SECTION 01 57 19

TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

01/24

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only. The Contractor shall comply with applicable U.S. Government and Government of Japan (GOJ) laws and regulations, however denominated, including those applicable political subdivision, departments and other entities, to include but not limited to the following:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

JEGS	(Apr 2024) Japan Environmental Governing Standards

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards
29 CFR 1926.1101	Asbestos
40 CFR 261	Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste

1.2 DEFINITIONS

In some cases, definitions are given only for illustrative purposes. Prevailing JEGS definitions shall be used for environmental compliance requirements.

1.2.1 Aboveground Storage Tank

A portable or fixed POL aboveground storage container as defined in the JEGS with a capacity greater than 55 gallons.

1.2.2 Asbestos Containing Material (ACM)

Any material containing more than one tenth of one percent (0.1%) asbestos by weight.

1.2.3 Bulky Waste

Large items of solid waste such as household appliances, furniture, large auto parts, trees, branches, stumps, and other oversize wastes whose large size precludes or complicates their handling by normal solid waste collection, processing, or disposal methods.

1.2.4 Chemical Wastes

Salts, acids, alkalis, herbicides, pesticides, organic chemicals, and

spent products, which serve no purpose.

1.2.5 Class I and II Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS)

Class I and II ODS are listed in the JEGS.

1.2.6 Construction and Demolition Waste

The waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings, and other structures.

1.2.7 Contractor Generated Hazardous Waste

Contractor generated hazardous waste is materials that, if abandoned or disposed of, may meet the definition of a hazardous waste. These waste streams would typically consist of material brought on site by the Contractor to execute work, but are not fully consumed during the course of construction. Examples include, but are not limited to, excess paint thinners (i.e. methyl ethyl ketone, toluene), waste thinners, excess paints, excess solvents, waste solvents, excess pesticides, and contaminated pesticide equipment rinse water.

1.2.8 Electronics Waste

Electronics waste is discarded electronic devices intended for salvage, recycling, or disposal.

1.2.9 Environmental Pollution and Damage

Environmental pollution and damage is the presence of chemical, physical, or biological elements or agents which adversely affect human health or welfare; unfavorably alter ecological balances of importance to human life; affect other species of importance to humankind; or degrade the environment aesthetically, culturally or historically.

1.2.10 Environmental Protection

Environmental protection is the prevention/control of pollution and habitat disruption that may occur to the environment during construction. The control of environmental pollution and damage requires consideration of land, water, and air; biological and cultural resources; and includes management of visual aesthetics; noise; solid, chemical, gaseous, and liquid waste; radiant energy and radioactive material as well as other pollutants.

1.2.11 Food Waste

Organic residues generated by the handling, storage, sale, preparation, cooking, and serving of foods (commonly called garbage).

1.2.12 Hazardous Debris

As defined in paragraph SOLID WASTE, debris that contains listed hazardous waste (either on the debris surface, or in its interstices, such as pore structure) in accordance with the JEGS. Hazardous debris also includes debris that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste in accordance with the JEGS.

1.2.13 Hazardous Materials

Hazardous material is 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 because it displays a characteristic listed in the JEGS, "Typical Hazardous Materials Characteristics," or the material is listed in the "List of Hazardous Waste/Substances/Materials" or is regulated as a hazardous material in accordance with the JEGS or GOJ or local installation regulations, or requires a Safety Data Sheet (SDS), or during end use, treatment, handling, packaging, storage, transpiration, or disposal meets or has components that meet or have potential to meet the definition of a hazardous waste as defined by the JEGS or prefectural regulations. Munitions are excluded.

Designation of a material by this definition, when separately regulated or controlled by other instructions or directives, does not eliminate the need for adherence to that hazard-specific guidance which takes precedence over this instruction for "control" purposes. Such material include ammunition, weapons, explosive actuated devices, propellants, pyrotechnics, chemical and biological warfare materials, medical and pharmaceutical supplies, medical waste and infectious materials, bulk fuels, radioactive materials, and other materials such as asbestos, mercury, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Nonetheless, the exposure may occur incident to manufacture, storage, use and demilitarization of these items.

