Acute dermal toxicity. Acute inhalation toxicity.
Ethoprop	Emulsifiable concentrates 40 percent and greater. All granular and fertilizer formulations.	do do	do Under evaluation.	Acute dermal toxicity.
Ethyl parathion	All granular and dust formulations greater than 2 percent fertilizer formulations, wettable powders, emulsifiable concentrates, concentrated suspensions, concentrated solutions.	do	Restricted	Inhalation hazard to humans. Acute dermal toxicity. Residue effects or mammalian, aquatic, avian species.

*do means same as above (previous row).

(continued)

Table 7-1 (continued)

Active Ingredient	Formulation	Use Pattern	Classification[1]	Criteria Influencing Restriction
Ethyl parathion (continued)	Smoke fumigants.	do	do	Inhalation hazard to humans.
	Dust and granular formulations 2 percent and below.	do	do	Other hazards-accident history.
Fenamiphos	Emulsifiable concentrates 35 percent and greater.	do	do	Acute dermal toxicity.
Fonofos	Emulsifiable concentrates 44 percent and greater.	All uses.	do	Acute dermal toxicity.
	Emulsifiable concentrates 12.6 percent and less with pebulate 50.3 percent and less.	Tobacco	Unclassified	
Methamidophos	Liquid formulations 40 percent and greater.	All uses.	Restricted	Acute dermal toxicity; residue effects on avian species.
	Dust formulations 2.5 percent and greater.	All uses.	Restricted	Residual effects on avian species.
Methidathion	All formulations.	All uses except stock safflower and sunflower.	Restricted	Residue effects on avian species.
	All formulations.	Nursery stock, safflower, and sunflower.	Unclassified	Residue effects on avian species.

*do means same as above (previous row).

(continued)

Table 7-1 (continued)

Active Ingredient	Formulation	Use Pattern	Classification[1]	Criteria Influencing Restriction
Methomyl	As sole active ingredient in 1 percent to 2.5 baits (except 1 percent fly bait).	Nondomestic outdoor agricultural crops, ornamental and turf. All other registered uses.	Restricted	Residue effects on mammalian species.
	All concentrated solution formulations.	do	do	Other hazards accident history.
	90 percent wettable powder formulations (not in water soluble bags).	do	do	do
	90 percent wettable powder formulation in water soluble bags.	do	Unclassified	
	All granular formulations.	do	do	
	25 percent wettable powder formulations.	do	do	
Methomyl (continued)	In 1.24 percent to 2.5 percent dusts as sole active ingredient and in mixtures with fungicides and chlorinated hydrocarbon, inorganic phosphate and biological insecticides.	do	do	
Methyl bromide	All formulations in containers greater than 1.5 lb.	All uses.	Restricted	Other hazards accident history.
	Containers with not more than 1.5 lb of methyl bromide with 0.25 percent to chloropicrin as an indicator.	Single applications (nondomestic use) for soil treatment in closed systems.	Unclassified	
	Containers with not more than 1.5 lb having no indicator.	All uses.	Restricted	do

*do means same as above (previous row).

(continued)

Table 7-1 (continued)

Active Ingredient	Formulation	Use Pattern	Classification[1]	Criteria Influencing Restriction
Methyl parathion	All dust and granular formulations less than 5 percent.	do	do	Other hazards-accident history. All foliar applications restricted based on residue effects on mammalian and avian species.
	Microencapsulated. All dust and granular formulations 5 percent and greater and all wettable powders and liquids.	do	do	Residue effects on avian species. Hazard to bees. Acute dermal toxicity. Residue effects on mammalian and avian species.
Nicotine (alkaloid)	Liquid and dry formulations 14 percent and above.	Indoor (greenhouse).	Restricted	Acute inhalation toxicity.
	All formulations.	Applications to cranberries.	Restricted	Effects on aquatic organisms.
	Liquid and dry formulations 1.5 percent and less.	All uses (domestic and nondomestic).	Unclassified	
Paraquat (dichloride) and paraquat bis(methylsulfate)	All formulations and concentrations except those listed below.	All uses.	Restricted	Other hazards. Use and accident history, human toxicological data.
	Pressurized spray formulations containing 0.44 percent Paraquat bis(methylsulfate) and 15 percent petroleum distillates as active ingredients.	Spot weed and grass control.	do	
	Liquid fertilizers containing concentrations of 0.025 percent paraquat dichloride and 0.03 percent atrazine; 0.03 percent paraquat dichloride and 0.37 percent atrazine, 0.04 percent paraquat dichloride and 0.49 percent atrazine.	All uses.	Unclassified	

*do means same as above (previous row).

(continued)

Table 7-1 (continued)

Active Ingredient	Formulation	Use Pattern	Classification[1]	Criteria Influencing Restriction
Phorate	Liquid formulations 65 percent and greater.	do	Restricted	Acute dermal toxicity. Residue effects on avian species (applies to foliar applications only). Residue effects on mammalian species (applies to foliar application only).
	All granular formulations.	Rice	Restricted	Effects on aquatic organisms.
Phosphamidon	Liquid formulations 75 percent and greater.	do	do	Acute dermal toxicity. Residue effects on mammalian species. Residue effects on avian species.
	Dust formulations 1.5 percent and greater.	do	do	Residue effects on mammalian species.
Picloram	All formulations and concentrations except tordon 101R.	do	do	Hazard to nontarget organisms (specifically nontarget plants both crop and noncrop).
	Tordon 101 R forestry herbicide containing 5.4 percent picloram and 20.9 percent 2, 4-D.	Control of unwanted trees by cut surface treatment.	Unclassified	
Sodium cyanide[3]	All capsules and ball formulations.	All uses.	Restricted	Inhalation hazard to humans.
Sodium fluoroacetate	All solutions and dry baits.	do	do	Acute oral toxicity. Hazard to nontarget organisms. Use and accident history.

*do means same as above (previous row).

(continued)

Table 7-1 (continued)

Active Ingredient	Formulation	Use Pattern	Classification[1]	Criteria Influencing Restriction
Strychnine	All dry baits pellets and powder formulations greater than 0.5 percent.	do	do	Acute oral toxicity. Hazard to nontarget avian species. Use and accident history.
	All dry baits pellets and powder formulations.	All uses calling for burrow builders.	do	Hazard to nontarget organisms.
	All dry baits, and pellets, and powder formulations 0.5 percent and below.	All uses except subsoil.	do	do
	do	All subsoil uses.	Unclassified	do
Sulfotepp	Sprays and smoke generators.	All uses.	Restricted	Inhalation hazard to humans.
Zinc Phosphide	All formulations 2 percent and less.	All domestic uses and nondomestic uses in and around buildings.	Unclassified	
	All dry formulations 60 percent and greater.	All uses.	Restricted	Acute inhalation toxicity.
	All bait formulations.	Nondomestic outdoor uses (other than around buildings).	Restricted	Hazard to nontarget organisms.
	All dry formulations 10 percent and greater.	Domestic uses.	Restricted	Acute oral toxicity.

*do means same as above (previous row).

NOTES:

[1] Under evaluation means no classification decision has been made and the use/formulation in question is still under active review within the USEPA.

[2] Percentages given are the total of dioxathion plus related compounds.

[3] NOTE: M-44 sodium cyanide capsules may only be used by certified applicators who have also taken the required additional training.

The provisions in this amended table were effective as of 8 August 1995.

Table 7-2

Health Monitoring Frequencies

(FGS-Italy, Table 11-1)

Pesticide Component	Pesticide-Related Activity or Work Category	Frequency of Monitoring
antimony, alloys or compounds	-production of pesticides and related products and professional use	1/semester [i.e., semiannually]
phosphorus and compounds	-professional use of compounds containing organic phosphorus compounds	1/trimester [i.e., quarterly]
mercury, amalgams and compounds	-professional use of pesticides and related products containing organic mercury compounds	1/trimester
hydrogen cyanide and compounds	-rat control -destruction of agricultural parasites	1/trimester
nitrochloroform	-destruction of harmful parasites in agriculture	1/trimester
sulfuric anhydride	-professional rat control	1/trimester
carbon disulphide	-professional rat control	1/trimester
phenols and cresols	-destruction of harmful parasites in agriculture through nitrate derivatives of phenols and cresols	1/semester

INSTALLATION:	COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	DATE:	REVIEWER(S):
STATUS NA C RMA	REVIEWER COMMENTS:		

SECTION 8

PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT

Italy ECAMP

SECTION 8

PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT

A. Applicability of this Section

This section applies to U.S. Air Force (USAF) installations that store, transport, dispose of, or use petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL), including petroleum-based fuels. The section presents review action items that respond to regulations, procedures, and organizational mechanisms designed to prevent or limit the accidental release of POL materials to surface water, groundwater, or soils. Procedures to control volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from POL sources are addressed in Section 1, *Air Emissions Management.*

This section covers management of pipeline delivery systems, truck fill stands, immediate operating storage areas, and fueling/defueling flightline operations. POL materials addressed include jet fuel (JP-4, fuel oil, JP-8), aviation gasoline (AVGAS), motor gasoline (MOGAS), diesel fuel, and lubricating oils. Spill prevention and response requirements are also included here. Waste petroleum-based solvents (including PD-680) are addressed in Section 4, *Hazardous Waste Management.*

The regulatory requirements in this section are based on Department of Defense (DOD) regulations, Air Force Regulations (AFRs), and Air Force Instructions (AFIs) that apply at overseas installations. Management Practices (MPs) are derived from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations that are not mandatory overseas but are important to follow to preserve the health and safety of Air Force (AF) employees and protect the environment.

B. DOD Directives/Instructions

- *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), May 1994; Chapter 9, outlines the criteria for the control and abatement of pollution from the storage, transfer, and distribution of petroleum products. Chapter 18 contains criteria for the installation spill plan and spill response.

C. U.S. Air Force Documents

- AFI 13-212, Volume 1, *Weapons Ranges*, 28 July 1994, includes a number of provisions relevant to the handling of used POL generated at air-to-surface weapons ranges.

- AFI 23-201, *Fuels Management*, 1 October 1996, provides managers at all AF activities with policy and procedures for fuels operations.

- AFI 23-502, *Recoverable and Unusable Liquid Petroleum Products*, 6 April 1994, sets goals, assigns responsibilities, and provides guidance for recovering usable and disposing of unusable liquid petroleum products. The Instruction applies to lubricating oils, aviation fuel, distillates, and gasoline.

- Air Force Manual (AFM) 85-16, *Maintenance of Petroleum Systems*, governs the maintenance of permanently installed storage and dispensing systems for petroleum and unconventional fuels.

- AFTO 42B-1-23, *Management of Recoverable and Waste Liquid Petroleum Products*, provides guidelines for collecting, segregating, and processing reclaimed, recoverable, and waste petroleum products.

D. Responsibility for Compliance

- The Base Environmental Protection Committee (EPC) is usually responsible for drafting and reviewing the installation spill plan prior to its promulgation by the Base Commander and for the annual review and update of the plan. Often, the EPC delegates the specific preparation of the plan to the Base Civil Engineer (BCE) for implementation by the Base Environmental Coordinator (BEC).

- The Installation Response Team (IRT) responds to spills, when requested by an Installation On-Scene Commander (IOSC), and performs spill containment, recovery, cleanup, disposal, and restoration activities as directed by the IOSC. The IRT is a multidisciplinary team often including the following: BCE, BEC, Bioenvironmental Engineering Services (BES), Fire Chief, Security Police Chief, Public Affairs Officer, Base Fuels Officer, Safety Chief, and Staff Judge Advocate (SJA).

- The Base Fire Department provides support in emergency response, spill events, exercises, and fire protection activities. In addition, the department will be responsible for making periodic fire safety inspections of flammable/combustible storage and handling areas, hazardous waste storage areas, and accumulation points on the installation.

- The Safety Manager is responsible for conducting workplace safety evaluations and inspections of the handling and storage of hazardous materials and waste. The Safety Manager will provide the appropriate manager with a report of his or her findings and recommended corrective actions. The Safety Manager is also responsible for ensuring the prompt and accurate investigation of any hazardous material mishaps that result in injury or property damage.

- The Base Fuels Management Officer (BFMO) is responsible for the safe and efficient receipt, storage, handling, issuing, and accounting of all petroleum products and for all general operations and inspections.

- The Base Civil Engineer (BCE) is responsible for the maintenance of all installed petroleum storage and dispensing systems. This responsibility often is discharged by the Liquid Fuels Maintenance (LFM) shop. The BCE also is responsible for the calibration of permanently installed meters.

- The Base Environmental Coordinator (BEC) monitors all POL activities that may affect the environment and usually is responsible for the coordination of the EPC review and updates of the spill plan. The BEC often coordinates notification of reportable spills on behalf of the IOSC.

- The Bioenvironmental Engineering Services (BES) takes samples to determine the chemical nature, pollutant concentration, and extent of each reportable-quantity spill as required for response actions and documentation.

E. Definitions

- *Generating Activity* - a base agency (host, tenant, or contractor) that generates recoverable or unusable petroleum products (AFI 23-502, Attachment 1, Section B).

- *Hazardous Substance* - any substance having the potential to do serious harm to human health or the environment if spilled or released in a reportable quantity. A listing of these substances and corresponding reportable quantity is contained in Table 4-1, Chart A.4. The term does not include (FGS-Italy, Chapter 18, Definitions):
  1. petroleum, including crude POL or any fraction thereof, that is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance above
  2. natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

- *Hazardous Waste Fuel* - a waste petroleum product mixed with a hazardous waste or exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste, in which there is an intent to discard (AFI 23-502, Attachment 1, Section B).

- *Installation On-Scene Coordinator (IOSC)* - the official who coordinates and directs DOD control and cleanup efforts at the scene of POL or hazardous substance or hazardous waste spills due to DOD activities on or near the installation. This official is designated by the Installation Commander (IC) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 18, Definitions).

- *Installation Response Team (IRT)* - a team performing emergency functions as defined and directed by the IOSC (FGS-Italy, Chapter 18, Definitions).

- *Management Practice (MP)* - practices that, although not mandated by law, are encouraged to promote safe operating procedures.

- *Off-Specification Product* - product which has one or more off-specification characteristics (e.g., color, vapor pressure, flashpoint, etc.). Off-specification products can be blended as regraded products. Off-specification products are not identified as hazardous waste fuel (AFI 23-502, Attachment 1, Section B).

- *Oil* - POL of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel POL, sludge, POL refuse, and POL mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil (FGS-Italy, Chapter 18, Definitions).

- *On-Specification Product* - product of suitable quality for return to the base inventory. AFTO 42B-1-23, Table 3-1, *Management of Recoverable and Waste Liquid Petroleum Products*, sets the criteria for a suitable quality. Do not consider as off-specification if solids and water that can be removed by rotation through on-hand separators are present (AFI 23-502, Attachment 1, Section B).

- *Pipeline Facility* - includes new and existing pipes, pipeline rights of way, auxiliary equipment (e.g., valves, manifolds, etc.), and buildings or other facilities used in the transportation of POL (FGS-Italy, Chapter 9, Definitions).

- *POL* - includes, but is not limited to, petroleum and petroleum-based substances comprised of complex blends of hydrocarbons derived from crude oil through processes of separation, conversion, upgrading, and finishing, such as motor fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils (FGS-Italy, Chapter 9, Definitions).

- *POL Facility* - an installation with any individual aboveground tank of 2500 L (660 gal) or greater, aggregate aboveground storage of 5000 L (1320 gal) or greater, UST storage of greater than 15,900 L (4200 gal) or a pipeline facility as identified in the definition of a UST (FGS-Italy, Chapter 9, Definitions).

- *Recoverable Products* - products that still have useful physical or chemical properties; see *Off-Specification Product* and *On-Specification Product* (AFI 23-502, Attachment 1, Section B).

- *Recyclable Products* - products determined to be surplus to AF needs that are burned for energy recovery (e.g., JP-4 contaminated with hydraulic fuel and used lubricating oil are recyclable products when burned for energy recovery as a fuel) (AFI 23-502, Attachment 1, Section B).

- *Reportable Quantity (RQ)* - a released quantity of POL or quantities of hazardous substances that exceeds those identified in this section of the manual or in the RQ column, Table 4-1, Chart A.4 (FGS-Italy, Chapter 18, Definitions).

- *Significant Spill* - an uncontained release to the land or water in excess of any of the following quantities (FGS-Italy, Chapter 18, Definitions):
    1. for hazardous waste or hazardous substance identified as a result of inclusion in Table 4-1, Chart A.4, any quantity in excess of the reportable quantity listed therein
    2. for POL or liquid or semi-liquid hazardous material, hazardous waste or hazardous substance, in excess of 416 L (110 gal)
    3. for other solid hazardous material, in excess of 225 kg (500 lb)
    4. for combinations of POL and liquid, semi-liquid and solid hazardous materials, hazardous waste or hazardous substance, in excess of 340 kg (750 lb).

- *Unusable Petroleum Product* - product that is no longer suitable for any use on an installation due to excessive contamination or quality degradation (AFI 23-502, Attachment 1, Section B).

- *Used Oil* - any oil or other waste POL product that has been refined from crude oil, or is a synthetic oil, has been used, and as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. Used oil exhibiting the characteristics of reactivity, ignitability, and corrosivity is still considered used oil, unless it has been mixed with other hazardous waste. However, used oil that exhibits the characteristic of toxicity is a hazardous waste and will be managed as such. In addition, used oil mixed with hazardous waste is a hazardous waste and will be managed as such (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Used Oil Burned for Energy Recovery* - used oil that is burned for energy recovery is termed used oil fuel. It includes any fuel processed from used oil by processing, blending, or other treatment (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT

GUIDANCE FOR CHECKLIST USERS

	REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	CONTACT THESE PERSONS OR GROUPS: (a)
All Installations	8-1 through 8-6	(1)(2)(3)(4)(11)
POL Management	8-7 through 8-14	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8)(8)(10)
Pipelines	8-15 through 8-20	(1)(3)(4)(7)
Discharges/Spills	8-21 through 8-23	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)
Used POL/Waste POL	8-24 through 8-31	(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(7)(8)(10)

(a) CONTACT/LOCATION CODE:

(1) BEC (Base Environmental Coordinator)
(2) BCE (Base Civil Engineer)
(3) BFMO (Base Fuels Management Office)
(4) LFM (Liquid Fuels Maintenance)
(5) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
(6) Base Fire Department
(7) Power Production
(8) AAFES (Army/Air Force Exchange Service) Service Station Manager
(9) Generating Activities
(10) Vehicle Maintenance Shop
(11) Base Staff Judge Advocate

PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT

Records To Review

- Records of all spills, leaks, and associated site assessment/cleanup activities (for 3 yr)
- Installation Spill Plan
- Records of spill response training

Physical Features To Inspect

- Refueling facilities
- Washrack areas
- Vehicle maintenance areas
- Oil separators
- Oil and hazardous substance sites

People To Interview

- BEC (Base Environmental Coordinator)
- BCE (Base Civil Engineer)
- BFMO (Base Fuels Management Office)
- LFM (Liquid Fuels Maintenance)
- BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
- Base Fire Department
- Power Production
- AAFES (Army/Air Force Exchange Service) Service Station Manager
- Generating Activities
- Vehicle Maintenance Shop
- Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
ALL INSTALLATIONS	
8-1. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, U.S. Air Force (USAF) directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation FGS and relevant USAF documents. (1)(11) (NOTE: Among the relevant documents are the following: - AFI 13-212, Volume I, *Weapons Ranges*, 28 July 1994 - AFI 23-201, *Fuels Management,* 1 October 1996 - AFI 23-502, *Recoverable and Unusable Liquid Petroleum Products*, 6 April 1994 - AFM 85-16, *Maintenance of Petroleum Systems*.)
8-2. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether any new regulations concerning POL management have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(2)(11) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
8-3. Installations must have in place a program for the management of recoverable and unusable liquid petroleum products (AFI 23-502, para 6.2 through 8.7).	(NOTE: This requirement applies to lubricating oils, aviation fuel, distillates, and gasoline.) Verify that the installation has a comprehensive program to manage the segregation and collection, reuse, or recycling of recoverable petroleum products and the disposition of unusable petroleum products. (1)(3)(4) (NOTE: Documentation may be in the form of a plan or a base operating instruction.) Verify that the program includes: - specific responsibilities and criteria for the collection, storing, returning to inventory, reusing, recycling, and disposing of all unusable petroleum products and hazardous waste fuels generated at the base - identification of generating activities by organization - a list of all recoverable and unusable products and hazardous waste fuels generated by an organization, including source, approximate quantity, and condition - specific responsibilities of base organizations - the methods and facilities available to the base to collect, store, return to inventory, reuse, recycle, and dispose of products - accounting procedures for recoverable and unusable petroleum products and procedures to credit organizations using the guidelines in AFMAN 23-110, *USAF Supply Manual*

(1) BEC (Base Environmental Coordinator) (2) BCE (Base Civil Engineer) (3) BFMO (Base Fuels Management Office) (4) LFM (Liquid Fuels Maintenance) (5) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (6) Base Fire Department (7) Power Production (8) AAFES (Army/ Air Force Exchange Service) Service Station Manager (9) Generating Activities (10) Vehicle Maintenance Shop (11) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
8-3. (continued)	- specific base and organizational procedures for the entry, exit, and control of unusable petroleum product vehicles - stress on sound conservation and property management of unusable products - where feasible, specification of positive product control by designating pick up locations, verifying pick up quantities, and whenever possible, using a single entry and exit. (NOTE: The priorities for disposition of products are: - return on-specification fuel to the base inventory or use as the original grade - return off-specification fuel to the base inventory and blend into the original or different grade making a regraded product - recycle products on base by reusing in secondary applications such as a heating fuel - categorize any remaining products as surplus, send them as recyclable products to DRMO, credit DRMO sales to the base RRR account - contract with a service company to remove nonrecylable waste from the base.) Verify that the BCE has developed procedures at the base level for the disposal of petroleum products. Verify that generating activities have obtained enough containers to properly segregate and store recoverable and unusable products and hazardous waste fuel by product type. (NOTE: Once the generating activity decides to discard the fuel rather than reuse, recover, or recycle it, the fuel is to be managed as hazardous waste.) Verify that the generating activity submits data on the quantity and identity of recoverable and unusable petroleum products, as required, to the designated installation environmental component of the program.
8-4. BFMO must appoint a Fuels Environmental Coordinator (AFI 23-201, para 1.5).	Verify that BFMO has appointed a Fuels Environmental Coordinator. (3) Verify that the Fuels Environmental Coordinator carries out the following functions: - follows the guidance in FGS-Italy and the policies contained in AFPDs and AFIs - consults with agencies (such as the EPC, Base Environmental Manager, BCE, BES, and SJA).

(1) BEC (Base Environmental Coordinator) (2) BCE (Base Civil Engineer) (3) BFMO (Base Fuels Management Office) (4) LFM (Liquid Fuels Maintenance) (5) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (6) Base Fire Department (7) Power Production (8) AAFES (Army/Air Force Exchange Service) Service Station Manager (9) Generating Activities (10) Vehicle Maintenance Shop (11) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
8-5. Certain equipment must be located in or near the fuels management area (AFI 23-201, para 1.14.1).	Verify that the following are located in or near the fuels management area: (3) - a vehicle washrack equipped with an oil-water separator and located within or near the refueling unit parking area - a liquid degreasing machine capable of cleaning engines on mobile fueling equipment. Verify that the discharge from the degreaser drains into an oil-water separator.
8-6. The Fuels Management Flight Commander (FMFC) must take specific actions to ensure appropriate environmental management of fuel (AFI 23-201, A10.1)	Verify that the FMFC develops local operating procedures for collection, segregation, storage, and disposition of waste and reusable bulk petroleum products in accordance with AFI 23-502, *Recoverable and Unusable Liquid Petroleum Products.* (3) Verify that the FMFC ensures that adequate spill prevention and cleanup materials are readily available.

(1) BEC (Base Environmental Coordinator) (2) BCE (Base Civil Engineer) (3) BFMO (Base Fuels Management Office) (4) LFM (Liquid Fuels Maintenance) (5) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (6) Base Fire Department (7) Power Production (8) AAFES (Army/Air Force Exchange Service) Service Station Manager (9) Generating Activities (10) Vehicle Maintenance Shop (11) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997

POL MANAGEMENT
 	
8-7. All DOD installations must prepare, maintain, and implement a plan that provides for the prevention, control, and reporting of all spills of POL, hazardous substances, and hazardous waste (FGS-Italy 9-1 and 18-1 through 18-5).
	Verify that the installation has, maintains, and implements a plan that provides for the prevention, control, and reporting of all spills of POL, hazardous substances, and hazardous waste. (1)(2)(5)(6)
	
	Verify that the prevention portion of the spill plan includes, at a minimum:
	
	- name, title, responsibilities, duties, and telephone number of the designated IOSC
	- general information on the installation, including:
	  - name
	  - type or function
	  - location and address
	  - maps of drainage patterns
	  - designated water protection areas
	  - maps showing locations of facilities
	  - critical water resources
	  - land uses
	  - possible migration pathways
	- inventory of all storage, handling, and transfer facilities that could produce a significant spill of POL, hazardous substances, or hazardous waste; for each listing include:
	  - prediction of direction and rate of flow
	  - total quantity of POL, hazardous substance, or hazardous waste that could be spilled as a result of major failure
	- inventory of all POL, hazardous substance, or hazardous waste at storage and handling and transfer facilities
	- detailed description of countermeasures, including structures and equipment for diversion and containment of spills for each facility listed in the inventory
	- description of deficiencies in spill prevention and control measures at each listed site, including corrective measures required, procedures to be followed to correct listed deficiencies, and any interim control measures in place
	- written procedures for:
	  - operations to preclude spills of POL, hazardous substance, or hazardous waste
	  - inspections
	  - recordkeeping requirements.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**

8-7. (continued)	Verify that the control section of the plan (which is considered a contingency plan) contains:
	
	- specification of the responsibilities, duties, procedures, and resources to be used to contain and cleanup spills
	- description of immediate response actions
	- responsibilities, composition, and training requirements of the IRT
	- procedures for IRT alert and response to include:
	  - access to a reliable communications system for timely notification of a POL, hazardous substance, or hazardous waste spill
	  - public affairs involvement
	- current roster of persons and alternates who must be notified of a spill, including:
	  - name
	  - organization mailing address
	  - work and home telephone number
	  - without compromising security, provisions for the notification of the emergency coordinator (EC) after normal working hours
	- procedure for notifying the IC and appropriate local Italian authorities in the event of hazard to human health and the environment
	- assignment of responsibilities for making notifications to emergency services providers
	- surveillance procedures for early detection of spills
	- prioritized list of critical water resources to be protected
	- other resources available through prearranged agreements to cleanup a large spill
	- cleanup methods, including procedures and techniques used to identify, contain, disperse, reclaim, and remove POL, hazardous substances, or hazardous wastes
	- disposal procedures for contaminated POL, absorbent, or product
	- procedures to be accomplished prior to resumption of operations
	- description of general safety and fire prevention precautions for spill cleanup actions
	- public affairs section.
	
	Verify that the contingency plan addresses each POL storage and distribution facility specifically.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**

8-7. (continued)	Verify that the reporting section of the plan addresses the following:
	
	- recordkeeping when emergency procedures are implemented
	- an immediate report to the IOSC of any spill of POL, hazardous substance, or hazardous waste that exceeds the RQ
	- a written report from the IOSC to the appropriate military department and/or defense agency and the Executive Agent in any of the following circumstances:
	  - when the spill cannot be contained within any required berm or secondary containment
	  - when the spill exceeds 416 L (110 gal) of POL
	  - when a water resource has been polluted
	  - when the IOSC has determined that the spill is significant
	- notification of appropriate authorities.
	
	Verify that the spill plan has been updated at least once every 5 yr or when significant changes in operations or facilities occur or a significant spill occurs.
	
	Verify that the plan is certified by a competent authority.

8-8. Installations that store hazardous wastes must meet specific requirements with regard to their contingency plans (Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD), Chapter 18, Criterion 4).	Determine whether the installation stores hazardous wastes. (1)(2) Verify that the installation's contingency plan is updated annually or when there are significant changes to operations. (NOTE: The contingency plan is equivalent to the control/response section of the spill plan.) Verify that the contingency plan includes the following: - names and telephone numbers of all persons qualified to act as Emergency Coordinator - without compromising security, provisions for notification of the Emergency Coordinator after hours - arrangements for emergency services, including a description of arrangements with installation and/or local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and emergency response teams - means to contact emergency services, including a telephone number or some other means of contacting the appropriate emergency services provider on a 24-h basis - a list of all emergency equipment at the facility, where this equipment is required - the location and a physical description of each item on the list, and a brief outline of its capabilities

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**

8-8. (continued)	- an evacuation plan for personnel, where there is a possibility that evacuation would be necessary, that describes:
	  - signal(s) to be sued to begin evacuation
	  - evacuation routes
	  - alternate evacuation routes (in cases where the primary routes could be blocked by releases of hazardous waste or fires)
	- a designated meeting place.

