

USAFA ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

PART 1 GENERAL

1.0 Scope

A. The USAFA Environmental Standards identify processes necessary to achieve environmental compliance for contracted work done at USAFA. The requirement for compliance resides in the Regulatory Requirement and not with this document. Air Force Instruction 32-7001, Environmental Management (Section 2.33.10) requires USAFA and 10 CES/CEIEC to identify specific environmental requirements that pertain to all contracts and all work performed on behalf of the United State Air Force.

B. These Standards apply to all contracted work on USAFA, regardless of funding source.

C. Information provided in these Standards does not relieve the Contractor or other personnel from responsibility to comply with all state, local, and federal environmental laws, regulations and operating standards during performance of work on the Air Force Academy. This includes Air Force Directives and Instructions. USAFA ensures Contractor compliance through periodic inspections of the worksite and any material storage sites maintained by the Contractor on Academy grounds. **See Part 5 of this document for a list of regulatory references.**

D. Contractors shall cooperate with the government to take corrective action and clean up required by the Contractor's failure to comply with all state, local, and federal environmental laws, regulations and operating standards during performance of work on the Air Force Academy.

1.1 Environmental Permits, Licenses, Certifications, and Training

A. Contractors shall obtain, at Contractor's expense, all permits, licenses, certifications, and training required to perform the work stipulated in the contract or in-house design and specifications.

B. Contractors shall prepare all documentation required, including notices of intent and permit applications.

1. Contractors must originate all permit applications applicable to its activities and submit them to the Contracting Officer (CO) for review and approval by USAFA Environmental Office.

2. The Contracting Officer will return incorrect or incomplete documents for correction and re-submittal during the contract administrative period.

3. Once approved, Contractors shall submit the documents to the appropriate regulatory agencies.
4. Under no circumstances shall Contractors directly contact the regulatory agency concerning environmental issues for which USAFA may be liable without prior approval from the CO.

PART 2 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

2.0 Hazardous Materials

A. AFI 32-7086, Hazardous Material Management, defines HAZMAT as: all items covered under Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA), (Federal, State or Local) tracking requirement covered under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, Class I or Class II ODS. It does not include munitions or Hazardous Waste. It does include medical supply items except as exempted under the OSHA HAZCOM Standard, unless the use results in an environmental tracking or reporting requirement.

HAZMAT includes but is not limited to material in the following categories:

Chemicals

Gases: Compressed or Liquefied

Cleaning and Polishing Compounds

Paints, Dopes, Varnishes and related material

Preservatives and Sealing Compounds

Solid Fuels, Dyes, Pest Control Agents

Liquid Propellants Adhesives

Fuel Oils and Grease: Cutting, Lubricating, and Hydraulic

Other Materials as determined by the Hazardous Material Management Process Team

B. All hazardous materials (HAZMAT) brought on site are subject to pre-approval by the USAFA HMMP Team. AFI 32-7086, Hazardous Material Management provides approval requirements for contractor used HAZMAT.

C. USAFA may prohibit the use of any HAZMAT it deems to be especially hazardous to human health or the environment or may result in excessive quantities of hazardous waste.

D. If USAFA does not approve use of a HAZMAT, USAFA may recommend a list of suitable substitutes; however, the Contractor retains responsibility for finding an acceptable substitute.

E. USAFA promotes waste minimization through source reduction and pollution prevention practices. The Contractor will take appropriate actions to comply with this policy.

F. The Prime Contractor will submit AF Form 3952, Chemical/Hazardous Material Authorization Request for all HAZMAT required for each Project. The Prime Contractor will also submit HAZMAT requirements for any subcontractors on the Contract. The approval process requires approximately 10 working days.

1. The Task Description, Block 18, must fully describe each process to be performed.
2. The Contractor must include a list of hazardous materials used in each process, as well as, a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for each HAZMAT.
3. 29 CFR 1910.1200 requires the Contractor to maintain a complete written hazard communication program, including labels and forms of warning for chemicals, an up-to-date hazardous material inventory with copies of SDSs for all materials used on the job site, and employee information and training on hazardous chemicals in their workarea.
4. All hazardous materials used on USAFA must be tracked via the Air Force approved tracking system and will be managed via bar code labels in order to comply with EPCRA requirements (40 CFR 350-472).

G. HAZMAT Usage Reports.

1. The Contractor may report HAZMAT used at any time during the execution of the contract or at least monthly to the HAZMART (email is the preferred method).
2. The report shall include a listing of the assigned barcode label numbers, and date used or disposed. This report may be emailed (LG_Hazmat@usafa.af.mil) or hand delivered to the HAZMART.

H. Final HAZMAT Usage Report

1. The Contractor shall submit a final inventory of all hazardous materials used or disposed since the last hazardous usage report and no later than 10 business days after completion of work.
2. The report shall include a listing of the total quantity of HAZMAT used and a description of its disposition. For example, the Contractor used all of the HAZMAT during contract execution, saved it for future use, or disposed of it as hazardous waste in accordance with Colorado's hazardous waste regulations. See Section 2.2 for a description of hazardous waste management requirements.

I. HAZMAT Handling

1. All hazardous materials must be transported and stored in original containers with manufacturer labels meeting the OSHA HAZCOM requirements found in Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1910.1200 (29 CFR 1910.1200).
2. All HAZMAT which have been repackaged or dispensed into other than a manufacturer's original container must be clearly labeled in accordance with OSHA HAZCOM requirements. HAZMAT may not be brought on to USAFA without proper, legible labeling.
3. HAZMAT must be used and stored in areas that are free from obstructions or hazards such as tripping hazards, fire, standing water, or pests. All HAZMAT shall be separated in accordance with OSHA Material Handling requirements (29 CFR 1910.176[c]) and OSHA Hazard Communication requirements (1910.1200[b], and 1910.1200[f]).
4. HAZMAT must be stored in containers in good condition, with no leaks or rust.
5. All unused HAZMAT must be removed when the work is completed or when the material is no longer required. Unused HAZMAT may not be transferred to USAFA or its affiliates without the authorization of the HMMP Team.