1.2.14 Hazardous Substances

Any substance having the potential to do serious harm to human health or the environment if spilled or released in reportable quantity. A list of these substances and the corresponding reportable quantities is contained in the JEGS, "Characteristics of Hazardous Waste and Lists of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Material."

1.2.15 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous Waste is discarded material that may be solid, semi-solid, liquid, or contained gas, and either exhibits a characteristic of a hazardous waste as defined in the JEGS. Excluded from this definition are domestic sewage sludge, household wastes, and medical wastes.

1.2.16 Installation Pest Management Coordinator

Installation Pest Management Coordinator (IPMC) is the individual officially designated by the Installation Commander to oversee the Installation Pest Management Program and the Installation Pest Management Plan.

1.2.17 Installation Pest Management Consultant

Installation Pest Management Consultant (IPMC) is the professional DoD pest management personnel located at component headquarters, field operating agencies, major commands, facilities engineering field 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.

1.2.18 Land Application

Land Application means spreading or spraying discharge water at a rate that allows the water to percolate into the soil. No sheeting action, soil erosion, discharge into storm sewers, or discharge into defined drainage areas (includes drainage ditches, streams, rivers, ocean, etc.) must occur. Comply with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements.

1.2.19 Lead-based Paint (LBP)

Paint or other surface coatings that contain lead greater than or equal to 1.0 milligram per square centimeter, or 0.5 percent by weight, or 5,000 ppm by weight.

1.2.20 Oily Wastes

Oily wastes are those materials that are, or were, mixed with Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (POLs) and have become separated from those POLs. Oily wastes also means materials, including wastewaters, centrifuge solids, filter residues or sludges, bottom sediments, tank bottoms, and sorbents which have come into contact with and have been contaminated by, POLs and may be appropriately tested and discarded in a manner which is in compliance with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements..

This definition includes materials such as oily rags, "kitty litter" sorbent clay and organic sorbent material. These materials may be land filled provided that: It is not prohibited in the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements; the amount generated is "de minimus" (a small amount); it is the result of minor leaks or spills resulting from normal process operations; and free-flowing oil has been removed to the practicable extent possible. Large quantities of this material, generated as a result of a major spill or in lieu of proper maintenance of the processing equipment, are a solid waste. As a solid waste, perform a hazardous waste determination prior to disposal. As this can be an expensive process, it is recommended that this type of waste be minimized through good housekeeping practices and employee education.

1.2.21 Pesticide

Pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances, including biological control agents that may prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate pests.

1.2.22 Pesticide Treatment Plan

A plan for the prevention, monitoring, and control to eliminate pest infestation.

1.2.23 Pests

Pests are arthropods, birds, rodents, nematodes, fungi, bacteria, viruses, algae, snails, marine borers, snakes, weeds and other organisms (except for human or animal disease-causing organisms) that adversely affect readiness, military operations, or the well-being of personnel and animals; attack or damage real property, supplies, equipment, or vegetation; or are otherwise undesirable.

1.2.24 Project Pesticide Coordinator

The Project Pesticide Coordinator (PPC) is an individual who resides at a Civil Works Project office and who is responsible overseeing of pesticide application on project grounds.

1.2.25 Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants

Refined petroleum, oils, and lubricants, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel, lubricant oils, synthetic oils, mineral oils, animal fats, vegetable oil, sludge, and POL mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

1.2.26 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB)

Any PCB article, PCB article container, PCB container, or PCB equipment that deliberately or unintentionally contains or has as a part of it any detectable concentration of PCB.

1.2.27 Regulated Waste

Regulated waste are solid wastes that have specific additional Federal, GOJ national, and prefectural controls for handling, storage, or disposal.

1.2.28 Rubbish

A general term for solid waste, excluding food wastes and ashes, taken from residences, commercial establishments, and institutions.