8-9. Installations must meet specific requirements with regard to emergency coordinators (OEBGD, Chapter 18, Criterion 4a).	Determine whether the installation spill plan lists more than one individual as emergency coordinator. (1)(2) Verify that one person is named primary coordinator. Verify that others are listed in the order in which they would assume responsibility. Verify that the designated emergency coordinator is thoroughly familiar with the following: - all aspects of the contingency plan - all operations and activities involving hazardous waste - the location and characteristics of waste handled - the location of all relevant records - the storage layout. Verify that the emergency coordinator has the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan.
8-10. All fuels elements must be evaluated at least once every 6 mo (AFI 23-201, para 8.7).	Verify that the Quality Control and Inspection (QC&I) Supervisor evaluates each fuels element at least once every 6 mo (not to exceed 180 days). (3) (NOTE: The QC&I function does not evaluate itself.) Verify that a fuels element is revisited after 30 days (but within 45 days) to check any negative indicators found during the semiannual assessment. Verify that at least 10 no-notice spot checks are performed each week. Verify that all shifts are spot checked. Verify that spot checks are conducted during exercises and contingencies. (NOTE: At bases with fewer than 20 full-time fuels personnel, at least two no-notice spot checks are performed per week.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
8-11. Installations must provide necessary training to ensure the effectiveness of personnel and equipment (FGS-Italy 18-5).	Verify that the installation provides necessary training to ensure the effectiveness of personnel and equipment. (3)(4)(5)(6)
8-12. Facilities and equipment for storing, handling, or using oils should be designed to prevent or minimize spills to the environment and should be periodically tested and inspected (MP).	Verify that one of the following preventive systems, or an equivalent, is used: (1)(4)(5) - absorbent material - sand bags/temporary curbing devices - dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain spilled oil - culverting gutters or other drainage system - weirs, booms, or other barriers - spill diversion ponds - retention ponds. Verify that each oil storage area: - has adequate supplies of appropriate materials that are readily accessible - has equipment that is in good condition.
8-13. The materials and equipment needed to manage a spill should be readily available (MP).	Verify that materials and equipment needed to manage a spill as specified in the plan are readily available, including, for example: (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8)(9)(10) - respiratory protection - absorbents - ear/eye protection - spill kits - protective clothing - neutralizers.
8-14. Secondary containment must be provided for all loading and unloading facilities and must be managed properly (AFI 23-201, para A10.1).	Verify that all loading and unloading facilities have secondary containment that is impermeable to petroleum products. (3) Verify that no drainage water is discharged from the secondary containment if the water contains residual petroleum products or hazardous chemicals.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
PIPELINES	
8-15. Air Force operated offsite pipelines should be inspected at least once per week by air patrol, and once a year by line walker or vehicle patrol (MP).	Verify that records confirm that inspections were performed. (1)(3)(4) Verify that any detected leaks were reported and leaking pipes repaired or replaced. (NOTE: This MP is based on guidance found in AFM 85-16, Chapter 8.)
8-16. All Air Force operated above and underground fuel piping systems at transfer operations, pumping and in-plant processing operations should be managed according to specific parameters (MP).	Verify that pressure tests have been conducted once a year. (3)(4)(7) (NOTE: Check under remarks Section of AF Form 172 if the testing pressure was maintained during the 2-h period.) Verify that confirmed leaks have been reported and leaking pipes repaired or replaced. Verify that pipelines are walked at least twice a year and that any suspicious circumstances lead to immediate investigation to include pressure testing of the line and excavation if soil conditions permit. (NOTE: This MP is based on guidance outlined in AFM 85-16, Chapter 8.)
8-17. All underground aviation fuel transfer pipelines should be subject to a hydrostatic pressure test on a 5-yr recurring basis (MP).	Verify that hydrostatic pressure tests were conducted as required by reviewing attachments to AF Form 172 and interviewing LFM personnel. (4) Verify that detected leaks were corrected through repair or replacement by inspecting test results. Verify that 150 percent of normal pressure was maintained during the 4-h test period by reviewing the Remarks section of AF Form 172. (NOTE: This MP is based on guidance outlined in AFM 85-16, Chapter 8.)
8-18. Buried fuel piping should have a protective wrapping and coating and should be cathodically protected if soil conditions warrant (MP).	Verify that buried fuel piping is properly protected from corrosion. (3)(4)(7) Verify that the voltage is greater than -0.85 V, but not more than -3.0 V (monthly), for impressed current systems. Verify that the voltage is greater than -0.85 V, but not more than -3.0 V (biannually), for sacrificial anode systems. Verify that leak detection and failure are reported.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
8-19. All pipeline facilities with a construction start date after 1 October 1994 must be designed and constructed to meet recognized API standards (FGS-Italy 9-5).	Verify that all pipeline facilities with a construction start date after 1 October 1994 are designed and constructed to meet: (3)(4)(7) - API 510, Pressure Vessel Inspection Code: Maintenance Inspection, Rating, Repair, and Alteration - API RP 1615, Installation of Underground Petroleum Product Storage Systems.
8-20. All pipeline facilities carrying POL must be tested and maintained in accordance with recognized API standards (FGS-Italy 9-4).	Verify that each pipeline operator handling POL prepares and follows a procedural manual for operations, maintenance, and emergencies. (3)(4)(7) Verify that each new pipeline system and each system in which pipe has been replaced or relocated is hydrostatically tightness tested, in accordance with API RP-1110, Pressure Testing of Liquid Petroleum Pipelines.
DISCHARGES/SPILLS	
8-21. Installations must take specific actions in the event of POL spills (FGS-Italy 9-6).	Verify that, in the event of a spill, the installation follows the guidance in its spill plan. (1) Verify that, in the event of a spill, the immediate response involves: - stopping the leak at the source - controlling the migration of the spill - notifying the IOSC and other persons who are listed in the Installation Spill Plan. Verify that follow-up steps include: - preventing the migration of released POL into soils and nearby surface waters - continuing the monitoring and mitigation of any fire and safety hazards posed by vapors or free product - determining soil and water cleanup action - beginning free product removal as soon as possible - reporting spills as required below.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
8-22. Installations must make specific notifications in the event of a spill of POL, hazardous substance, or hazardous waste (FGS-Italy 18-4.B, C, D, and E).	Verify that spills of RQs of POL, hazardous substance, or hazardous waste are reported to the IOSC immediately. (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) Verify that immediate action is taken to eliminate the source and contain the spill. Verify that, when a spill of POL, hazardous substance, or hazardous waste occurs inside the installation and cannot be contained within its boundaries, the following are notified immediately: - the appropriate Military Department and/or Defense Agency - the Executive Agent - the appropriate Italian authorities. Verify that, when a spill of POL, hazardous substance, or hazardous waste threatens a local Italian drinking water resource, the following are notified immediately: - the appropriate Military Department and/or Defense Agency - the Executive Agent - the appropriate Italian authorities. Verify that, if a POL spill in excess of the RQ occurs outside of the installation, the person in charge at the scene immediately notifies host nation authorities and local fire departments and obtains necessary assistance. Verify that the IOSC immediately notifies the appropriate military department and/or defense agency and the Executive Agent and submits a follow-up report whenever any of the following occurs: - a spill occurs inside a DOD installation and cannot be contained within any required berm or secondary containment - a spill exceeds 416 L (110 gal) of POL - a water resource has been polluted - IOSC has determined that the spill is significant.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
8-23. BFMO must report fuel-related mishaps in accordance with specific requirements (AFI 23-201, para 1.8).	Verify that BFMO reports fuel-related mishaps in accordance with AFI 91-204, *Investigating and Reporting Mishaps*, and to MAJCOM and DFO/DFR as soon as possible by telephone. (3) Verify that BFMO sends a follow-up message within 24 h to the MAJCOM with an info copy to HQ USAF/LGSP, DFSC-FQ, and the applicable DFO/DFR. Verify that BFMO sends an advisory message within 30 days to MAJCOM with an info copy to USAF/LGSP on the outcome of the investigation and lessons learned. Verify that BFMO coordinates with the base environmental manager on follow-up messages for reportable fuels spills.
USED POL / WASTE POL	(NOTE: According to FGS-Italy 14-4.C.4, used oil contaminated with less than 25 ppm PCB may either be transferred to an authorized used oil collection company through DRMO or used as a fuel in combustion plants rated at 6 MW or greater, provided such plants meet the requirements of FGS-Italy 6-9 below.)
8-24. The FMFC has specific responsibilities with regard to the management of waste fuel (AFI 23-201, para A10.2).	Verify that the FMFC: (3) - designates interim storage and final disposition locations and procedures for off-specification bulk products and product-water mixtures under fuels management control - does not use installed hydrants, storage sumps, or slop tanks to collect or store waste fuels - obtains written MAJCOM approval to use stock listed vehicles and trailers for the collection and transport of waste fuels or oils - clearly marks and completely isolates the tanks and equipment used for waste products from active product storage and equipment to prevent contamination - ensures that there is direct supervision when waste materials are delivered to waste product tankage in the fuels area by the generating activity - properly trains fuels personnel who handle hazardous waste.
8-25. Used oil must be collected and stored separately from other hazardous substances (FGS-Italy 6-9.A).	Determine whether the installation generates used oils. Verify that used oils are collected separately from other hazardous substances. Verify that the formation of oil/water emulsions is avoided. Verify that used oils containing PCBs are not mixed with any other used oils.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
8-25. (continued)	Verify that, at regular intervals, used oil is either: - removed from the HWAP for recycling or final disposal - stored at a HWSA in above ground storage tanks.
8-26. Installations must follow specific guidelines when burning used oil for energy recovery (FGS-Italy 6-9.B).	Verify that used oils burned for energy recovery have a PCB concentration of less than 25 ppm. (1)(2)(3)(7) Verify that used oils are burned only in authorized furnaces or boilers with a thermal capacity of at least 6 MW that are either: - industrial furnaces - industrial boilers located at the site of a facility engaged in a manufacturing process where substances are transformed into new products, including the component parts of products, by mechanical or chemical processes - utility boilers used to produce electric power, steam, or heated or cooled air or other gases or fluids. Verify that combustion of used oil for energy recovery is coordinated with the appropriate Italian authority. (NOTE: Facilities used for the combustion of used oil must meet the applicable air quality standards contained in Section 1, *Air Emissions Management.*)
8-27. Installations that do not possess suitable facilities for the combustion of used oils must under certain conditions give such oils to the Italian consortium for recycling or final disposal (FGS-Italy 6-9.C).	Determine whether the installation lacks a plant suitable for the proper combustion of used oils. (1)(2) Determine whether the used oils contain PCB at concentrations less than 25 ppm. Verify that the installation gives such used oils to the Italian consortium for recycling or final disposal.
8-28. Used oils containing greater than 25 ppm of PCBs must be handled and disposed of as hazardous waste (FGS-Italy 6-9.D).	Determine whether used oils contain PCB concentrations greater than 25 ppm. (1)(2)(3)(4) Verify that such used oils are handled in accordance with the requirements of FGS-Italy, Chapter 14. (NOTE: See Section 11, *Toxic Substances Management.*)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
8-28. (continued)	Verify that such used oils are disposed of as hazardous waste in authorized disposal facilities. (NOTE: See Section 4, *Hazardous Waste Management.*)
8-29. Neither used oil nor used oil contaminated with any hazardous waste may be used for dust suppression or road treatment (FGS-Italy 6-9.E).	Verify that the installation does not use used oil for dust suppression or road treatment. (1)
8-30. Accumulation points must be set up for used petroleum products generated as part of the operation and maintenance of air-to-surface weapons ranges (AFI 13-212, para 1.10.2.1).	Determine whether the installation operates air-to-surface weapons ranges that generate used petroleum products. (1)(3)(5) Verify that accumulation points have been set up for such weapons ranges. Verify that arrangements have been made for periodic transport of such products to a storage facility.
8-31. Installations that generate used oil and market it directly to a burner should meet specific standards (MP).	Verify that the installation prepares and sends the receiving facility an invoice detailing the following for off-specification used oil: (1)(2)(5)(8)(10) - an invoice number - the names and addresses of the shipping and receiving facilities - the quantity of off-specification oil to be delivered - the dates of shipment or delivery. Verify that copies of the invoices are kept for 3 yr. Verify that, for used oil that is not off-specification, copies of the waste analyses are kept for 3 yr. Verify that the installation has a signed notice from the burner that the oil will be burned only in approved furnaces and/or boilers.

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INSTALLATION:	COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	DATE:	REVIEWER(S):
STATUS NA C RMA	REVIEWER COMMENTS:		

SECTION 9

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Italy ECAMP

SECTION 9

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

A. Applicability of this Section

This section addresses the collection, storage, and disposal of solid waste on Air Force (AF) installations. Solid waste is considered to be nonhazardous trash, rubbish, garbage, bulky wastes, liquids, or sludges generated by any AF installation operations and activities. This section also addresses the management of medical/pathological waste. The handling and disposal of asbestos waste materials are addressed in Section 11, *Toxic Substances Management.*

Recycling and resource recovery activities are also included in this section because this form of solid waste management is required by Department of Defense (DOD) and U.S. Air Force (USAF) directives.

The regulatory requirements in this section are based on DOD regulations and Air Force Policy that apply at overseas installations. Management Practices (MPs) are nonregulatory but are important to follow to preserve the health and safety of AF employees and protect the environment.

B. DOD Directives/Instructions

- *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), May 1994, Chapter 7, includes criteria concerning the identification, classification, collection, transportation, storage, treatment, and safe disposal of solid waste. Chapter 8 addresses the management of medical waste.

C. U.S. Air Force Documents

- No additional documents.

D. Responsibility for Compliance

- Base Civil Engineering (BCE) is responsible for site location, licensing, construction, and operation of onbase landfills and for the storage and transportation of solid wastes to either onbase or offbase disposal activities.

- Bioenvironmental Engineering Services (BES) is responsible for reviewing and coordinating asbestos disposal plans and operations.

E. Definitions

- *Biological Waste* - See *Infectious Medical Waste.*

- *Bulky Wastes* - large items of solid waste such as household appliances, furniture, large auto parts, trees, branches, stumps, and other oversized wastes whose large size precludes or complicates their handling by normal solid wastes collection, processing, or disposal methods (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Collection* - the act of consolidating solid wastes (or materials that have been separated for the purpose of recycling) from various locations (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Commercial Solid Waste* - a component of special waste including all types of solid wastes generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Compost* - a product obtained through a biological process of aerobic degradation from organic components of municipal solid waste (MSW), from natural fermentable organic materials, or from their mixtures with sludges from domestic wastewater treatment plants (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Construction and Demolition Waste* - a component of special wastes including the waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations on pavement, houses, commercial buildings, and other structures (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Cover Material* - material that is used to cover compacted solid wastes in a land disposal site (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Daily Cover* - soil that is spread and compacted or synthetic material that is placed on the top and side slopes of compacted solid waste at least at the end of each operating day in order to control vectors, fire, moisture, and erosion and to assure an aesthetic appearance (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).)

- *Final Cover* - cover material that serves the same function as daily cover but, in addition, may be permanently exposed on the surface (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Food Waste* - a component of MSW including the organic residues generated by the handling, storage, sale, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods, commonly called garbage (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Generation* - the act or process of producing solid waste (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Hazardous Constituent* - a chemical compound that is listed by name in Table 3-2 or Table 4-1, Chart A.4 or that possesses the characteristics described in Table 4-1 (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Hazardous Wastes* - special wastes possessing certain chemical, physical, or biological properties that require particular care in handling and disposal to prevent damage to human health or the environment (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

  (NOTE: See Section 4, *Hazardous Waste Management.*)

- *Human Blood and Blood Products* - see *Infectious Medical Waste.*

- *Industrial Solid Waste* - a component of special waste encompassing the solid waste generated by industrial processes and manufacturing, including handicraft activities such as woodworking and painting (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Infectious Agent* - any organism (such as a virus or a bacterium) that is capable of being communicated by invasion and multiplication in body tissues and capable of causing disease or adverse health impacts in humans (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Infectious Medical Waste* - waste produced by medical and dental treatment facilities that is specially managed because it has the potential for causing disease in humans and may pose a risk to both individuals or community health if not managed properly, and which includes the following: (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions)
    1. Biological waste, including cultures and stocks of etiologic agents which, due to their species, type, virulence, or concentration, are known to cause disease in humans
    2. Pathological waste, including human tissues and organs, amputated limbs or other body parts, fetuses, placentas, and similar tissues from surgery, delivery or autopsy procedures. Animal carcasses, body parts, teeth, blood, and bedding are also included
    3. Human blood and blood products (including serum, plasma, and other blood components), items contaminated with liquid or semi-liquid blood or blood products and items saturated or dripping with blood or blood products, and items caked with blood or blood products, that are capable of releasing these materials during handling
    4. Potentially infectious materials including human body fluids such as semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, pericardial fluid, pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids
    5. Sharps, including hypodermic needles, syringes, biopsy needles and other types of needles used to obtain tissue or fluid specimens, needles used to deliver intravenous solutions, scalpel blades, pasteur pipettes, specimen slides, cover slips, glass petri plates, and broken glass potentially contaminated with infectious waste
    6. Waste from hospital departments with infectious patients or structures dedicated to their care, to include excretion exudates and discarded materials contaminated with blood. Also, any waste from catering activities and food residues which come in contact with infectious patients must be treated as infectious medical waste.

- *Management Practice (MP)* - practices that, although not mandated by law, are encouraged to promote safe operating procedures.

- *Medical Waste* - any waste produced by or originating from medical and dental facilities. Medical waste includes infectious and noninfectious wastes, as well as solid wastes (such as furniture, food, yard waste, etc.) which has originated from a medical facility (FGS-Italy, Chapter 8, Definitions).

- *Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)* - wastes generated from residential areas (household waste, furniture, etc.) and from public roads and areas, or from private roads and areas subject to public use, and from shores and rivers (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Unit (MSWLF)* - a discrete area of land or an excavation, on or off the installation, that receives MSW or certain special wastes, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Noninfectious Medical Waste* - waste created in medical and dental treatment facilities that has been determined to be incapable of causing disease in humans or which has been treated to render it noninfectious (FGS-Italy, Chapter 8, Definitions).

- *Open Burning* - burning of solid wastes in the open, such as in an open dump or in barrels (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Open Dump* - a land disposal site at which solid wastes are disposed of in a manner that does not protect the environment, are susceptible to open burning, and are exposed to the elements, vectors, and scavengers (40 CFR 240.101 as adopted by DOD Directive 4165.60, para V(A)).

- *Pathological Waste* - See *Infectious Medical Waste.*

- *Potentially Infectious Materials* - See *Infectious Medical Waste.*

- *Residential Solid Waste* - a component of MSW including the wastes generated by the normal activities of households, including, but not limited to, food wastes, rubbish, ashes, and bulky wastes (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Sanitary Landfill* - a land disposal site employing an engineered method of disposing of solid wastes on land in a manner that minimizes environmental hazards by spreading the solid wastes in thin layers, compacting the solid wastes to the smallest practical volume, and applying and compacting cover material at the end of each operating day (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Scrap Vehicles* - motor vehicles which are the property of the DOD, including personally owned vehicles which have been abandoned or donated to the DOD by U.S. personnel, and which will be disposed of by the DOD or its contractor (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Sharps* - See *Infectious Medical Waste.*

- *Sludge* - the accumulated semiliquid suspension of settled solids deposited from wastewaters or other fluids in tanks or basins. It does not include solids or dissolved material in domestic sewage or other significant pollutants in water resources, such as silt, dissolved or suspended solids in industrial wastewater effluent, dissolved materials in irrigation return flows, or other common water pollutants (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Solid Waste* - garbage, refuse, sludge, and other discarded materials, including solid, semi-solid, liquid, and contained gaseous materials. It includes all special and municipal wastes. It does not include solids or dissolved material in domestic sewage or other significant pollutants in water resources, such as silt, dissolved, or suspended solids in industrial wastewater effluent, dissolved materials in irrigation return flows, or other common water pollutants (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Solid Waste Storage Container* - a receptacle used for the temporary storage of solid waste while awaiting collection (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Special Waste* - wastes derived from the following sources: (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions)
    1. industrial processing, agricultural, and commercial activities
    2. hospitals, nursing homes, and similar activities
    3. construction, demolition, and excavation, machinery, discarded or obsolete equipment and material
    4. scrap motor vehicles, trailers, and parts thereof
    5. residual materials, including sludge, from waste and wastewater treatment facilities.

- *Special Waste Similar to Municipal Waste* - solid wastes generated by nonresidential activities and having the characteristics of MSW. These wastes may be disposed of together with MSWs (see Table 4-2) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Storage* - the interim containment of solid waste after generation and prior to collection for ultimate recovery or disposal (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Treatment* - the methods specified in Table 9-1 to render infectious medical waste noninfectious (FGS-Italy, Chapter 8, Definitions).

- *Type I Landfill* - an Italian public sanitary landfill categorized for the disposal of MSW, special waste similar to municipal wastes, and nontoxic, nonnoxious sludges coming from municipal waste-water treatment plants (see Table 4-2) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Type II Landfill* - an Italian public sanitary landfill categorized for the disposal of various special wastes. Type Landfills are subcategorized as Types IIA, IIB, and IIC (See Table 4-2) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Type III Landfill* - an Italian public sanitary landfill categorized for the disposal of special wastes for which no other technical alternative exists (see Table 4-2) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Vector* - a carrier, usually an arthropod, that is capable of transmitting a pathogen from one organism to another (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

- *Yard Waste* - a component of MSW including grass and shrubbery clippings, tree limbs, leaves, and similar organic materials commonly generated in residential yard maintenance (also known as green waste) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 7, Definitions).

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

GUIDANCE FOR CHECKLIST USERS

	REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	CONTACT THESE PERSONS OR GROUPS: (a)
All Installations	9-1 through 9-8	(1)(2)(4)
Recycling	9-9 and 9-10	(1)(2)(3)
Solid Waste Storage and Collection	9-11 through 9-17	(1)(2)(3)
Land Disposal Sites		
General	9-18 and 9-19	(1)(2)(3)
Operations	9-20 through 9-30	(1)(2)(3)
Closure and Postclosure	9-31 through 9-34	(1)(2)(3)
New Landfills	9-35 through 9-37	(1)(2)(3)
Incinerators	9-38 through 9-41	(1)(2)(3)
Composting Facilities	9-42 through 9-46	(1)(2)(3)
Medical Waste		
General	9-47 through 9-49	(1)(3)
Infectious Medical Waste	9-50 through 9-61	(1)(3)
Disposal	9-62 through 9-69	(1)(3)

(a) CONTACT/LOCATION CODE:

(1) BEC (Base Environmental Coordinator)
(2) BCE (Base Civil Engineer)
(3) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
(4) Base Staff Judge Advocate

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Records To Review

- Record of current nonhazardous solid waste management practices
- Documentation of locations (map) and descriptions of all nonhazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs)
- Records of operational history of all active and inactive TSDFs
- Environmental monitoring procedures or plans
- Records of resource recovery practices, including the sale of materials for the purpose of recycling
- Solid waste removal contracts and inspection records

Physical Features To Inspect

- Resource recovery facilities
- Incineration and land disposal facilities (active and inactive)
- Areas where hazardous and nonhazardous wastes are disposed of
- Construction debris areas
- Waste receptacles
- Solid waste vehicle storage and washing areas

Sources To Interview

- BEC (Base Environmental Coordinator)
- BCE (Base Civil Engineer)
- BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
- Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
ALL INSTALLATIONS	
9-1. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, USAF directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation FGS and relevant USAF documents. (1)(2)(4)
9-2. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (A finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as the basis of the finding).	Determine whether any new regulations concerning solid waste management have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(2)(4) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
9-3. Analytical samples taken to comply with the standards in this protocol must be tested using certain laboratories only (FGS-Italy 7-19).	Verify that analytical samples are tested using one of the following: (1)(2) - overseas DOD laboratories approved by the Air Force - laboratories approved by Italian regional authorities - Continental U.S. (CONUS) laboratories certified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
9-4. Installations must cooperate with Italian officials, to the extent possible, in the solid waste management planing process (FGS-Italy 7-2).	Verify that, to the extent possible, the installation cooperates with Italian officials in the solid waste management planning process. (2)
9-5. Installations that dispose of solid wastes in a facility in Italy must use only facilities that have the appropriate Italian authorizations (FGS-Italy 7-2).	Determine whether the installation disposes of solid wastes in Italian facilities. (1)(2) Verify that the installation uses only facilities that have the appropriate Italian authorizations.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-6. Installations must develop and implement a written solid waste management strategy (FGS-Italy 7-3).	Verify that the installation has developed and implemented a written strategy for reducing solid waste disposal. (1)(2) (NOTE: This strategy could include recycling, composting, and waste minimization efforts.)
9-7. Buildings and all other facilities that are constructed, modified, or leased after June 1994 must provide for storage areas that can be easily cleaned and maintained and that allow for safe and efficient collection of solid waste (FGS-Italy 7-7).	Verify that buildings and facilities in the design phase will have appropriate solid waste storage areas. (1)(2)
9-8. Installations must not use open burning for the disposal of solid waste (FGS-Italy 7-15).	Verify that open burning is not used as a method for solid waste disposal. (1)(2)
RECYCLING	
9-9. AF installations must institute recycling programs, where cost effective (FGS-Italy 7-10).	Verify that, if cost-effective, the installation has instituted a recycling program. (1)(3) Verify that, to the extent practical, the installation uses existing recycling programs established by the Municipalities.
9-10. Reusable and marketable materials should be collected at regular intervals (MP).	Verify that reusable or marketable materials are collected at regular intervals. (1)(3)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
SOLID WASTE STORAGE AND COLLECTION	
9-11. Installations must use solid waste storage containers that meet specific design standards (FGS-Italy 7-8).	Verify that storage containers are leakproof, waterproof, and vermin-proof, including sides, seams, and bottoms. (2)(3) Verify that storage containers are durable enough to withstand anticipated usage without rusting, cracking, or deforming in a manner that would impair serviceability. Verify that storage containers have functional lids.
9-12. Installations must store containers in accordance with specific requirements (FGS-Italy 7-9).	Verify that containers are stored on a firm, level, well-drained surface that is large enough to accommodate all of the containers. (2)(3) Verify that the storage area is clean and free of spills.
9-13. Installations must store all solid wastes and materials separated for recycling according to specific guidelines (FGS-Italy 7-4).	Verify that all solid wastes and materials separated for recycling are stored so as not to constitute a fire, health, or safety hazard or provide food or harborage for vectors. (1)(2)(3) Verify that such materials are contained or bundled to prevent spillage.
9-14. Installation personnel should be periodically informed about materials that may not be put in solid waste receptacles (MP).	Verify that a program exists at the installation to keep personnel informed about proper waste disposal practices. (1)(2)(3)
9-15. Installations should inspect receptacles for industrial shop waste quarterly to verify that hazardous wastes are not being deposited in them (MP).	Verify that receptacles are inspected quarterly. (2)(3) Verify that corrective actions are taken where indicated.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-16. Installations must meet specific requirements with regard to the management of bulky wastes (FGS-Italy 7-5).	Verify that bulky wastes are stored so as not to create a nuisance and to avoid the accumulation of solid waste and water in and around the bulky items by removing all doors from large household appliances and covering the items. (1)(2)(3) Verify that bulky wastes are screened for the presence of hazardous constituents and ozone depleting substances. Verify that readily detachable or removable hazardous constituents are segregated and disposed of properly. Verify that bulky wastes are disposed of in accordance with DODD 4160.21M (*Defense Reutilization and Marketing Manual*). Verify that bulky wastes that cannot be disposed of through the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) are disposed of as solid waste in accordance with procedures identified in the contract with the Municipality or commercial firm for waste collection. Verify that bulky wastes classified as hazardous are disposed of properly. (NOTE: See Section 4, *Hazardous Waste Management.*)
9-17. Installations must meet specific requirements with regard to the management of scrap vehicles (FGS-Italy 7-6).	Verify that scrap vehicles stored temporarily for purposes of final disposal are properly drained of all hazardous fluids and ozone-depleting substances. (1)(2)(3) Verify that any other hazardous constituents are removed prior to storage. (NOTE: Hazardous materials from scrap vehicles are disposed of as hazardous waste. See Section 4, *Hazardous Waste Management.*) Verify that scrap vehicles are stored in a fenced impound lot in a manner protective of underlying groundwater.
LAND DISPOSAL SITES **General**	(NOTE: The requirements of this section of the manual apply only to those installations that operate a MSWLF.)
9-18. Solid wastes that are to be disposed of in landfills must be disposed of in the appropriate type of landfill (FGS-Italy 7-1).	Verify that solid wastes that are to be landfilled are disposed of in the appropriate type of landfill. (1)(2)(3) (NOTE: Table 4-2 is used to determine which type of landfill is appropriate.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-19. Installations must develop procedures for dealing with yard waste (FGS-Italy 7-13.F).	Verify that the installation has developed procedures for dealing with yard waste that keep it out of MSWLF units to the maximum extent possible (e.g., composting, recycling). (1)(3)
Operations	
9-20. Installations must investigate options for composting MSW (FGS-Italy 7-13.D).	Verify that the installation has investigated options for composting MSW as an alternative to landfilling or treatment prior to landfilling. (1)(2)
9-21. Installations must implement programs to detect and prevent the disposal of certain wastes in their MSWLFs (FGS-Italy 7-13.C and 7-13.M).	Verify that the installation has a program that effectively prevents the disposal of hazardous waste, infectious waste, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) waste, and other waste determined to be unsuitable for the specific landfill. (1)(2)(3) (NOTE: Infectious medical waste that has been chemically disinfected or sterilized in accordance with procedures described in the FGS may be disposed of in a MSWLF.) Verify that the installation prohibits the disposal of bulk or noncontainerized liquids in the MSWLF.
9-22. Installations that operate land disposal sites must provide a list of excluded materials to regular users and develop criteria for unacceptable materials (FGS-Italy 7-13.B).	Verify that the installation has established criteria for unacceptable wastes based on site-specific factors. (NOTE: Examples of site-specific factors are: - hydrology - chemical and biological characteristics of the waste - available alternative disposal methods - environmental and health effects - safety of personnel.)
9-23. Installations must use certain standard sanitary landfill techniques as part of their operations (FGS-Italy 7-13.A).	Verify that standard techniques of spreading and compacting solid wastes are used. (1)(2)(3) Verify that daily cover is placed over disposed solid waste at the end of each operating day.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-24. Installations must operate land disposal sites in such a way as to protect air quality (FGS-Italy 7-13.E).	Verify that there is no open burning of MSW. (1)(2)(3) (NOTE: Infrequent burning of agricultural wastes, silvicultural wastes, land-clearing debris, diseased trees, or debris from emergency cleanup operations is allowed.)
9-25. Installations must ensure that biogas generated by the MSWLF is collected and contained in a manner that protects the environment (FGS-Italy 7-13.I).	Verify that biogas generated by the MSWLF is collected and contained in a manner that protects the environment. (1)(2)(3) (NOTE: Biogas collected from the MSWLF may be used for energy production, burned on site by automatic exhaust combustion, or, in the case of small-scale facilities and with the appropriate Italian authorization, released into the atmosphere once the composition of the gas emissions and the absence of danger to human health and the environment have been determined.)
9-26. Installations must control vectors at land disposal sites (FGS-Italy 7-13.H).	Verify that conditions at the land disposal site are unfavorable for the harboring, feeding, and breeding of disease vectors. (1)(2)(3)
9-27. Land disposal sites must be designed and operated in an aesthetically acceptable manner (FGS-Italy 7-13.J).	Verify that the land disposal site is operated in an aesthetically acceptable manner. (1)(2)(3)
9-28. Installations must control public access to landfill facilities (FGS-Italy 7-13.L).	Verify that public access to landfill facilities is controlled. (1)(2)(3)
9-29. Land disposal sites must be operated in such a way as to protect the health and safety of the personnel associated with the operation (FGS-Italy 7-13.G).	Verify that the land disposal site is operated in such a way as to protect the health and safety of the personnel associated with the operation. (1)(2)(3)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-30. Operators of land disposal sites must maintain records of their operations (FGS-Italy 7-13.N).	Verify that records on the operations of the landfill are maintained. (1)(2)(3) Verify that a loading/unloading register of the waste disposed of in the MSWLF is maintained. Verify that the loading/unloading register is updated daily.
Closure and Postclosure	
9-31. Installations should survey for and be aware of old disposal sites (MP).	Verify that the installation has conducted a survey for old disposal sites. (1)(2)
9-32. Installations must take specific actions in the course of closure and postclosure operations (FGS-Italy 7-14.A through 7-14.C).	Verify that a final cover is installed that is designed to minimize infiltration and erosion. (1)(2)(3) Verify that the infiltration layer is made up of a minimum of 46 cm (18 in.) of earthen material, geotextiles, or combination thereof, that have a permeability less than or equal to the permeability of any bottom liner system or natural subsoils present or a permeability no greater than 10^{-6} cm/s, whichever is less. Verify that the erosion layer is a minimum of 21 cm (8 in.) of earth material that can sustain native plant growth.
9-33. Installations must prepare a written closure plan that meets specific requirements (FGS-Italy 7-14.D).	Verify that the installation has a written closure plan. (1)(2)(3) Verify that the closure plan is kept as part of the installation's permanent records. Verify that the closure plan includes the following, at a minimum: - a description of the monitoring and maintenance activities required to address the natural settlement of the waste and ensure the integrity of the final cover - provisions for managing leachate, in particular the continuous operation of the leachate and rainwater drainage system and related wastewater treatment plant - provisions for the collection, recovery, or combustion of biogas after closure for a period of time to be determined in consultation with the appropriate Italian authority - a survey plot showing the exact site location - a description of planned uses during the postclosure period - the duration of the postclosure period, to be determined in consultation with the appropriate Italian authority and to be a minimum of 5 yr.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-34. Installations should, upon closure of a site, record a detailed description with the area's land recording authority (MP).	Verify that, upon closure of a site, a detailed description is recorded with the area's land recording authority. (1)(2)(3)
New Landfills	
9-35. Installations must not initiate new or expand existing waste landfill units without approval of the component and only after showing that unique circumstances necessitate a new unit (FGS-Italy 7-11).	Determine whether the installation is planning to start a new landfill or expand an existing one. (1)(2)(3) Verify that appropriate component approval has been received. Verify that the installation has coordinated with the appropriate Italian authorities on the initiation of the new landfill and/or the expansion of an existing one.
9-36. The design and operation of new MSWLF units must incorporate certain broad factors (FGS-Italy 7-12.A through 12.D).	Verify that the following broad factors are taken into account in the design and operation of the new MSWLF: (1)(2)(3) - location restrictions in regard to airport safety (i.e.; bird hazards), floodplains, wetlands, aquifers, seismic zones, and unstable areas - procedures for excluding hazardous waste - cover material criteria (e.g., daily cover) - disease vector control - explosive gas control - air quality standards (e.g., no open burning) - access requirements - liquids restrictions - recordkeeping requirements - inspection program.
9-37. New MSWLFs must be designed, built, and managed in such a way as to avoid the pollution of surface and underground waters (FGS-Italy 7-12.E).	Verify that the landfill has either a natural or an artificial impermeable liner. (1)(2)(3) Verify that, if the facility is equipped with a leachate drainage and collection system, the discharges meet the requirements of Chapter 4 of FGS-Italy. (NOTE: See Section 12, *Wastewater Management.*) Verify that the erosion layer is a minimum of 21 cm (8 in.) of earth material that can sustain native plant growth.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-37. (continued)	Verify that, if no such liner or drainage system is planned, a written determination has been conducted by a qualified geologist or geotechnical engineer. Verify that the determination is based on an analysis of the local hydraulic, geological, and hydrogeological conditions. Verify that the determination establishes that the thickness, permeability, absorption, and retention of the underlying soil layers constitute a low potential for migration of leachate from the facility to surface and underground waters. Verify that, if the liner is to be artificial: - the material used meets thickness and impermeability requirements to avoid leachate infiltration - the liner is adequately protected against weathering and other hazards during its installation - the line is placed upon a soil layer with a permeability less than or equal to 10^{-6} cm/s and thickness greater than or equal to 100 cm [≈40 in.] - the landfill bottom is placed at least 150 cm [≈60 in.] above the highest level of the groundwater table.
INCINERATORS	
9-38. All incinerators used for the treatment of municipal and special wastes must meet specific standards (FGS-Italy 7-16.A).	Verify that all incinerators used for the treatment of municipal and special wastes are equipped with a post-combustion chamber (secondary combustion chamber) that complies with the following minimum operating standards: (1)(2)(3) - O_2 content of 6 percent by volume in wet flue gas at chamber outlet - 2 s residency time - post-combustion chamber operating temperature no less than 1050 °C [1922 °F].
9-39. All incineration facilities that burn DOD-generated waste must meet monitoring and analysis standards (FGS-Italy 7-16.B).	Verify that all incineration facilities that burn DOD-generated waste continuously measure and record the temperature and O_2 concentration of the post-combustion chamber. (1)(2)(3) Verify that gas emissions and ash are analyzed periodically to determine the presence of organic chlorine micropollutants (dioxins and similar compounds). (NOTE: The frequency of this analysis is based on the characteristics of the facilities and, in particular, on the risks associated with the composition of the waste to be treated.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-40. The daily capacity of new incinerators must be established in coordination with the appropriate Italian authority (FGS-Italy 7-16.C).	Verify that the installation establishes the daily capacity of new incinerators in coordination with the appropriate Italian authority. (1)(2)(3)
9-41. All DOD owned or operated incinerators that burn more than 50 tons/day [≈45 metric tons/day] of waste must meet air quality standards (FGS-Italy 7-16.D).	Determine whether the installation has DOD owned or operated incinerators that burn more than 50 tons/day [≈45 metric tons/day] of waste. (1)(2)(3) Verify that such incinerators meet the air quality standards of FGS-Italy Chapter 2. (NOTE: See Section 1, *Air Emissions Management.*)
COMPOSTING FACILITIES	(NOTE: According to the Executive Agent, the requirements of this section of the *Solid Waste Management* protocol apply to all composting facilities, regardless of the amount or type of material that is being composted. If the standards are too burdensome for the establishment of small composting facilities, the installation may request a waiver.)
9-42. Composting facilities located on DOD installations must meet specific standards (FGS-Italy 7-17).	Verify that a record is maintained for the characteristics of the waste, sewage sludge, and other materials, including the source and volume or weight of the material. (1)(2)(3) Verify that access to the facility is controlled. Verify that all access points are secured when the facility is not in operation. Verify that by-products (including residual materials that can be recycled) are stored to prevent vector intrusion and aesthetic degradation. Verify that materials that are not composted are removed periodically. Verify that runoff water that has come in contact with composted waste, materials stored for composting, or residual waste is diverted to a leachate collection and treatment system. Verify that the temperature and retention time for material being composted is monitored and recorded.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-42. (continued)	Verify that the compost is analyzed periodically for the following: - percentage of total solids - volatile solids as a percentage of total solids - pH - ammonia - nitrate nitrogen - total phosphorus - cadmium - chromium - copper - lead - nickel - zinc - mercury - PCBs. Verify that compost is produced by a process that further reduces pathogens. (NOTE: Two acceptable methods of production are windrowing and the enclosed vessel method: - windrowing consists of an unconfined composting process involving periodic aeration and mixing such that aerobic conditions are maintained during the composting process - enclosed vessel method involves mechanically mixing compost under controlled environmental conditions: - the retention time in the vessel must be at least 72 h with the temperature maintained at 55 °C [≈131 °F] - a stabilization period of at least 7 days must follow the decomposition period.)
9-43. Certain composts must meet specific composition standards and contaminant concentration limits (FGS-Italy 7-18.A).	Determine whether compost produced at an installation composting facility is to be marketed or otherwise distributed for agricultural applications, or applied to land used for agricultural purposes on DOD installations. (1)(2)(3) Verify that such composts meet both the composition standards contained in Table 9-2 and the contaminant concentration limits listed in Table 9-3. (NOTE: Compost that meets these standards may be distributed or marketed as a commercial fertilizer, specialty fertilizer, soil amendment, or plant amendment.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-44. Installations must coordinate distribution and/or marketing of compost with the Executive Agent and the appropriate Italian authority (FGS-Italy 7-18.C).	Verify that the installation coordinates distribution and/or marketing of compost with the Executive Agent and the appropriate Italian authority prior to distribution or marketing. (1)(2)(3)
9-45. Land used for agricultural purposes that is to receive compost from the installation must meet specific standards (FGS-Italy 7-18.B).	Verify that land used for agricultural purposes that is to receive compost meets the standards established in Table 9-4. (1)(2)(3) Verify that the compost is **not** applied: - where fruit tree cultures have already blossomed and three months before harvesting - on natural pastures or woods - on soils with a pH less than 6 - on vegetable cultures 2 mo before seeding.
9-46. Compost that does not meet specific standards must be disposed of as waste (FGS-Italy 7-18.D)	Verify that compost that does not meet both the composition standards contained in Table 9-2 and the contaminant concentration limits listed in Table 9-3 is disposed of as waste. (1)(2)(3) Verify that compost that is classified as hazardous is disposed of as hazardous waste. (NOTE: See Section 4, *Hazardous Waste Management.*) Verify that compost that shows no hazardous characteristics is properly disposed of in accordance with the standards in the *Solid Waste Management* protocol.
MEDICAL WASTE **General**	(NOTE: The requirements of this section of the *Solid Waste Management* protocol do not apply to what would otherwise be household waste.)
9-47. Radioactive medical waste must be managed in accordance with service directives (FGS-Italy 8-3).	Determine whether the installation disposes of radioactive medical waste. (1)(3) Verify that such waste is disposed of in accordance with AF guidance.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-48. Temporary on-site storage of treated and/or untreated medical waste must not exceed 48 h (FGS-Italy 8-4.D).	Verify that on-site temporary storage of treated and untreated medical waste generated at medical and dental treatment facilities does not exceed 48 h. (1)(3)
9-49. Medical waste must be treated in accordance with specific standards (FGS-Italy 8-10).	Verify that medical waste is treated prior to disposal in accordance with Table 9-1. (1)(3) Verify that, if sterilization is required, sterilizers are maintained at a temperature of 121 °C (250 °F) for at least 90 min. Verify that, if sterilization is required, the effectiveness of sterilizers is checked at least weekly using *Bacillus stearo thermophilus* spore strips or an equivalent biological performance test. Verify that, if chemical disinfection is required, such disinfection is conducted using procedures and compounds approved by DOD medical personnel for use on any pathogen or infectious agent suspected to be present in the waste. Verify that wastewater generated by DOD medical and dental treatment facilities is treated in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 4 of FGS-Italy. (NOTE: See Section 12, *Wastewater Management.*)
Infectious Medical Waste	
9-50. All personnel who handle infectious medical waste must wear protective apparel or equipment (FGS-Italy 8-9).	Verify that all personnel who handle infectious medical waste wear protective equipment such as gloves, coveralls, masks, and goggles, sufficient to prevent risk of exposure to infectious agents or pathogens. (1)(3)
9-51. Infectious medical waste must be separated from noninfectious medical waste at the point of origin (FGS-Italy 8-1).	Verify that infectious medical waste is separated from noninfectious medical waste at the point of origin. (1)(3)