2.1 Hazardous Waste

- A. In coordination with the Environmental Office, Contractors shall properly identify, characterize, manage, and dispose of all hazardous waste (HW) generated from the Contractor's actions on USAFA property.
- B. Contractors must dispose of all HW through USAFA's HW management program unless directed otherwise by contract specifications. The USAFA Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site (HWAS) will accept waste produced by contractors for disposal, the waste must be properly packaged IAW Dept. of Transportation (DOT) standards. The HWAS cannot provide HW containers to third-party contractors due to budgeting constraints, also any HW shipped off USAFA by third-party contractors must have someone from the Gov't sign the Hazardous Waste Manifest IAW AFI 32- 7042 para. 2.7.1.3.
- C. If Contractors anticipate generating HW on site during contract performance, it shall prepare a Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP) describing how it will comply with Colorado Department of Public Health (CDPHE) and Environment regulatory requirements and DoD, Air Force, and USAFA policies and instructions related to HW management.

1. Contractors may request a copy of USAFA HWMP from the Environmental

Office to use as a guide in preparing its HWMP.

2. The Contractor shall submit the HWMP to the CO for approval a minimum of 15 business days prior to commencement of work onsite.

3. The Contractor HWMP shall include the following elements:

a) Waste descriptions, waste codes, and estimated quantities of specific hazardous wastes that will be generated on site, such as batteries, paints, solvents, aerosol cans and mercury-containing lamps.

b) Copies of letters appointing Contractor personnel to positions of primary and alternate HW managers.

c) Copies and descriptions of HW training the Contractor's personnel have completed. Contractor personnel shall have completed appropriate training that fully satisfies Federal, State, and local regulatory requirements prior to managing HW.

d) Descriptions of HW storage containers and locations.

D. Contractors, with Environmental Office concurrence, shall determine if wastes generated are hazardous under applicable regulations for listed, characteristic, and universal wastes. The Contractor shall provide the CO and Environmental Office proof of such determination (e.g., SDS, process knowledge and/or analytical results). If Contractors do not have sufficient information to properly characterize a waste as hazardous, then Contractors shall, with Environmental Office concurrence:

1. Arrange for sampling and analysis for proper characterization of the waste.

2. Pay for sampling and analysis costs.

3. Provide the CO and the Environmental Office with documentation of analytical results for each HW generated on site.

E. Contractors shall accumulate HW in compliance with all applicable Federal, state, and local regulations; DoD, AF, and USAFA policies; and in accordance with the Contractor's (USAFA-approved) HWMP.

1. All containers holding HW shall be in good condition & DOT compliant with stored waste, with no leaks or rust and noted on a Weekly Inspection Sheet.

2. All containers holding HW shall be labeled with the words "Hazardous Waste", contents, and the identity of the generator (Contractor).

3. Fluorescent bulbs, batteries, mercury containing thermostats, aerosol cans,

and pesticides and other designated Universal Wastes covered under the “Universal Waste Rule” shall be labeled in accordance with Colorado universal waste requirements found in Title 6 Colorado Code of Regulations Section 1007-3 Part 273 (6 CCR 1007-3 Part273).

4. Used oil shall be labeled only with the words “USED OIL”, unless it has been contaminated with solvents or other contaminants that would render it HW.

F. To the maximum extent practical and where cost effective, the Contractor shall recycle HW in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. Hazardous waste recycling/re-use shall be approved by the Environmental Office prior to start of the activity. Any waste recycled or re-used on or off site, over 100 lbs. shall be reported to the Environmental Office, for Air Force Solid Waste metrics.

G. Only authorized USAFA personnel shall sign uniform HW manifests, land disposal restrictions, and bills of lading IAW AFI 32-7042 para. 2.7.1.3. All manifests for waste generated on site shall list USAFA’s Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) generator identification number.

H. If the Contractor transports any HW off USAFA, it must be licensed to transport HW in Colorado. Transporters of hazardous wastes that operate in Colorado and have a transfer facility are required to obtain an EPA identification number and comply with additional requirements cited at 6 CCR 1007-3, Part263.

2.2 Spill Prevention and Response Procedure (SPRP) Plan

A. Contractors must develop a SPRP plan if it manages, stores, or uses HAZMAT (including fuels) or generates HW. Below is a list of the minimum requirements for development of a SPRP.

1. Contractor name
2. Mailing address
3. Primary and alternate emergency contacts
4. Emergency phone numbers, including fax number, if applicable
5. List of spill prevention and response equipment
6. Description of HAZMAT and HW managed on site
7. Description of HAZMAT and HW storage containers
8. A map showing locations of HAZMAT and HW containers and spill prevention

and response equipment

9. Description of actions the Contractor will take upon discovery of an incident to contain and clean up spills and dispose of spill residue

10. Procedures for notification of USAFA after discovery of an incident (Note: Call 911)

11. Description of how the Contractor shall coordinate and complete any required corrective actions

12. Description of employee hazardous material and spill response training (Training to be provided to employees as required by all applicable Federal, state, and local regulations and copies of employee workplace hazard training program maintained on site at all times)

B. Contractors shall submit the completed SPRP plan to the CO a minimum of 15 business days prior to commencement of work for review and approval.

C. Contractors shall manage, store, and use all HAZMAT and HW (including fuels) in accordance with good engineering practices and implement best management practices in order to prevent spills and releases. Contractors shall report spills to USAFA and execute timely and appropriate actions to contain and cleanup all spills in accordance with the Contractor SPRP plan. USAFA does not authorize or expect Contractors to provide emergency response or clean up actions beyond the level of training of its employees. Once a spill or release of a HAZMAT or HW managed, used, or stored by the Contractor has been contained, USAFA shall determine if additional cleanup is required and the extent of the Contractor's responsibility. Contractors shall be liable for any direct and indirect costs incurred during spill response and clean-up, including but not limited to administrative costs, materials, labor, equipment, shipping, packaging, testing, replacement equipment and materials, and disposal.