1.2.29 Sanitary Waste

a. Sewage: Wastes characterized as domestic sanitary sewage.

b. Garbage: Refuse and scraps resulting from preparation, cooking, dispensing, and consumption of food.

1.2.30 Sediment

Sediment is soil and other debris that have eroded and have been transported by runoff water or wind.

1.2.31 Solid Waste

Solid waste is garbage, refuse, sludge, and other discarded materials, including solid, semi-solid, liquid, and contained gaseous materials resulting from industrial and commercial operations and from community activities. It does not include solids or dissolved material in domestic sewage or their 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. Material not regulated as solid waste are: nuclear source or byproduct materials regulated under the Federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended; suspended or dissolved materials in domestic sewage effluent or irrigation return flows, or other regulated point source discharges; regulated air emissions; and fluids or wastes associated with natural gas or crude oil exploration or production. Types of solid waste typically generated at construction sites may include:

1.2.31.1 Debris

Debris is non-hazardous solid material generated during the construction, demolition, or renovation of a structure that exceeds 60 mm particle size that is: a manufactured object; plant or animal matter; or natural geologic material (for example, cobbles and boulders), broken or removed concrete, masonry, and rock asphalt paving; ceramics; roofing paper and shingles. Inert materials [may][may not] be reinforced with or contain ferrous wire, rods, accessories and weldments. A mixture of debris and other material such as soil or sludge is also subject to regulation as debris if the mixture is comprised primarily of debris by volume, based on visual inspection.

1.2.31.2 Green Waste

Green waste is the vegetative matter from landscaping, land clearing and grubbing, including, but not limited to, grass, bushes, scrubs, small trees and saplings, tree stumps and plant roots. Marketable trees, grasses and plants that are indicated to remain, be re-located, or be re-used are not included.

1.2.31.3 Hazardous Waste

By definition, to be a hazardous waste a material must first meet the definition of a solid waste. Hazardous waste and hazardous debris are special cases of solid waste. They have additional regulatory controls and must be handled separately. They are thus defined separately in this document.

1.2.31.4 Material Not Regulated as Solid Waste

Material not regulated as solid waste is nuclear source or byproduct materials regulated under the Federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended; suspended or dissolved materials in domestic sewage effluent or irrigation return flows, or other regulated point source discharges; regulated air emissions; and fluids or wastes associated with natural gas or crude oil exploration or production.

1.2.31.5 Non-Hazardous Waste

Non-hazardous waste is waste that is excluded from, or does not meet, characteristic of a hazardous waste as defined in the JEGS or is listed as a hazardous waste in the JEGS. Excluded from this definition is medical wastes.

1.2.31.6 Paint Cans

Metal cans that are empty of paints, solvents, thinners and adhesives. If permitted by the paint can label, a thin dry film may remain in the can.

1.2.31.7 Recyclables

Recyclables are materials, equipment and assemblies such as doors, windows, door and window frames, plumbing fixtures, glazing and mirrors that are recovered and sold as recyclable, wiring, insulated/non-insulated copper wire cable, wire rope, and structural components. It also includes commercial-grade refrigeration equipment with Freon removed, household appliances where the basic material content is metal, clean polyethylene terephthalate bottles, cooking oil, used fuel oil, textiles, high-grade

paper products and corrugated cardboard, stackable pallets in good condition, clean crating material, and clean rubber/vehicle tires. Metal meeting the definition of lead contaminated or lead based paint contaminated may not be included as recyclable if sold to a scrap metal company.

1.2.31.8 Surplus Soil

Surplus soil is existing soil that is in excess of what is required for this work, including aggregates intended, but not used, for on-site mixing of concrete, mortars, and paving. Contaminated soil meeting the definition of hazardous material or hazardous waste is not included and must be managed in accordance with paragraph HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT.

1.2.31.9 Scrap Metal

This includes scrap and excess ferrous and non-ferrous metals such as reinforcing steel, structural shapes, pipe, and wire that are recovered or collected and disposed of as scrap. Scrap metal meeting the definition of hazardous material or hazardous waste is not included.