(1) BEC (Base Environmental Coordinator) (2) BCE (Base Civil Engineer) (3) BES (Bioenvironmental Services) (4) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-52. Mixtures of infectious medical waste and other types of waste must be handled in accordance with specific criteria (FGS-Italy 8-2.A and 8-2.B).	Verify that mixtures of infectious medical waste and hazardous wastes are handled as infectious hazardous waste. (1)(3) (NOTE: Priority is given to the hazard that presents the greatest risk.) (NOTE: Mixtures of infectious medical wastes and hazardous wastes are the responsibility of the generating DOD component, not the DRMO.) Verify that mixtures of waste and infectious medical waste are handled as infectious medical waste.
9-53. Infectious medical waste must be handled in accordance with specific requirements (FGS-Italy 8-4.A through 8-4.C and 8-5).	Verify that infectious medical waste is treated at the point of origin by chemical disinfection or steam sterilization as indicated in Table 9-1 before being transported for off-site disposal. (1)(3) Verify that infectious waste is not compacted unless it has been converted to noninfectious waste by treatment. Verify that infectious medical waste is transported and stored in such a way as to minimize human exposure as much as possible. Verify that infectious medical waste is moved on-site and stored in such a way as to minimize human exposure as much as possible. Verify that infectious medical waste is not placed in chutes or dumbwaiters. Verify that infectious medical waste is segregated, moved on-site, and stored in bags or receptacles that are a minimum of 3 mil thick, durable, puncture resistant, and have sufficient burst strength to prevent rupture or leaks during ordinary use. Verify that all bags or containers of untreated infectious medical waste are clearly marked with the universal biohazard symbol and the legend BIOHAZARD--RISCHIO BIOLOGICO. Verify that all bags or containers of untreated infectious medical waste include marking that identifies the generator, date of generation, and the contents.

(1) BEC (Base Environmental Coordinator) (2) BCE (Base Civil Engineer) (3) BES (Bioenvironmental Services) (4) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-54. Temporary storage of infectious medical waste awaiting treatment, chemical disinfection, steam sterilization, and/ or on-site incineration must be managed in accordance with specific requirements (FGS-Italy 8-4.E).	Verify that infectious medical waste is maintained in a nonputrescent state, using refrigeration as necessary. (1)(3) Verify that storage sites: - are specifically designated - are constructed to prevent the entry of insects, rodents, and other pests - do not allow access by unauthorized personnel - marked on the outside with the universal biohazard symbol and the legend BIOHAZARD -- RISCHIO BIOLOGICO.
9-55. Infectious medical waste that has been treated must be handled in accordance with specific requirements (FGS-Italy 8-4.F and 8-5).	Verify that the noninfectious waste that results from treatment is deposited in a designated container. (1)(3) Verify that the designated container has a sealable lid and is of sufficient strength and resistance to its contents to avoid leakage. Verify that the designated container is placed inside a second container made of rigid material and equipped with a hermetic seal. Verify that the secondary container and its contents are transported from its place of origin only if hermetically sealed. Verify that the secondary container is cleaned and disinfected after each use and sterilized periodically. Verify that both the designated container and the secondary container are easily distinguishable from containers used for other types of waste. (NOTE: Color or other specific characteristics may be used to make containers easily distinguishable.) Verify that the marking of containers of treated medical waste meets the requirements in Table 9-1 and includes the following information: - the treatment, including the date of treatment - the sequential identification number of the sterilized container.
9-56. Liquid infectious wastes must be handled in accordance with specific criteria (FGS-Italy 8-8).	Verify that blood, blood products, and other liquid infectious wastes are steam sterilized and sealed in leakproof containers. (1)(3)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-57. Spills of infectious medical waste must be cleaned up in accordance with specific requirements (FGS-Italy 8-13).	Verify that spills of infectious medical waste are cleaned up as soon as possible. (1)(3) Verify that response personnel wear personal protective equipment (PPE) that is sufficient to prevent risk of exposure to infectious agents or pathogens. Verify that spills of blood or body fluids are removed with absorbent material. Verify that such absorbent material is then managed as infectious medical waste. Verify that surfaces contacted by infectious medical waste are washed with soap and water and chemically decontaminated using procedures and compounds approved by DOD medical personnel for use on any pathogen or infectious agent suspected to be present.
9-58. The handling of pathological waste is subject to specific requirements (FGS-Italy 8-7).	Verify that all pathological waste is deposited and sealed in designated containers lined with plastic bags that are a minimum of 3 mil thick, durable, puncture resistant, and have sufficient burst strength to prevent rupture or leaks during ordinary use. (1)(3) Verify that the designated container has a sealable lid and is of sufficient strength and resistance to its contents to avoid leakage. Verify that the designated container is easily distinguishable from containers used for other types of waste. (NOTE: Color or other specific characteristics may be used to make containers easily distinguishable.) Verify that sufficient disinfectant is added to the bags to ensure that the contents are disinfected. Verify that sealed bags are kept in a controlled environment.
9-59. Noninfectious medical waste that is classified as hazardous must be managed as hazardous waste (FGS-Italy 8-2.C).	Verify that noninfectious medical waste that is classified as hazardous is managed as hazardous waste. (1)(3) (NOTE: See Section 4, *Hazardous Waste Management.*)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-60. The marking of containers of noninfectious medical waste must meet certain requirements (FGS-Italy 8-5).	Verify that the marking of containers of noninfectious medical waste meets the requirements in Table 9-1. (1)(3) Verify that the marking of containers of treated medical waste meets the requirements in Table 9-1 and includes the following information: - the treatment, including the date of treatment - the sequential identification number of the sterilized container.
9-61. Sharps must be managed in accordance with specific criteria (FGS-Italy 8-4.A and 8-6).	Verify that sharps are discarded into rigid receptacles only. (1)(3) Verify that needles are not clipped, cut, bent, or recapped before treatment or disposal. Verify that containers holding sharps are not compacted.
Disposal	
9-62. Installations must develop contingency plans for the treatment or disposal of infectious medical waste (FGS-Italy 8-12).	Verify that the installation has a contingency plan for the treatment or disposal of infectious medical waste should the primary means become inoperable. (1)(3)
9-63. Medical waste must be disposed of in accordance with certain requirements (FGS-Italy 8-11).	Verify that medical waste is disposed of in accordance with the requirements of Table 9-1. (1)(3)
9-64. Pathological waste must be either incinerated or buried (FGS-Italy 8-7).	Verify that pathological waste is disposed of by incineration or burial only. (1)(3) Verify that teeth and other unidentifiable body parts are disposed of by incineration.
9-65. Liquid infectious wastes must be incinerated (FGS-Italy 8-8).	Verify that blood, blood products, and other liquid infectious wastes are incinerated. (1)(3)

(1) BEC (Base Environmental Coordinator) (2) BCE (Base Civil Engineer) (3) BES (Bioenvironmental Services) (4) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
9-66. Incinerators used to dispose of infectious and noninfectious medical waste must meet specific requirements (FGS-Italy 8-11.A and 8-11.B).	Verify that such incinerators are designed and operated to maintain a minimum temperature and retention time sufficient to destroy all infectious agents and pathogens. (1)(3) Verify that such incinerators are equipped with a post-combustion chamber (secondary combustion chamber) that complies with the following minimum operating standards: - O_2 content of 6 percent by volume in wet flue gas at chamber outlet - 2 s residency time - post-combustion chamber operating temperature no less than 1050 °C [1922 °F]. (NOTE: Medical and dental treatment facilities that utilize an on-site incinerator that complies with these minimum operating standards are not required to steam sterilize or chemically disinfect infectious medical waste prior to incineration.)
9-67. Incinerators that burn more than 50 tons/day [≈45 metric tons/day] of infectious and/or noninfectious waste must meet air quality standards (FGS-Italy 8-11.A).	Determine whether the installation has incinerators that burn more than 50 tons/day [≈45 metric tons/day] of infectious and/or noninfectious waste. (1)(3) Verify that such incinerators comply with applicable air quality standards in Chapter 2 of FGS-Italy. (1)(3) (NOTE: See Section 1, *Air Emissions Management.*)
9-68. Ash or residue from the incineration of infectious and/or noninfectious medical waste must be assessed for hazardous characteristics (FGS-Italy 8-11.C).	Verify that ash or residue from the incineration of infectious medical waste is assessed for hazardous characteristics. (1)(3) Verify that ash that is determined to be hazardous waste is managed as hazardous waste. (NOTE: See Section 4, *Hazardous Waste Management.*) Verify that all other residue that is not determined to be hazardous is disposed of in a landfill that complies with the standards of the *Solid Waste Management* protocol.

(1) BEC (Base Environmental Coordinator) (2) BCE (Base Civil Engineer) (3) BES (Bioenvironmental Services) (4) Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**

9-69. Installations must keep records concerning infectious and noninfectious medical waste (FGS-Italy 8-14).	Verify that records concerning infectious and noninfectious medical waste are kept for at least 3 yr after disposal. (1)(3)
	
	Verify that such records include the following information:
	
	- type of waste (see Table 9-1)
	- amount of waste (by weight or volume)
	- treatment (if any), including date of treatment and sequential identification number of sterilized containers
	- results of the sterilization effectiveness monitoring
	- disposition, including date of disposition, and if the waste is transferred to Italian disposal facilities:
	  - receipts acknowledging the above four items
	  - copies of the disposal contractor's permit
	  - the disposal receipt for each transfer.

(1) BEC (Base Environmental Coordinator) (2) BCE (Base Civil Engineer) (3) BES (Bioenvironmental Services) (4) Base Staff Judge Advocate

Table 9-1

Treatment and Disposal Methods for Infectious Medical Waste

(FGS-Italy, Table 8-1)

Type of Medical Waste	Method of Treatment	Method of Disposal	Marking
1. Wastes produced from kitchens during preparation of meals.	NONE	Incineration or Category I landfill	NONE
2. Wastes from catering activities and food residues.	NONE	Incineration or Category I landfill	Medical Waste Comparable to Municipal Waste - Rifiuti di Origine Sanitaria Assimilabili agli Urbani
3. Wastes produced by public and private structures, except for wastes included in point 4, below.	NONE	Incineration or Category I landfill	Medical Waste Comparable to Municipal Waste - Rifiuti di Origine Sanitaria Assimilabili agli Urbani
4. Wastes from medications, biological wastes and their containers; wastes from diagnostic, therapeutic and research activities; wastes derived from departments with infectious patients or dedicated to their care including those in point 2, above.	Steam sterilization	Incineration or Category I landfill	Medical Waste Comparable to Municipal Waste - Rifiuti di Origine Sanitaria Assimilabili agli Urbani & Treated Medical Waste- Rifiuti Ospedalieri Trattati
5. Samples of urine, feces, and blood.	Chemical disinfection	Incineration or Category I landfill	Medical Waste Comparable to Municipal Waste - Rifiuti di Origine Sanitaria Assimilabili agli Urbani & Treated Medical Waste- Rifiuti Ospeedalieri Trattati
6. Expired drugs.	NONE	Incineration	NONE
7. Animals from laboratories and veterinary offices.	Chemical disinfection	Incineration	Treated Medical Waste- Rifiuti Ospedalieri Trattati
8. Glass containers of drugs and solutions for infusion.	Chemical disinfection or steam sterilization if necessary to ensure noninfectiousness	Recycling or Category I landfill	Treated Medical Waste- Rifiuti Ospedalieri Trattati
9. Nonbulky metallic materials.	Chemical disinfection or steam sterilization if necessary to ensure noninfectiousness	Recycling of Category I landfill	Treated Medical Waste- Rifiuti Ospedalieri Trattati

(continued)

Table 9-1 (continued)

Type of Medical Waste	Method of Treatment	Method of Disposal	Marking
10. Bulky materials.	Chemical disinfection or steam sterilization if necessary to ensure noninfectiousness	Recycling or Category I landfill	Treated Medical Waste-Rifiuti Ospedalieri Trattati
11. Anatomic parts except teeth and unidentifiable body parts.	Chemical disinfection	Incineration or burial	Treated Medical Waste-Rifiuti Ospedalieri Trattati
12. Teeth and unidentifiable body parts.	Chemical disinfection	Incineration	Treated Medical Waste-Rifiuti Ospedalieri Trattati
13. Bulk blood, blood products and other liquid infectious wastes.	Steam sterilization	Incineration	Treated Medical Waste-Rifiuti Ospedalieri Trattati
14. Sharps in sharp containers.	Steam sterilization	Incineration or Category I landfill	Treated Medical Waste-Rifiuti Ospedalieri Trattati
15. Inert construction materials and orthopedic casts.	NONE	Category II A landfill	NONE
16. Materials from gardening activities.	NONE	Incineration or Category I landfill	NONE

Table 9-2

Compost Composition Standards

(FGS-Italy, Table 7-1)

Parameters	Unit of Measure	Limits of acceptability
Inert material	% on a dry weight basis	≤ 3
Glasses (particle)	mm	≤ 3
Glasses (total)	% on a dry weight basis	≤ 3
Plastics	% on a dry weight basis	≤ 1
Iron	% on a dry weight basis	≤ 0.5
Humidity	% on a dry weight basis	< 45
Organic matter	% on a dry weight basis	> 40
Humific matter	% on a dry weight basis	> 20
C/N ratio	--	< 30
Total nitrogen	% on a dry weight basis	> 1
P_2O_5	% on a dry weight basis	> 0.5
K_2O	% on a dry weight basis	> 0.4
Particle size	mm	0.5 < mm > 25

Table 9-3

Contaminant Concentration Limits in Compost

(FGS-Italy, Table 7-2)

Parameters	Unit of Measure	Limit values
Salmonella	No./50 g	absent
Weed seeds	No./50 g	absent
pH	mg/kg on a dry weight basis	6 < pH > 8.5
Arsenic	mg/kg on a dry weight basis	10
Cadmium	mg/kg on a dry weight basis	10
Chromium III	mg/kg on a dry weight basis	500
Chromium VI	mg/kg on a dry weight basis	10
Copper	mg/kg on a dry weight basis	500
Lead	mg/kg on a dry weight basis	500
Mercury	mg/kg on a dry weight basis	5
Nickel	mg/kg on a dry weight basis	100
Zinc	mg/kg on a dry weight basis	1,000
PCB	mg/kg on a dry weight basis	1

Table 9-4

Contaminant Concentration Limits for Receiving Soils

(FGS-Italy, Table 7-3)

Parameters	Max. concentration in soil (mg/kg of dry soil)	Max. amount applicable (g/ha/yr)
Arsenic	10	100
Cadmium	3	15
Chromium VI	3	15
Chromium III	50	2,000
Mercury	2	15
Nickel	50	1,000
Lead	100	500
Copper	100	3,000
Zinc	300	10,000

INSTALLATION:	COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	DATE:	REVIEWER(S):
STATUS NA C RMA	REVIEWER COMMENTS:		

SECTION 10

STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT

Italy ECAMP

SECTION 10

STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT

A. Applicability of this Section

This section applies to U.S. Air Force (USAF) installations that have aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and/or underground storage tanks (USTs), whether or not those tanks are organizational tanks and regardless of the nature of their contents; that is, it addresses the management of ASTs and USTs, whether they are used to store hazardous substances, hazardous waste, or POL.

The regulatory requirements in this section are based on Department of Defense (DOD) regulations and Air Force Instructions (AFIs) that apply at overseas installations. Management Practices (MPs) are derived from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations that are not mandatory overseas but are important to follow to preserve the health and safety of Air Force (AF) employees and protect the environment.

B. DOD Directives/Instructions

- *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), May 1994, Chapter 9, outlines the criteria for the control and abatement of pollution from the storage, transfer, and distribution of petroleum products. Chapter 6 of that document addresses hazardous waste tank systems, and Chapter 19 details requirements for USTs in general.

C. U.S. Air Force Documents

- AFI 23-201, *Fuels Management*, 1 October 1996, provides managers at all AF activities with policy and procedures for fuels operations.

- Air Force Manual (AFM) 85-16, *Maintenance of Petroleum Systems*, governs the maintenance of permanently installed storage and dispensing systems for petroleum and unconventional fuels.

D. Responsibility for Compliance

- The Safety Manager is responsible for conducting workplace safety evaluations and inspections of the handling and storage of hazardous materials and waste. The Safety Manager will provide the appropriate manager with a report of his or her findings and recommended corrective actions. The Safety Manager is also responsible for ensuring the prompt and accurate investigation of any hazardous material mishaps that result in injury or property damage.

- The Base Fuels Management Officer (BFMO) is responsible for the safe and efficient receipt, storage, handling, issuing, and accounting of all petroleum products and for all general operations and inspections.

- The Base Civil Engineer (BCE) is responsible for the maintenance of all installed petroleum storage and dispensing systems. This responsibility often is discharged by the Liquid Fuels Maintenance (LFM) shop. The BCE also is responsible for the calibration of permanently installed meters.

- The Base Environmental Coordinator (BEC) monitors all POL activities that may affect the environment and usually is responsible for the coordination of the EPC review and updates of the spill plan. The BEC often coordinates notification of reportable spills on behalf of the IOSC.

- The Bioenvironmental Engineering Services (BES) takes samples to determine the chemical nature, pollutant concentration, and extent of each reportable-quantity spill as required for response actions and documentation.

E. Definitions

- *Bulk Petroleum Products* - liquid petroleum products transported by various means and stored in tanks or containers having an individual fill capacity greater than 250 L (approximately 66 gal) (AFI 23-201, Attachment 1).

- *Bulk Storage Tanks* - field-erected tanks, usually having a capacity greater than 190,000 L (50,000 gal), and constructed aboveground or belowground (FGS-Italy, Chapter 9, Definitions).

- *Hazardous Substance* - any substance having the potential to do serious harm to human health or the environment if spilled or released in a reportable quantity. A listing of these substances and corresponding reportable quantity is contained in Table 4-1, Chart A.4. The term does not include (FGS-Italy, Chapter 18, Definitions):
  1. petroleum, including crude POL or any fraction thereof, that is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance above
  2. natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

- *Hazardous Substance UST* - a UST that contains a hazardous substance (but not including hazardous waste as defined in Section 4, *Hazardous Waste Management*) or any mixture of such substances and petroleum, and which is not a petroleum UST (FGS-Italy, Chapter 19, Definitions).

- *Hazardous Waste (HW)* - a solid, semisolid, liquid, or contained gas that has been discarded or is no longer suitable for its intended purpose and that either exhibits a characteristic of a hazardous waste as described in Table 4-1, Section A-1 or is listed as a hazardous waste in Table 4-1, Chart A.4, or that meets the criteria defining a toxic and noxious waste under the Italian system as described in Table 4-2 (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Hazardous Waste Storage Area (HWSA)* - a location on a DOD installation where more than 208 L (55 gal) of hazardous waste or 1 L (1 qt) of acute hazardous waste from any one waste stream is stored prior to shipment for treatment or disposal (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Hazardous Waste Storage Area Manager* - a person or agency on the installation assigned the operational responsibility for receiving, storing, inspecting, and general management of the installation's HWSA or HWSA program (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Incompatible Wastes* - wastes that can react together dangerously, giving rise to the formation of notable quantities of heat, explosive, flammable and/or toxic products (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Management Practice (MP)* - practices that, although not mandated by law, are encouraged to promote safe operating procedures.

- *New Underground Storage Tank* - any UST installed on or after 1 October 1994 (FGS-Italy, Chapter 19, Definitions).

- *Oil* - POL of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel POL, sludge, POL refuse, and POL mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil (FGS-Italy, Chapters 9 and 18, Definitions).

- *Organizational Fuel Tank* - any tank, other than integral vehicle tanks or hand-carried safety cans, not under exclusive fuels management control. (AFI 23-201, Attachment 5, Section B).

- *POL* - includes, but is not limited to, petroleum and petroleum-based substances comprised of complex blends of hydrocarbons derived from crude oil through processes of separation, conversion, upgrading, and finishing, such as motor fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils (FGS-Italy, Chapter 9, Definitions).

- *POL Facility* - an installation with any individual aboveground tank of 2500 L (660 gal) or greater, aggregate aboveground storage of 5000 L (1320 gal) or greater, UST storage of greater than 15,900 L (4200 gal) or a pipeline facility (FGS-Italy, Chapter 9, Definitions).

- *Reportable Quantity (RQ)* - a released quantity of POL or quantities of hazardous substances that exceeds those identified in this section of the manual or in the RQ column, Table 4-1, Chart A.4 (FGS-Italy, Chapter 18, Definitions).

- *Significant Spill* - an uncontained release to the land or water in excess of any of the following quantities (FGS-Italy, Chapter 18, Definitions):
    1. for hazardous waste or hazardous substance identified as a result of inclusion in Table 4-1, Chart A.4, any quantity in excess of the reportable quantity listed therein
    2. for POL or liquid or semi-liquid hazardous material, hazardous waste or hazardous substance, in excess of 416 L (110 gal)
    3. for other solid hazardous material, in excess of 225 kg (500 lb)
    4. for combinations of POL and liquid, semi-liquid and solid hazardous materials, hazardous waste or hazardous substance, in excess of 340 kg (750 lb).

- *Storage Tank* - a fixed container designed to store POL (FGS-Italy, Chapter 9, Definitions).

- *Treatment* - any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste, recover energy or material resources from the waste, or render such waste nonhazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume (FGS-Italy, Chapter 6, Definitions).

- *Underground Storage Tank (UST)* - any tank, including underground piping connected thereto, larger than 416 L (110 gal) that is used to contain POL products or hazardous substances and the volume of which, including the volume of connected pipes, is 10 percent or more beneath the surface of the ground, but does not include (FGS-Italy, Chapters 9 and 19, Definitions):
    1. tanks containing heating oil used for consumptive use on the premises where it is stored
    2. septic tanks

3. stormwater or wastewater collection systems
4. flow through process tanks
5. surface impoundments, pits, ponds, or lagoons
6. field constructed tanks
7. hydrant fueling systems
8. spill containment USTs, if emptied expeditiously.

STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT

GUIDANCE FOR CHECKLIST USERS

	REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	CONTACT THESE PERSONS OR GROUPS: (a)
All Installations	10-1 through 10-3	(1)(2)(3)(12)
ASTs	10-4 through 10-14	(1)(3)(4)(5)(7)
USTs		
General	10-15 through 10-20	(1)(2)(3)(4)(7)(13)
New USTs	10-21 through 10-24	(1)(3)(4)(7)(8)(13)
Existing USTs	10-25 through 10-28	(1)(3)(4)(7)(13)
Leaking USTs	10-29 through 10-31	(1)(3)(4)(13)
Additional Requirements for Hazardous Substance USTs	10-32 through 10-35	(2)(13)
Hazardous Waste Tank Systems	10-36 through 10-44	(1)(2)(5)(13)

(a) CONTACT/LOCATION CODE:

(1) BEC (Base Environmental Coordinator)
(2) BCE (Base Civil Engineer)
(3) BFMO (Base Fuels Management Office)
(4) LFM (Liquid Fuels Maintenance)
(5) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
(6) Base Fire Department
(7) Power Production
(8) AAFES (Army/Air Force Exchange Service) Service Station Manager
(9) Generating Activities
(10) Vehicle Maintenance Shop
(11) Safety Officer
(12) Base Staff Judge Advocate
(13) Hazardous Waste Storage Area Manager

STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT

Records To Review

- UST inventory
- Records of all spills, leaks, and associated site assessment/cleanup activities

Physical Features To Inspect

- Aboveground storage tanks and dikes
- UST areas

People To Interview

- BEC (Base Environmental Coordinator)
- BCE (Base Civil Engineer)
- BFMO (Base Fuels Management Office)
- LFM (Liquid Fuels Maintenance)
- BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
- Base Fire Department
- Power Production
- AAFES (Army/Air Force Exchange Service) Service Station Manager
- Generating Activities
- Vehicle Maintenance Shop
- Safety Officer
- Base Staff Judge Advocate
- Hazardous Waste Storage Area Manager

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
ALL INSTALLATIONS	
10-1. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, U.S. Air Force (USAF) directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation FGS and relevant USAF documents. (1)(12) (NOTE: Among the relevant documents are the following: - AFI 23-201, *Fuels Management,* 1 October 1996 - AFM 85-16, *Maintenance of Petroleum Systems.*)
10-2. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether any new regulations concerning storage tank management have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(2)(12) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
10-3. All fuel tanks controlled by BFMO must be equipped with high-level alarms and/or automatic high-level shut-off valves (AFI 23-201, para A10.1).	Verify that all fuel tanks controlled by BFMO have high-level alarms and/or automatic high-level shut-off valves. (3) (NOTE: This requirement applies to both ASTs and USTs under the control of BFMO.) Verify that BFMO has established safe fill levels below the high-level alarm level.
ASTs	
10-4. All ASTs must have secondary containment that is impermeable to petroleum products (AFI 23-201, para A10.1).	Verify that all ASTs have secondary containment that is impermeable to petroleum products. (3)(4)
10-5. Secondary containment for bulk POL ASTs must meet specific requirements (FGS-Italy 9-2.A and FGS-Italy 9-2.B).	Verify that, for all bulk POL ASTs, the secondary means of containment has sufficient capacity for the entire contents plus sufficient free board to allow for precipitation and expansion of product. (1)(3)(4)(7) Verify that the permeability of diked areas does not exceed 10^{-7} cm/s [≈4 x 10^{-8} in./s].

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
10-6. Dikes around bulk ASTs should be inspected daily (MP).	Verify that dikes are inspected daily. (3) Verify that any deficiencies noted on AFTO Form 39 have been corrected. (NOTE: This MP also applies to diking around tanks that are not under exclusive fuels management control.)
10-7. Drainage of stormwater from diked areas around bulk POL ASTs must be controlled by a valve (FGS-Italy 9-2.C).	Verify that drainage of stormwater from diked areas around bulk POL ASTs is controlled by a valve. (3)(4) Verify that such valves are locked closed when not in active use. Verify that such valves are opened to drain stormwater only after all free oil has been removed from diked areas.
10-8. Certain good management practices should be followed when tending diked areas around bulk ASTs (MP).	Verify that drainage valves are attended when open. (3)(4) Verify that drainage water is tested to determine whether it represents a harmful discharge. Verify that water drained from diked areas does not cause a harmful discharge. Verify that personnel draining the diked area know how to identify a discharge.
10-9. Drainage water from diked areas around bulk POL ASTs that is determined to contain petroleum products in harmful quantities must be treated before discharge (FGS-Italy 9-2.D and AFI 23-201, para A10.1).	Verify that, prior to draining stormwater from diked areas, the water is inspected for petroleum sheen. (3)(4) Verify that any sheen is collected with adsorbent material prior to drainage. Verify that the adsorbent material is disposed of according to any hazardous characteristics it exhibits. Verify that drainage water that contains residual petroleum products or hazardous chemicals is not discharged.
10-10. The BCE, LFM, and BFMO should have a memorandum of agreement (MOA) pertaining to draining of floating roof tanks and interior dike basins (MP).	Verify that a MOA has been prepared and signed or coordinated through the BES and the BEC. (1)(3)(4)(5) Verify that copies of the MOA are on file at BFMO, the Service Call Desk, LFM, BEC, BCE, and BES. (NOTE: This MP is based on guidelines found in AFM 85-16, Attachment 5.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
10-11. Washwater and sludge resulting from periodic tank cleaning must be tested for hazardous characteristics (FGS-Italy 9-3).	Verify that tank cleaning wastes are tested for hazardous characteristics as defined in Table 4-1, Chart A-2 and Table 4-2. (1)(3)(4) Verify that tank bottom waters that are periodically drained from bulk storage tanks are collected and tested for hazardous characteristics. Verify that wastes that test positive for hazardous characteristics are handled as hazardous waste.
10-12. ASTs should undergo periodic integrity testing (MP).	Verify that periodic leak tests have been conducted. (1)(3)(4)(7) (NOTE: A decrease in converted fuel volume equal to or greater than 0.65 cm [0.25 in.] constitutes a suspected leak). (NOTE: Such techniques as the following may be employed to test tank integrity: - hydrostatic testing - visual inspection - a system of nondestructive shell thickness testing.) Verify that the BCE, Environmental Coordinator, and Safety Officer have been notified of all confirmed leaks. Verify that leaking tanks have been repaired or replaced.
10-13. Fuels personnel must be present for all inoculations of leak detection chemicals in BFMO-controlled bulk ASTs (AFI 23-201, para A10.3).	Verify that fuels personnel are present for all inoculations of leak detection chemicals in BFMO-controlled bulk ASTs. (3)
10-14. Installations should inspect motor gas (MOGAS), diesel, kerosene, and aviation fuel test cell storage tanks periodically (MP).	Verify that inspections have been conducted as required. (1)(3)(4)(7) Verify that leaking or deteriorated tanks have been repaired or replaced. Verify that leaks were reported to the BCE, Environmental Coordinator, and Safety Officer.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
USTs **General**	
10-15. Installations must maintain a UST inventory (FGS-Italy 19-1).	Verify that the installation has an inventory of USTs (including hazardous substance USTs). (1)(2)(13) Verify that the UST inventory is updated bi-annually.
10-16. Installations should use UST systems made of or lined with materials compatible with the substance stored (MP).	Verify that the substances stored in UST systems are compatible with the system. (1)(7)(13)
10-17. The filling of a UST should include the prevention of overfilling and spilling of the substance (MP).	Verify that controls are in use that prevent overfilling and spilling. (1)(3)(4)(13) (NOTE: It is useful to observe the filling operations, to review records for reports, and to check surrounding grounds for visible or odorous indications of contaminated soil.) Verify that the level of the UST is checked before a transfer is made. Verify that fill lines are capped and locked.
10-18. UST systems with corrosion protection should meet specific requirements (MP).	Determine which UST systems at the installation have corrosion protection. (1)(3)(4)(7)(13) Verify that the corrosion protection system operates continuously to provide corrosion protection to the metal components that routinely contain regulated substances and are in contact with the ground. Verify that all cathodic protection systems are tested within 6 mo after installation and every 3 yr thereafter. Verify that UST systems with impressed current cathodic protection are inspected every 60 days. Verify that inspection records are maintained of the last three inspections for systems with impressed current cathodic protection and of the last two inspections for all other cathodic protection systems. Verify that new USTs are appropriately protected from corrosion.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
10-18. (continued)	Verify that the voltage is greater than -0.85 V, but not more than -3.0 V (monthly), for impressed current systems. Verify that the voltage is greater than -0.85 V, but not more than -3.0 V (biannually), for sacrificial anode systems. Verify that leak detection and failure are reported.
10-19. Repairs to USTs should be performed according to industry standards (MP).	Verify that the following procedures are used to repair USTs: (1)(3)(4)(7)(13) - fiberglass reinforced tanks are repaired by the manufacturer's authorized representative or according to industry standards - metal pipe fittings and sections that have leaked because of corrosion are replaced, whereas fiberglass may be repaired according to manufacturer's specifications. Verify that tanks and piping that have been replaced or repaired are tested for tightness within 30 days. (NOTE: Tanks and piping need not be tested if: - repairs are internally inspected - repaired portion is already monitored monthly - an equally protective test is used.) Verify that, within 6 mo of repair, tanks with cathodic protection systems are tested as follows: - every 3 yr thereafter for all cathodic protection systems - every 60 days for impressed current cathodic protection systems. Verify that records of repairs are maintained for the life of the tank.
10-20. Fuels personnel must be present for all inoculations of leak detection chemicals in BFMO-controlled bulk USTs (AFI 23-201, para A10.3).	Verify that fuels personnel are present for all inoculations of leak detection chemicals in BFMO-controlled bulk USTs. (3)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
New USTs	(NOTE: These requirements apply to USTs for POL and to those for hazardous substances.)
10-21. All new USTs must have means of secondary containment (FGS-Italy 19-2).	Determine whether any USTs were installed after 1 October 1994. (1)(3) Verify that such USTs include secondary containment. (NOTE: Secondary containment may be achieved by using double-walled tanks and piping, or by using liners or vaults.)
10-22. New tanks and piping must have corrosion protection (FGS-Italy 19-2.A).	Determine whether any USTs have been installed since 1 October 1994. (1)(3)(13) Verify that such new tanks and piping have corrosion protection. (NOTE: This requirement does not apply if the tanks and/or piping are constructed of fiberglass or other noncorrodible materials.) Verify that the corrosion protection system is certified by a competent authority. Verify that persons responsible for corrosion protection are acquainted with the following publications and their contents: - American Petroleum Institute Report 1632, Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems - National Association of Corrosion Engineers Report 0285-85, 21030, Control of External Corrosion on Metallic-Buried, Partially Buried, or Submerged Liquid Storage Systems. Verify that new tanks and piping are maintained in accordance with the provisions of the documents listed above.
10-23. New USTs must be fitted with spill and overfill prevention equipment (FGS-Italy 19-2.B).	Verify that new USTs have spill and overflow prevention equipment. (1)(3)(4)(7)(8)(13) (NOTE: This equipment is not required if the UST system is filled by transfers of no more than 95 L (25 gal) at one time.) Verify that, where spill and overfill prevention are required, a spill containment box is installed around the fill pipe. Verify that USTs are fitted with one of the following methods of overfill prevention: - an automatic shut-off device set at 95 percent of tank capacity - a high level alarm set at 90 percent of tank capacity.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
10-24. Leak detection systems on new USTs must meet specific operating requirements (FGS-Italy 19-2.C).	Verify that leak detection systems are capable of detecting a 0.75 L (0.2 gal) per hour leak rate or a release of 460 L (150 gal) (or 1 percent tank volume, whichever is greater) within 30 days with a probability of detection of 0.95 and a probability of false alarm of not more than 0.05. (1)(3)(13) Verify that USTs installed after 1 October 1994 use one of the following leak detection methods: - automatic tank gauging - vapor monitoring - groundwater monitoring - interstitial monitoring. Verify that new pressurized UST piping is equipped with automatic line leak detectors. Verify that new pressurized UST piping is subject to either an annual tightness test or monthly monitoring. Verify that suction piping is subject either to line tightness tests every 3 yr or to monthly monitoring.
Existing USTs **10-25.** Existing USTs and piping are subject to closure or upgrading or replacement requirements (FGS-Italy 19-3).	(NOTE: These requirements apply to USTs for POL and to those for hazardous substances.) Verify that existing USTs and piping are either: - properly closed and removed or cleaned and filled with an inert substance if they are unneeded, or - upgraded or replaced to meet the system requirements that apply to new USTs. (NOTE: Installations have until 1 October 2004 to take appropriate action.)
10-26. Existing USTs and piping without leak detection must be tightness tested annually and inventoried monthly (FGS-Italy 19-3.A)	Verify that existing USTs and piping without leak detection are tightness tested annually. (1)(3)(4)(7)(13) Verify that persons responsible for tightness testing are acquainted with the following publications and their contents: - API Publication 306, *An Engineering Assessment of Volumetric Methods of Leak Detection in Aboveground Storage Tanks* - API Publication 307, *An Engineering Assessment of Acoustic Methods of Leak Detection in Aboveground Storage Tanks* - NFPA 329, *Recommended Practice for Handling Underground Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.*