2.3 Water Resources

A. Contractors are expected to comply with water resource regulations including, but not limited to, USAFA MS4 permit # COR-042007, Construction General Permit (CGP) # COR-21000F40, National Flood Insurance Program 44 CFR Parts 59,60,65,70, Section 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act, CDPHE Regulation 32, and CDPS # COG070000. Contractors must coordinate with Environmental to ensure their actions comply with USAFA NPDES permits.

B. Concerning water resource responsibilities, Contractors shall:

- 1.** Comply with all relevant requirements of storm water, municipal, multisector, and individual NPDES permits held by USAFA.
- 2.** Not discharge wastewater or water (including surface discharges and underground injection) that could impact the quality of the surface water or groundwater of Colorado without prior approval of the Environmental Office.
- 3.** Coordinate with Environmental Office to ensure that non-stormwater discharges are covered by an appropriate permit prior to authorizing the discharges, or determine if permitting is required.
- 4.** Coordinate with the Environmental Office to obtain required permits not already in place at USAFA including permits to cover discharges to surface water, land application discharges that impact groundwater, de-watering discharges, 404 disturbances, and underground injection activities.
- 5.** Apply for a septic system installation permit from CDPHE for septic systems or holding tanks that receive more than 2,000 gallons per day.
- 6.** Apply for a septic system installation permit from the El Paso County Department of Health for any septic systems or holding tanks.

C. Concerning construction projects that shall disturb one (1) or more acres, Contractors shall:

- 1.** Review and comply with EPA 2017 NPDES General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities (COR12000F).
- 2.** Prepare and submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for approval by the Environmental Office. The SWPPP must comply with requirements described in the 2017 NPDES General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities (COR12000F) listed in Section 7 (Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan).
- 3.** Once the SWPPP has been approved, submit an electronic Notice of Intent

(NOI) to the US EPA. Prime contractor will be the permittee or co-permittee. Earth disturbing activities may commence as soon as the contractor receives an individual permit number from the EPA, usually 10-14 days after submitting the N.O.I.

4. Submit an electronic Notice of Termination (NOT) to EPA after USAFA Notice of Termination form is signed by the Environmental Office and contractor is advised to proceed.

5. Keep all SWPPP documents in their files and available for inspection upon request for 3 year after the NOT is filed.

D. Concerning construction projects that shall disturb less than one acre, Contractors shall:

1. Install perimeter controls or other control measures to prevent sediment from leaving the site.

2. Protect storm drain inlets to prevent sediment from entering active storm drains.

3. Protect large stockpiles

4. Immediately clean up spills of fuels, lubricants, and other HAZMAT.

5. Coordinate with Environmental Office if the project experiences excessive erosion, sediment discharges, or disturbs over an acre.

E. Projects shall be designed to comply with the USAFA NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit and Energy Independence and Security Act Section 438.

1. Post-construction storm water runoff from project sites shall be restricted to the predevelopment hydrology for projects adding 5,000 square feet of impervious surface or greater. Devices/designs to comply with this condition shall be approved by the Environmental Office.

2. Permanent Water Quality Treatment Devices shall be consistent with criteria presented in the Colorado Springs City/County Storm Water Drainage Control Manual.

F. To ensure compliance with other Clean Water Act requirements, Contractors:

1. Shall not discharge any domestic, construction and/or industrial waste (including any hazardous material or hazardous waste) to the environment, sanitary or storm water sewer system without first securing approval from the Environmental Office. Such materials include, but are not limited to the following:

- a) Glycol-containing wastes drained from heating, ventilation, and air conditioning facilities
 - b) Cooling tower, chiller solutions, and boiler blow-down
 - c) Fluids generated from in-situ or slip-lining sewer line repairs
 - d) Swimming pool and pool filter backwashing wastewater
 - e) Super-chlorinated solutions from drinking water line or other repairs and replacement
 - f) Septic and holding tank waste
 - g) Oil/water separator residue and grease trap residue
 - h) High-temperature hot water from line replacement or repair
 - i) Any other wastewater that may contain pollutants
2. Shall not use surface or underground water supplies for any contract-related activities without approval from the Environmental Office.
3. Shall not dispose of dredged or fill materials in wetlands, dispose of excavated materials into Waters of the US, use fill for road crossings, or dispose of similar dredge or fill materials in floodplain areas without a permit obtained in coordination with Environmental Office.
4. Shall not discharge groundwater to Waters of the State from trenches, pits etc. during construction without a dewatering permit from EPA or CDPHE.

2.4 Special Pollutants – Asbestos, PCBs, Lead-Based Paint

A. In the design or planning phase of a construction, services, or operations and maintenance project, the Contractor's architect or engineer shall schedule for a complete survey of the entire project area, in order to determine whether there are hazards associated with asbestos (ACBM), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), or lead-based paint (LBP). These surveys shall be conducted at the expense of the project. If hazards are identified, necessary abatement and disposal procedures shall be incorporated into contract documents and in all Requests for Proposal. All costs associated with meeting the requirements of the Federal, State, and local regulations are the responsibility of the Contractor unless otherwise noted in contract documentation. *NOTE: Projects which do not require AE design services must also comply with the requirements of CCR 8 and 5 CCR 1001 to determine if asbestos or lead-based paint are present and may be disturbed as a result of Contractor's actions.*