1.2.31.10 Wood

Wood is dimension and non-dimension lumber, plywood, chipboard, hardboard. Treated or painted wood that meets the definition of lead contaminated or lead based contaminated paint is not included. Treated wood includes, but is not limited to, lumber, utility poles, crossties, and other wood products with chemical treatment.

1.2.32 Surface Discharge

Surface discharge means discharge of water into drainage ditches, storm sewers, or creeks, or waters of Japan. Surface discharges are discrete, identifiable sources and require a permit from the governing agency. Comply with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements.

1.2.33 Wastewater

Wastewater is the used water and solids from a community that flow to a treatment plant.

1.2.33.1 Stormwater

Stormwater is any precipitation in an urban or suburban area that does not evaporate or soak into the ground, but instead collects and flows into storm drains, rivers, and streams.

1.2.34 Waters of Japan

Waters of Japan, as defined by the JEGS, means surface water including the territorial seas recognized under customary international law.

1.2.35 Wetlands

Wetlands are those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

1.3 PROHIBITED PRODUCTS

The following items are forbidden for use by the JEGS or other criteria. Details of each are included in the text of each chapter of the Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) described in this section.

a. Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM).

b. Lead-Containing Paint. Paint containing greater than 0.009 percent lead by weight.

c. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). Materials containing PCBs greater than 0.5mg/kg shall not be used.

d. Class I Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). Class 1 ODS listed in the JEGS shall not be used.

e. Lead Drinking-Water Pipes, Solders, Flux, and Fittings.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are [for Contractor Quality Control approval.][for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Environmental Protection Plan; G[, [_____]]

Environmental Manager Qualifications; G[, [_____]]

Qualifications

Training Program

Written Assessment Of Friable Asbestos Disturbance

SD-06 Test Reports

Solid Waste Management Report; G[, [_____]]

Nonhazardous Solid Waste Diversion Report

Disposal Requirements; G

SD-07 Certificates

ECATTS Certificate Of Completion; G[, [_____]]

Certificate of Competency

Asbestos Certification

Lead Certification

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Disposal Documentation for Hazardous and Regulated Waste; G[, [_____]](Disposal documentation includes certificates of landfill facility, treatment facility, and transportation of hazardous/regulated waste, and completed signed hazardous/regulated waste manifest.)

[Assembled Employee Training Records; G[, [_____]]]

Solid Waste Management Report; G[, [_____]]

Hazardous Waste/Debris Management; G[, [_____]]

Environmental Records Binder

1.5 PAYMENT

No separate payment shall be made for work covered under this section. Payment of fees associated with environmental permits, application, and/or notices obtained by the Contractor, and payment of all fines/fees for violation or non-compliance with GOJ, Federal, and local laws and regulations are the Contractor's responsibility. All costs associated with this section shall be included in the Contract price.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

Provide and maintain, during the life of the Contract, environmental protection as defined. Plan for and provide environmental protective measures to control pollution that develops during construction practice. Plan for and provide environmental protective measures required to correct conditions that develop during the construction of permanent or temporary environmental features associated with the project. Protect the environmental resources within the project boundaries and those affected outside the limits of permanent work during the entire duration of this Contract. Comply with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements and management plans pertaining to the environment, including water, air, solid waste, hazardous waste and substances, oily substances, and noise pollution.

Tests and procedures assessing whether construction operations comply with applicable Environmental Laws may be required. Laboratory analyses necessary to implement the JEGS shall be conducted in a laboratory certified by a U.S. or GOJ regulatory authority for the applicable test method, and where required by law, the laboratories shall be certified. In the absence of a certified laboratory, contact the Contracting Officer for further guidance.

Contractor shall be responsible to ensure that subcontractors comply with all environmental protection requirements of this section.

The Contractor shall record any problems in complying with laws, regulations, permit requirements, ordinances, and corrective actions taken. The Contractor shall immediately inform the Contracting Officer of any environmental problems.