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
10-26. (continued)	Verify that tightness testing is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the documents listed above. Verify that existing USTs and piping that do not incorporate leak detection are inventoried monthly to determine system tightness.
10-27. USTs that are put out of service temporarily should have continued maintenance (MP).	Verify that proper maintenance is being performed for corrosion protection and release detection. (1)(3)(4)(13)
10-28. Existing USTs that have not been used for 1 yr must either be removed or closed (FGS-Italy 19-3.C).	Determine whether there are USTs at the installation that have not been used for 1 yr or more. (1)(3)(4)(13) Verify that all of the product and sludges have been removed from such USTs. Verify that such USTs have been either closed or removed from service.
Leaking USTs	(NOTE: These requirements apply to USTs for POL and to those for hazardous substances.)
10-29. Leaking USTs must be removed from service immediately (FGS-Italy 19-3.B).	Verify that leaking USTs are removed from service immediately. (1)(3)(4)(13) Verify that contaminated groundwater and/or soil are remediated. Verify that, if the USTs are no longer needed, they are removed from the ground. Verify that, if the USTs are still needed, they are repaired or replaced.

10-30. Installations with a confirmed release from a petroleum or hazardous substance UST should assemble information about the site and nature of the release (MP).	Verify that the following information is collected: (1)(3)(4)(13)
	
	- data on the nature and estimated quantities of the release
	- data from available sources and/or site investigations concerning:
	  - surrounding population
	  - water quality
	  - use and approximate locations of wells potentially affected
	  - subsurface soil conditions
	  - locations of subsurface sewers
	  - climatological conditions
	  - land use
	- results of site check
	- results of free product investigation.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
10-31. Installations with a confirmed release from a petroleum or hazardous substance UST, where site investigations have indicated free product, should, to the maximum extent possible, remove the free product (MP).	Determine whether there are release sites where the presence of free product has been confirmed. (1)(3)(4)(13) Verify that free product is removed in such a way that the spread of contamination is minimized.
Additional Requirements for Hazardous Substance USTs	
10-32. Existing hazardous substance USTs must meet specific standards (FGS-Italy 19-5).	Verify that existing hazardous substance tanks and piping are either: (2)(13) - properly closed, removed, or cleaned and filled with an inert substance if not needed - being upgraded to meet the requirements for new hazardous substance tanks and piping by 1 January 1999. Verify that existing tanks and piping that do not incorporate leak detection are tightness tested annually and inventoried monthly.
10-33. New hazardous substance USTs must meet specific construction standards (FGS-Italy 19-2 and 19-4.A).	Verify that all new hazardous substance USTs are constructed of materials compatible with their contents. (2)(13) Verify that such tanks are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
10-34. New hazardous substance USTs and piping must have secondary containment (FGS-Italy 19-2. and 19-4.A).	Determine whether the installation has installed any new USTs. (2)(13) Verify that new hazardous substance USTs and their associated piping have secondary containment. (NOTE: The standards for secondary containment can be met by using double-walled tanks and piping, liners, or vaults.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
10-35. Installations must monitor the interstitial space between the primary and secondary containment of new hazardous substance USTs monthly (FGS-Italy 19-4.B).	Verify that the interstitial space for tanks and piping is monitored monthly for liquids or vapors. (2)(13)
HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK SYSTEMS	

10-36. Secondary containment must be in place for tank systems used to store or treat hazardous waste (FGS-Italy 6-8.A and 6-8.D).	(NOTE: This requirement applies to:
	- all new tank systems or components, prior to being put into service
	- existing tank systems when an annual leak test detects leakage
	- tanks systems that store or treat hazardous wastes by 1 January 1999.)
	
	Verify that such tank systems have secondary containment that is: (1)(2)(13)
	
	- designed, installed, and operated to prevent the migration of wastes or accumulated liquid out of the system
	- capable of detecting and collecting releases and accumulated liquids until removal is possible
	- constructed to include one or more of the following:
	  - a liner external to the tank
	  - a vault
	  - a double-walled tank
	- constructed for multiple tanks to contain one third of the total volume of all tanks present or the total volume of the largest tank, whichever is greater.
	
	(NOTE: The provisions of this checklist item do not apply to:
	- tank systems used to store or treat hazardous wastes that contain no free liquids and are situated inside a building with an impermeable floor
	- tank systems, including sumps, that serve as part of a secondary containment system to collect or contain releases of hazardous wastes.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
10-37. Tank ancillary equipment should also be provided with secondary containment (MP).	Verify that ancillary equipment has secondary containment. (1)(2)(13) (NOTE: The following equipment is exempted from this MP: - aboveground piping that is visually inspected for leaks on a daily basis - welded flanges, welded joints, and welded connections that are visually inspected for leaks on a daily basis - sealless or magnetic coupling pumps and sealless valves that are visually inspected for leaks on a daily basis - pressurized aboveground piping systems with automatic shutoff valves that are visually inspected for leaks on a daily basis.)
10-38. Existing tank systems without proper secondary containment must meet specific standards (FGS-Italy 6-8.B).	Verify that, for tank systems without proper secondary containment, an annual determination is made as to whether the tank system is leaking or is fit for use. (1)(2)(13) Verify that the installation obtains, and keeps on file at the HWSA, a written assessment of tank system integrity reviewed and certified by a competent authority.
10-39. When new tank systems or components are installed, HWSA managers must obtain an assessment certifying that the tank system is acceptable (FGS-Italy 6-8.C).	Verify that the HWSA manager has received a written assessment that the tank system has sufficient structural integrity and is acceptable for the storage and treatment of hazardous waste. (1)(2)(13) Verify that the assessment indicates: - that the foundation, structural support, seams, connections, and pressure controls are adequately designed - that the tank system has sufficient structural strength, compatibility with the waste(s), and corrosion protection to ensure that it will not collapse, rupture, or fail. Verify that the written assessment has been reviewed and certified by a competent authority.
10-40. Tanks used for hazardous waste treatment or storage must be operated in accordance with specific procedures (FGS-Italy 6-8.E.1).	Verify that hazardous wastes or treatment reagents are not placed in tanks if they could cause the tank system (including ancillary equipment or containment system) to fail. (1)(2)(13)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
10-41. Tank systems for ignitable, reactive, or incompatible wastes should meet specific requirements (MP).	Verify that ignitable or reactive wastes are not placed in a tank system unless one of the following conditions is met: (1)(2)(13) - the waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in the tank system so that it is no longer reactive or ignitable, and the minimum requirements for reactive and ignitable wastes are met - the waste is treated or stored in such a way that it is protected from any material or conditions that may cause the waste to ignite or react - the tank system is used solely for emergencies. Verify that the installation maintains minimum protective distances between waste management areas and any public ways, streets, alleys, or an adjoining property line that can be built upon, as required in Tables 2-1 through 2-6 of the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.* Verify that, unless minimum safety requirements are met, incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, are not placed in the same tank system. Verify that, unless minimum safety requirements are met, hazardous waste is not placed in a tank system that: - previously held an incompatible waste or material - has not been decontaminated.
10-42. HWSA personnel must conduct inspections of tank systems and associated equipment (FGS-Italy 6-8.E.2 and 6-8.E.3).	Verify that HWSA personnel conduct and log inspections of the following at least once each operating day: (1)(2)(13) - aboveground portions of the tank system, to detect corrosion or releases - data gathered from monitoring and leak detection equipment (e.g., pressure and temperature gauges, monitoring wells), to ensure that the tank system is being operated according to its design - the construction materials and the area surrounding the tank, including the secondary containment system, to detect erosion or signs of leakage (wet spots and dead vegetation). Verify that the proper operation of cathodic protection systems is confirmed within 6 mo after initial installation and annually thereafter. Verify that all sources of impressed current are inspected and/or tested every other month. Verify that the HWSA manager documents all tank system inspections in the operating record of the HWSA.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
10-43. Installations must meet specific requirements with regard to tank systems or secondary containment systems from which there has been a leak or spill, or that are unfit for use (FGS-Italy 6-8.F).	Verify that such systems are immediately removed from service and repaired or closed. (1)(2)(5)(13) Verify that the installation also takes the following steps: - stops the flow or addition of hazardous wastes to the tank - inspects systems to determine the cause of the release - contains the visible release and prevents further migration of the leak or spill to soils or surface water - removes and properly disposes of any contamination of the soil and surface water - completes required notifications and reports.
10-44. Installations must follow specific procedures when closing a tank system (FGS-Italy 6-8.G).	Determine whether the installation has closed any tank systems. (1)(2)(5)(13) Verify that all waste residues and contaminated containment system components, soils, structures, and equipment have been removed or decontaminated to the greatest extent practicable.

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INSTALLATION:	COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	DATE:	REVIEWER(S):
STATUS NA C RMA	REVIEWER COMMENTS:		

SECTION 11

TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT

Italy ECAMP

SECTION 11

TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT

A. Applicability of this Section

This section applies to all U.S. Air Force (USAF) installations overseas; it is written in response to regulations and policy that are applicable to the conduct of activities that involve these programs and is used to determine the compliance status of the management activities associated with:

- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and in-service and out-of-service PCB Items
- Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)
- asbestos in schools and on the installation
- the AF Radon Assessment and Mitigation Program (RAMP)
- Lead-Based Paint (LBP).

The regulatory requirements in this section are based on the *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), Department of Defense (DOD) regulations, and Air Force Instructions (AFIs) that apply at overseas installations. Management practices (MPs) are derived from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations that are not mandatory overseas but are important to follow to preserve the health and safety of AF employees and protect the environment.

B. DOD Directives/Instructions

- *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), May 1994, Chapter 14, discusses the actions and controls needed to abate threats to human health and the environment from the handling, use, storage, and disposal of PCBs. It is particularly important to note that, for the purposes of FGS-Italy, the term PCB includes PCT. Chapter 15 addresses similar issues for asbestos, and Chapter 16 outlines the criteria for assessing and mitigating radon.

C. U.S. Air Force Documents

PCBs

- There are no AFIs on PCBs; FGS-Italy addresses issues previously covered by various policy letters.

- HQ USAF/CE Letter, *Air Force Policy on Measuring Air Force PCB-Free Status - Action Memorandum*, 21 March 1994, revises how the Air Force's PCB-free status is measured. Instead of measuring the number of PCB items rendered PCB-free, the new metric is the number of installations that are PCB-free based on data in the PCB Module of the Work Information Management System - Environmental Subsystem (WIMS-ES).

Asbestos

- AFI 32-1052, *Facility Asbestos Management*, 22 March 1994, establishes requirements and assigns responsibilities to incorporate facility asbestos management principles and practices into all AF programs.

- Air Force Occupational Safety and Health (AFOSH) Standard 161-4, *Exposure to Asbestos*, January 1980, also contains information on asbestos requirements and control.

Radon

- There are no AFIs on radon; FGS-Italy is the source for all radon-related checklist items in this manual.

LBP

- HQ USAF Policy Letter, *Air Force Policy and Guidance on Lead-Based Paint (LBP) in Facilities*, 24 May 1993, specifies actions necessary to protect facility occupants and workers and the environment from hazardous exposure to lead in LBPs. Table 11-1 summarizes the likelihood of LBP being present and the regulations/guidelines that normally must be followed.

D. Responsibility for Compliance

PCBs

- The Base Civil Engineer (BCE), through the Exterior Electrical Shop or the Base Environmental Coordinator (BEC), is responsible for identifying, inspecting, marking (labeling), and properly servicing PCB electrical equipment (transformers and capacitors).

- The BEC is responsible for ensuring that out-of-service items are located in a technically adequate PCB storage facility. Normally, such facilities are located at a Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO), and the DRMO is responsible for storage, disposal transportation, and contracting for disposal.

- The Bioenvironmental Engineering Services (BES) is responsible for arranging chemical analytical support in screening electrical equipment for PCBs and for cleanup verification.

Asbestos

- The BCE appoints an Asbestos Program Officer to prepare the Asbestos Management Plan and an Asbestos Operations Officer to prepare the Asbestos Operating Plan. The BCE ensures a sufficient number of in-house technicians and supervisors are trained and equipped to remove, repair, and control asbestos-containing materials (ACMs).

- The Asbestos Program Officer prepares the Asbestos Management Plan, that contains documentation on all asbestos management efforts and the mechanism for oversight of the program.

- The Asbestos Operations Officer prepares and implements the Asbestos Operating Plan.

- The BES takes air samples, evaluates friable materials for the preservation of asbestos, and assigns Risk Assessment Codes (RACs).

Radon

- The BCE is responsible for reviewing radon assessments planning and programming and for instituting radon mitigation for existing and future facility projects.

- The BES is responsible for sampling radon gas levels at installation offices, housing, day care facilities, etc. The BES provides these sample results to the BCE. The BES is also responsible for mitigation.

LBP

- The BCE participates in developing and implementing the management plan for identifying, evaluating, managing, and abating LBP. Additionally, the BCE trains personnel and maintains records of activities.

- The Chief, Aerospace Medicine ensures a coordinated epidemiological analysis of facility lead sampling results and sees to it that positive pediatric lead analysis is accomplished.

- The BES conducts testing and sampling of paint to determine the lead content. The BES participates in inspections and training activities as well.

E. Definitions

- *Action Limit* - an airborne concentration of one tenth of an asbestos fiber per cubic centimeter (0.1 f/cc) calculated as an 8-h time-weighted average (Note: This is not an "action level.") (FGS-Italy, Chapter 15, Definitions).

- *Asbestos* - a generic term used to describe six distinctive varieties of fibrous mineral silicates, including chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite asbestos, anthophylite asbestos, actinolite asbestos, and any other of these materials that have been chemically treated and/or altered (FGS-Italy, Chapter 15, Definitions).

- *Asbestos-containing Material (ACM)* - any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos by weight (FGS-Italy, Chapter 15, Definitions).

- *Capacitor* - a device for accumulating and holding a charge of electricity and consisting of conducting surfaces separated by a dielectric (FGS-Italy, Chapter 14, Definitions).

- *Detailed Radon Testing* - a comprehensive testing program for radon to accurately quantify levels and determine causes of levels higher than 148 Becquerel per cubic meter (Bq/m^3) or 4 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 16, Definitions).

- *Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)* - the Italian state electric power company (FGS-Italy, Chapter 14, Definitions).

- *Friable Asbestos* - any ACM that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure (FGS-Italy, Chapter 15, Definitions).

- *High-Priority Facilities* - with respect to LBP, facilities or portions of facilities that are or may be frequented/used by children under age seven, which are further prioritized as follows (USAF/CC Policy Letter, 24 May 1993, *AF Guidance on LBP in Facilities*, Section 5a):
  1. child development centers, annexes, and playground equipment
  2. onbase AF licensed family day care homes
  3. youth centers, recreational facilities, and playgrounds
  4. waiting areas in medical and dental treatment centers

5. AF-maintained DOD schools
6. military family housing (MFH) currently occupied by families with children under age seven
7. remaining MFH.

- *In or Near Commercial Buildings* - within the interior of, on the roof of, attached to the exterior wall of, in the parking area serving, or within 30 m [≈98 ft] of a nonindustrial, nonsubstation building (FGS-Italy, Chapter 14, Definitions).

- *Incinerator* - an engineered device using controlled flame combustion to thermally degrade PCBs and PCB Items. Examples include rotary kilns, liquid injection incinerators, cement kilns, and high temperature boilers (FGS-Italy, Chapter 14, Definitions).

- *Landfill* - in Italy, one of three types of landfills which may accept waste containing PCB:
  1. Type IIB - for special and toxic and noxious waste with concentrations not to exceed 5 ppm PCB
  2. Type IIC - for special and toxic and noxious waste with concentrations not to exceed 5000 ppm PCB
  3. Type III - high security landfill for wastes with PCB concentrations greater than 5000 ppm PCB (currently not in existence in Italy) (FGS-Italy, Chapter 14, Definitions).

- *Management Practice (MP)* - practices that, although not mandated by law, are encouraged to promote safe operating procedures.

- *Marking* - the marking of PCB Items and PCB storage areas and transport vehicles by means of applying a legible mark by painting, fixation of an adhesive label, or by any other method that meets the criteria of FGS-Italy (FGS-Italy, Chapter 14, Definitions).

- *Mitigation* - actions taken to reduce radon levels in facilities having radon levels higher than 4 pCi/ L [148 Bq/ m^3] as identified during detailed radon testing (FGS-Italy, Chapter 16, Definitions).

- *PCB Article* - any manufactured article, other than a PCB container, that contains PCB and whose surface(s) has been in direct contact with PCBs. This includes capacitors, transformers, electric motors, pumps, and pipes (FGS-Italy, Chapter 14, Definitions).

- *PCB Item* - any PCB article, PCB container, manufactured item containing PCB components, or electrical equipment (including but not limited to transformers, capacitors, circuit breakers, reclosers, voltage regulators, switches, electromagnets, cable, electronic equipment, electric motors and pumps, hydraulic machines) that deliberately or unintentionally contains, or has as a part of it, any PCB at a concentration of 5 ppm or greater (FGS-Italy, Chapter 14, Definitions).

- *PCB Waste* - waste materials which contain or are contaminated with PCB, including fluids, fluorescent light ballasts, rags, soil, and other debris (FGS-Italy, Chapter 14, Definitions).

- *Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)* - an airborne concentration of 0.2 of an asbestos fiber per cubic centimeter (f/cc) as an 8-h time-weighted average (FGS-Italy, Chapter 15, Definitions).

- *Post-Mitigation Monitoring* - follow-up radon testing in facilities where mitigation has been completed. The purpose of post-mitigation monitoring is to ensure that mitigation actions were effective in reducing radon levels below 4 pCi/L [148 Bq/ m^3] (FGS-Italy, Chapter 16, Definitions).

- *Radon* - a naturally occurring, odorless, colorless, inert radioactive gas that is formed from the radioactive decay of uranium (FGS-Italy, Chapter 16, Definitions).

- *Radon Screening* - short-term radon testing in a statistically representative sample of selected facilities. The purpose of initial screening is to identify installations having high radon levels (FGS-Italy, Chapter 16, Definitions).

- *Restricted Access Area* - areas where access by unauthorized personnel is controlled by fences, other man-made structures, or naturally occurring barriers such as mountains, cliffs, or rough terrain (FGS-Italy, Chapter 14, Definitions).

TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT

GUIDANCE FOR CHECKLIST USERS

	REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	CONTACT THESE PERSONS OR GROUPS: (a)
PCB Management		
All Installations	11-1 through 11-3	(1)(2)(11)
PCB Items in General	11-4 through 11-10	(1)(2)(3)
PCB Items Other than Transformers	11-11	(3)
PCB Transformers	11-12 through 11-18	(1)(2)(3)
PCB Inspections	11-19 through 11-23	(1)(2)(3)
PCB Records	11-24 through 11-26	(1)(2)(3)
PCB Spills	11-27 through 11-29	(1)(2)(3)
PCB Storage	11-30 through 11-32	(1)(3)
PCB Disposal	11-33 through 11-38	(1)(3)(4)(5)(6)
Asbestos Management		
All Installations	11-39 through 11-41	(1)(2)(9)(10)(11)
General	11-42 through 11-49	(1)(9)(10)
Personnel Safety	11-50 through 11-56	(1)(2)(7)(9)(10)
Renovation and Demolition	11-57 through 11-61	(1)(7)(9)(10)

(a) **CONTACT/LOCATION CODE:**

(1) BCE (Environmental Planning)
(2) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
(3) BCE (Exterior Electric Shop)
(4) DRMO (Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office)
(5) BCE (Contract Programmer)
(6) BCE (Contract Management)
(7) BCE (Chief of Operations and Maintenance)
(8) School Principal
(9) Asbestos Program Officer
(10) Asbestos Operating Officer
(11) SJA (Staff Judge Advocate)
(12) Base Safety Officer
(13) PAO (Public Affairs Officer)

(continued)

TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT

GUIDANCE FOR CHECKLIST USERS (continued)

	REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	CONTACT THESE PERSONS OR GROUPS: (a)
Asbestos Management (continued)		
Asbestos Disposal	11-62 through 11-65	(1)(2)(9)(10)
Asbestos in Schools	11-66	(8)(9)
Radon Management		
All Installations	11-67 through 11-78	(1)(2)(11)
Lead-Based Paint (LBP)		
All Installations	11-79 through 11-88	(1)(2)(11)

(a) CONTACT/LOCATION CODE:

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TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT

Records To Review

- Inspection, storage, maintenance, and disposal records for PCBs/PCB Items
- PCB Equipment inventory and sampling results
- Asbestos management plan
- Asbestos survey documentation
- Documentation of asbestos sampling and analytical results
- Documentation of preventive measure or action
- Results of air sampling at the conclusion of response action
- Records of asbestos training program
- List of buildings insulated with asbestos or housing ACMs
- Record of demolition or renovation projects completed in the past 5 yr that involve friable asbestos
- Records of radon tests
- LBP Hazard Abatement Plan

Physical Features To Inspect

- PCB storage areas
- Equipment, fluids, and other items, used or stored at the facility, that contain PCBs
- Pipe, spray-on, duct, and troweled cementitious insulation, and boiler lagging
- Ceiling and floor pipes

People To Interview

- BCE (Environmental Planning)
- BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
- BCE (Exterior Electric Shop)
- DRMO (Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office)
- BCE (Contract Programmer)
- BCE (Contract Management)
- BCE (Chief of Operations and Maintenance)
- School Principal
- Asbestos Program Officer
- Asbestos Operating Officer
- (SJA) Staff Judge Advocate
- Base Safety Officer
- (PAO) Public Affairs Officer

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
PCB MANAGEMENT	(NOTE: For the purposes of FGS-Italy, the term PCB also includes PCT.) (NOTE: Used oils that contain PCB are addressed in Section 8, *POL Management.*)
All Installations	
11-1. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, USAF directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation FGS and relevant USAF documents. (1)(11) (NOTE: Among the relevant documents is HQ USAF/CE Letter, *Air Force Policy on Measuring Air Force PCB-Free Status - Action Memorandum,* 21 March 1994.)
11-2. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether new regulations concerning PCBs have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(2) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
11-3. Analytical samples taken to comply with the standards in this protocol must be tested using certain laboratories only (FGS-Italy 14-5).	Verify that analytical samples are tested using one of the following: (1)(2) - overseas DOD laboratories approved by the Air Force - laboratories approved by Italian regional authorities - Continental U.S. (CONUS) laboratories certified by the USEPA.
PCB Items in General	
11-4. PCB Items (see definition) and rooms, vaults, or storage areas that contain them must be prominently marked in English and Italian (FGS-Italy 14-1.D).	Verify that PCB Items and rooms, vaults, or storage areas that contain them are prominently marked in English and Italian. (1)(3) Verify that the Italian marking consists of a label that meets the criteria given in checklist item 11-5. Verify that the English language marking: - identifies the item as containing PCB - warns against improper handling and disposal - provides a phone number in case of spills or if questions arise about disposal.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**

11-5. Italian PCB labels must meet specific measurement and marking requirements (FGS-Italy Exhibit 14-1).	Verify that Italian PCB labels: (1)(3)
	- measure at least 23 cm [≈9 in.] high by 17 cm [≈7 in.] wide
	- have an upper section measuring at least 8 cm [≈3 in.] high that contains:
	  - name of the holder
	  - hazard symbol
	  - risk phrase
	  - safety phrase
	- have a lower section that:
	  - identifies the item as containing PCB
	  - warns against improper handling and disposal
	  - provides a phone number in case of spills or if questions arise about disposal.
	
	(NOTE: The hazard symbol and text of the upper section must be printed in black on orange background and must be readable and indelible.)
	
	(NOTE: The text of the lower section must be printed in black on white background and must be readable and indelible.)

11-6. PCB items must not be purchased or used if the PCB concentration exceeds 100 ppm (FGS-Italy 14-1.I and 14-2.B).	Verify that no PCB items are purchased or used if the PCB concentration exceeds 100 ppm. (1)(2)(3) (NOTE: The following are exceptions to this prohibition on purchase and/or use: - PCB transformers owned by ENEL may continue in use until the end of their service lifetimes - closed system transformers, resistors, and inductors may continue in use until the end of their service lifetimes - large capacitors (1 kg total weight or greater) and small capacitors (chlorine content of PCB maximum 43 percent by weight and not more than 3.5 percent penta- or more highly chlorinated biphenyls) may continue in use until the end of their service lifetimes - heat transmitting fluids in closed circuit heat transfer systems may continue in use until the end of their service lifetimes - if substitute products cannot be used to maintain equipment for technical reasons.) Verify that no large or small capacitors that are in use under the above exception pose an exposure risk to food or feed. Verify that any large or small capacitors that are in use under the above exception are located within a restricted-access electrical substation or in a contained and restricted-access indoor installation without public access. Verify that any such restricted-access indoor installation has roof, walls, and floor that are adequate to contain any release of PCB.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-7. Solvents may be used to decontaminate PCB items only if specific conditions are met (FGS-Italy 14-4.E).	Verify that solvents are used for the decontamination of PCB items only if all the following conditions are met: - free-flowing liquids are drained; the item is filled with solvent that is left in place for at least 18 h; and the cleaning solvent is drained and properly contained - testing of decontaminated items has been performed to ensure that the surfaces are cleaned to concentrations of less than 10 $\mu g/100\ cm^2$, if the items are to be reused - all contaminated liquids and solid wastes resulting from the decontamination process are disposed of in accordance with the requirements of FGS-Italy 14-4.A, B, or C (see checklist items 11-33 through 11-35) - records of PCB items that have been decontaminated using solvents are kept for 5 yr.
11-8. Installations must take specific actions with regard to leaking PCB items (FGS-Italy 14-1.H).	Verify that leaking PCB items are repaired or replaced within 48 h of discovery or as soon as possible. (1)(2)(3) Verify that leaking PCB fluid is containerized for disposal. (NOTE: PCB items owned by ENEL will be repaired or replaced by ENEL.) Verify that ENEL is contacted immediately upon discovery of leakage from one of their PCB items.
11-9. When PCB items are removed from service, they must be marked with the removal date (FGS-Italy 14-2.E).	Verify that any PCB item removed from service is marked with the date on which it was removed from service. (3)
11-10. PCB items scheduled for disposal must be tested to determine whether the PCB concentration is above 5 ppm (FGS-Italy 14-1.E).	Verify that PCB items scheduled for disposal are tested to determine whether the PCB concentration is above 5 ppm. (1)(2)(3) (NOTE: For the purposes of FGS-Italy, PCB includes PCT. If the concentrations for PCB and PCT are each below 5 ppm, the item is not considered a PCB item and will not be subject to the requirements for handling and disposing of PCB items.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
PCB Items Other than Transformers	
11-11. Installations must service electromagnets, switches, and voltage regulators that may contain PCB at any concentration in accordance with specific standards (FGS-Italy 14-2.C).	Verify that dielectric fluid containing PCB is used only if substitute products are not suitable for continued operation of the equipment. (3) Verify that any dielectric fluid used in servicing contains less than 100 ppm PCB. Verify that the installation does not service any electromagnet, switch, or voltage regulator that contains PCB concentrations of 500 ppm or greater and that requires removal and rework of internal components. Verify that PCB fluid removed during servicing is captured and either reused in the item from which it came or disposed of properly. Verify that PCB from electromagnets, switches, and voltage regulators with a PCB concentration of 100 ppm or greater are not mixed with or added to other dielectric fluid. (NOTE: The requirements of this checklist item do not apply to electromagnets, switches, or voltage regulators owned by ENEL.)
PCB Transformers (500 ppm or greater)	
11-12. Certain PCB transformers must not be used in any application that poses a risk of contamination to food or feed (FGS-Italy 14-2.A.1).	Verify that no PCB transformer that is in use or in storage for reuse poses a risk of contamination to food or feed. (1)(3)
11-13. Certain transformers must be equipped with electrical circuit protection (FGS-Italy 14-2.A.2).	Verify that PCB transformers that are used in or near commercial buildings or are located in sidewalk vaults have electrical circuit protection to minimize transformer failure that would result in the release of PCB. (1)(3)
11-14. Combustible materials should not be stored near PCB transformers (MP).	Verify that all combustible materials have been removed from areas within PCB transformer enclosures (i.e., vaults or partitioned areas) and from areas within 5 m [16 ft] of a PCB transformers or their enclosures. (1)(3) (NOTE: Combustible materials include, but are not limited to, paints, solvents, plastics, paper, and scrap wood.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-15. PCB transformers must be serviced properly (FGS-Italy 14-2.A.4).	Verify that servicing activities are conducted as follows: (1)(3) - transformers are serviced with dielectric fluid containing PCB only if substitute products are not suitable for continued operation and such dielectric fluid contains less than 100 ppm PCB - the transformer coil is not removed during servicing - PCB fluid removed during servicing is captured and either reused or disposed of properly - dielectric fluids containing less than 100 ppm that are mixed with fluids containing 100 ppm or greater are not used as dielectric fluid in any electrical equipment. (NOTE: These service requirements do not apply to transformers owned by ENEL.)
11-16. Personnel who discover leaking PCB transformers should follow proper reporting procedures (MP).	Verify that personnel who discover leaking PCB transformers follow proper reporting procedures. (1)(3)
11-17. Transformers that have been removed and stored for reuse must be returned to their original application and location only (FGS-Italy 14-2.A.3).	Verify that such transformers are returned to their original application and location and not used at another location. (1)(3) (NOTE: This restriction does not apply if there is no practical alternative to use at another location.) Verify that such alternative use does not exceed 1 yr.
11-18. Installations must take specific actions if a transformer is involved in a fire (FGS-Italy 14-2.A.6).	Verify that, if a transformer is involved in a fire and subjected to sufficient heat and/or pressure that might result in violent or nonviolent rupture, measures are taken to control water runoff. (1)(2)(3) (NOTE: Blocking floor drains is one way to control water runoff.) Verify that runoff water is tested and treated if required.
Inspections	
11-19. Installations must inspect leaking PCB items that are not repaired or replaced (FGS-Italy 14-1.H).	Verify that leaking PCB items that are not repaired or replaced are inspected daily. (1)(2)(3)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-20. Installations must inspect certain PCB transformers (FGS-Italy 14-2.A.5 and 14-2.A.7).	Verify that leaking transformers that have not been repaired or replaced are inspected daily. (1)(2)(3) Verify that in-service transformers with PCB concentrations greater than 500 ppm are inspected at least once every 3 mo. Verify that the following are inspected at least every 12 mo: - PCB transformers with impervious, undrained secondary containment capacities of 100 percent of dielectric fluid - PCB transformers that have been tested and found to contain less than 60,000 ppm PCB. (NOTE: It would be useful to record the following information as part of each PCB transformer inspection: - location of transformer - dates of each visual inspection - date when any leak was discovered - name of person conducting inspection - location and estimate of the quantity of any leaks - data and description of any cleanup, containment, or repair performed - results of any daily inspections of transformers with uncorrected active leaks.)
11-21. All other in-service PCB items must be inspected every 12 mo (FGS-Italy 14-2.D and 14-1.J).	Verify that all other in-service PCB items are inspected every 12 mo. (1)(2)(3) (NOTE: This requirement also applies to PCB transformers owned by ENEL, which must be inspected *at least* every 12 mo.)
11-22. Storage areas for out-of-service PCB items must be inspected at least monthly (FGS-Italy 14-3.C).	Verify that storage areas for out-of-service PCB items are inspected at least monthly. (1)(3)
11-23. All PCB-related periodic inspections required by FGS-Italy must be documented (FGS-Italy 14-1.G).	Verify that the installation documents all periodic inspections required by FGS-Italy. (1)(3)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT
Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
PCB Records	
11-24. Installations with PCB items must maintain a written inventory of those items (FGS-Italy 14-1.E).	Verify that the installation maintains a written inventory of PCB items. (1)(3) Verify that the inventory contains a current list, by type, of all PCB items in use, placed into storage for disposal, or disposed of for that year. Verify that a copy of the inventory is provided to the servicing fire department. (NOTE: No re-testing of PCB items for inventory purposes is required to determine PCT concentrations, unless the item has a PCB concentration below 5 ppm.) (NOTE: No re-testing of PCB items for inventory purposes is required to determine PCB concentrations below 50 ppm.)
11-25. Installations must retain records of inspections and maintenance histories for 5 yr after disposal of a transformer (FGS-Italy 14-1.G).	Determine whether the installation has disposed of any transformers. (1)(3) Verify that records of inspections and maintenance histories are retained for at least 5 yr after the disposal of a transformer.
11-26. Certain installations should prepare written annual document logs by 1 July of each calendar year (MP).	Determine whether at any time the installation uses or stores any of the following: (1)(2)(3) - more than 45 kg [99.4 lb] of PCBs in PCB Containers - PCB Transformers with concentrations of 50 ppm or greater - one or more large PCB capacitors of high or low-voltage. Verify that, by 1 January of each calendar year, the installation prepares a written annual log that covers the previous year. Verify that the written annual document log addresses the following: - identification of facility - calendar year covered - manifest number for every manifest generated - total number (by type) of PCB Articles, PCB Article Containers, and PCB Containers placed into storage for disposal or disposed of during the calendar year

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**

11-26. (continued)	- total weight placed into storage for disposal or disposed of during the calendar year of:
	  - PCBs in PCB Articles
	  - contents of PCB Article Container
	  - contents of PCB Containers
	  - bulk PCB waste
	- a list of PCBs and PCB Items remaining in service at the end of the calendar year
	- the total weight of any PCBs and PCB Items in containers including identification of container contents and the total number of PCB Transformers, PCB large capacitors of high- and low-voltage, and the total weight of PCBs in PCB Transformers
	- a record of each telephone call or other form of verification to confirm the receipt of PCB waste transported by independent transport.
	