- B.** All asbestos surveys/inspections must be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Colorado Code of Regulations (CCR) 8 Part B – Asbestos, paragraph III.A and IV. C. Personnel conducting the Survey/Inspection shall be certified by the State of Colorado in accordance with paragraph III.A.1.a. Reports documenting the Survey/Inspection shall include as a minimum the information required by the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA).
- C.** All LBP surveys/inspections must be conducted in accordance with Colorado's LBP regulations codified at Volume 5, 5 CCR 1001, 1001-23, Regulation 19, EPA's LBP regulations codified at 40 CFR 745, and the US Department of Housing and Urban Development Guidelines for Evaluation and Control of Lead-based Paint Hazards in Housing.
- D.** Contractors shall inform the CO, or in the event of an emergency, the Environmental Office, of the presence of asbestos, LBP, or PCBs not previously identified within the project area. The CO shall evaluate the extent to which there are cost impacts to abatement and disposal and take necessary steps to resolve the issue.
- E.** Contractors shall be responsible for ensuring equipment or materials brought on USAFA do not contain PCBs, asbestos, or LBP. Contractors shall be required to obtain prior approval from the Environmental Office for an exemption to this requirement.
- F.** Contractors shall test construction debris for lead using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) and submit analytical results to the CO or Environmental, as applicable. The Contractor shall use sampling procedures and analytical methods consistent with EPA guidance. The results of the analysis shall be reviewed by the Environmental Office and filed in the project folder. Disposal of lead-containing material classified as hazardous waste shall be consistent with requirements shown in Section 2.1.
- G.** If asbestos abatement is required, Contractors shall submit a report documenting the amount and location of asbestos removed in addition to all waste manifests generated during the course of the project, to the CO and the Environmental Office, as applicable.
- H.** Contractors shall immediately report to the Construction Inspector or Contract Manager, accidental releases of asbestos, PCBs, or LBP that occurred as part of performance of the contract. The Construction Inspector or Contract Manager will report these releases to the CO and the Environmental Office.
- I.** Copies of all special pollutant surveys and remediation projects must be submitted to the environmental office.

2.5 Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (POLs)

- A. The staging of tanks for vehicle and equipment refueling requires the approval of the CO and the Environmental Office.
- B. Follow all regulatory guidance from AFI 32-7044, Storage Tank Compliance and 7 C.C.R. 1104-14 Storage Tank Compliance.
- C. Contractors shall prepare a SPRP Plan according to Section 2.3 and submit it to the CO and Environmental for approval.
- D. All fuel and oil storage containers with a capacity of 55 gallons or more must have secondary containment sized to hold the capacity of the largest container in it. Secondary containment for containers stored outside without cover must include additional freeboard volume for precipitation.
- E. Contractors will keep and maintain spill containment materials (i.e. spill kits) near all oil storage areas.
- F. During fuel or oil transfers, Contractors must use spill containment devices and have additional spill containment materials available. Potential paths to navigable waters (i.e. storm drains, stormwater channels) near to the transfer area will be completely blocked for the entire duration of the transfer.
- G. Contractors shall not apply oil to roadways or other surface areas for dust suppression.
- H. Water accumulated in secondary containment with an oil sheen may not be released. The Contractor will coordinate with the Environmental Office for its proper disposal. If the water has no apparent sheen or odor, it can be discharged to the environment. The Contractor will maintain a log documenting every discharge of uncontaminated water to the environment.
- I. Aboveground POL storage tanks must be Underwriters Laboratory-approved, double-walled tanks meeting requirements of Colorado aboveground storage tank regulations (7 C.C.R. 1104-14).
- J. Contractors shall comply with the OSHA HAZCOM Standard cited at 29 CFR 1910.1200 and must comply with labels and other forms of warning, SDSs, and training.
- K. Contractors shall not conduct routine servicing of vehicles, such as oil changes or brake fluid changes, on USAFA property.
- L. Contractors who generate used oil shall comply with Colorado's used oil management standards (6 CCR 1007-3 Part 279) and must:
 - 1. Store used oil only in compatible tanks and containers

2. Keep tanks and containers in good condition and free of leaks
3. Label tanks and containers with the words "USED OIL"
4. Stop, contain and cleanup spills or releases to the environment
5. Use a transporter licensed by Colorado to transport used oil when shipping used oil off site.
6. POLs at USAFA is subject to Colorado's Oil and Petroleum Spill Prevention Requirements (7 CCR 1101-14) including but not limited to the following reporting requirements:
 - a. Contractors must report a release of POLs that enters or may enter "Waters of the U.S." including surface waters, groundwater, dry gullies, or storm sewers leading to surface waters to Environmental immediately.
 - b. Contractors must report releases of POLs to land greater than 25 gallons or any oil release to waters of the US to Environmental immediately.

M. Contractors shall not mix used oil with characteristic hazardous waste (e.g. gasoline) because the mixing constitutes hazardous waste treatment and requires a permit (6 CCR 1007-3, Part 279.10 (b) (2)(ii)).

N. Contractors storing an aggregate of 1320 gallons or more of oil as defined by 40 CFR 112.2 must prepare and implement a Spill Prevention, Controls, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC) as required by 40 CFR 112. Only containers 55 gallons or greater will be counted toward the aggregate storage. The Plan must be submitted to and approved by the Environmental Office, and fully implemented before work can begin. All contractors who handle oil will be trained according to 40 CFR 112.7(f).

2.6 Solid Waste

A. Contractors shall complete a monthly Solid Waste Diversion Report for Construction and Demolition (C&D) available from Environmental for any solid waste generated on USAFA, and submit the completed form to the Contracting Office, as described in the submittal register.

B. Prior to start of work, or during the contract administrative period, Contractors shall provide the Environmental Office with a plan identifying the quantity, type and disposal method for any medical waste.

C. The medical waste plan must address the following issues:

1. Contaminated reusable sharps and other regulated wastes are required to be placed in puncture resistant, color coded, leak proof containers, as soon as possible after use and until properly reprocessed.