1.6.1 Training in Environmental Compliance Assessment Training and Tracking System (ECATTS)

1.6.1.1 Personnel Requirements

The Environmental Manager is responsible for environmental compliance on projects. The Environmental Manager[and other staff], must complete applicable ECATTS training modules (installation specific or general) prior to starting respective portions of on-site work under this Contract. If personnel changes occur for any of these positions after starting work, replacement personnel must complete applicable ECATTS training within 14 days of assignment to the project.

1.6.1.2 Certification

Provide a copy of the ECATTS certificate of completion for personnel who have completed the required ECATTS training in the Environmental Records Binder.. This training is web-based and can be accessed from any computer with Internet access using the following instructions.

[Register for NAVFAC Environmental Compliance Training and Tracking System, by logging on to https://environmentaltraining.ecatts.com/. Obtain the password for registration from the Contracting Officer.]

All Contractor personnel who perform work at CFAS must complete the EMS Awareness Training using the Environmental Compliance, Training and Tracking System (ECATTS). The Contracting Officer will verify completion of training through the ECATTS database.

Go to https://environmentaltraining.ecatts.com/ home page and click "enter". Register as a new user by entering "navfac" (all lower case with no quotation marks) in the Registration Password dialog box. Click the "Create an Account" link to establish an account. Enter the employee's name, e-mail, login ID (pick any ID you choose to use), password (pick any password you choose to use), training type (i.e. Other Construction Contractor or Contract Employee Working on Installation) and work location (Japan, COMFLEACT Sasebo JA). Click the "register" button and the website will generate a password to log into the training site.

Go to the home page and login with the user name and password generated by the website. Click "Japanese language" button, click "Go To Your Training", click "Go To My Training Modules". Open "Environmental Management System Awareness Training", complete the training, take the test and print a certificate for your records. The training takes approximately 20 minutes to complete.

1.6.1.3 Refresher Training

This training has been structured to allow Contractor personnel to receive credit under this Contract and to carry forward credit to future contracts. Ensure the Environmental Manager review their training plans for new modules or updated training requirements prior to beginning work.

ECATTS is available for use by all Contractor and subcontractor personnel associated with this project. These other personnel are encouraged (but not required) to take the training and may do so at their discretion.

1.6.2 Conformance with the Environmental Management System

Perform work under this Contract consistent with the policy and objectives identified in the installation's Environmental Management System (EMS). Perform work in a manner that conforms to objectives and targets of the environmental programs and operational controls identified by the EMS. Support Government personnel when environmental compliance and EMS audits are conducted by escorting auditors at the Project site, answering questions, and providing proof of records being maintained. Provide monitoring and measurement information as necessary to address environmental performance relative to environmental, energy, and transportation management goals. In the event an EMS nonconformance or environmental noncompliance associated with the contracted services, tasks, or actions occurs, take corrective and preventative actions. In the case of a noncompliance, the Contractor shall assume legal and financial liability for the noncompliance and immediately take corrective action and document the root cause. In the case of a nonconformance, the Contractor shall respond and take corrective action based on the time schedule established by the Contracting Officer. In addition, employees must be aware of their roles and responsibilities under the installation EMS and of how these EMS roles and responsibilities affect work performed under the Contract.

The Contractor shall perform work under this Contract consistent with the following EMS goals and policy.

1.6.2.1 Goals

1. Reduce purchase and use of toxic and hazardous materials.

2. Expand purchase of green products and services; increase recycling.

3. Reduce energy and water use.

4. Increase use of alternative fuels and renewable energy.

5. Integrate green building concepts in major renovations and new construction.

6. Prevent pollution at the source.

7. Continual improvement.

1.6.2.2 Policy

1. Protect public health and the environment by being an environmentally responsible member of Sasebo's community.

2. Preserve natural, historic and cultural resources.

3. Conserve natural resources by reducing what we discard, reusing items, and recycling materials, which includes purchasing products made from recycled materials.