	Verify that the annual document log contains the following for each manifest, for each unmanifested waste, and for any PCBs or PCB Items received from or shipped from another facility owned or operated by the generator:
	
	- date removed from service for disposal (first date material placed in PCB Container)
	- date placed into transport for offsite storage/disposal
	- date of disposal (if known)
	- weight of PCB wastes
	  - total bulk PCB wastes
	  - total in each article (PCB Transformers or capacitors)
	  - total in each container (PCB Containers)
	  - total weight of contents and of the PCB Article (in kilograms) in each PCB Article Container
	- serial number or other unique identification number (except for bulk wastes)
	- description of the contents of PCB Containers and article containers.
	
	Verify that the following information is provided in the annual record:
	
	- all signed manifests generated or received at the facility during the calendar year
	- all certificates of disposal that have been generated or received during the calendar year.
	
	Verify that the annual document log and annual records (manifests, certificates of disposal) are kept for at least 5 yr after the facility stops using or storing PCBs and PCB Items in the listed quantities.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
PCB Spills	
11-27. Installations must address PCB items in their spill contingency plan (FGS-Italy 14-1.A and 14-3.A.5).	Determine whether the installation has any PCB items. (1)(2)(3) Verify that PCB items are addressed in the spill contingency plan. (NOTE: This requirement also applies to PCB items in temporary storage.) Determine whether the installation has PCB storage areas located where they may be at risk from seismic activity, floods, or other natural events. Verify that the installation's spill contingency plan addresses such storage facilities directly. (NOTE: See Section 8, *Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL) Management*, for further details on the contents of the spill contingency plan).
11-28. Spills of PCB liquids at concentrations of 50 ppm or greater must be responded to immediately and cleaned up according to specific standards (FGS-Italy 14-1.B and 14-1.C).	Verify that the installation responds to spills or leaks of PCB liquids at concentrations of 50 ppm or greater immediately. (1)(2)(3) Verify that spills are contained and absorbed with a suitable absorbent material. Verify that used absorbent and other PCB-contaminated waste are collected, contained, and disposed of properly. Verify that PCB-contaminated surfaces and soil are cleaned up in accordance with the following: - surfaces that are located in areas that are subject to public access on a routine basis or which could result in substantial dermal contact by employees are cleaned to 10 $\mu g/100\ cm^2$ - surfaces in all other contact areas are cleaned to 100 $\mu g/100\ cm^2$. Verify that contaminated soil located in restricted access areas is removed until the soil tests no higher than 25 ppm PCB. Verify that the area is then backfilled with clean soil containing less than 1 ppm PCB. Verify that contaminated soil located in unrestricted access areas is removed to a minimum depth of 25 cm (10 in.) or until the soil tests no higher than 10 ppm PCB, whichever is deeper. Verify that the area is then backfilled with clean soil containing less than 1 ppm PCB.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
11-29. Installations should clean up spills in accordance with good practice (MP).	Determine whether any of the following types of spills have occurred: (1)(2)(3) - high-concentration spills - low-concentration spills involving 0.45 kg [1 lb] or more of PCBs by weight - spills of 1023 L [270 gal] or more of untested mineral oil. Verify that the following actions are taken within 24 h of discovering the spill: - the area of the spill is cordoned off or otherwise identified to include the area with visible traces of the spill and a 2-ft [≈61 cm] buffer zone - clearly visible signs are placed advising people to avoid the area - the area of visible contamination is recorded and documented, identifying the extent and center of the spill - cleanup of visible traces of the fluid from hard surfaces is initiated - removal of all visible traces of the spill on soil and other media, such as gravel, sand, etc., is started. (NOTE: If there are no visible traces, the area of the spill may be estimated.) Verify that, if the spill occurs in an outdoor substation: - contaminated solid surfaces are cleaned to a PCB concentration of 100 $\mu g/cm^2$ [≈0.16 $in.^2$] (as measured by standard wipe tests) - soil contaminated by the spill is cleaned to either 25 ppm PCB by weight or 50 ppm PCB - postcleanup samples are collected. (NOTE: The installation may choose the level to which cleanup is conducted if notice is placed in the area to indicate the level of cleanup.) Verify that, if the spill occurs in a restricted access area other than an outdoor substation: - high-contact solid surfaces are cleaned to 10 µg per 100 cm^2 [≈15 $in.^2$] (as measured by standard wipe tests) - low-contact, indoor, impervious solid surfaces are decontaminated to 10 µg per 100 cm^2 [≈15 $in.^2$] - low-contact, indoor, nonimpervious surfaces are cleaned to either 10 or 100 µg per 100 cm^2 [≈15 $in.^2$] and encapsulated at the option of the installation - low-contact, outdoor surfaces (both impervious and nonimpervious) are cleaned to 100 µg per 100 cm^2 [≈15 $in.^2$] - soil contaminated by the spill is cleaned to 25 ppm PCB by weight - postcleanup samples are collected.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-29. (continued)	Verify that spills in nonrestricted access locations are decontaminated as follows: - furnishings, toys, and other easily replaceable household items are disposed of and replaced - indoor solid surfaces and high-contact, outdoor solid surfaces are cleaned to 10 μg per 100 cm^2 [≈15 $in.^2$] (as measured by standard wipe tests) - indoor vault areas and low-contact, outdoor, impervious solid surfaces are decontaminated to 10 μg per 100 cm^2 [≈15 $in.^2$] - at the option of the installation, low-contact, outdoor, nonimpervious solid surfaces are cleaned to either 10 or 100 μg per 100 cm^2 [≈15 $in.^2$] and encapsulated - soil is decontaminated to 10 ppm PCB by weight provided that the soil is excavated to a minimum depth of 25 cm or 10 in. [≈25 cm] and replaced with clean soil - postcleanup samples are taken. Verify that records documenting all cleanup and decontamination are maintained for 5 yr. (NOTE: Neither the occurrence/discovery of the spill on the weekend nor overtime costs are considered acceptable reasons for delaying response.) (NOTE: The final numerical cleanup standards do not apply to spills directly into surface waters, drinking water, sewers, grazing lands, and vegetable gardens.)
PCB Storage	
11-30. PCB items and waste at concentrations of 5 ppm or greater that are to be stored for reuse or disposal must be stored in a facility that will ensure the containment of PCB (FGS-Italy 14-3.A).	Verify that PCB storage areas meet the following requirements: (1)(3) - the roof and walls of the building exclude rainfall - a containment berm of at least 15 cm (6 in.) surrounds the entire area in which PCB items or waste are stored. - berming provides effective containment for twice the internal volume of the largest PCB article or 25 percent of the total internal volume of all PCB articles or containers stored, whichever is greater - drains, valves, floor drains, expansion joints, sewer lines, or other openings are constructed to prevent any release from the bermed area - floors are constructed of continuous, smooth, and impervious material. Verify that, as far as possible, new storage areas are located to minimize the risk of release because of seismic activity, floods, or other natural events. Verify that PCB items and wastes are stored in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 6 of FGS-Italy. (NOTE: See Section 4, *Hazardous Waste Management.*)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-31. Installations must avoid storing flammable materials in the presence of PCB items or waste (FGS-Italy 14-3.B).	Verify that no flammable materials are stored in the presence of PCB items or waste. (1)(3)
11-32. Containers used for the storage of PCBs must be as secure as those conforming with the Defense Traffic Management Regulations (FGS-Italy 14-3.D).	Verify that containers used for the storage of PCBs are at least as secure as those that conform to the Defense Traffic Management Regulations. (3)
PCB Disposal	
11-33. Installations that generate PCB waste of 5 ppm or greater PCB must maintain an audit trail for the waste (FGS-Italy 14-4.A).	Verify that generators maintain an audit trail of hazardous waste from the point of generation to disposal. (1)(3)(5)(6) Verify that generators using DRMO disposal services have a signed copy of the manifest from the initial DRMO recipient of the waste. Verify that, if a generator uses a hazardous waste management and/or disposal program of a DOD component with a different Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC) number, it obtains a signed copy of the manifest from the receiving component. Verify that installations that dispose of their wastes outside of the DRMO system have developed their own manifest tracking system to provide an audit trail from point of generation to ultimate disposal. Verify that generators maintain waste disposal records for a period of 5 yr. Verify that generators provide data for disposal planning purposes to the appropriate Italian authorities upon request.
11-34. Disposal of PCB items and wastes must be accomplished through DRMO only (FGS-Italy 14-1.F and 14-4.B).	Verify that PCB items and wastes are disposed of through DRMO only. (1)(3)(4)(5)(6) Verify that no used PCB items with PCB concentrations greater than 100 ppm are sold on the Italian economy. (NOTE: PCB items or waste with PCB concentrations less than 5 ppm may be disposed of in a Type IIB landfill.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-35. PCB items or waste with PCB concentrations of 5 ppm or greater must be disposed of in certain ways only (FGS-Italy 14-4.C).	Verify that PCB items or waste with PCB concentrations of 5 ppm or greater are disposed of as follows: (1)(3)(4) - in a properly permitted incinerator with at least 99.99 percent destruction and removal efficiency - in a Type IIC landfill, if the concentration does not exceed 5000 ppm - in a Type III landfill, if the concentration exceeds 5000 ppm. (NOTE: Neither the incinerators specified above nor Type III landfills are currently available in Italy.)
11-36. All PCB items must be drained of free-flowing liquid prior to disposal (FGS-Italy 14-4.D).	Verify that all PCB items are drained of free-flowing liquid prior to disposal. (3)(4) (NOTE: This requirement does not apply to sealed systems such as capacitors and light ballasts.)
11-37. Disposal of PCB items or wastes by incineration must be carried out in accordance with specific operating procedures (FGS-Italy 14-4.F).	Verify that the following procedures are either included in the operating permit for the incinerator or are otherwise followed: (1)(2)(3)(4) - combustion gases must be maintained for a 2 s residence time at 1200 °C, ± 100 °C (2200 °F, ± 212 °F) with an excess of O_2 in the post-combustion chamber and 3 percent excess O_2 in the flue gas, or - maintenance of the combustion gases for a 1.5 s residence time at 1600 °C, ± 100 °C (3050 °F, ± 212 °F) with an excess of O_2 in the post-combustion chamber and 2 percent excess O_2 in the flue gas. Verify that combustion efficiency is maintained at no less than 99.9 percent. (NOTE: Combustion efficiency is measured by the ratio of the concentration of carbon dioxide to the total concentration of both CO_2 and CO.) Verify that the rate and quantity of PCB that are fed to the combustion system are measured and recorded at regular intervals of not more than 15 min. Verify that the temperature of the incineration process is continuously measured and recorded. Verify that the flow of PCB to the incinerator stops automatically if temperature, O_2, or residence time standards are not met. Verify that sufficient monitoring is conducted to establish that an incinerator to be used for disposal for the first time is operating within the above parameters. Verify that O_2 and CO are monitored continuously during incineration of PCB.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-37. (continued)	Verify that CO_2 is monitored periodically during incineration of PCB.
11-38. Installations must under certain conditions return DOD-generated PCB manufactured in the United States to the CONUS for delivery to a permitted disposal facility (FGS-Italy 14-4.G).	Determine whether disposal of PCB in Italy or in a third country is impossible, is prohibited, or will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner. (3)(5)(6) Verify that, in the above circumstances, the installation returns DOD-generated PCB manufactured in the United States to the CONUS for delivery to a permitted disposal facility.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT **All Installations**	
11-39. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, USAF directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation FGS and relevant USAF documents. (1)(11) (NOTE: Among the relevant documents are the following: - AFI 32-1052, *Facility Asbestos Management,* 22 March 1994 - AFOSH Standard 161-4, *Exposure to Asbestos,* January 1980.)
11-40. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether new regulations concerning asbestos management have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(2) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
11-41. Analytical samples taken to comply with the standards in this protocol must be tested using certain laboratories only (FGS-Italy 15-9).	Verify that analytical samples are tested using one of the following: (1)(2)(9)(10) - overseas DOD laboratories approved by the Air Force - laboratories approved by Italian regional authorities - CONUS laboratories certified by USEPA.
General	
11-42. The installation or use of asbestos products or materials is prohibited (FGS-Italy 15-3).	Verify that no asbestos products or materials are installed or used in structures, equipment, or any other application. (1)(9) (NOTE: This prohibition does not apply if the installation or use of asbestos products or materials is specifically required due to lack of suitable non-asbestos substitute materials or if authorized by U.S. law or DOD regulations.) (NOTE: This prohibition does not require removal of asbestos materials or products that are currently installed.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
11-43. Installations must appoint an asbestos program manager (FGS-Italy 15-1).	Verify that the installation has an asbestos program manager who serves as the single point of contact for all asbestos-related activities. (1)(9)

11-44. Installations must prepare and implement a written asbestos management plan that meets specific minimum requirements (FGS-Italy 15-2 and AFI 32-1052, paras 2.4 and 5).	Verify that the installation has prepared and implemented a written asbestos management plan. (1)(9)(10)
	
	Verify that, at a minimum, the plan addresses the following:
	
	- a notification and education program to tell workers, tenants, and building occupants where potentially friable ACM is located and how and why to avoid disturbing it
	- regular periodic inspections of ACM to note, assess, and document any changes in the ACM's condition
	- work control/permit systems to control activities which might disturb ACM
	- operations and maintenance (O&M) work practices to avoid or minimize fiber release during activities affecting ACM
	- work practices where airborne asbestos fiber concentrations exceed the action limit
	- recordkeeping to document O&M activities related to asbestos identification, management, and abatement, including, but not limited to, the following:
	  - a description of the activities involving ACM and the procedures used in those activities
	  - the names of personnel involved
	  - protective measures used in performing the activity, including personal protective equipment (PPE) used
	  - results of any risk evaluations of the activities
	  - results of any air sampling performed
	  - records of storage and disposal of asbestos-containing waste
	- medical and respiratory protection programs, as applicable
	- procedures to inform personnel and third parties performing work in facilities where they are exposed to airborne asbestos fibers of the specific risks they are exposed to and the protective measures being adopted to prevent or minimize exposure
	- provision of proper PPE to personnel together with instruction regarding its use
	- training for the asbestos program manager as well as for custodial and maintenance staff
	- procedures to assess and prioritize identified hazards for abatement
	- results of risk assessments for activities involving asbestos where persons may be exposed to airborne asbestos fiber concentrations that exceed the action limit, including the results of air sampling to determine asbestos fiber concentrations and documentation that the results were provided to the affected personnel.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-44. (continued)	(NOTE: According to AFI 32-1052, para 5, the objective of the asbestos management plan is to maintain a permanent record of the current status and condition of all asbestos containing material in an installation's facility inventory.) (NOTE: Since an installation cannot know the current status of all ACM in its facility inventory without conducting an asbestos survey, this FGS requirement is understood to necessitate the carrying out of such a survey. If the installation has not conducted a full-blown asbestos survey, a major finding to that effect will be written using this checklist item.)
11-45. Installations must have a written asbestos operating plan that meets specific minimum requirements (AFI 32-1052, paras 2.4 and 6).	Verify that the installation has prepared and implemented an asbestos operating plan. (1)(9)(10) Verify that the operating plan: - assigns responsibilities - establishes inspection and repair capabilities - provides repair procedures and personnel protection instructions - explains applicable USEPA and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) rules, Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 32-70, and AFI 91-301. Verify that the operating plan addresses: - the organizational structure for carrying out asbestos-related work - personnel training programs - equipment and supply requirements - identification of worker manuals or other written procedures - yearly budget estimates - procedures for interim control measures and extraordinary precautions - procedures for asbestos certification and asbestos disposition statements on programming documents - requirements for a special response team and in-house inspection capability - contractor requirements to perform analytical work and asbestos abatement.
11-46. Installations must repair or remove damaged ACM and monitor friable ACM (AFI 32-1052, para 2.1 and 2.3).	Verify that damaged ACM is removed or repaired. (1)(9)(10) Verify that friable asbestos is routinely inspected by reviewing inspection logs. (NOTE: Damaged ACM is presumed to be hazardous because of its potential to release airborne asbestos fibers.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-47. Friable materials that may be contaminated with asbestos should be tested (MP).	Verify that friable materials suspected of being contaminated are tested when located in areas where workers might be exposed. (1)(9)(10)
11-48. Installations must include complete removal of ACM in planning operations and maintenance and military construction program facility projects (AFI 32-1052, para 2.2.3).	Verify that the installation includes complete removal of ACM in planning operations and maintenance and military construction program facility projects, when safety and budgetary considerations permit. (1)(9)(10)
11-49. Installations must remove existing ACM at opportune times during minor construction or repairs (AFI 32-1052, para 2.2.4).	Verify that the installation removes existing ACM at opportune times during minor construction or repairs. (1)(9)(10) (NOTE: This can be verified by reviewing written documentation in the installation's Asbestos Management Plan.)
Personnel Safety	
11-50. Risk assessments must be conducted for activities involving asbestos where persons may be exposed to airborne asbestos fiber concentrations exceeding the action limit (FGS-Italy 15-2.L).	Verify that risk assessments are conducted for activities involving asbestos where persons may be exposed to airborne asbestos fiber concentrations exceeding the action limit. (7)(9)(10) Verify that such risk assessments include air sampling to determine fiber concentrations and documentation that the results were provided to the affected personnel. Verify that new risk evaluations are conducted every 3 yr and whenever there is a substantial change in operations.
11-51. Installations should provide personnel working with asbestos with proper education and training (MP).	Verify that workers are provided with appropriate training. (1)(9)(10) Verify that a procedure exists to notify individuals occupationally exposed to asbestos.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-52. Installations must not expose employees, visitors, or contractors to airborne asbestos concentrations above the action limit without appropriate PPE (FGS-Italy 15-4).	Verify that individuals are not exposed to airborne asbestos concentrations above the action limit unless they wear PPE. (1)(9)(10)
11-53. Specific work practices must be observed where airborne asbestos fiber concentrations exceed the action limit (FGS-Italy 15-2.E).	Verify that the following work practices are observed where airborne asbestos fiber concentrations exceed the action limit. (2)(7)(9)(10) - the work area is adequately isolated, and warning signs are posted - workers are provided with protective clothing and proper respirators - asbestos waste is removed from the work area as soon as possible and stored in proper containers that are labeled and leak-proof - the work area is continuously cleaned using a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) vacuum or other appropriate techniques, if the work is done continually or regularly - personal air sampling is performed every 3 mo and whenever there is a significant change in operations which may result in a change in airborne fiber concentrations, if the work is done continually or regularly - personal air sampling is performed annually, if the work is done infrequently - workers are informed of the results of air sampling.
11-54. U.S. personnel whose work exposes them to asbestos concentrations that exceed the action limit must be included in DOD medical and respiratory programs (FGS-Italy 15-2.G.1).	Verify that U.S. personnel whose work exposes them to asbestos concentrations that exceed the action limit are included in DOD medical and respiratory programs. (7)(9)(10)
11-55. Local nationals whose work exposes them to asbestos concentrations that exceed the action limit must be included in a special Italian medical program (FGS-Italy 15-2.G.2).	Verify that local nationals whose work exposes them to asbestos concentrations that exceed the action limit are included in a special Italian medical program. (7)(9)(10) Verify that the program includes examinations by a designated competent doctor before, periodically during, and after exposure. Verify that local national personnel and U.S. Forces adhere to the preventive and protective measures established by the competent doctor for each such local national.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
Renovation and Demolition	
11-56. Prior to renovation or demolition, the installation must determine whether ACM will be removed or disturbed and record the determination in the project authorization document (work order) (FGS-Italy 15-5.A).	Verify that facilities are surveyed for ACM prior to renovation and/or demolition and that the determination of action is noted on the work order. (1)(7)(9)(10)
11-57. A written assessment must be prepared and furnished to the Installation Commander prior to certain actions (FGS-Italy 15-5.B).	Verify that a written assessment is produced prior to the demolition or renovation of a facility that involves removing or disturbing ACM. (9)(10) Verify that a copy of the written assessment is kept on file permanently.
11-58. A work plan that meets specific requirements must be prepared in certain circumstances (FGS-Italy 15-5.C).	Verify that a work plan is prepared prior to the demolition or renovation of a facility that involves removing or disturbing ACM. (9)(10) Verify that the work plan specifies the measures that will be taken to protect human health and the environment, including the following: - the abatement and protective techniques to be used - adequate PPE for personnel - decontamination procedures - proper collection and disposal of asbestos-containing waste. Verify that a copy of the work plan is kept on permanent file.
11-59. Installations must remove ACM that is friable or that has a high degree of probability of becoming friable once disturbed during renovation or demolition (FGS-Italy 15-5.D).	Verify that friable or potentially friable ACM is removed before renovating or demolishing any facility or any part of a facility in which it is found. (9)(10)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-60. Installations must remove ACM when it poses a threat to release airborne asbestos fibers and cannot be reliably repaired or isolated (FGS-Italy 15-6.A).	Verify that ACM that poses a threat has been removed. (9)(10)
11-61. Installations must meet specific minimum requirements before and during the removal of asbestos (FGS-Italy 15-6.B).	Verify that all workers are trained prior to the removal. (1)(7)(9)(10) (NOTE: For DOD schools, training must be in accordance with USEPA training requirements for schools in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 763, Subpart E.) Verify that monitoring programs are in place to document exposure levels during asbestos removal operations or any other work with asbestos where airborne asbestos fiber concentrations exceed the action limit. Verify that all workers involved in the removal or any other work with asbestos where airborne asbestos fiber concentrations exceed the action limit use properly fitted respiratory protection and PPE. Verify that appropriate engineering controls and work practices are used to contain and control asbestos fiber releases for all asbestos removal projects and any other work with asbestos that has the potential to release airborne asbestos fibers in concentrations above the action limit.
Asbestos Disposal	
11-62. Installations must dispose of asbestos-containing waste material (ACWM) in accordance with specific standards (FGS-Italy 15-7.A and 15-7.C).	Verify that all ACM waste is adequately wetted, sealed in a leak-proof container, and properly disposed of as follows: (1)(9)(10) - in a Class IIB landfill, if the asbestos concentration is below 10,000 mg/kg - in a Class IIC landfill, if the asbestos concentration is above 10,000 mg/kg. Verify that permanent records documenting the disposal action and site are maintained.
11-63. Containers of asbestos waste must be properly labeled in English and Italian (FGS-Italy 15-7.B).	Verify that the English language label bears the words: (1)(9)(10) DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS AVOID CREATING DUST CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-63. (continued)	Verify that the Italian language label bears the words: PERICOLO CONTIENE FIBRE DI AMIANTO EVITARE LA FORMAZIONE DI POLVERI RISCHIO DI CANCRO E MALATTIE POLMONARI. (NOTE: The requirements for temporary storage, transport, and disposal of toxic and noxious waste in Section 4, *Hazardous Waste Management* apply to asbestos waste. See checklist items 4-37 through 4-71.)
11-64. Active waste disposal sites where ACM is being disposed of should meet specific standards (MP).	Determine whether the installation operates a landfill where asbestos is being disposed of. (1)(2) Verify that there are no visible emissions from active asbestos-containing waste disposal sites, or that: - at the end of each operating day, or once in a 24-h period, the waste material is covered with either at least 15 cm (6 in.) of compacted non-ACM - a resinous or petroleum based dust suppression agent is applied (waste crankcase oil is not suitable for this purpose) - an approved alternative method of control is used. Verify that the waste is either properly covered daily by non-ACM or that proper warning signs and fences are installed and maintained as follows: - warning signs are displayed at all entrances at intervals of 100 m (330 ft) or less along the property line of the site or the perimeter of the section of the site where ACMs are disposed of and the signs state that the site contains asbestos and warn against creating dust - the area is adequately fenced. (NOTE: This requirement does not apply if a natural barrier exists that deters access by the general public.) Verify that a record is kept of the location, depth, and area of asbestos-containing waste on a map or diagram of the disposal area.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-65. Inactive waste disposal sites should meet specific standards (MP).	Verify that inactive waste disposal sites meet one of the following criteria: (1)(2) - no visible emissions are discharged - ACWM is covered with at least 15 cm (6 in.) of compacted non-ACM, and a vegetation cover is grown and maintained (in desert areas where vegetation is difficult to maintain, at least 8 cm (3 in.) of additional well-graded, nonasbestos-containing crushed rock may be used instead) - the ACWM is covered with at least 60 cm (2 ft) of non-ACM, and the cover is maintained to prevent exposure. Verify that warning signs and a fence are installed to deter public access. (NOTE: This requirement does not apply if a natural barrier to public access exists.) Verify that easily legible warning signs are displayed at all entrances and at intervals of 100 m (330 ft) or less that indicate that the area is an asbestos waste disposal site. Verify that a procedure is in place to notify the administrator in writing at least 45 days prior to excavating or disturbing any ACWM at an inactive waste disposal site.
Asbestos in Schools	
11-66. DOD Schools must meet specific requirements with regard to ACM (FGS-Italy 15-8).	Verify that both friable and nonfriable ACM have been identified in elementary and secondary schools. (8)(9) Verify that all suspect materials that are not confirmed to be ACM have been sampled. Verify that samples are analyzed using appropriate techniques. Verify that an accredited DOD inspector has provided a written analysis of all friable, known, or assumed ACM in school buildings. Verify that appropriate response actions are selected and implemented in a timely manner to protect human health and the environment. Verify that all maintenance and custodial persons who may work in buildings that contain ACM receive awareness training regarding asbestos, its uses and forms, location in school buildings, and recognition of ACM. Verify that each school has an asbestos management plan that includes all leased or owned facilities. Verify that all asbestos-related activities are performed in accordance with USEPA requirements for asbestos in schools (40 CFR 763, Subpart E).

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
RADON MANAGEMENT **All Installations**	
11-67. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, USAF directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation FGS. (1)(11)
11-68. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether new regulations concerning radon management have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(2) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
11-69. Analytical samples taken to comply with the standards in this protocol must be tested using certain laboratories only (FGS-Italy 16-9).	Verify that analytical samples are tested using one of the following: (1)(2) - overseas DOD laboratories approved by the Air Force - laboratories approved by Italian regional authorities - CONUS laboratories certified by the USEPA.
11-70. Installations must prioritize their facilities for radon assessment and mitigation properly (FGS-Italy 16-1).	Verify that the installation has prioritized its facilities in accordance with the following list: (1)(2) - Priority 1: military family housing, day care centers, hospitals, schools, unaccompanied officers/enlisted quarters, confinement facilities, visiting officer/ enlisted quarters, and dormitories/barracks - Priority 2: administrative areas having 24-h operations - Priority 3: all other structures routinely occupied over 4 h/day.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-71. Initial screening samples must be collected from facilities in accordance with a specific schedule (FGS-Italy 16-2).	Verify that the installation has collected initial screening samples in accordance with the following schedule: (1)(2) - Priority 1 facilities by 1 October 1994 - Priority 2 and 3 facilities by 1 January 1996. Verify that the samples are collected according to a protocol that yields a statistically representative sample.
11-72. Detailed testing for radon is required if any initial screening sample results indicate a radon concentration greater than 4 pCi/L (148 Bq/m^3) (FGS-Italy 16-3).	Verify that 12-mo radon samples are collected from all Priority 1, 2, and 3 facilities if any initial screening sample shows a radon level greater than 4 pCi/L (148 Bq/m^3). (1)(2)
11-73. Installations must have a QA/QC program to ensure the validity of test results (FGS-Italy 16-5).	Verify that the installation has a QA/QC program to ensure the validity of radon test results. (1)(2)
11-74. Installations must mitigate certain facilities according to a specific schedule (FGS-Italy 16-4).	Verify that the installation mitigates facilities that have radon levels above 4 pCi/L (148 Bq/m^3). (1)(2) Verify that the radon mitigation of such facilities proceeds according to the schedule in Table 11-2.
11-75. Installations must have post-mitigation monitoring programs (FGS-Italy 16-7).	Verify that the installation has a post-mitigation monitoring program to confirm and document the effectiveness of mitigation. (1)(2)
11-76. Installations should maintain or have access to a database that will permanently capture all the information derived from the assessment and mitigation of radon (MP).	Verify that the installation maintains or has access to such a database. (1)(2) Verify that all pertinent radon information is contained in such a database.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-77. Installations must develop an information package on the potential health effects of radon and provide the information along with the test results to facility occupants (FGS-Italy 16-6).	Verify that the installation has developed an information packet on radon. (1)(2) Verify that the packet and the radon monitoring results are given to facility occupants upon assignment.
11-78. New DOD construction in areas likely to be associated with high radon levels must be designed to minimize radon exposure (FGS-Italy 16-8).	Verify that new DOD construction in areas likely to be associated with high radon levels is designed to minimize radon exposure. (1)(2)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
LEAD-BASED PAINT (LBP) **All Installations**	
11-79. Copies of all relevant DOD and AF directive, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation FGS and relevant USAF documents. (1)(11) (NOTE: Among the relevant documents is HQ USAF/CC Policy Letter, *Air Force Policy and Guidance on Lead Based Paint in Facilities*, 24 May 1993.)
11-80. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether any new regulations concerning LBP have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1)(2) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
11-81. Installations must develop and implement a plan for identifying, evaluating, managing, and abating LBP hazards (HQ USAF/CC Policy Letter 24 May 1993, para 6).	Verify that the installation has a management plan that includes a strategy for: (1) - identifying, evaluating, controlling, and eliminating existing LBP hazards and preventing new hazards from developing - protecting facility occupants, especially children, and workers from LBP hazards - ensuring compliance with all applicable environmental protection requirements and all laws and regulations pertaining to LBP activities. Verify that the plan: - is an integral part of the installation's overall plan for inspecting, constructing, upgrading, repairing, maintaining, and demolishing the facility inventory - is based on local conditions and an evaluation of the health risk from LBP onbase that considers available information on the conditions of the facilities, the results of facility inspections and evaluations, and incidents of lead toxicity resulting from LBP - gives priority to finding and reducing or eliminating the risk of existing hazardous conditions in high-priority facilities - emphasizes in-place management to control existing hazards and reduce the risk of hazardous exposure to acceptable levels

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-81. (continued)	- considers abatement of LBP as part of the normal facility renovation and upgrade programs when it is cost-effective - ensures precautions and procedures are incorporated into all maintenance, repair, renovation, and upgrade activities that are performed in-house, by contract, or self-help and that disturb painted surfaces known or likely to contain lead.
11-82. Installations must identify existing and potential LBP hazards in accordance with specific procedures (USAF/CC Policy Letter 24 May 1993, para 7).	Verify that, depending on local circumstances, one of the following is used to identify and evaluate existing and potential LBP hazards: (1) - evaluations of observations from routine facility inspections and activities such as walk-throughs by Public Health (PH), fire and safety inspections, inspections for family day care home licensing, and occupant reports of deteriorated paint - inspections and evaluations specifically designed to locate existing and potential LBP hazards so that appropriate measures can be taken to avoid hazardous lead exposures - facility investigations to determine the source of documented lead exposure. Verify that facility personnel who conduct routine inspections have been instructed to report signs of paint deterioration or children chewing on painted surfaces in high-priority facilities. Verify that there are procedures in place to document and respond to information reported from inspections and occupants concerning potential LBP problems and the resulting evaluations and actions. Verify that facility inspections that are done specifically to identify LBP problems meet the following requirements: - they are focused on high-priority facilities and areas within those facilities with painted surfaces in deteriorated condition - the evaluations are performed by a team consisting of PH and BES representatives or by a qualified contractor - reports of the data results and resulting actions are collected, consolidated, and analyzed by the Chief, Aerospace Medicine for reporting through AF medical channels - permanent records of facility evaluations are maintained by the BCE and/or BES.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-83. Installations must determine whether LBP is present prior to the start of facility maintenance, repair, modification, and renovation activities (HQ USAF/CC Policy Letter 24 May 1993, para 11).	Verify that the installation determines whether LBP is present prior to the start of maintenance, modification, or renovation activities. (1)(2) (NOTE: This requirement applies to high priority facilities and other facilities likely to contain lead.)
11-84. Installations must restrict the use of LBP (USAF/CC Policy Letter 24 May 1993, para 12).	Verify that the installation does not use paint with more than 0.06 percent lead by weight of the nonvolatile solids. (1) (NOTE: This restriction applies to all facilities, both industrial and nonindustrial.)
11-85. AF personnel who perform tests for LBP and work on painted surfaces must be trained (USAF/CC Policy Letter 24 May 1993, para 13).	Verify that at least one person from BCE has received USEPA certification. (1) Verify that all training is conducted by persons who have been trained at a USEPA-approved Regional Lead Training Center or an equivalent in-house training program presented by a certified trainer. (NOTE: The person from BCE who received USEPA certification may train other installation personnel on potential hazards and proper precautions.) Verify that a minimum level of training that includes the following is provided for all workers who perform tasks that disturb painted surfaces: - potential hazards of LBP (hazard communication) - work practices to reduce and control dust and debris - handling of debris - hygiene - cleanup procedures.
11-86. Certain personnel must receive training beyond the minimum level (USAF/CC Policy Letter 24 May 1993, para 13).	Verify that the following personnel receive additional training in the requirements of the *Occupational Safety and Health Act* and those of the Department of Housing and Urban Development: (1) - personnel who perform larger jobs in which simple work practices will not reliably reduce or control dust - personnel who assist in LBP evaluations.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
11-87. All training related to LBP must be documented (USAF/CC Policy Letter 24 May 1993, para 13).	Verify that all training is documented in official personnel folders. (1)
11-88. Installations must perform a Lead Toxicity Investigation (LTI) when children with elevated blood lead levels have been identified at the installation (USAF/CC Policy Letter, 24 May 1993, para 14).	Determine whether the installation has ever had a case of elevated levels of lead in the blood. (2) Verify that the LTI team consists of representatives from BCE, BES, PH, PAO, and SJA as needed. Verify that the installation conducted an LTI.