2. Specimens of blood or other potentially infectious materials are required to be placed in a container that prevents leakage during collection, handling, processing, storage, transport, or shipping and specific labeling and handling requirements are to be followed (29 CFR 1910.1030[d]).

3. Contractors must also comply with infectious waste packaging, storage and labeling requirements specified in Colorado's solid waste regulation 6 CCR 1007-2-13.8.

D. Contractors shall recycle all solid waste where practicable, to include bulky wastes and demolition waste reporting it to Environmental on the Solid Waste Diversion Report for Construction and Demolition (C&D). Solid waste that cannot be recycled must be crushed to minimize the volume of waste.

E. Scrap tires shall only be disposed of at solid waste disposal facilities that are approved to manage scrap tires (6 CCR 1007-2-10.1).

F. Contractors shall store solid wastes only in appropriate containers and keep lids closed to prevent releases to the environment.

As identified in the Solid Waste Diversion Report for C&D and to the extent practicable, Contractors shall collect compostable materials (organics, vegetation, grass, wood debris, etc.) and re-use and recycle. Approval to re-use or store materials at the compost site must be received from the Environmental Office prior to the activity.

G. Contractors shall dispose of solid waste only at facilities holding valid regulatory permits to manage the waste. Recycling and re-use facilities on or off the installation shall be approved by the Environmental Office.

2.7 Green Procurement

A. Design Contractors shall complete the design affirmative procurement form available from Environmental, which identifies recycle-content materials that shall be used in the design, and certifies that the Design Contractor has evaluated recycled-content alternatives. This document will be included in the scope of work package prior to 65% design review.

B. Construction Contractors shall complete the construction affirmative procurement form available from Environmental, which identifies recycle-content materials that shall be purchased for construction, and shall match the design affirmative procurement form list of recycle-content material identified by the Design Contractor. This document shall be completed and returned to Environmental during the administrative period of the contract.

2.8 Air Quality

A. Contractors shall remain in compliance with all Federal, State, local, DoD and Air Force (AFI 32-7040) Air Quality requirements.

B. For projects disturbing more than one acre, but less than 25 acres, for less than six months duration, Contractors shall submit a permit application to El Paso County with copies submitted to the Environmental Office. For projects disturbing more than 25 acres, or disturbing an area of any size for a duration longer than six months, the Contractor shall submit an air pollution emission notice (APEN) along with associated fees to CDPHE. A copy of the APEN will be submitted to the Environmental Office.

C. Any equipment or activity that emits or has the potential to emit pollutants or that disturbs solid or liquid materials, which can become airborne, is a source of air pollution that may require a permit. Activities with anticipated air emissions include but are not limited to painting, stripping, cleaning with degreasers or solvents, material hauling, demolition, sand blasting, use of fuel-burning equipment (other than motor vehicles), welding, use of volatile organic compounds or ozone-depleting chemicals (ODCs), and remediation activities. Contractors shall obtain approval for use of hazardous materials as identified in section 2.0 Hazardous Materials. Incomplete documentation submitted will prolong the administrative period.

D. If air emission estimate for criteria or hazardous air pollutants exceeds threshold levels (as defined by 5 CCR 1001-5: Regulation No. 3) the Contractor shall complete an APEN and/or construction permit applications required by CDPHE, Air Pollution Control Division (APCD). Contractors shall submit the completed APEN(s) and/or construction permit application(s) to CDPHE and provide a copy to the Environmental Office.

E. Contractors shall ensure all company-owned and employee owned gasoline and diesel vehicles which shall be driven on USAFA comply with the emissions inspection requirements of CDPHE 5 CCR 1001-13: Regulation No. 11 (Motor Vehicle Emissions Inspection Program) and 5 CCR 1001-15: Regulation No. 12 (Reduction of Diesel Vehicle Emissions).

F. Open burning on USAFA is prohibited.

G. Contractors shall create no noxious odors that violate Colorado's odor emissions regulation (5 CCR 1001-4: Regulation No. 2).

H. Contractors shall ensure any equipment containing ODCs are operated and maintained in accordance with Colorado's Control of Emission of Ozone-Depleting Compounds requirements (5 CCR 1001-19: Regulation No. 15). All Contractors and subcontractor employees servicing ODC containing equipment shall be trained and certified in accordance with Regulation No. 15. Contractors must submit copies of

technician and equipment certifications to the Environmental Office prior to start of work. All Class I ODC use is prohibited at USAFA per AFI 32-7040. Any requests for use of Class II ODC must be submitted in writing to the CO for review and approval, otherwise, the use of Class II ODS will be prohibited.

I. Employee certifications and an ODC Service Plan that identifies type of service, ODSs used, and recovery information shall be submitted to the Environmental Office prior to start of work.

J. Contractors shall take active steps to prevent evaporation of all solid or liquid materials that have potential to become airborne including but not limited to fuels, solvents, paints, and other volatile chemicals under the Contractor's control. All containers holding solid or liquid materials that have potential to become airborne shall be closed at all times, except when adding product to or removing product from the container.

K. Contractors shall fully comply with the conditions of all applicable Colorado Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act and regulations as identified in 5 CCR 1001: Regulations 1-19.

L. When a Fugitive Particulate Control Plan is not required by 5 CCR 1001-3: Regulation No. 1, Contractors shall perform all fugitive particulate control measures necessary to prevent emissions of over 20 percent opacity or visible emissions that cross USAFA's property boundaries. Contractors shall maintain a daily log of fugitive particulate emissions that exceed 20 percent opacity or that cause visible emissions. Contractors shall maintain a copy of this log on site at all times and shall make it available for review to the Environmental Office upon request.