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Table 11-1

Summary of Likelihood of Lead-Based Paint Being Present and Regulation/Guidelines Which Normally Must Be Followed

(USAF/CC Policy Letter 24 May 1993)

High-Priority Facilities

Facility Type	LBP Likely	HUD	OSHA	RCRA	AIR
MFH/Day Care Home, Before 1980	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
MFH/Day Care Home, During/After 1980	No	Yes	No	No	No
Other High Priority Facilities Before 1980	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Other High Priority Facilities During/After 1980, Ferrous Metal Surface	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Other High Priority Facilities, During/After 1980, Other Surfaces	No**	Yes	No	No	No

Other Facilities (Not High-Priority)

Facility Type	LBP Likely	HUD	OSHA	RCRA	AIR
Steel Structures	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industrials	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Painted Yellow Pavement Markings	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Nonindustrials, Ferrous Metal Surfaces	Yes*	No	Yes	Yes	No
Nonindustrials, During/After 1980, Other Surfaces	No**	No	No	No	No

* *Consumer Product Safety Act* (CPSA) restrictions uncertain but common practices favor lead present.

** CPSA restriction uncertain but common practices favor lead absent.

HUD - Housing and Urban Development Interim Guidelines

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

RCRA - *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act*

(continued)

Table 11-1 (continued)

AIR - National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards

CPSA - *Consumer Product Safety Act*

(NOTE: Likelihood of finding LBP on a particular surface in a facility is based on when it was constructed (before 1980 or during/after 1980), applicability of CPSA restrictions on use of LBP, and common painting practices.)

(NOTE: Although LBP may not be likely, some precautions described in the HUD guidelines will normally be considered in high priority facilities since children are potentially at risk and there is some possibility the LBP is present.)

Table 11-2

Radon Mitigation Schedule

(FGS-Italy, Table 16-1)

Radon Level Bq/m^3 (pCi/L)	Mitigation Within:
Greater than 7,400 (200)	1 mo of sample results or move occupants
7,400 (200) or less, but greater than 740 (20)	6 mo of sample results
740 (20) or less, but greater than 296 (8)	4 yr
296 (8) or less, but greater than 148 (4)	5 yr
148 (4) or less	No action required

INSTALLATION:	COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	DATE:	REVIEWER(S):
STATUS NA C RMA	REVIEWER COMMENTS:		

SECTION 12

WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

Italy ECAMP

SECTION 12

WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

A. Applicability of this Section

This section identifies regulations, responsibilities, and compliance requirements applicable to all wastewater management and discharge on Air Force (AF) installations, including activities and procedures involved in the collection, treatment, and discharge of wastewater.

The regulations, responsibilities, and compliance requirements associated with wastewater discharge at AF installations include, but are not limited to, the following examples:

- sanitary or industrial wastewater discharged directly to a receiving stream or through an onbase treatment facility
- sanitary or industrial wastewater discharge to an offbase publicly owned treatment works (POTW) or to a treatment plant of another Department of Defense (DOD) activity
- stormwater runoff from industrialized areas of the installation to a receiving stream or water body.

Most AF installations have wastewater discharge of one type or another; therefore, this section will be applicable to most installations.

The regulatory requirements in this section are based on DOD regulations and Air Force Instructions (AFIs) that apply at overseas installations. Management Practices (MPs) are derived from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations that are not mandatory overseas but are important to preserve the health and safety of AF employees and protect the environment.

B. DOD Directives/Instructions

- *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), May 1994, Chapter 4 contains criteria to control and regulate discharges of wastewaters into surface waters. It also addresses domestic and industrial wastewater discharges and pollutants from indirect dischargers.

C. U.S. Air Force Documents

- AFI 32-1067, *Water Systems,* 25 March 1994, provides guidelines for managing water and wastewater systems at AF installations.

- Air Force Manual (AFM) 91-32, *Operation and Maintenance of Domestic and Industrial Wastewater Systems,* specifies detailed operation and maintenance guidelines and requirements for treatment works on AF installations. In particular, requirements for maintenance of operating logs, maps, and records are specified in this AFM.

- HQ USAF/CE Letter, *Oil/Water Separators Operations, Maintenance, and Construction,* 21 October 1994, outlines requirements for the management of existing oil/water separators and the construction of new ones. The letter's requirements with respect to the construction of new oil/water separators are considered to go beyond the intent and scope of the *Overseas Environmental Baseline*

Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document and the Final Governing Standards derived from it. Those requirements are therefore not included here.

D. Responsibility for Compliance

- Training of operating personnel to meet proficiency levels consistent with the operator certification requirements that apply to their location is the responsibility of the Base Civil Engineering (BCE). The BCE is also responsible for monitoring compliance with, and reporting deviations from, minimum standards outlined in Italian wastewater discharge permits (or equivalents). The BCE's design departments are responsible for the design and construction of wastewater collection and treatment systems as needed on the installation.

- Bioenvironmental Engineering Services (BES) is responsible for monitoring wastewater discharge and streamwater quality at selected locations around the installation and for characterizing discharges.

- Individual Shop Supervisors and Superintendents are responsible for ensuring that the prohibited, unpermitted discharge of wastewater containing toxic or hazardous substances into sanitary or stormwater systems does not occur on the installation.

- The Water and Waste Shop within BCE is responsible for operating and maintaining sewer lines, pretreatment facilities, pump stations, oil/water separators, and other associated facilities around the installation and for taking timely and appropriate corrective actions when deficiencies are discovered.

E. Definitions

- *4-Day Average* - the arithmetic mean of pollutant values representing operations over any period of four consecutive days (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *7-Day Average* - the arithmetic mean of pollutant values representing operations over any period of seven consecutive days (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *30-Day Average* - the arithmetic mean of pollutant values representing operations over any period of 30 consecutive days (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *BOD_5* - the 5-day measure of the pollutant parameter, biochemical oxygen demand (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *$CBOD_5$* - the 5-day measure of the pollutant parameter, carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *COD* - the pollutant parameter, chemical oxygen demand, which measures the oxygen required for oxidation of nearly all organic matter, regardless of its biological activity (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Conventional Pollutants* - BOD_5, COD, total suspended solids (TSS), settleable solids, oil and grease, fecal coliforms, and pH (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Daily Discharge* - the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-h period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration), daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Direct Discharge* - any introduction of pollutants to surface waters of Italy or onto soil (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Discharge of a Pollutant* - any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of Italy from any point source (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant (DWTP)* - any DOD or Italian facility designed to treat wastewater before its discharge to waters of Italy and in which the majority of such wastewater is made up of domestic sewage (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Effluent Limitation* - any restriction imposed on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants that are ultimately discharged from point sources (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Existing Source* - a source that discharges pollutants that was in operation or under construction prior to 1 October 1994 (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Indirect Discharge* - any introduction of pollutants in process wastewater which flows to a DWTP (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (IWTP)* - any DOD facility designed to treat process wastewater before its discharge to waters of Italy other than a DWTP (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Management Practice (MP)* - practices that, although not mandated by law, are encouraged to promote safe operating procedures.

- *Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation* - the highest allowable daily discharge (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *New Source* - a facility or system that discharges pollutants and that was built or substantially modified on or after 1 October 1994 (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Point Source* - any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, or rolling stock, but not including vessels, aircraft, or any conveyance that merely collects natural surface flows of precipitation (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Pollutant* - includes, but is not limited to, the following: dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Process Wastewater* - any water that, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Regulated Facility* - those facilities for which standards are established in FGS-Italy, such as DWTP, IWTP, or industrial dischargers (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Settleable Solids* - a measure of the volume (mL) of material which will settle in 1 hr in a 1 L [≈1 qt] Imhoff cone (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Sludge* - the accumulated semi-liquid suspension of settled solids deposited from wastewaters or other fluids in tanks or basins. It does not include solids or dissolved material in domestic sewage or other significant pollutants in water resources, such as silt, dissolved, or suspended solids in industrial wastewater effluent, dissolved materials in irrigation return flows, or other common water pollutants (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Substantial Modification* - any functional alteration to an existing environmental control facility, the cost of which exceeds $1 million, regardless of funding source (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Total Suspended Solids (TSS)* - the pollutant parameter total filterable suspended solids (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Total Toxic Organics (TTO)* - the sum of all quantifiable values greater than 0.01 mg/L for the toxic organics in Table 12-1 (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Total Toxic Organics Management Plan* - a plan used to control the use and disposal of the chemicals shown on Table 12-1 for operations that discharge or have the potential to discharge to the sanitary sewer system (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions).

- *Waters of Italy* - surface waters including the territorial seas recognized under customary international law, including (FGS-Italy, Chapter 4, Definitions):
    1. all waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in commerce
    2. waters that are or could be used for recreation or other purposes
    3. waters from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold
    4. waters that are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries
    5. waters including lakes, rivers, and streams (including intermittent streams, sloughs, prairie potholes, or natural ponds)
    6. and tributaries of waters identified above.

  (NOTE: Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of this section, are not waters of Italy. This exclusion only applies to man-made bodies of water that neither were originally waters of Italy nor resulted from impoundment of waters of Italy.)

WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

GUIDANCE FOR CHECKLIST USERS

	REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	CONTACT THESE PERSONS OR GROUPS: (a)
All Installations	12-1 through 12-4	(1)(2)(4)(5)
General	12-5 through 12-13	(1)(2)(3)
Point Source Discharges	12-14 through 12-20	(1)(2)(3)(4)
Discharges to DWTPs	12-21 through 12-27	(1)(2)(3)(4)
Effluent Limitations	12-28 through 12-31	(1)(2)
Oil/Water Separators	12-32	(1)(4)
Training and Certification	12-33 and 12-34	(3)

(a) CONTACT/LOCATION CODE:

(1) BCE (Environmental Planning)
(2) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
(3) Wastewater Treatment Plant Superintendent
(4) BCE (Natural Resources Planner)
(5) Base Staff Judge Advocate

WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

Records To Review

- Discharge monitoring reports for the past year
- Laboratory records and procedures
- Monthly operating reports for wastewater treatment facilities
- Flow monitoring calibration certification and supporting records
- Ash pond volume certification and supporting records
- Installation spill plan
- All records required by the installation spill plan
- Sewage treatment plant operator certification
- Sewer and storm drain layout
- Oil/water separator inventory
- Installation as-built drawings

Physical Features To Inspect

- Discharge outfall pipes
- Wastewater treatment facilities
- Industrial treatment facilities
- Streams, rivers, open waterways
- Floor and sink drains (especially in industrial areas)
- Stormwater collection points (especially in industrial areas)
- Oil storage tanks
- Oil/water separators

People To Interview

- BCE (Environmental Planning)
- BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
- Wastewater Treatment Plant Superintendent
- BCE (Natural Resources Planner)
- Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
ALL INSTALLATIONS	
12-1. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, USAF directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation Final Governing Standards and relevant USAF documents. (1)(5) (NOTE: Among the relevant documents are the following: - AFI 32-1067, *Water Systems*, 25 March 1994 - AFM 91-32, *Operation and Maintenance of Domestic and Industrial Wastewater Systems,* 12 August 1988 - HQ USAF/CE Letter, *Oil/Water Separators Operations, Maintenance, and Construction,* 21 October 1994.)
12-2. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether any new regulations concerning water quality have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
12-3. Outside of the continental U.S. (OCONUS) installations must cooperate with foreign regulatory agencies (AFI 32-1067, para 14.1).	Verify that the installation cooperates with Italian regulatory agencies, consistent with host nation agreements. (1)(2)
12-4. Analytical samples taken to comply with the standards in this protocol must be tested using certain laboratories only (FGS-Italy 4-5).	Verify that analytical samples are tested using one of the following: (1)(2)(4)(5) - overseas DOD laboratories approved by the Air Force - laboratories approved by Italian regional authorities - Continental U.S. (CONUS) laboratories certified by the USEPA.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
GENERAL	
12-5. BES must conduct periodic evaluations of the treatment works' compliance with applicable standards (AFI 32-1067, para 4.4).	Verify that BES conducts periodic evaluations of compliance with applicable standards. (2)

12-6. Major treatment works must have plant-specific O&M manuals (AFI 32-1067, para 7.3.1).	Verify that the installation's major treatment works have plant-specific O&M manuals. (3)
	
	(NOTE: Domestic and industrial wastewater treatment plants are the primary facilities covered by this instruction.)
	
	Verify that, if the facilities are present on the installation, plant-specific manuals address the following areas of concern:
	
	- metal finishing and electroplating
	- vehicle and aircraft wash facilities
	- aircraft maintenance:
	  - paint stripping
	  - nondestructive inspection
	  - painting
	  - solvent cleaning
	- battery shops
	- photo labs
	- hospitals
	- aircraft deicing
	- fire training.
	
	Verify that plant-specific manuals address the proper operation and maintenance of oil/water separators and lift stations.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
12-7. Specific physical facility information must be developed, maintained, and kept available at treatment facilities (AFI 32-1067, para 10.2).	Verify that the following information is developed, maintained, and kept available at the treatment facilities: (1)(3) - required plant-specific O&M manuals and applicable AF publications - system operating instructions with single-line drawings, including operational and compliance monitoring procedures - up-to-date system as-built drawings along with other system plans and blueprints, including hydraulic water elevation profiles and a drawing of the entire collection and distribution systems - shop drawings, catalogue cuts, and any other equipment information or literature.
12-8. Installations must develop and maintain effective maintenance plans that address specific topics (AFI 32-1067, para 10.3).	Verify that the installation develops and maintains effective maintenance plans that include: (1) - a recurring work schedule - a maintenance history for each major piece of equipment - an essential spare parts list, with spare parts stocked at the treatment facility or other accessible location - a long-range maintenance and improvement plan.
12-9. DWTPs that treat water generated by medical and dental treatment facilities must chemically disinfect the effluent prior to direct discharge (FGS-Italy 4-1.A.5).	Verify that DWTPs that treat water generated by medical and dental treatment facilities chemically disinfect the effluent prior to direct discharge. (1)(3)
12-10. All sludges produced in the course of wastewater treatment must be disposed of properly (FGS-Italy 4-4).	Verify that all sludges produced in the course of wastewater treatment are disposed of properly in accordance with the requirements of Section 4, *Hazardous Waste Management*, or Section 9, *Solid Waste Management*, as appropriate. (3)
12-11. Each installation must have a system for investigating water pollution complaints from individuals or Italian authorities (FGS-Italy 4-1.C).	Verify that the installation has procedures for investigating water pollution complaints from individuals and/or Italian water pollution control authorities. (3) Verify that the EA is involved in the process as appropriate.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**

12-12. Activities or installations that have a significant potential for spills or batch discharges must develop a slug prevention plan (FGS-Italy 4-2.B.6).	Verify that the plan contains the following, at a minimum: (2)(3)
	- a description of discharge practices, including nonroutine batch discharges
	- a description of stored chemicals
	- a plan for immediately notifying the DWTP of slug discharges and discharges that would violate standards, including procedures for subsequent written notification within 5 days
	- necessary practices to prevent accidental spills, including:
	  - proper inspection and maintenance of storage areas
	  - handling and transfer of materials
	  - loading and unloading operations
	  - control of plant site runoff
	  - worker training
	- proper procedures for building containment structures or equipment
	- necessary measures to control toxic organic pollutants and solvents
	- proper procedures and equipment for emergency response and any subsequent plans needed to limit damage to the treatment plant or the environment.

12-13. Operators of treatment works must prepare pollution control logs (AFI 32-1067, para 10.1.2).	Verify that operators prepare the following forms: (3) - AF Form 1462, *Water Pollution Control Utility Operating Log (General)* - AF Form 1463, *Water Pollution Control Plant Operating Log--Supplementary.*
POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES	

12-14. All point sources of pollutants introduced into the waters of Italy must meet specific effluent limitations and monitoring requirements (FGS-Italy 4-1.A).	Verify that all point sources of pollutants comply with the following effluent limitations: (2)(3)
	- BOD_5:
	  - 30-day average does not exceed 30 mg/L
	  - 7-day average does not exceed 45 mg/L
	- COD: the maximum acceptable concentration for discharge into surface waters is 160 mg/L
	- TSS (for new point sources):
	  - 30-day average does not exceed 30 mg/L
	  - 7-day average does not exceed 45 mg/L
	- TSS (for existing point sources):
	  - 30-day average does not exceed 45 mg/L
	  - 7-day average does not exceed 60 mg/L
	- effluent pH values are maintained between 6.0 and 9.0
	- discharges of other conventional and nonconventional pollutants comply with the limits in Table 12-2.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
12-14. (continued)	(NOTE: A discharger can be exempted from the pH limit if it can be demonstrated that: - no inorganic chemicals are added to the waste stream as part of the treatment process - contributions from industrial sources do not cause the pH of the effluent to be outside the 6.0 to 9.0 range.)
12-15. All monitoring samples must be collected at the point of final discharge prior to mixing with the receiving water (FGS-Italy 4-1.B.1).	Verify that all monitoring samples are collected at the point of final discharge prior to mixing with the receiving water. (2) Verify that the conventional pollutants which are regulated (BOD_5, COD, TSS, and pH) are monitored in accordance with Table 12-3.
12-16. Monitoring for other conventional and nonconventional pollutants must be preceded by screening (FGS-Italy 4-1.B.2).	Verify that initial screening is conducted for parameters in Table 12-2 in order to establish the relevant parameters for future monitoring. (1)(2) (NOTE: Initial screening consists of a single grab sample at the point of final discharge.) Verify that confirmation screening for each parameter that exceeds the limits in initial screening is performed to confirm the presence of that parameter. (NOTE: Confirmation screening consists of a minimum of seven grab samples for analysis over a period of 14 days. Samples are taken on a schedule that varies the sampling time over a 24-hr day and the day of the week.) Verify that, if confirmation screening indicates elevated levels of any parameter, monitoring for that parameter continues (in accordance with Table 12-3) until sustained below-limit levels are achieved. Verify that initial screening is performed following operational changes that may result in altered wastewater characteristics, or once every two years, whichever occurs first.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
12-17. Installations must not use wastewater for irrigation or otherwise discharge it onto the soil unless certain conditions are met (FGS-Italy 4-1.D).	Verify that wastewater is used for irrigation or otherwise discharged onto the soil only after meeting the following conditions: (1)(3)(4) - the wastewater has been screened for pollutants, as described in checklist item 12-19 - the wastewater conforms to the limits in Table 12-2 - the wastewater has been disinfected (i.e., is nonpathogenic) - the wastewater is not used in areas frequented by children or for the irrigation of leaf or root crops - the wastewater is applied in a controlled manner so as to prevent erosion - the environmental impact of the use of the wastewater is periodically evaluated by tests of the soil, vegetation, groundwater, nearby surface waters, and for the presence of vapors or odors emanating from the soil - the use of treated and disinfected water ensures that neither the soil, subsoil, aquifers, nor vegetation are degraded - choosing the application site on the basis of topographical, morphological, geological, and hydrogeological conditions - the soil is not less than 1.50 m deep - a baseline soil investigation is carried out to determine soil pH, electrical conductivity, salinity, sodium adsorption ratio, and cation exchange capacity - a detailed study of the area's aquifer system is carried out with a view to protecting groundwater - specific discharge requirements are coordinated with the appropriate Italian authority.
12-18. Installations must not discharge onto the soil any wastewater that contains specific disallowed substances (FGS-Italy 3-1.C.1).	Verify that the installation does not discharge onto the soil any wastewater that contains the substances in Table 12-4. (1) (NOTE: This prohibition on discharge does not apply if the criteria of FGS-Italy 4-1.D are met (see checklist item 12-21).)
12-19. Samples of wastewater discharges should be processed using proper collection, testing, and shipping procedures (MP).	Verify that, for wastewater sampling: (2)(3) - proper sample containers are used - samples are refrigerated during compositing - proper preservation techniques are used.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
12-20. Installations with live fire training facilities that are connected to onsite wastewater treatment plants should discharge the effluent gradually to avoid adverse impact on the wastewater treatment plants (MP).	Verify that there is an effective fuel and water separator. (4) Verify that the fuel and water separator are being properly maintained. Verify that there are self-monitoring reports on fuel and water separators. Verify that wastewater treatment plant discharge is in compliance with permit requirements. Verify that the fuel used for fire training is free from contaminants that can cause adverse environmental impact.
DISCHARGES TO DWTPs **12-21.** Installations must develop a base standard wastewater treatment procedure to govern the discharge of industrial and nondomestic waste to the sanitary system by generating activities (AFI 32-1067, para 7.3.2).	(NOTE: These and the following effluent limitations apply to all discharges of pollutants to DWTPs and associated collection systems.) Verify that the installation has a base standard wastewater treatment procedure to govern the discharge of industrial and nondomestic waste to the sanitary system by generating activities. (1)(3) Verify that BCE outlines procedures for discharging industrial wastes to the sanitary system. Verify that the procedures describe the following: - pretreatment requirements - discharge procedures - effluent limitations for industrial waste. (NOTE: The base commander or the municipal wastewater authority can impose these requirements.) Verify that generators follow the instructions given by BCE.
12-22. Generators must use pollution control techniques to minimize pollutant discharges (AFI 32-1067, para 7.3.2).	Verify that generators of discharges minimize the discharge of pollutants using the pollution control techniques in AFI 32-7080. (1)(3) (NOTE: See the pollution prevention subsection of Section 6, *Other Environmental Issues*.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
12-23. Wastewater discharged into non-DOD DWTPs must comply with specific limits and monitoring requirements (FGS-Italy 4-2.A).	Verify that wastewater discharged into non-DOD DWTPs complies with the pollutant limits given in Table 12-2. (1)(2) Verify that monitoring of pollutants is carried out in accordance with the requirements of FGS-Italy 4-1.B (see checklist items 12-19 and 12-20). (NOTE: The limits given in Table 12-2 are not imposed on indirect discharges served by DOD owned and operated treatment works.)
12-24. Installations must not discharge certain materials into a treatment works (FGS-Italy 4-2.B.1, B.5, and B.7).	(NOTE: These and the following effluent limitations apply to all discharges of pollutants to DWTPs and associated collection systems.) Verify that the installation does not discharge any of the following to a DWTP: (1)(2)(3) - petroleum oil - nonbiodegradable cutting oil - products of mineral oil origin - any solid or viscous pollutants that may result in obstructions to plant flow - trucked or hauled waste. (NOTE: DWTPs may specify locations at which trucked and hauled waste may be discharged; the prohibition on discharge of such waste does not apply at such locations.)
12-25. Installations must not introduce specific pollutants into a DWTP (FGS-Italy 4-2.B.2, B.3, and B.4).	Verify that pollutants that create a fire or explosion hazard in the collection system or treatment facility are not discharged, specifically: (1)(3) - wastewater with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 60 °C (140 °F) - liquid waste solutions that contain more than 24 percent alcohol by volume with a flash point less than 60 °C (140 °F) - nonliquid wastes which, under standard temperature and pressure, can cause a fire through friction - ignitable compressed gases - oxidizers, such as peroxide. Verify that no pollutant that has the potential to be structurally corrosive is discharged to the DWTP. Verify that no wastewater with a pH lower than 5.5 is discharged to the DWTP. (NOTE: This prohibition does not apply if the treatment facilities and collecting systems are designed to handle such wastewater.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
12-25. (continued)	Verify that the following types of waste are not discharged: - wastes that are normally unstable and readily undergo violent changes without detonating - wastes that react violently with water - wastes that form explosive mixtures with water or form toxic gases or fumes when mixed with water - cyanide or sulfide wastes that can generate potentially harmful toxic fumes, gases, or vapors - wastes capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure - wastes that contain explosives regulated under Section 4, *Hazardous Waste Management* - wastes that produce any toxic fumes, vapors, or gases with the potential to cause safety problems or harm to workers.
12-26. Hazardous waste must not be discharged to the collection system (AFI 32-1067, para 7.3.2).	Verify that no hazardous waste is discharged to the collection system. (1)(3)

12-27. Installations should periodically survey stormwater discharge (MP).	Verify that the installation's stormwater discharges are uncontaminated. (1)(2)(4)
	(NOTE: The following sites or activities, and records related to them, may reveal problems with stormwater discharges:
	- the storm sewer system, its outfalls and discharge points
	- major industrial shops or areas, such as the following:
	  - battery shop
	  - corrosion control
	  - engine shop
	  - motor pool
	  - paint shop
	  - plating shop
	  - petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL) area.)
	(NOTE: Signs of contamination include oil sheen, discoloration, etc.)
	Verify that any oil/water separators connected to the storm sewer on the installation are operating properly.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS	(NOTE: These limits apply for the wastewater leaving the industry, shop, or IWTP, not to wastewater at the final point of discharge from the installation.)
12-28. New and existing electroplating facilities that directly or indirectly discharge less than 38,000 L/day (10,000 gal/day) must meet specific standards (FGS-Italy 4-3.A.1.h).	Verify that the following standards are met: (1)(2) Pollutant — Daily Maximum (mg/L) — 4-day Average (mg/L) Cyanide, amenable — 5.0 — 2.7 Lead — 0.6 — 0.4 Cadmium — 0.5 — 0.7 TTOs — 4.57 — --- (NOTE: For cadmium, in addition, the 30-day average may not exceed 0.3 g of Cd discharged per kg of Cd handled.) (NOTE: See Table 12-1 for a list of components of TTOs.)
12-29. New and existing electroplating facilities that directly or indirectly discharge than 38,000 L/day (10,000 gal/day) or more must meet specific standards (FGS-Italy 4-3.A.1.i).	Verify that the following standards are met: (1)(2) Pollutant — Daily Maximum (mg/L) — 4-day Average (mg/L) Cyanide, total — 1.9 — 1.0 Copper — 4.5 — 2.7 Nickel — 4.1 — 2.6 Chrome — 7.0 — 4.0 Zinc — 4.2 — 2.6 Lead — 0.6 — 0.4 Cadmium — 0.5 — --- Total Metals — 10.5 — 6.8 TTOs — 2.13 — --- (NOTE: For cadmium, in addition, the 30-day average may not exceed 0.3 g of Cd discharged per kg of Cd handled.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
10-30. New and existing facilities that electroplate precious metals and that directly or indirectly discharge 38,000 L/day (10,000 gal/day) or more must meet additional standards (FGS-Italy 4-3.A.1.j).	Verify that the following standards are met: (1)(2) Pollutant — Daily Maximum (mg/L) — 4-day Average (mg/L) Silver — 1.2 — 0.7
12-31. Industrial dischargers must monitor effluents quarterly (FGS-Italy 4-3.B).	Verify that monitoring is carried out quarterly and that all the parameters specified in FGS-Italy for industrial dischargers are analyzed. (1)(2) Verify that samples are collected at the point of discharge after treatment but prior to any mixing with the receiving water. (NOTE: Sampling for TTO can be avoided if the commanding officer determines that no discharge of concentrated toxic organics into the wastewaters has occurred and if the facility has implemented a TTO management plan.)
OIL/WATER SEPARATORS **12-32.** Existing oil/water separators must be managed in accordance with specific requirements (HQ USAF/CE Oil/Water Separator Letter).	Verify that the installation has developed and implemented a plan to assess the need for and effectiveness of existing oil/water separators. (1)(4) (NOTE: The goal of the assessment/evaluation is to consolidate or eliminate ineffective units.) Verify that an inventory of all oil/water separators has been conducted that identifies: - all sources of pollutants being discharged from the individual shops connected to each separator - the mode of discharge (e.g., to storm sewer, sanitary sewer, septic tank, or direct discharge to the waters of the host nation). (NOTE: For the purposes of this inventory, oil/water separators include on-line oil and grease/fuel traps and small oil/water separators outside of hangers, corrosion control facilities, fuel transfer/storage operations, AGE equipment maintenance shops, wash racks, etc. Mode of discharge includes discharge to storm sewer, septic tank, or direct discharge to the waters of the host nation.) Verify that the separators are identified on the installation as-built drawings. Verify that the drawings are updated as changes occur.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION	
12-33. Operators of wastewater treatment plants must meet training requirements (AFI 32-1067, para 8.1).	Verify that new operators receive classroom training and extensive supervised on-the-job training before being assigned to critical tasks. (3) Verify that experienced personnel receive technical refresher courses and upgrade training. (NOTE: Training requirements may be met by one of the following means: - AF training available through technical schools, career development correspondence courses, and on-the-job training - civilian training courses available at educational institutions, government agencies, and professional and technical associations - correspondence courses from accredited institutions for operators in areas that do not have local resident courses.)
12-34. Supervisors at wastewater treatment plants must meet specific requirements with regard to safety training for all employees (AFI 32-1067, para 9).	Verify that all employees are familiar with the safety instructions in the following documents, as applicable: (3) - AFM 91-32, *Operation and Maintenance of Domestic and Industrial Wastewater Systems* - Air Force Occupational Safety and Health Standard (AFOSH STD) 127-10, *Civil Engineering* - AFOSH STD 127-25, *Confined Spaces* - AFOSH STD 161-21, *AF Hazard Communication Standard.* Verify that the supervisor maintains current BES baseline and annual industrial hygiene survey reports. (NOTE: The supervisor should use these reports to train workers on occupational health hazards.) Verify that supervisors make safety instructions readily available to all operating personnel. Verify that supervisors train facility personnel on safety procedures and equipment and enforce their proper use at all times. (NOTE: Once trained, individual workers are personally responsible for following safe procedures.)

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Table 12-1

Components of TTOs

(FGS-Italy, Table 4-1)

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
Acrolein (Propenyl)
Acrylonitrile
Methyl chloride (chloromethane)
Methyl bromide (bromomethane)
Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)
Chloroethane
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
1,1-Dichloroethene
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,2-trans-Dichloroethene
Chloroform (trichloromethane)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)
Bromodichloromethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropylene (1,3-Dichloropropene)
Trichloroethene
Dibromochloromethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Benzene
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether (mixed)
Bromoform (tribromomethane)
Tetrachloroethene
Toluene
Chlorobenzene
Ethyl benzene
Base/Neutral Extractable Organics
N-nitrosodimethylamine
bis (2-chloroethyl) ether

(continued)

Table 12-1 (continued)

Base/Neutral Extractable Organics (continued)
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
bis (2-chloroisopropyl)-ether
Hexachloroethane
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
Nitrobenzene
Isophorone
bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene
Naphthalene
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
2-Chloronaphthalene
Acenaphthylene
Dimethyl Phthalate
2,6-Dinitrotoluene
Acenaphthene
2,4-Dinitrotoluene
Fluorene
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether
Diethyl phthalate
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
N-nitrosodiphenylamine
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
Hexachlorobenzene
Phenanthrene
Anthracene
Di-n-butyl phthalate
Fluoranthene
Pyrene
Benzidine
Butyl benzyl phthalate
1,2-benzoanthracene (benzo (a) anthracene)
Chrysene
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine

(continued)

Table 12-1 (continued)

Base/Neutral Extractable Organics (continued)
bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
Di-n-octyl phthalate
3,4-Benzofluoranthene (benzo (b) fluoranthene)
11,12-Benzofluoranthene (benzo (k) fluoranthene)
Benzo (a) pyrene (3,4-benzopyrene)
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene (2,3-phenylene pyrene)
1,2,5,6-Dibenzanthracene (dibenezo (a,h) anthracene)
1,12-Benzoperylene (benzo (g,h,i) perylene)
Acid Extractables Organics
2-Chlorophenol
Phenol
2-Nitrophenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol
2,4-Dichlorophenol
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol
2,4,6-Trichlorphenol
2,4-Dinitrophenol
4-Nitrophenol
p-Chloro-m-cresol
Pentachlorophenol
Pesticides/Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
Alpha-Endosulfan
Beta-Endosulfan
Endosulfan sulfate
Alpha-BHC
Beta-BHC
Delta-BHC
Gamma-BHC
4,4-DDT
4,4-DDE (p,p-DDX)
4,4-DDD (p,p-TDE)
Aldrin
Chlordane (technical mixture and metabolites)
Dieldrin
Endrin

(continued)

Table 12-1 (continued)

Pesticides/PCBs (continued)
Endrin aldehyde
Heptachlor
Heptachlor Epoxide (BHC-hexachlorocyclohexane)
Toxaphene
PCB-1242 (Arochlor 1242)
PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)
PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)
PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)

Table 12-2

Other Conventional and Nonconventional Pollutant Discharge Limits

(FGS-Italy, Table 4-2)

Parameter	Discharge Limits		Notes
	Direct to Surface Water	Indirect	
Temperature °C	Will not cause a difference of more than approximately 3 °C of receiving water temperature.		
Color	Not perceptible after 1:20 dilution through a 10 cm wedge.	Not perceptible after 1:40 dilution through a 10 cm wedge.	
Odor	Cannot be a source of nuisance or discomfort.		
Total particulate (greater than 1 cm)	absent	absent	
Settleable solids	0.5 ml/l	2 ml/l	
Total toxic metals (As-Cd-Cr(VI)-Cu-Hg-Ni-Pb-Se-Zn)	3 (unitless) The unitless ratio is computed as follows: $C_1/L_1 + C_2/L_2 + ...C_q/L_q \leq 3$ where C_1=Concentration of metal (l) L_1=Discharge limit of metal (l)	3 (unitless) The unitless ratio is computed the same way as for direct discharge (see at left)	Element limits must not be exceeded; (1)
Al	1 mg/L	2 mg/L	(2)
As	0.5 mg/L	0.5 mg/L	(1)
Ba	20 mg/L	--	(2)
B	2 mg/L	4 mg/L	Sea discharge limit is 10 mg/L (2)
Cd	0.02 mg/L	0.02 mg/L	(1)
Cr III as Cr	2 mg/L	4 mg/L	(2)
Cr IV as Cr	0.2 mg/L	0.2 mg/L	(1)
Fe as Fe	2 mg/L	4 mg/L	(2)
Mn as Mn	2 mg/L	4 mg/L	(2)
Hg	0.005 mg/L	0.005 mg/L	(1)
Ni	2 mg/L	4 mg/L	(1)
Pb	0.2 mg/L	0.3 mg/L	(1)
Cu	0.1 mg/L	0.4 mg/L	(1)
Se	0.03 mg/L	0.03 mg/L	(1)
Sn	10 mg/L	--	(2)
Zn	0.5 mg/L	1 mg/L	(1)

(continued)

Table 12-2 (continued)

Parameter	Discharge Limits		Notes
	Direct to Surface Water	Indirect	
Total cyanide as CN^-	0.5 mg/L	1 mg/L	
Active chlorine as Cl_2	0.2 mg/L	0.3 mg/L	
Sulfide as H_2S	1 mg/L	2 mg/L	
Sulfite as $SO_3^=$	1 mg/L	2 mg/L	
Sulfate as $SO_4^=$	1,000 mg/L	1,000 mg/L	This limit does not apply to discharges to the sea; however, such discharge must not upset natural concentration variations.
Chloride as Cl^-	1,200 mg/L	1,000 mg/L	This limit does not apply to discharges to the sea; however, such discharge must not upset natural concentration variations.
Fluoride as F^-	6 mg/L	12 mg/L	
Total phosphorus	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	For discharges into lakes, the limit is 0.5 mg/L.
Ammonium nitrogen as NH_4^+	15 mg/L	30 mg/L	
Nitrite nitrogen as N	0.6 mg/L	0.6 mg/L	For discharge into lakes, total N (organic ammonium, nitrite, nitrate) must not exceed 10 mg/L as N/l.
Nitrate nitrogen as N	20 mg/L	30 mg/L	
Oil and grease, (saponifiable)	20 mg/L	40 mg/L	
Mineral oil, (nonsaponifiable)	5 mg/L	10 mg/L	
Phenol as C_6H_5OH	0.5 mg/L	1 mg/L	
Aldehydes as H-CHO	1 mg/L	2 mg/L	
Aromatic organic solvents	0.2 mg/L	0.4 mg/L	
Nitrated organic solvents	0.1 mg/L	0.2 mg/L	
Chlorinated solvents	1 mg/L	2 mg/L	
Surfactants	2 mg/L	4 mg/L	
Chlorinated pesticides	0.05 mg/L	0.05 mg/L	

(continued)

Table 12-2 (continued)

Parameter	Discharge Limits		Notes
	Direct to Surface Water	Indirect	
Organo phosphorus pesticides	0.1 mg/L	0.1 mg/L	
Toxicity test	1:1 dilution must permit 50 percent survival for 24 hr at temperature 15 °C. Use species Salmo gairdnerii Rich. For saline waters, use marine organisms.	1:1 dilution must permit 50 percent survival for 24 hr at temperature 15 °C. Use species Carassius auratus.	
Total coliform	20,000/100ml	--	
Fecal coliform	12,000/100ml	--	
Fecal Streptococci	2,000/100ml	--	

(1) The limit refers to the element in solution as the ion, complex, and/or in suspension.

(2) The limit refers to the element in solution as the ion, complex and/or in suspension after 2 hr sedimentation.

Table 12-3

Monitoring Requirements

(FGS-Italy, Table 4-3)

Discharge Flow (MGD) (1) (2)	Monitoring Frequency
0.0 - 0.099	Quarterly
0.1 - 0.99	Monthly
1.0 - 4.99	Weekly
> 5.0	Daily

(1) For direct discharges through a treatment works, monitoring frequency is based on the design flow capacity of the plant.

(2) For direct and indirect discharges without treatment, monitoring frequency is based on the 30-day average actual flow.

Table 12-4

Substances Disallowed for Wastewater Discharged onto Soil

(FGS-Italy 3-1.C.1)

Halogenated compounds or substances which produce the same in an aqueous environment
Organophosphorus compounds
Organotin compounds
Substances with carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic properties in an aqueous environment
Mercury and its compounds
Cadmium and its compounds
Mineral oil and hydrocarbons
Cyanides

INSTALLATION:	COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	DATE:	REVIEWER(S):
STATUS NA C RMA	REVIEWER COMMENTS:		

SECTION 13

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Italy ECAMP

SECTION 13

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

A. Applicability of this Section

This section identifies regulations, responsibilities, and compliance requirements applicable to water use and management on Air Force (AF) installations, including activities and procedures involved in the collection, treatment, storage, and distribution of drinking water.

All AF installations have potable water issues of one sort or another; therefore, this section will be applicable to most installations.

The regulatory requirements in this section are based on DOD regulations and Air Force Regulations (AFRs) and Air Force Instructions (AFIs) that apply at overseas installations. Management Practices (MPs) are derived from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations that are not mandatory overseas but are important to preserve the health and safety of AF employees and protect the environment.

B. DOD Directives/Instructions

- *Environmental Final Governing Standards--Italy* (FGS-Italy), May 1994, Chapter 3, addresses standards for potable water and the management of a drinking water facility.

C. U.S. Air Force Documents

- AFR 91-26, *Maintenance and Operation of Water Supply, Treatment, and Distribution Systems,* 30 August 1984, provides guidance for personnel who maintain and operate water supply, treatment, and distribution systems on AF installations.

- AFI 32-1066, *Plumbing Systems,* 4 May 1994, provides guidance for personnel who maintain and operate plumbing systems on AF installations.

- AFI 32-1067, *Water Systems,* 25 March 1994, provides guidelines for managing water and wastewater systems at U.S. AF bases.

- Headquarters (HQ) USAF/SG Policy Letter, *Water Testing in Child Development Centers (CDCs),* 21 October 1992, provides guidelines for monitoring drinking water at AF CDCs.

D. Responsibility for Compliance

- The Base Civil Engineer (BCE) designs, constructs, and operates the water supply system to provide sufficient drinking water to installation personnel. The BCE is responsible for providing adequate water treatment to assure that drinking water does not exceed the maximum contaminant levels established for human consumption. Training of operating personnel to meet proficiency levels consistent with the operator certification requirements that apply to their location is also the responsibility of the BCE. The BCE maintains an up-to-date map of the complete potable water system, makes

repairs, and maintains the systems. The BCE is also responsible for negotiating and maintaining the base's water supply contract.

- The Director of Base Medical Services, through Bioenvironmental Engineering Services (BES), is responsible for proper sample collection from drinking water systems at AF installations and for determining compliance with drinking water standards.

E. Definitions

- *Action Level* - the concentration of a substance in the water that determines appropriate treatment for a water system (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

- *Approved* - in the context of backflow prevention, 'approved' means that the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) laboratory has tested the product and that it meets their standards. IAPMO-approved products carry an attached or imprinted IAMPO seal of approval. BCE can, with Major Command (MAJCOM) coordination, approve the installation of a new product or device not yet approved by IAPMO, but BCE must ensure that it will safely satisfy the intended purpose (AFI 32-1066, para 12.4).

- *Community Water System (CWS)* - a public water system having at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or that regularly serves at least 25 of the same people for more than 6 mo per year; compare with *Public Water System* (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

- *Disinfectant* - any oxidant, including but not limited to, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, chloramines, and ozone, intended to kill or inactivate pathogenic micro-organisms in water (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

- *First Draw Sample* - a 1 L [≈1 qt] sample of tapwater that has been standing in plumbing at least 6 h and is collected without flushing the tap (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

- *Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GWUDISW)* - any water below the surface of the ground with either (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions):

    1. significant occurrence of insects or other macro-organisms, algae, or large-diameter pathogens such as *Giardia lamblia*
    2. significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH that closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions.

  (NOTE: Direct influence must be determined for individual sources.)

- *Lead-free* - a maximum lead content of 0.2 percent for solder and flux and 8.0 percent for pipes and fittings (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

- *Lead Service Line* - a service line, made of lead, that connects the water main to the building inlet, and any lead pigtail, gooseneck, or other fitting which is connected to such a line (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

- *Management Practice (MP)* - practices that, although not mandated by law, are encouraged to promote safe operating procedures.

- *Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to the free-flowing outlet of the ultimate user of a public water system, except for turbidity for which the maximum permissible level is measured after filtration (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

  (NOTE: Contaminants added to the water under circumstances controlled by the user, except those resulting from the corrosion of piping and plumbing caused by water quality, are excluded.)

- *Non-Public Water System (NPWS)* - a system that is not a public water system. For example, a well serving a building (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

- *Point-of-Entry Treatment Device* - a treatment device applied to the drinking water entering a structure to reduce contaminants in the drinking water throughout the structure (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

- *Point-of-Use Treatment Device* - a treatment device applied to a tap to reduce contaminants in drinking water at that tap (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

- *Potable Water* - water that has been tested and treated to meet the standards of FGS-Italy (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

- *Potable Water System Master Plan* - a long-range plan of the installation potable waster system covering its maintenance, capacity, monitoring program, and treatment requirements (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

- *Public Water System (PWS)* - a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily for at least 60 days out of the year. This term includes:

  1. any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system
  2. any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control that are used primarily in connection with such system.

  A public water system is either a community water system or a non-community water system. A non-community system is used by intermittent users or travelers and is subclassified into a non-transient, non-community (NTNC) system and a transient, non-community (TNC) system. A NTNC system could be a school or factory with its own water supply where the same people drink the water throughout the year, but not 24-h/day. A TNC system example is a motel with its own well (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

- *Sanitary Survey* - an onsite review of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation, and maintenance of a public water system to evaluate the technical adequacy of such elements for producing and distributing potable water (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

- *Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)* - the sum of the concentration in mg/L of chloroform, bromoform, dibromochloromethane, and bromodichloromethane (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

- *Underground Injection* - a subsurface emplacement through a bored, drilled, driven, or dug well, where the depth is greater than the largest surface dimension whenever a principle function of the well is the emplacement of any fluid (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

- *Vulnerability Assessment* - an evaluation by the DOD which shows either that contaminants of concern have not been used in a watershed area or that the source of water for the system is not susceptible to contamination (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

  (NOTE: Susceptibility is based on prior occurrence, vulnerability assessment results, environmental persistence and transport of the contaminants, and any wellhead protection program results.)

- *Water System* - refers to PWSs and NPWSs, and purchasers who have a distribution system and water storage facilities (FGS-Italy, Chapter 3, Definitions).

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

GUIDANCE FOR CHECKLIST USERS

	REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	CONTACT THESE PERSONS OR GROUPS: (a)
All Installations	13-1 through 13-5	(1)(2)(3)(4)(6)
Backflow Prevention	13-6 through 13-18	(1)(2)(5)
Drinking Water		
General	13-19 through 13-33	(1)(2)(4)
Water Quality Standards	13-34 through 13-43	(1)(2)(4)
Disinfection and Filtration	13-44 through 13-46	(1)(2)(3)
Child Development Centers	13-47 through 13-51	(2)
Recordkeeping and Notification Requirements	13-52 through 13-61	(1)(2)(4)
Alternative Water Supplies	13-62	(1)(2)
Underground Injection Control	13-63	(2)(3)
Aquifers	13-64	(2)(3)
Training and Certification	13-65 and 13-66	(3)(4)

(a) CONTACT/LOCATION CODE:

(1) BCE (Environmental Planning)
(2) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
(3) BCE (Natural Resources Planner)
(4) Water Treatment Plant Superintendent
(5) Backflow Program Manager
(6) Base Staff Judge Advocate

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Records To Review

- Bacterial and chemical analyses of drinking water, including sampling dates and locations, dates of analyses, analytical methods used, and results of analyses
- Monthly operating reports (flow, chlorine residual, etc.)
- Records of planning and construction of injection wells
- Results of injection well monitoring
- Records of facility projects, including any petition for review, that may potentially cause contamination of a sole source aquifer through its recharge zone

Physical Features To Inspect

- Drinking water collection, treatment, and distribution facilities
- Onbase laboratory analysis facilities
- Underground injection wells

People To Interview

- BCE (Environmental Planning)
- BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services)
- BCE (Natural Resources Planner)
- Water Treatment Plant Superintendent
- Backflow Program Manager
- Base Staff Judge Advocate

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
ALL INSTALLATIONS	
13-1. Copies of all relevant DOD directives/ instructions, USAF directives, and guidance documents should be maintained at the installation (MP).	Verify that the Base Staff Judge Advocate has available the host-nation Final Governing Standards and relevant USAF documents. (1)(6) (NOTE: Among the relevant documents are the following: - AFR 91-26, *Maintenance and Operation of Water Supply, Treatment, and Distribution Systems*, 30 August 1984 - AFI 32-1066, *Plumbing Systems,* 4 May 1994 - AFI 32-1067, *Water Systems*, 25 March 1994 - HQ USAF/SG Policy Letter, *Water Testing in Child Development Centers*, 21 October 1992.
13-2. Installations must meet regulatory requirements issued since the finalization of the manual (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the new regulation as a basis of finding).	Determine whether any new regulations concerning water quality have been issued since the finalization of the manual. (1) Verify that the installation is in compliance with newly issued regulations.
13-3. Outside of the continental U.S. (OCONUS) installations must cooperate with foreign regulatory agencies (AFI 32-1067, para 14.1).	Verify that the installation cooperates with Italian regulatory agencies, consistent with host nation agreements. (1)(2)
13-4. Analytical samples taken to comply with the standards in this protocol must be tested using certain laboratories only (FGS-Italy 3.4).	Verify that analytical samples are tested using one of the following: (1)(2)(3)(4) - overseas DOD laboratories approved by the Air Force - laboratories approved by Italian regional authorities - Continental U.S. (CONUS) laboratories certified by the USEPA.

(1) BCE (Environmental Planning) (2) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (3) BCE (Natural Resources Planner) (4) Water Treatment Plant Superintendent (5) Backflow Program Manager (6) Base Staff Judge Advocate (SJA)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
13-5. Bases must not have dual water supply systems for potable and nonpotable water unless certain conditions have been met (AFI 32-1067, para 12.1).	Verify that the following conditions are met by bases with dual water supply systems: (1) - BCE establishes and maintains a clearly defined separation of the two systems so that nonpotable water cannot contaminate the potable water system - the systems have approved backflow prevention devices to prevent contamination of potable water - the MAJCOM approves the dual system before construction and operation - connections between systems are avoided.
BACKFLOW PREVENTION	(NOTE: Except for laboratory sinks and sinks with hose threaded faucets, backflow preventers integral to a standard plumbing fixture do not come under this program.)
13-6. Installations must have a Backflow Program Manager who fulfills specific responsibilities (AFI 32-1066, paras 6, 8, and 12.2).	Verify that an engineer or appropriate supervisor has been appointed the Backflow Program Manager. (1)(5) Verify that the Backflow Program Manager: - maintains an aggressive program to identify, isolate, record, and correct cross-connections and other potential sources of distribution system contamination - makes sure plumbing personnel can properly test, install, maintain, and repair backflow prevention device - identifies and forecasts training requirements for BCE personnel - reviews all plans and drawings of new or modified water systems to identify potential cross-connections - centrally maintains inspection records and the status of installation and upgrade actions.
13-7. The installation's Backflow Program Manager must conduct a facility survey of plumbing devices and systems every 5 yr (AFI 32-1066, paras 8, 12.1).	Verify that the Backflow Program Manager conducts a facility survey of plumbing devices and systems every 5 yr. (5) Verify that records are updated to reflect the results of the survey. (NOTE: Military family housing is excluded from the survey unless underground sprinkler systems are installed.) (NOTE: The Backflow Program Manager coordinates the surveys with BES.) Verify that survey personnel locate backflow prevention devices, assess their adequacy, and determine the need for more devices. (NOTE: This information is used to determine potential or existing cross-connections and the degree of hazard they present.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
13-7. (continued)	Verify that the results of the survey are recorded on AF Form 848, *Inventory of Cross-Connection Control and Backflow Prevention Devices.*
13-8. BES must fulfill particular responsibilities with regard to cross-connections (AFI 32-1066, para 9).	Verify that BES assigns a degree of hazard to each cross-connection, using the *Uniform Plumbing Code* (UPC). (2) Verify that BES reviews plans for water system modification to prevent cross-connections and to identify existing cross-connections or other potential sources of contamination or pollution and recommends corrective action.
13-9. BCE personnel must eliminate the potential for cross-connections (AFI 32-1066, para 11).	Verify that the potential for cross-connection is eliminated. (1) Verify that, if elimination is not feasible, approved prevention devices are installed. Verify that the devices installed prevent contamination of potable water supplies that are susceptible to backpressure or back-siphonage from fixtures, equipment, appliances, or buildings. Verify that, if the potable water supply is critical, approved backflow preventers are installed in parallel to allow maintenance or repair without system shutdown.
13-10. Severe cross-connections must be eliminated immediately (AFI 32-1066, para 12.2).	Verify that severe cross-connections are eliminated immediately. (1)
13-11. Installations must take specific actions with regard to existing backflow protection devices (AFI 32-1066, para 12.5).	Verify that existing backflow prevention devices are identified during the survey by a control number. (5) Verify that unapproved devices are replaced in priority depending on the degree of hazard and without waiting for the devices to fail. (NOTE: MAJCOM/CE may be contacted for help when uncertain about a device's category or level of protection.)
13-12. Installations must meet specific requirements with regard to backflow prevention on new dry/wet fire suppression systems (AFI 32-1066, para 12.6).	Verify that double check valve backflow preventers are installed on new dry/wet fire suppression systems that use only water as a fire suppressant. (5) Verify that a reduced pressure type backflow device is used where antifreeze or other hazardous chemicals are added. Verify that backflow preventers are approved and listed for fire protection use by acceptable testing agencies such as Underwriters' Laboratories or Factory Mutual.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997
13-13. Backflow prevention retrofit work must be performed when systems are down for major renovation (AFI 32-1066, para 12.6).	Verify that backflow prevention retrofit work is performed when systems are down for major renovation. (5) (NOTE: This requirement is waived if a threat dictates that the work be performed sooner.)
13-14. Technicians who test and maintain backflow prevention devices must be certified by MAJCOM (AFI 32-1066, paras 14 and 15).	Verify that MAJCOM-certified technicians perform tests, inspections, and maintenance of backflow prevention devices. (5) (NOTE: Current certificates using forms other than AF Form 483, *Certificate of Competency,* are valid until they expire.) Verify that technicians are recertified by MAJCOM every 3 yr. (NOTE: The MAJCOM recertifies technicians using data furnished by BCE, who requests recertification at least 60 days before the expiration date on AF Form 483. For the purposes of recertification a retraining course is unnecessary if the technician has inspected and tested a representative number (normally 50) of double-check and/or reduced pressure backflow devices since last certified.)
13-15. Tests and inspections of backflow devices must be conducted on a schedule established by the Backflow Prevention Manager (AFI 32-1066, para 13).	Verify that the Backflow Prevention Manager has established a schedule for testing and inspecting all backflow devices, including air gaps. (5) Verify that the frequency of testing, inspection, and overhaul of each devices is established with due regard to the age, condition, and degree of hazard each prevents. (NOTE: The inspecting and testing schedule should be part of the recurring work program.) Verify that overhauls are performed according to manufacturer recommendations. (NOTE: The following are recommended time intervals for inspection of backflow prevention devices. If the Degree of Hazard is: — Inspect Device Every: Minor — 24 mo Moderate — 24 mo Severe — 6 mo (Air Gap) — 12 mo.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
13-16. Certain tasks must be conducted in the course of inspections of cross-connections (AFI 32-1066, paras 13.1, 13.2, and 13.3).	Verify that certified backflow inspectors inspect all cross-connections to make sure that: (5) - there is an approved air gap - the backflow prevention devices are in good condition - newly installed devices were installed correctly and are free of debris that could interfere with their functioning. Verify that all devices are tested in accordance with the UPC, the *UPC Illustrated Testing Manual*, or the manufacturer's instructions. Verify that defective devices are repaired and retested or replaced. Verify that the inspector records data on all cross-connections on AF Form 845, *Cross-Connection Information*, or an approved computerized version. (NOTE: For an air gap, the test consists of a visual inspection and an "OK" recorded if it is satisfactory.) Verify that the form appropriate for the device is also filled out: - AF Form 843, *Backflow Prevention Inspection Data* - AF Form 844, *Backflow Prevention (Vacuum Breakers) Inspection Data.*
13-17. Installations must meet specific inspection requirements on newly installed backflow prevention devices (AFI 32-1066, para 13.1).	Verify that newly installed devices are inspected within 1 wk of installation. (5) Verify that a follow-up inspection is performed 3 mo later.
13-18. Installations must meet recordkeeping requirements with regard to backflow prevention (AFI 32-1066, para 13.4).	Verify that the installation keeps an inventory of all device locations and an individual record (AF Form 845) for each device. (5) Verify that records of cross-connection control and backflow prevention devices are kept at a central location. Verify that the Backflow Program Manager keeps the records current and complete.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
DRINKING WATER **General**	
13-19. Installations must use municipal or regional water supply systems where feasible (AFI 32-1067, para 2).	Verify that the installation uses a municipal or regional water system where feasible. (1) Verify that a life cycle cost analysis is performed to determine the most cost-effective approach.
13-20. Installations must develop and update as necessary an emergency contingency plan to ensure the provision of potable water despite interruptions from natural disasters and service interruptions (FGS-Italy 3-1.I and AFI 32-1067, para 13).	Verify that the installation has an emergency contingency plan that includes, at a minimum: (1)(2) - identification of key personnel - procedures to restore service - procedures to isolate damaged lines - identification of alternative water supplies - installation public notification procedures - a vulnerability assessment. Verify that the plan is updated as necessary.
13-21. BCE must develop local operating instructions that address specific topics (AFI 32-1067, para 4.3).	Verify that BCE has developed local operating instructions that include the following: (1) - operational monitoring for process control - sampling and testing procedures - emergency operations - maintenance - regulatory compliance requirements.
13-22. Installations must maintain a current map/ drawing of the complete potable water system (FGS-Italy 3-1.A).	Verify that the installation maintains a current map/drawing of the complete potable water system. (1)
13-23. Installations must have a Potable Water System Master Plan that is updated at least every 5 yr (FGS-Italy 3-1.B).	Verify that the installation has a Potable Water System Master Plan. (1) Verify that the plan is updated at least every 5 yr.

(1) BCE (Environmental Planning) (2) BES (Bioenvironmental Engineering Services) (3) BCE (Natural Resources Planner) (4) Water Treatment Plant Superintendent (5) Backflow Program Manager (6) Base Staff Judge Advocate (SJA)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
13-24. Installations must place fences around withdrawal points of water for human consumption (FGS-Italy 3-1.C.2).	Verify that all withdrawal points of water intended for human consumption (such as springs and wells) are fenced for a radius of not less than 10 m [≈33 ft], where feasible. (1) Verify that such protected areas are equipped with stormwater drains. (NOTE: The extent of the protection zone may be increased in relation to the risks and vulnerabilities of the water supply aquifer.)
13-25. Each separate water supply source must have a water meter and a raw water sampling point (AFI 32-1067, para 6).	Verify that each separate water supply source has a water meter and a raw water sampling point for water quality monitoring. (1)(4)
13-26. Each active well should have an air line or electric depth gauge to measure drawdown, static level, and pumping level (MP).	Verify that each active well has an air line or electric depth gauge to measure drawdown, static level, and pumping level. (1)(4) (NOTE: This MP is drawn from AFI 32-1067, para 6.)
13-27. Certain activities are prohibited within a radius of 200 m [≈656 ft] from withdrawal points of water for human consumption (FGS-Italy 3-1.C.3).	Verify that none of the following are found or take place within 200 m [≈656 ft] of the point of withdrawal of water for human consumption: (1) - dumping of any type of wastes, including piping of liquid waste in unlined drains - storage of organic fertilizers - discharge of surface water from paved areas into the soil - cemeteries - use of pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers - boring of wells and pits without protection from surface water drainage - landfills of any type - storage of any type of wastes, hazardous chemicals, or radioactive substances - demolition or recycling of scrap motor vehicles - waste treatment plants - livestock or pastures for livestock - sewer or cesspools. (NOTE: If necessary given local conditions and with the approval of the Executive Agent, the 200 m radius may be decreased.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
13-28. Installations must relocate certain sewers and/or cesspools (FGS-Italy 3-1.C.3.L).	Determine whether the installation has any sewers or cesspools within 200 m [≈656 ft] of the point of withdrawal of water for human consumption. (1) Verify that, where feasible, measures are taken to relocated such sewers or cesspools.
13-29. Installations that use surface water sources must protect them (FGS-Italy 3-1.C.5).	Verify that surface water sources are protected according to the standards defined in FGS-Italy 3-1.C.3 (see checklist items 13-27 and 13-28), as applicable. (1) Verify that surface water sources are managed so as to prevent hydrological impairment and the entry of stormwater and waste into the supply. Verify that stormwater and wastes are diverted downstream of the withdrawal point.
13-30. DOD water systems must meet specific requirements concerning positive pressure and maintenance practices (FGS-Italy 3-1.F through 3-1.H).	Verify that a continuous positive pressure is maintained in the water distribution system. (2)(4) Verify that there is an effective cross connection control and backflow prevention program. Verify that the water distribution operation and maintenance practices include: - maintenance of a disinfectant residual throughout the water distribution system (except where an effective ultraviolet or ozone disinfectant process is used) - proper repair and replacement of mains procedures (including disinfection and bacteriological testing) - implementation of an effective annual water main flushing program - proper operation and maintenance of storage tanks and reservoirs - maintenance of distribution system components (including hydrants and valves).
13-31. Installations must conduct sanitary surveys of the water system (FGS-Italy 3-1.D).	Verify that surveys of the water system, including a review of required water quality analyses, are conducted annually and as warranted. (1)(2) Verify that off-installation surveys are coordinated with the appropriate host nation authorities.
13-32. Installations must conduct vulnerability assessments (FGS-Italy 3-1.M).	Verify that the installation has conducted a vulnerability assessment. (1)(2)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
13-33. Installations must use only lead-free pipe, solder, flux, and fittings when installing or repairing water systems and plumbing systems for drinking water (FGS-Italy 3-1.J and AFI 32-1067, para 12.4).	Verify that only lead-free materials (see definition) are used. (2)
Water Quality Standards	(NOTE: These requirements apply regardless of whether the installation produces or purchases water.)
13-34. Compliance with water quality standards must be demonstrated by independent testing or validated supplier testing (FGS-Italy 3-2).	Verify that the installation demonstrates compliance with applicable water quality standards by independent testing or validated supplier testing. (1)(2)
13-35. DOD water systems must meet specific MCL and testing requirements for total coliform bacteria (FGS-Italy 3-2.A).	Verify that PWSs have no more than 5 percent positive samples for the presence of total coliforms per month for a system examining 40 or more samples per month. (2)(4) Verify that PWSs have no more than one positive sample for the presence of total coliforms per month when a system analyzes fewer than 40 samples per month. (NOTE: The MCL for total coliforms is exceeded whenever a routine sample is positive for fecal coliforms or *Escherichia coli (E. coli)* or when any repeat sample is positive for total coliforms.) Verify that each system has a written, site-specific monitoring plan and collects routine samples according to the schedule in Table 13-1. Verify that systems with initial samples testing positive for total coliforms collect repeat samples as soon as possible, preferably on the same day. Verify that repeat samples are taken at the same tap as the original sample and that an upstream and a downstream sample are taken in the vicinity of the tap. Verify that any additional required repeat sampling is performed according to local medical or Executive Agent (EA) guidance. Verify that monitoring continues until total coliforms are no longer detected.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
13-35. (continued)	Verify that, when routine or repeat samples are positive for total coliforms, they are tested for fecal coliforms or *E. coli.* (NOTE: Fecal-type testing can be foregone on a total coliform positive sample if fecal coliforms or *E. coli* are assumed to be present.) Verify that, if the system has exceeded the MCL, the EA and installation personnel (U.S. and host nation) are notified no later than the end of the next business day that an acute risk to public health may exist.
13-36. DOD water systems must meet specific requirements with regard to physical and chemical parameters and monitoring (FGS-Italy 3-2.B).	Verify that the parameters in water distributed to end users do not exceed the limitations in Table 13-2. (2)(4) Verify that systems are monitored with regard to physical and chemical parameters at the frequency set in Tables 13-3 and 13-4. Verify that, if a system is out of compliance, the EA and installation personnel (U.S. and host nation) are notified as soon as possible but no later than 14 days after receipt of test results.
13-37. Installations that fluoridate their water must meet specific requirements (FGS-Italy, 3-2.C).	(NOTE: Fluoridation of drinking water occurs at the discretion of the Installation Commander (IC) responsible for the PWS.) Verify that the fluoride content of drinking water does not exceed the MCL of 1.5 mg/L given in Table 13-2. (2)(4) Verify that fluoride monitoring involves collecting one treated water sample at the entry point to the distribution system annually for surface water systems and once every 3 yr for groundwater systems. (NOTE: Daily monitoring is recommended for systems practicing fluoridation using the criteria in Table 13-5.) Verify that, if any sample exceeds the MCL, the EA and installation personnel (U.S. and host nation) are notified as soon as possible but no later than 14 days after receipt of test results.