M. Contractors shall not utilize cutback asphalt or any coating included in the definition of cutback asphalt as defined at 5 CCR 1001-9: Regulation No. 7 during the months of March through September unless the cutback asphalt is used solely as a penetrating prime coat or if the user can demonstrate to the CDPHE APCD that under the conditions of its intended use, there will be no emissions of volatile organic compounds to the ambient air.

N. Contractors shall not apply sand or gravel to USAFA roads without obtaining prior written approval from the Environmental Office. Similarly, in-house forces shall not apply sand or gravel to USAFA roads without obtaining prior written approval.

O. Contractors shall properly re-vegetate all disturbed land to prevent fugitive particulate emissions following the completion of work.

P. Contractors shall provide to the Air Quality Manager data plate information (i.e. a photograph) and install date for all new permanent external combustion equipment (boilers, water heaters), internal combustion engine equipment (generators, fire pumps), and equipment with a refrigerant capacity of 50 pounds or more. Data plate information must include, at

minimum, model number, serial number, and manufacture date. For external combustion equipment, provide the rated heat capacity. For internal combustion equipment, provide the rated *engine* power (not the alternator or genset power). For cooling equipment, provide refrigerant charge for each circuit (for cooling equipment with charge > 50 lbs)

Q. When permanent internal combustion engines (generators, fire pumps) will be installed, contractors shall provide to Air Quality Manager certifications or other records that demonstrating the engine's compliance with the Clean Air Act.

2.9 Natural Resources

A. Fish and Wildlife

1. The federally threatened Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse (PMJM) occurs on USAFA, and the base has a Conservation Agreement with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to protect PMJM and mitigate any adverse impact to its habitat. PMJM habitat is generally defined as riparian habitat (woody vegetated streams and drainage ways) and upland areas within 300-feet of the 100-year floodplain of a stream. In accordance with the Conservation Agreement, all activities that will cause habitat disturbance must comply with the following conditions:

- a. Workers shall be instructed by USAFA personnel on procedures that must be followed to limit or prevent habitat impacts within and adjacent to the work area.
- b. Work shall be coordinated with and supervised by USAFA personnel familiar with PMJM and the requirements of the Conservation Agreement.
- c. The limits of any pre-approved ground disturbing activities shall be delineated with fencing or other visible barrier to prevent inadvertent impacts to habitat outside the approved construction footprint.
- d. In the event that a PMJM (dead, injured, or hibernating) is observed during any activities, the USAFA Natural Resources office shall be notified immediately to determine the necessary course of action.

2. Harassment of all wildlife is strictly prohibited.

3. All work shall strictly adhere to the environmental requirements for protecting wetlands, controlling erosion and sediment, and managing storm water to protect wildlife, vegetation, and aquatic habitats.

B. Vegetation Management

1. Procedures for site restoration, reseeding, and erosion control specific to USAFA and Farish Recreation Area have been developed by the USAFA Natural Resources office. Contractors shall consult with the Natural Resources office, Bldg. 9030, for guidance in implementing a reclamation plan for disturbed project areas. Any deviation from the USAFA Erosion Control, Re-vegetation, and Tree Care Standards shall be approved by both Natural Resources and the Contracting Officer. Contractors should pay particular attention to the requirements for seedbed preparation, topsoil, native seed mixes and planting techniques, and erosion control materials and installation.
2. Contractors shall clean their equipment prior to coming on base and shall use only certified weed-free hay for revegetation to prevent introducing noxious weeds.
3. Contractors shall minimize, to the extent possible, creating new roads and trails around the project area. Any new trails or roads shall be rehabilitated and revegetated as part of the completed project.
4. Protocol for trees transplanted from construction footprint, and for trees moved into project areas is addressed in the USAFA Erosion Control, Re-vegetation and Tree Care Standard.
5. To the extent possible, trenching shall be located as far as possible from existing trees. Because roots extend as far as three times the tree height and are located primarily within the top 18" of soil, trenching can cause substantial damage to trees, especially under drought conditions. Absolutely no trenching is acceptable directly under tree crowns.

C. Construction Timber

1. All projects on USAFA, including Farish Recreation Area, for which removal of trees is a requirement shall be coordinated with and approved by Natural Resources. In accordance with Department of Defense Instruction (DODI) 4715.3, DODI 7310.1, and AFI 32-7064 Section 8.3, forest products shall not be given away, abandoned, destroyed, or used to offset contract costs.
2. All merchantable wood [tree stem wood equal to or greater than 4 (four) inches in diameter] that results from projects on USAFA proper shall have all limbs removed and be delivered to the Natural Resources wood yard at Building 9030. Such deliveries shall be coordinated with Natural Resources to allow access to the wood yard. Leaving wood outside the wood yard fence is strictly prohibited. Disposition of products from projects at Farish Recreation Area shall be determined by Natural Resources personnel. If Contractor personnel wish to purchase wood from a project on the Academy or Farish on site, they may request a permit from Natural Resources. The price will be the current rate for

field firewood. Payment must be made by check before any wood is removed from USAFA property.

3. All limb wood and tree tops less than four inches in diameter shall be identified in the Solid Waste Determination, and off-site recycling shall be approved by the Contract Officer prior to start of work. There is no on-site recycling available on the Academy. Limb wood may be chipped and spread on site to a depth not to exceed 3 inches, with chips spread at least 30 feet from a road, trail or building. Chips shall not be spread in improved or mowed areas. Projects involving small amounts of limb wood may dispose of the wood by scattering it on-site if prior coordination has been made with the Natural Resources. In such cases, the limbs shall be moved at least 50 feet from buildings, roads, or major trails, and lopped and scattered so as not to exceed eight inches above ground level. Disposition of all wood products from Farish Recreation Area shall be determined by Natural Resources.