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REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
13-38. DOD PWS and NTNC water systems must meet specific standards for lead and copper action levels and reporting requirements when these levels are exceeded (FGS-Italy 3-2.D and 3-1.J).	Verify that the concentration of lead does not exceed 0.015 mg/L. (2)(4) Verify that the concentration of copper does not exceed 1.0 mg/L. (NOTE: A copper concentration of 3 mg/L is permitted for a maximum of 10 days after installation of new copper piping.) (NOTE: Actions such as corrosion control treatment, public education, and removal of lead service lines are triggered if the above lead and copper action levels are exceeded in more than 10 percent of all sampled taps.) Verify that monitoring is carried out in accordance with Table 13-6. Verify that sampling sites selected are as outlined in Table 13-6. Verify that high risk sampling sites are targeted by conducting a materials evaluation of the distribution system. Verify that, if an action level is exceeded, additional water samples are collected as specified in Table 13-6. Verify that optimal corrosion control treatment is pursued. Verify that, if action levels are exceeded after implementation of applicable corrosion control and source water treatment, lead service lines are replaced if it is lead service lines that are causing the excess. Verify that the EA and installation personnel (U.S. and host nation) are notified within 14 days when an action level is exceeded. Verify that an education program for installation personnel (including U.S. and host nation) is implemented within 60 days.
13-39. DOD PWS must meet specific requirements with regard to synthetic organics (FGS-Italy 3-2.E).	Verify that synthetic organic chemicals in water distributed to people do not exceed the limitations outlined in Table 13-2. (2)(4) Verify that systems are monitored for synthetic organics according to the schedule in Table 13-7. Verify that, if the system is out of compliance, the EA and installation personnel (U.S. and host nation) are notified as soon as possible, but no later than 14 days after the receipt of test results. (NOTE: When the MCLs for synthetic organic chemicals are exceeded, the installation will begin immediate quarterly monitoring and will increase quarterly monitoring if the level of any contaminant is at its detection limit and must continue until the IC determines the system is reliable and consistent, and any necessary remedial measures are implemented.)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
13-40. DOD water systems must meet specific requirements with regard to TTHMs (FGS-Italy 3-2.F).	Verify that PWSs and NTNC water systems that add a disinfectant (oxidant, such as chlorine, chlorine dioxide, chloramines, or ozone) to any part of the treatment process do not exceed an MCL of 0.03 mg/L for TTHMs in drinking water. (2)(4) Verify that systems that add a disinfectant monitor for TTHMs as outlined in Table 13-8. Verify that, if the system is out of compliance, the EA and installation personnel (U.S. and host nation) are notified as soon as possible, but no later than 14 days after the receipt of the test results, and that remedial measures are undertaken.
13-41. DOD water systems must meet specific requirements with regard to radionuclides (FGS-Italy 3-2.G).	Verify that PWSs and NTNCWSs meet the MCLs for radionuclides and that monitoring is performed as outlined in Table 13-9. (2)(4) Verify that, if the average annual MCL for gross alpha activity, total radium, or gross beta is exceeded, the appropriate Italian authorities and the public are notified as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after receipt of the test results. (NOTE: After a violation of an MCL for radionuclides, monitoring will continue (monthly for gross beta, quarterly for gross alpha) until remedial actions are completed and the average annual concentration no longer exceeds the MCL.) Verify that, if any gross beta MCL is exceeded, the major radioactive components are identified.
13-42. Installations must test DOD PWS filtered waters daily for turbidity and must meet a specific MCL for turbidity (FGS-Italy 3-2.H).	Verify that the installation tests PWS filtered water for turbidity daily. (2)(4) Verify that the monthly average of daily samples does not exceed 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) in more than 5 percent of the samples. Verify that the average of 2 consecutive days does not exceed 5 NTU. Verify that, if the MCL for turbidity is exceeded, the EA and installation personnel (U.S. and host nation) are notified as soon as possible, but no later than 14 days after receipt of test results.
13-43. Installations must periodically monitor DOD NPWSs for total coliforms and disinfectant residuals (FGS-Italy 3-2.I).	Determine whether the installation operates an NPWS. (2)(4) Verify that the installation periodically monitors (as a minimum) for total coliforms and disinfectant residuals.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
Disinfection and Filtration	
13-44. Water supplied by an Italian public supply system must be tested for conformity with specific requirements (FGS-Italy 3-1.E.1).	Verify that water supplied by an Italian public supply system is tested for conformity with the requirements of Table 13-10. (4)
13-45. Installations that use surface water or GWUDISW to produce potable water must conform to certain treatment requirements (FGS-Italy 3-1.E.2).	Verify that the water is first assigned to one of the classes established in Table 13-11. (2)(3) Verify that the water is treated in accordance with that classification. Verify that, in addition, such waters are treated in accordance with Table 13-10.
13-46. Installations that use a groundwater source as their supply of drinking water must disinfect the supplies (FGS-Italy 3-1.E.3).	Determine whether the installation's water supply is groundwater. (1)(2)(3) Verify that, at a minimum, groundwater supplies are disinfected.
Child Development Centers	
13-47. Drinking water at CDCs must be sampled monthly (HQ USAF/SG Policy Letter, 21 October 1992, paras 1 and 4).	Verify that the drinking water at CDCs is sampled monthly. (2) Verify that bacteriological sampling is accomplished monthly. (NOTE: Chemical sampling is generally accomplished once every 3 yr.)
13-48. BES and CDC Directors must coordinate certain efforts (HQ USAF/SG Policy Letter, 21 October 1992, para 2).	Verify that BES and the CDC Director coordinate the following: (2) - determine whether *Lead Contamination Control Act* (LCCA) sampling was thorough and complete - review records to ensure that identified corrective actions to remove sources of lead contamination were completed - ensure that Lead Assessment Program analytical results for drinking water lead concentrations are on file in the CDC administrative office.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
13-49. The Director of the CDC must notify BES of certain activities (HQ USAF/SG Policy Letter, 21 October 1992, para 3).	Verify that BES is notified prior to the opening of a new CDC facility and when plumbing lines or fixtures are added or replaced. (2)
13-50. Certain taps must be taken out of service and resampled (HQ USAF/SG Policy Letter, 21 October 1992, para 3).	Verify that taps with lead concentrations exceeding 20 parts per billion (ppb) are taken out of service and resampled. (2) Verify that remediation is accomplished when successive sample results exceed 20 ppb.
13-51. BES must perform sampling in accordance with LCCA guidance under certain circumstances (HQ USAF/SG Policy Letter, 21 October 1992, para 3).	Verify that BES performs sampling in accordance with LCCA guidance when metallic materials are used in CDC plumbing systems. (2)
Recordkeeping and Notification Requirements	
13-52. Water treatment logs must be prepared (AFI 32-1067, para 10.1.1).	Verify that operators prepare AF Form 1461, *Water Utility Operating Log (General).* (4) Verify that, if the water requires more than minor treatment, AF Form 1460, *Water Utility Operating Log (Supplemental)*, is prepared.
13-53. Water treatment facilities must manage logs and reports in accordance with specific requirements (AFI 32-1067, paras 10.1).	Verify that daily operating logs and laboratory records are prepared for in-plant use. (4) (NOTE: Computer files and printouts such as the Work Information Management System (WIMS) operating logs are acceptable if they have the same information as the forms.) Verify that permanent records of the printouts are kept as if they were forms. Verify that backup copies of the active computer files are maintained to protect them against accidental loss. Verify that operating logs or computer files are posted daily (covering one month's operation) in neat legible form.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
13-53. (continued)	Verify that the original form or computer printout is kept for the BCE permanent file.
13-54. Specific records must be maintained for wells and pumping stations (AFI 32-1067, para 10.1.2 and 10.2).	Verify that AF Form 996, *Well Data*, is completed and a file kept for each well, beginning with initial construction. (4) Verify that the information is updated after completing a repair, redeveloping a well, or conducting a performance test. Verify that the following daily operating records are maintained for wells and pumping stations: - AF Form 997, *Daily Well Activity Record* - AF Form 998, *Daily Pumping Station Activity Record - Water.*
13-55. Facilities should establish local procedures for preparing coordinating, reviewing, and approving logs and reports (MP).	Verify that water treatment and wastewater treatment facilities establish local procedures for preparing coordinating, reviewing, and approving logs and reports. (4) (NOTE: This MP is found in AFI 32-1067, para 10.1.3.)
13-56. Specific records must be maintained for DOD water systems (FGS-Italy 3-1.K).	Verify that records of chemical analyses are kept for at least 10 yr. (2) Verify that records showing monthly operating reports are maintained for at least 3 yr. Verify that records of bacteriological results are maintained for at least 5 yr.
13-57. Specific physical facility information must be developed, maintained, and kept available at treatment facilities (AFI 32-1067, para 10.2).	Verify that the following information is developed, maintained, and kept available at the treatment facilities: (1)(4) - required plant-specific Operations and Maintenance (O&M) manuals and applicable AF publications - system operating instructions with single-line drawings, including operational and compliance monitoring procedures - up-to-date system as-built drawings along with other system plans and blueprints, including hydraulic water elevation profiles and a drawing of the entire collection and distribution systems - AF Form 996, *Well Data* - shop drawings, catalogue cuts, and any other equipment information or literature.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
13-58. Installations must develop and maintain effective maintenance plans that address specific topics (AFI 32-1067, para 10.3).	Verify that the installation develops and maintains effective maintenance plans that include: (1) - a recurring work schedule - a maintenance history for each major piece of equipment - an essential spare parts list, with spare parts stocked at the treatment facility or other accessible location - a long-range maintenance and improvement plan.
13-59. Installations must document actions taken to correct breaches of water quality criteria (FGS-Italy 3-1.L).	Verify that the installation documents corrective actions taken to correct breaches of criteria. (1)(2)(4)(6) Verify that such documentation is maintained for at least 3 yr.
13-60. Required notifications must meet specific content standards (FGS-Italy 3-3).	Verify that the notices required under this checklist are clear and understandable and address the following topics: (1)(2)(4) - explanation of the violation - any potential adverse health effects - the population at risk - the steps that the system is taking to correct the violation - the necessity for seeking alternative water supply, if any - any preventive measures the consumer should take until the violation is corrected. (NOTE: The EA coordinates notification of host authorities where off-installation populations are at risk.)
13-61. Installations must notify the MAJCOM Civil Engineer when the potable water supply becomes contaminated (AFI 32-1066, para 6).	Verify that MAJCOM/CE is notified when the potable water supply becomes contaminated. (1)

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS: July 1997**
Alternative Water Supplies	
13-62. DOD installations must use only approved alternative water sources, if the use of alternative sources is necessary (FGS-Italy 3-2.J).	Determine whether the installation uses alternative water sources. (1)(2) Verify that alternative water sources have approval from the IC. (NOTE: This requirement includes POE and POU treatment devices, as well as bottled water supplies.)
Underground Injection Control	
13-63. Underground injection must be carried out in such a way that underground water resources are protected (FGS-Italy 3-1.C.4).	Verify that waters containing substances in Table 13-12 are not injected into aquifers. (2)(3) Verify that waters containing substances in Table 13-13 are not injected into deep geological formations. (NOTE: This prohibition does not apply if such injection has been coordinated with the appropriate host nation authorities.) (NOTE: Deep injection generally requires demonstration that there are no technically and economically feasible alternatives and that: - the formation is safely isolated from surface as well as from water-bearing or other useful resources - the formation is situated in a tectonically and seismically favorable location - studies have been undertaken to ensure the widest possible ecological safety - the best current technology will be used at the stage of execution - adequate and continuous monitoring of the injection will take place at the operational stage.) (NOTE: The reinjection into the same aquifer of well water pumped for civil engineering works may be permitted when coordinated with the appropriate Italian authorities.)
Aquifers	
13-64. Installations must protect water supply aquifers from contamination (FGS-Italy 3-1.C.6).	Determine whether the installation is located by a water supply aquifer. (2)(3) Verify that the aquifer is protected by suitable placement and construction of wells, siting and maintenance of septic systems, onsite treatment units, and appropriate land use management.

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COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	**REVIEWER CHECKS:** **July 1997**
TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION	
13-65. Operators of water treatment plants must meet training requirements (AFI 32-1067, para 8.1).	Verify that new operators receive classroom training and extensive supervised on-the-job training before being assigned to critical tasks. (3)(4) Verify that experienced personnel receive technical refresher courses and upgrade training. (NOTE: Training requirements may be met by one of the following means: - AF training available through technical schools, career development correspondence courses, and on-the-job training - civilian training courses available at educational institutions, government agencies, and professional and technical associations - correspondence courses from accredited institutions for operators in areas that do not have local resident courses.)
13-66. Supervisors at water treatment plants must meet specific requirements with regard to safety training for all employees (AFI 32-1067, para 9).	Verify that all employees are familiar with the safety instructions in the following documents, as applicable: (3)(4) - AFR 91-26, *Maintenance and Operation of Water Supply, Treatment, and Distribution Systems* - AFM 91-32, *Operation and Maintenance of Domestic and Industrial Wastewater Systems* - Air Force Occupational Safety and Health Standard (AFOSH STD) 127-10, *Civil Engineering* - AFOSH STD 127-25, *Confined Spaces* - AFOSH STD 161-21, *AF Hazard Communication Standard.* Verify that the supervisor maintains current BES baseline and annual industrial hygiene survey reports. (NOTE: The supervisor should use these reports to train workers on occupational health hazards.) Verify that supervisors make safety instructions readily available to all operating personnel. Verify that supervisors train facility personnel on safety procedures and equipment and enforce their proper use at all times. (NOTE: Once trained, individual workers are personally responsible for following safe procedures.)

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Table 13-1

Microbiological Parameter Monitoring Frequency

(FGS-Italy, Table 3-3)

Population Served per Month	Minimum Number of Samples per Month
25 to 1000[a]	1
1001 to 2500	2
2501 to 3300	3
3301 to 4100	4
4101 to 4900[b]	5
4901 to 5800	6
5801 to 6700	7
6701 to 7600	8
7601 to 8500	9
8501 to 12,900	10
12,901 to 17,200	15
17,201 to 21,500	20
21,501 to 25,000	25
25,001 to 33,000	30
33,001 to 41,000	40
41,001 to 50,000	50
50,001 to 59,000	60
59,001 to 70,000	70
70,001 to 83,000	80
83,001 to 96,000	90
96,001 to 130,000	100
130,001 to 220,000	120
220,001 to 320,000	150
320,001 to 450,000	180
450,001 to 600,000	210
600,001 to 780,000	240
780,001 to 970,000	270
970,001 to 1,230,000	300
1,230,001 to 1,520,000	330
1,520,001 to 1,850,000	360
1,850,001 to 2,270,000	390

(continued)

Table 13-1 (continued)

Population Served per Month	Minimum Number of Samples per Month
2,270,001 to 3,020,000	420
3,020,001 to 3,960,000	450
3,960,001 or more	480

a. A non-community water system using groundwater and serving 1000 or fewer people may monitor once in each calendar quarter during which the system provides water, provided that a sanitary survey conducted within the last 5 yr shows the system is supplied solely by a protected groundwater source and free of sanitary defects.

b. Systems serving less than 4900 people that use groundwater and collect samples from different sites may collect all samples on a single day. All other systems must collect samples at regular intervals throughout the month.

Table 13-2

Drinking Water Parameter Limits

(FGS-Italy, Table 3-4)

Parameter	MCL or Maximum Value	Temporary Deviations Permitted Until 1997
Organoleptic Parameters		
Color	20 mg/L (Pt/Co scale)	
Odor	2 at 12 °C - 3 at 25 °C (dilution ratio)	
Taste	2 at 12 °C - 3 at 25 °C (dilution ratio)	
Physical-Chemical Parameters		
Temperature	25 °C	
pH	between 6 and 9.5 (not applicable to waters in closed containers)	
Sulfates	250 mg/L (as SO_4)	400 mg/L
Magnesium	50 mg/L (as Mg)	100 mg/L (1)
Sodium	150 mg/L (as Na)	250 mg/L
Aluminum	0.2 mg/L (as Al)	
Barium	1 mg/L (as Ba)	
Dry residues	1,500 mg/L (at 180 °C)	3,000 mg/L
Asbestos	7 million fibers/L (longer than 10 μm)	
Nitrates	10 mg/L (as N)	
Nitrites	0.03 mg/L (as N)	
Total nitrite and nitrate	10 mg/L (as N)	
Ammonia	0.5 mg/L (as NH_4)	10 mg/L (2)
Kjeldahl nitrogen (excluding N from NO_2+NO_3)	1 mg/L	
Oxidability	5 mg/L (as O_2)	
Hydrogen sulfide	organoleptically undetectable (as H_2S)	
Dissolved or emulsified hydrocarbons and mineral oils determined after ether extraction method	0.01 mg/L	
Phenols	0.0005 mg/L (as C_6H_5OH)	

(continued)

Table 13-2 (continued)

Parameter	MCL or Maximum Value	Temporary Deviations Permitted Until 1997
Anionic surfactants	0.2 mg/L	
Iron	0.2 mg/L (as Fe)	1 mg/L (3)
Manganese	0.05 mg/L (as Mn)	
Copper (4)	1.0 mg/L (as Cu)	
Zinc	3 mg/L (as Zn)	
Phosphorus	5 mg/L (as P_2O_5)	
Fluoride	1.5 mg/L (as F)	
Silver	0.01 mg/L (as Ag)	0.08 mg/L
Toxic Substances		
Arsenic	0.05 mg/L (as AS)	
Cadmium	0.005 mg/L (as Cd)	
Cyanides	0.05 mg/L (as CN)	
Chromium	0.05 mg/L (as Cr)	
Mercury	0.001 mg/L (as Hg)	
Nickel	0.05 mg/L (as Ni)	
Lead (4)	0.05 mg/L (as Pb)	
Antimony	0.01 mg/L (as Sb)	
Selenium	(0.01 mg/L (as Se)	
Synthetic Organic Chemicals		
1. Insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, persistent organochlorine compounds and organophosphates, including the following:		
Alachlor	0.0001 mg/L	
Aldicarb	0.0001 mg/L	
Aldicarb sulfone	0.0001 mg/L	
Aldicarb sulfoxide	0.0001 mg/L	
Atrazine	0.0001 mg/L	
Carbofuran	0.0001 mg/L	
Chlordane	0.0001 mg/L	
2,4-D	0.0001 mg/L	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0001 mg/L	
Endrin	0.0001 mg/L	
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	0.00005 mg/L	
Heptachlor	0.0001 mg/L	
Heptachlorepoxide	0.0001 mg/L	

(continued)

Table 13-2 (continued)

Parameter	MCL or Maximum Value	Temporary Deviations Permitted Until 1997
Lindane	0.0001 mg/L	
Methoxychlor	0.0001 mg/L	
PCBs (as decachlorobiphenyls)	0.0001 mg/L	
Pentachlorophenol	0.0001 mg/L	
Toxaphene	0.0001 mg/L	
2,4,5 TP (Silvex)	0.0001 mg/L	
2. Volatile Organic Chemicals:		
Benzene	0.005 mg/L	
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.005 mg/L	
O-Dichlorobenzene	0.03 mg/L	
Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.03 mg/L	
Trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.03 mg/L	
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.007 mg/L	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.03 mg/L	
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005 mg/L	
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005 mg/L	
Ethylbenzene	0.7 mg/L	
Monochlorobenzene	0.03 mg/L	
para-Dichlorobenzene	0.03 mg/L	
Styrene	0.1 mg/L	
Tetrachloroethylene	0.005 mg/L	
Trichloroethylene	0.005 mg/L	
TTHM	0.03 mg/L	
Toluene	1 mg/L	
Vinyl chloride	0.002 mg/L	
Xylene (total)	10 mg/L	
3. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (reference substances: Fluoranthene; Benzo-3,4 Fluoranthene; Benzo-11,12 Fluoranthene; Benzo-3,4 Pyrene; Benzo-1,12 Perilene; Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene)	0.0002 mg/L	
4. Other organics:		
Acrylamide	treatment technique (5)	
Epihydrochlorin	treatment technique (5)	

(continued)

Table 13-2 (continued)

Parameter	MCL or Maximum Value	Temporary Deviations Permitted Until 1997
Minimum Required Concentration for Softened Water (intended for human consumption)		
Total hardness	60 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$)	
Alkalinity	30 mg/L (as $CaCO_3$)	

(1) Permitted only when SO_4 does not exceed 400 mg/L and only from certain hydrogeologic settings.
(2) Only when of geological, not biological, origin.
(3) Only from certain hydrogeological settings.
(4) Action level for copper is 1.0 mg/L. Action level for lead is 0.015 mg/L.
(5) Best available treatment technique relates to polymer addition practices.

Table 13-3

Monitoring Frequency Categories for Drinking Water Parameters (except those listed elsewhere)

(FGS-Italy, Table 3-5.1)

Minimum Monitoring	Normal Monitoring	Periodic Monitoring	Occasional Monitoring
color	temperature	dry residues	aluminum
odor	ammonia	sulfates	magnesium
taste	nitrite N	iron	Kjedahl N
pH	nitrate N	total phosphorus	silver
	oxidizability	cadmium	barium
	hardness	chromium	phenols
	alkalinity	lead	hydrogen sulfide
	sodium		dissolved and emulsified hydrocarbons
	total nitrate and nitrite		manganese
			fluoride
			copper
			surfactants
			zinc
			antimony
			arsenic
			cyanides
			mercury
			nickel
			selenium
			asbestos*

* Asbestos will be monitored once in 9 yr unless otherwise indicated by a vulnerability assessment conducted by the PWSs.

Table 13-4

Annual Monitoring Frequencies

(FGS-Italy, Table 3-5.2)

Population Served	Minimum Monitoring	Normal Monitoring	Periodic Monitoring	Occasional Monitoring (1), (2)
up to 500	(3)	(3)	(3)	1 in 3 years
500-5,000	6	(3)	(3)	1 in 3 years
5,000-10,000	12	6	6	1 in 3 years
10,000-50,000	60	12	12	1 in 3 years
50,000-100,000	120	12	12	1 in 3 years
100,000-150,000	180	18	12	1 in 3 years
150,000-300,000	360	36	12	1 in 3 years
300,000-500,000	360	60	12	1 in 2 years
500,000-1,000,000	360	120	20	1 in 2 years
>1,000,000	360	180	20	1

(1) The asbestos monitoring frequency of once in 9 yr is applicable regardless of population served (see also Table 13-3). However, the necessity for analysis is based on a vulnerability assessment conducted by the PWSs.

(2) Corrosivity will be measured once. PWSs shall be analyzed within 1 yr of the effective date of the Final Governing Standards to determine the corrosivity entering the distribution system.

(3) Samples will be taken as follows:

a. For nitrite and nitrate: the groundwater baseline requirement is 1/yr. Monitoring will be increased to at least two samples a quarter is sample shows > 50 percent of MCL. The surface water baseline requirement is one per quarter. Monitoring will be increased to at least four samples per quarter if sample shows > 50 percent of MCL.

b. For nitrate, the EA may reduce repeat sampling frequency of groundwater systems after 1 yr of < 50 percent of MCL. Surface water systems may reduce to an annual sample. For nitrite, the EA may reduce repeat sampling frequency to one sample if 50 percent of MCL, (both groundwater and surface systems).

c. For all other parameters - groundwater systems: the baseline requirement is one sample per 3 yr. Take a minimum of one sample at every point to the distribution system which is representative of each well after treatment. If MCL is exceeded, monitoring will be increased to at least 2 samples a quarter.

d. For other parameters - surface water systems: the baseline requirement is 1/yr. Take at least one sample at every entry point to the distribution system after any application of treatment or in the distribution system at a point which is representative of each source after the treatment. If MCL is exceeded, monitoring will be increased to at least four samples a quarter.

Table 13-5

Recommended Fluoride Concentrations at Different Temperatures

(FGS-Italy, Table 3-6)

Annual Average of Maximum Daily Air Temperatures (^{o}C)	Control Limits (mg/L)		
	Lower	Optimum	Upper
10 - 12.0	0.9	1.2	1.7
12.1 - 14.6	0.8	1.1	1.5
14.7 - 17.6	0.8	1.0	1.3
17.7 - 21.4	0.7	0.9	1.2
21.5 - 26.2	0.7	0.8	1.0
26.3 - 32.5	0.6	0.7	0.8

Table 13-6

Monitoring Requirements for Lead and Copper Water Quality Parameters in Affected DOD Systems

(FGS-Italy, Table 3-7)

Population Served	No. of Sites for Standard Monitoring[1,2]	No. of Sites for Reduced Monitoring[3]	No. of Sites for Water Quality Parameters[4]
> 100,000	100	50	25
10,001-100,000	60	30	10
3301-10,000	40	20	3
501-3300	20	10	2
101-500	10	5	1
< 100	5	5	1

1. Monitor every 6 mo for lead and copper.

2. Sampling sites shall be based on a hierarchal approach. For CWSs, priority will be given to: single family residences that contain copper pipe with lead solder installed after 1982, contain lead pipes, or are served by lead service lines; then, structures, including multifamily residences, with the foregoing characteristics; and finally, residences and structures with copper pipe with lead solder installed before 1983. For NTNCWSs, sampling sites will consist of structures that contain copper pipe with lead solder installed after 1982, contain lead pipes, and/or are served by lead service lines. First draw samples will be collected from a cold water kitchen or bathroom tap; nonresidential samples will be taken at an interior tap from which water is typically drawn for consumption.

3. Monitor annually for lead and copper if action levels are met during each of two consecutive 6-mo monitoring periods. Annual sampling will be conducted during the four warmest months of the year.

4. Samples will be representative of water quality throughout the distribution system. Samples will be taken in duplicate for pH, alkalinity, calcium, conductivity or total dissolved solids, and water temperatures to allow a corrosivity determination (via a Langelier saturation index or other appropriate saturation index); additional parameters are orthophosphate when a phosphate inhibitor is used and silica when a silicate inhibitor is used.

Table 13-7

Synthetic Organic Chemical Monitoring Requirements

(FGS-Italy, Table 3-8)

Contaminant	Base Requirement[1]		Trigger for more monitoring[6]	Waivers
	Groundwater	Surface water		
VOCs	Quarterly	Quarterly	> 0.0005	Yes[2,3]
Pesticides/PCBs	Quarterly	Quarterly	> Detection limit[5]	Yes[3,4]

1 Groundwater systems shall take a minimum of one sample at every entry point that is representative of each well after treatment; surface water systems will take a minimum of one sample at every entry point to the distribution system at a point that is representative of each source after treatment.

2 Repeat sampling frequency may be reduced to annually after 1 yr of no detection and to every 3 yr after three rounds of no detection.

3 Monitoring frequency may be reduced, if warranted, based on a vulnerability assessment by the PWSs.

4 Repeat sampling frequency may be reduced after one round of no detection; systems greater than 3300 may be reduced to two samples per year every 3 yr or systems less than 3300 may be reduced to one sample every 3 yr.

5 Increased monitoring requires a minimum of two samples per quarter for groundwater systems and at least four samples per quarter for surface water systems.

(NOTE: Compliance is based on an annual running average for each sample point for systems monitoring quarterly or more frequently. For systems monitoring annually or less frequently, compliance is based on a single sample, unless the DOD EA requests a confirmation sample. A system is out of compliance if any contaminant exceeds the MCL.)

Table 13-8

TTHM Monitoring Requirements

(FGS-Italy, Table 3-9)

Population Served by System	Number of Samples per Distribution System	Frequency of Samples	Type of Sample
10,000 or more	4	Quarterly	Treated
Less than 10,000	1	Annually	Treated

(NOTE: 1 One of the samples must be taken at a location in the distribution system reflecting the maximum residence time of water in the system. The remaining samples shall be taken at representative points in the distribution system. Systems using groundwater sources that add a disinfectant should have one sample analyzed for maximum TTHM potential. Systems that employ surface water sources, in whole or in part, and that add a disinfectant should have one sample analyzed for TTHMs.

2. Compliance is based upon a running yearly average of quarterly samples for systems serving more than 10,000 people. Noncompliance exists if the average exceeds the MCL. For systems serving less than 10,000 people and having a maximum TTHM potential sample exceeding the MCL, a sample for TTHMs shall be analyzed. If the TTHM sample exceeds the MCL, noncompliance results.)

Table 13-9

Radionuclide MCLs and Monitoring Requirements

(FGS-Italy, Table 3-10)

MCLs Contaminant	MCL, Bq/m^3	(pCi/L)
Gross Alpha[1]	555	(15)
Combined Radium-226 and 228	185	(5)
Gross Beta[2]	1,850	(50)
Strontium-90	296	(8)
Tritium	740,000	(20,000)
Radon	11,100	(300)

[1] Gross alpha activity includes radium-226 but excludes radon and uranium.

[2] Gross beta activity refers to the sum of beta particle and photon activity from man-made radionuclides. If gross beta exceed the MCL, i.e., equivalence to a dose of 4 millirem/yr, the individual components must be determined.

[3] MCL for radon is proposed to be effective 1995.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

For gross alpha activity and radium-226 and radium-228, systems must be tested once every 4 yr. Testing must be conducted using an annual composite of four consecutive quarterly samples or the average of four samples obtained at quarterly intervals at a representative point in the distribution system.

Gross alpha only may be analyzed if activity is $\leq$ 185 Bq/m^3. Where radium-228 may be present, radium-226 and/or -228 analyses should be performed when activity is $>$ 74 Bq/m^3. If the average annual concentration is less than half the maximum contaminant level, analysis of a single sample may be substituted for the quarterly sampling procedure. A system with two or more sources having different concentrations of radioactivity must monitor source water in addition to water from a free-flowing tap. If the installation introduces a new water source, these contaminants must be monitored within the first year after introduction.

Table 13-10

Surface Water Treatment Requirements

(FGS-Italy, Table 3-1)

1. Unfiltered Systems

a. Systems may use unfiltered water if total coliform and/or fecal coliform is less than 50/100 mL [3.4] and 20/100 mL respectively. Systems that use unfiltered surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water must analyze the raw water for total coliforms or fecal coliforms at least weekly and for turbidity at least daily for a minimum of 1 yr. Filtration must also be applied if turbidity exceeds 1 NTU.

b. Disinfection must achieve at least 99.9 percent inactivation of *Giardia lamblia* cysts and 99.99 percent inactivation of viruses by meeting applicable concentration/time (CT) values.

c. Disinfection systems must have redundant components to ensure uninterrupted disinfection during operational periods.

d. Daily disinfectant residual monitoring immediately after disinfection is required. Disinfectant residual measurements in the distribution system must be made weekly.

e. Water in a distribution system with a heterotrophic bacteria concentration less than or equal to 500/mL, measured as heterotrophic plate count, is considered to have a detectable disinfectant residual.

f. If disinfectant residuals are undetected in more than 5 percent of monthly samples for 2 consecutive months, appropriate filtration must be implemented.

2. Filtered Systems

a. The turbidity of filtered water must be monitored at least daily.

b. The turbidity of filtered water must not exceed 1 NTU in 95 percent of the analyses in a month, with a maximum of 5 NTU.

c. Disinfection requirements are identical to those for unfiltered systems.

Table 13-11

Characterization of Surface or GWUDISW To Be Used for the Production of Drinking Water: Maximum Values Not To Be Exceeded (unless otherwise noted)

(FGS-Italy, Table 3-2)

Parameter	Class A1	Class A2	Class A3
pH	6.5 - 8.5 (g)	5.9 - 9 (g)	5.9 - 9 (g)
color (after simple filtration) mg/L Pt scale	20 (o)	100 (o)	200 (o)
TSSs mg/L suspended solids (SSs)	25 (g)	--	--
temperature (°C)	25 (o)	25 (o)	25 (o)
conductivity (μS/cm)	1000 (g)	1000 (g)	1000 (g)
odor (dilution ratio at 25 °C)	3 (g)	10 (g)	20 (g)
fluorides (mg/L F)	1.5	0.7 - 1.7 (based on temperature)	0.7 - 1.7 (based on temperature)
nitrates* (mg/L NO_3)	50 (o)	50 (o)	50 (o)
dissolved iron* (mg/L Fe)	0.3	2	1 (g)
manganese* (mg/L Mn)	0.05	1	--
copper (mg/L Cu)	0.05 (o)	0.05 (g)	1 (g)
zinc (mg/L Zn)	3	5	5
boron (mg/L B)	1 (g)	1 (g)	1 (g)
arsenic (mg/L As)	0.05	0.05	0.1
Cadmium (mg/L)	0.005	0.005	0.005
total chromium (mg/L Cr)	0.05	0.05	0.05
lead (mg/L Pb)	0.05	0.05	0.05
selenium (mg/L Se)	0.01	0.01	0.01
mercury (mg/L Hg)	0.001	0.001	0.001
barium (mg/L Ba)	0.1	1	1
cyanide (mg/L Cn)	0.05	0.05	0.05
sulphate (mg/L SO_4)	250	250 (o)	250 (o)
chlorides (mg/L Cl)	200 (g)	200 (g)	200 (g)
sulfactants (reacting with methyl blue, mg/L laurylsulphate)	0.2 (g)	0.2 (g)	0.5 (g)
phosphates* (mg/L P_2O_5)	0.4 (g)	0.7 (g)	0.7 (g)
phenols (phenol index, paranitraniline, 4 aminoantipyrine, mg/L C_6H_5OH)	0.001	0.005	0.1

(continued)

Table 13-11 (continued)

Parameter	Class A1	Class A2	Class A3
dissolved or emulsified hydrocarbons (after extraction by petroleum ether, mg/L)	0.05	0.2	1
polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (mg/L)	0.0002	0.0002	0.001
total pesticides (parathion, BHC, dieldrin, mg/L)	0.001	0.0025	0.005
COD* (mg/L O_2)	--	--	30 (g)
dissolved oxygen saturation rate* (% O_2)	>70 (g)	>50 (g)	>30 (g)
BOD* (at 20 °C without nitrification, mg/L oxygen consumed)	<3 (g)	<5 (g)	<7 (g)
Kjedahl nitrogen (except NO_3, mg/L N)	1 (g)	2 (g)	3 (g)
ammonia (mg/L NH_4)	0.05 (g)	1.5	4 (o)
substances extractable with chloroform (mg/L)	0.1 (g)	0.2 (g)	0.5 (g)
total coliform 37 °C (per 100 ml)	50 (g)	5,000 (g)	50,000 (g)
fecal coliform (per 100 ml)	20 (g)	2,000 (g)	20,000 (g)
fecal streptococci (per 100 ml)	20 (g)	1,000 (g)	10,000 (g)
salmonella (per 100 ml)	absent in 5,000 ml (g)	absent in 5,000 ml (g)	

REQUIRED TREATMENT	
Class A1	simple physical treatment and disinfection
Class A2	normal physical and chemical treatment and disinfection, (for example, pre-chlorination, coagulation, flocculation, decantation, filtration, disinfection (final chlorination))
Class A3	intensive physical and chemical treatment, extended treatment and disinfection, (for example, chlorination to break-point, coagulation, flocculation, decantation, filtration, adsorption (activated carbon), disinfection (ozone, final chlorination))

o = These values may be exceeded under exceptional or climatic geographic conditions but only if they pose no threat to public health.

g = guide value

* = Deviations are permitted for shallow water from lakes of less than 20 m [≈66 m] depth of virtually stagnant waters with an exchange of water slower that 1 yr, and without discharge of wastewater into it. The deviations are permitted to the extent they do not adversely affect public health.

(continued)

Table 13-11 (continued)

Instructions:

If a water sample parameter does not meet the value of a given class, then the water falls into the next class for treatment purposes.

A water will be assumed to conform to the relevant parameters in a class if samples taken at regular intervals at the same sampling point show that it complies with the value in:

95 percent of the samples, or
90 percent of the samples where only guide values are given.

For the 5 or 10 percent of the samples which do not comply, the value must not be exceeded by more than 50 percent, except for temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen and microbiological parameters.

Table 13-12

Substances Disallowed for Wastewater Discharged onto Soil

(FGS-Italy 3-1.C.1)

Halogenated compounds or substances which produce the same in an aqueous environment
Organophosphorus compounds
Organotin compounds
Substances with carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic properties in an aqueous environment
Mercury and its compounds
Cadmium and its compounds
Mineral oil and hydrocarbons
Cyanides

Table 13-13

Substances Not Permitted for Injection into Deep Geological Formations

(FGS-Italy 3-1.C.4.b)

The following metals, metalloids and their compounds: zinc, copper, nickel, chromium, lead, selenium, arsenic, antimony, molybdenum, titanium, tin, barium, beryllium, boron, uranium, vanadium, cobalt, thallium, tellurium, silver
Biocides and their derivatives not in Table 13-12
Substances with a harmful effect on the taste or odor of groundwater and thus render the water unsuitable for human consumption
Persistent or toxic organosilicates or substances which can give rise to the same in an aqueous environment
Inorganic compounds of phosphorous and elemental phosphorous
Fluorides
Ammonia and nitrates

INSTALLATION:	COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Italy ECAMP	DATE:	REVIEWER(S):
STATUS NA C RMA	REVIEWER COMMENTS:		