4. Any and all stumps that are to remain on site shall be cut as close to ground level as practical, not to exceed two (2) inches above ground level within 25 feet of buildings, roads or major trails, and four (4) inches above ground level elsewhere. Tree branches that obstruct the movement of equipment or are in need of removal shall be cut to the trunk or to an acceptable branch, according to proper pruning procedures. The remaining portions of limbs broken by the passage of equipment shall also be cut to the trunk or to an acceptable branch. Flush cuts are not allowed, as these promote decay of the tree stem. Pruning procedures are outlined in Appendix A of the USAFA Erosion Control, Re-vegetation and Tree Care Standards.

5. Any and all stumps with attached root masses shall be disposed of off USAFA property unless specifically authorized by a representative of Natural Resources. Proper disposal of such stumps is the exclusive responsibility of the Contractor or other entity responsible for the project.

6. Removal of forest products without a permit from USAFA or Farish Recreation Area constitutes theft of government property and shall be punished under the applicable laws or regulations.

7. In the event of a bona fide emergency outside of normal duty hours, trees may be removed, if absolutely necessary, without consulting Natural Resources. All other provisions remain in effect with regard to disposal of wood products at the earliest opportunity.

8. Contractor will contact Natural Resources as soon as possible if any transplantable trees (generally up to 20 feet) will have to be removed during construction. Natural Resources will attempt to salvage these trees by transplanting to an alternate location on the installation, or through sale to the public.

9. Refer to the USAFA Erosion Control, Re-vegetation and Tree Care Standards for additional information and requirements.

2.10 Cultural Resources

A. Facility Treasures

1. The Cadet Area is a National Historic Landmark (NHL) district and most of the Cadet Area facilities are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Contractors and government forces must exercise "...ample care to the 50 plus year old facilities...to support the AFA's mission— "...to educate, train, and inspire men and women to become officers of character motivated to lead the United States Air Force in service to our nation."

2. If work is to be done on a facility listed on, or eligible for listing on, the NRHP, a record of completion of Section 106 consultation/letter of "no adverse effect" from the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office will be in the project folder. Work must not begin without this letter or a written memorandum from the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) that such coordination is not necessary.

B. Archaeological or Paleontological Finds

USAFA has many cultural resources, artifacts, archaeological sites, Native American sacred sites and cultural areas, and these historic sites and structures are fragile. All Contractors and government personnel must take care to avoid harming them. Items will be left undisturbed and may be protected by establishing a 100 foot perimeter around the site and cordoning it off to prevent damage. No materials will be moved or removed within, or surrounding, the work site.

Although USAFA may receive concurrence from the CO SHPO and other parties about its proposed undertakings at many points in the compliance process, USAFA should also maintain the necessary resources to handle an unanticipated discovery.

An unanticipated discovery is defined as a discovery (usually archaeological) made during a construction project in an area that has already been adequately surveyed or deemed as not requiring survey (with CO SHPO concurrence), and the unanticipated discovery in question was not found during that survey.

Examples of such discoveries could include structural remains, individual or clusters of artifacts, paleontological specimens or deposits, or human remains.

Procedures:

1. If previously undetected archaeological resources are discovered during project activities, the USAFA personnel or contractor responsible for implementing the work will immediately stop work and notify the CRM, who will take steps to

minimize impact to the resource.

2. No media or news agencies will be notified of the discovery and all information and details regarding the discovery will be official use only unless deemed releasable by the appropriate UFASA government personnel.
3. If the remains are potentially eligible for the NRHP, the CRM will notify the Departmental Consulting Archeologist (DCA) of the NPS, Archeological Assistance Division in writing of the find, pursuant to the requirements of the AHPA (16 U.S.C. 469).
4. The CRM will notify the CO SHPO and ACHP in writing within 48 hours of the discovery, to solicit their comments (36 CFR800.13(b) (3)).
5. The stoppage of work is not required by 36 CFR 800.13; however, the CRM is reasonable for avoiding unnecessary impacts to the identified resource(s) and ensuring proper identification and notification procedures are followed.
6. Pursuant to the requirements of the AHPA, the CRM may request that the NPS record the information that is in danger of being lost, or may direct that this work be undertaken by a qualified archeologist for USAFA.
7. After notification, the NPS may undertake the recordation of information it feels is significant, and in danger of being lost after notifying USAFA in writing of its decision to do so.
8. Any archeological investigations carried out by USAFA on such archeological sites will be carried out in consultation with the CO SHPO and under the direct supervision of an archaeologist who meets, at a minimum, the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 44738-9).
9. USAFA shall provide the CO SHPO and ACHP a copy of the final report detailing the investigations.

Discovery and Removal of Human Remains

If bones are discovered in the course of excavation on the base, the work resulting in the discovery shall stop, and the individual responsible for implementing the work will immediately notify the CRM of the find. No media or news agencies will be notified of the discovery and all information and details regarding the discovery will be official use only unless deemed releasable by the appropriate UFASA government personnel.

The CRM will then ensure that the following procedures are implemented:

1. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) will be notified.
2. Security Forces will establish security for the remains.
3. The CRM will determine (with the aide of AFOSI, a coroner, or a physical or forensic anthropologist) if the remains are human, and whether or not they are associated with an archeological deposit.
4. If the remains are not human, and not associated with an archeological deposit, work may continue.
5. If the remains are human, AFOSI with the aide of the coroner, or a physical or forensic anthropologist, will determine if the remains are recent or ancient.
6. If the human remains are modern, the matter becomes the responsibility of law enforcement officials who will determine when project activities may resume.
7. If the human remains are not modern, and not Native American, the provisions described above for inadvertently discovered archeological remains are to be followed.
8. If the human remains have been determined to be Native American, the provisions of NAGPRA apply, and the regulations outlined in 43 CFR Part 10 shall be followed.
9. Immediately upon notification that Native American human remains have been found at USAFA, the CRM will ensure that Security Forces protection of the site will continue, and notify by phone, or in writing within one working day, 10th ABW, the Federal Preservation Officer 10 CES, the CO SHPO, and the tribal representatives of all interested Native American tribes. The CRM will initiate the consultation process outlined in 43 CFR Part 10.

The project may proceed 30 days after certification of notification is received by 10th ABW, or the Federal Preservation Officer 10 CES, or the relevant tribes (see NAGPRA 225 U.S.C. 3002 [d]); or at any time after a written, binding agreement has been executed by USAFA and the tribes that includes a recovery plan for the removal, treatment, and disposition of the human remains, and any associated cultural objects.

1.11 Environmental Management Systems (EMS)

1. Contractors shall participate in USAFA's EMS by the way of understanding, implementing, and integrating the USAFA Environmental Commitment Statement (Attachment 2) to all areas of work.

PART 3 INSPECTIONS

3.0 INSPECTIONS

Environmental conducts routine announced and unannounced inspections during the performance of the contract to ensure the regulatory requirements are met. Non-compliance or deficiencies noted during the inspection shall be appropriately corrected, and submitted in writing to the contract office. USAFA shall perform follow up visits to verify completion of corrective actions. Non-compliance could lead to complete halt in project activities, depending on the severity of the violation.

PART 4 POINTS OF CONTACT

4.0 Environmental Points of Contact

<u>Performance Requirement/Program Area</u>	<u>Phone</u>
Spill Prevention and Response Procedure Plan	719.333.6418
Hazardous Materials	719.333.6418
Hazardous Waste	719.333.3852
Waste Water and Storm Water	719.333.6420
Wetlands, Waters of U.S./State	719.333.6420
Toxic Substances (Asbestos, PCB, LBP)	719.333.6418
Pesticides	719.333.6420
Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (POLs-Tanks)	719.333.6418
Solid Waste	719.333.6418
Air Quality	719.333.6418
EMS	719.333.6716
Natural Resources	719.333.3308
Cultural Resources	719.333.0897

If you are unable to reach the necessary point of contact, call the Environmental Compliance Supervisor, 719.333.6392. If the concern is an **environmental emergency**, call the Emergency Response number at 911 and ask for immediate assistance.

PART 5 REGULATORY INFORMATION

5.0 REFERENCES – NOTE: THESE REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED FOR INFORMATION ONLY AND ARE NOT ALL INCLUSIVE. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PERFORMING THE WORK COVERED BY THE CONTRACT IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE STATE, LOCAL, AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, REGULATIONS AND OPERATING STANDARDS DURING PERFORMANCE OF WORK ON THE AIR FORCE ACADEMY. THIS INCLUDES AIR FORCE DIRECTIVES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

A. United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regulations:

1. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) - 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Parts 148, 244, 260, 261, 263, 264, 265, 266, 268, 270, 271, 272, 273, 279, 280, 281, 282, 355 and 745.
2. Clean Water Act – 40 CFR Parts 112, 122, 123, 124, 125, 129, 130, 131, and 401–471.
3. Clean Air Act – 40 CFR Parts 50, 52, 61, 63, 68, 70, 71, 86-89, 745.
4. EPCRA – SARA Title III Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 311, 312, and 313.

B. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Regulations:

1. Hazard Communication – 29 CFR 1910.1200
2. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Responses (HAZWOPER) – 29 CFR 1910.120
3. Material Handling – 29 CFR 1910.176
4. Toxic and Hazardous Substances – 29 CFR 1910.1030

C. Department of Transportation (DOT) Regulations:

1. 49 CFR Parts 171 – 173

D. Other Federal Regulations:

1. National Historic Preservation Act and related Acts
2. The American Indian Religious Freedom Act

3. Archeological Resources Protection Act
4. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
5. Endangered Species Act
6. Executive Order 13101, Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling and federal Acquisition
7. Executive Order 13148, Greening the Government through Leadership in Environmental Management

E. State of Colorado Regulations:

1. Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act – 5 Code of Colorado Regulation (CCR) 1001 Regulations No. 1-19
2. Hazardous Waste Regulations – 6 CCR 1007-3 Parts 260 –279
3. Water Quality and Wastewater Regulations – 5 CCR 1002
4. Tank Regulations – 7 CCR 1101-14
5. Oil and Petroleum Spill Prevention Regulations – 7 CCR 1101 –14
6. Solid Waste Regulations – 6 CCR 1007 –2
7. Special Pollutants – 5 CCR 1001 and 6 CCR 1007
8. Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fungicides – 8 CCR 1203

F. Department of Defense (DoD), United States Army Corps of Engineers (COE), Air Force Instructions (AFI), Policies, Guidance Documents, Memoranda, USAFA Regulations and associated guidance documents:

1. COE document EP 1165-2-314 (Flood Proofing Regulations).
2. EPA Document 832-R-92-005, Storm water Management for Construction Activities.
3. Department of Defense, Measure of Merit, Solid Waste Management.

4. US Department of Housing and Urban Development Guidelines for Evaluation and Control of Lead-based Paint Hazards in Housing.
5. AFI 32-7001, Environmental Management.
6. AFI 32-4002, Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Program.
7. AFMAN 32-7002, Environmental Compliance and Pollution Prevention
8. AFI 32-7044, Storage Tank Compliance
9. AFI 32-7080, Pollution Prevention Program
10. AFI 32-7041 Water Quality Compliance
11. USAFA Asbestos Management Plan
12. USAFA Hazardous Waste Management Plan
13. USAFA Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan
14. Flood Plain Regulations for Flood Plain Management - COE document EO 1165-2-304, 1976
15. El Paso County Policy Plan
 - a. City/County Drainage Criteria Manual (City of Colorado Springs/El Paso County, Colorado) and updated storm intensity curves dated January 7, 2003.
 - b. El Paso County Individual Sewage Disposal System Regulations.

Copies of these regulations are available on the internet or from the organizations listed. It is the responsibility of all Contractors associated with the project to review and understand these regulations.