4. Integrate sound environmental practices into all operations and business decisions; Integrate environmental protection requirements and pollution prevention initiatives into the early planning, design and procurement of facilities, equipment and

material.

5. Prevent or minimize pollution at its source and seek out ways to eliminate or further minimize use of hazardous materials and generation of hazardous waste.

6. Maintain a sound partnership with regulatory agencies to sustain compliance with existing and new environmental laws and regulations.

7. Enhance our program as we develop and implement an Environmental Management System.

8. Adhere to this policy, remind one another to do so, and ensure that our entire community knows this is our policy by our actions as well as our words

Coordinate with the installation's EMS coordinator to identify training needs associated with environmental aspects and the EMS, and arrange training or take other action to meet these needs. Provide training documentation to the Contracting Officer. The Installation Environmental Office will retain associated environmental compliance records. Make EMS Awareness training completion certificates available to Government auditors during EMS audits and include the certificates in the Employee Training Records. See paragraph EMPLOYEE TRAINING RECORDS.

The Contractor is responsible for ensuring that their employees receive applicable environmental and occupational health and safety training and remains current on regulatory required specific training for the type of work to be conducted onsite. All on-site Contractor personnel, and their subcontractor personnel, performing tasks that have the potential to cause a significant environmental impact shall be competent on the basis of appropriate education, training or experience.

The Contractor shall provide a list of employees who are expected to perform work or services on CFAS property to the Contracting Officer before the commencement of construction.Provide a copy of the written Training Program to be implemented on this project, including, but not limited to project site-specific training material as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and comply with applicable laws and regulations of Government of the United States and Japan, however denominated including those applicable political subdivisions, departments, and other entities that will be used to train on-site employees (if required).

1.7 SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Comply with the special environmental requirements listed here [_____] and attached at the end of this section.

1.7.1 Asbestos Prohibition and Certification

a. Materials or products containing more than one-tenth of one percent (0.1 percent) by total weight, of the material or product, of asbestos shall not be used in this project. The Contracting Officer, at any time prior to acceptance of the work, or during the period designated for warranty of the work, if any, may reject materials and products that contain asbestos in excess of one-tenth of one percent by weight, and direct the removal of such materials and products from the job site, at the sole expense of the Contractor, and without additional

time granted for performance of the work. After completion of this Contract, if asbestos (exceeding 0.1 percent by weight) is discovered in the products or materials (excluding items permitted by the exception) installed by the Contractor, the Government reserves the right to direct the Contractor to perform asbestos abatement and restoration work, as required, at the Contractor's sole cost. Asbestos abatement work (removal and disposal of asbestos-containing materials and products) shall be accomplished in accordance with currently applicable Government standards for such work.

Exception: Where suitable asbestos-free substitutes do not exist for a material or product, the Contractor may use a material or product containing asbestos in the excess of 0.1 percent by weight, with prior written approval of the Contracting Officer. Submit a written request for substitution, accompanied by a certification from the manufacturer of the material or product that shall set forth, in specific detail, the amount of asbestos present in the material or product. When available, laboratory analysis of the material or product for asbestos content shall be included with the submittal.

b. The Government may conduct asbestos testing on suspected asbestos-containing materials and products excluding items permitted by the "exception", and such testing shall be conducted at the expense of the Government. However, wherever destructive testing is required, or a material or product must be utilized by the Government for testing, the Contractor shall, at its own expense, repair or replace the material or product, or the item of work that has been disturbed by testing, if the results confirm presence of asbestos exceeding 0.1 percent by weight. In the event test results indicate 0.1 percent or less asbestos content or complete absence of asbestos, the Contractor shall restore the test site to its original condition and the cost of restoration work, as approved by the Contracting Officer, shall be borne by the Government.

c. As a minimum, furnish manufacturer's certification for the items listed below, excluding items permitted by the "exception", certifying that the items are asbestos-free and do not contain asbestos in excess of 0.1 percent by weight, as applicable. However, when presence of asbestos is suspected in other products and materials used in this project, the Contractor shall be required to provide such certification for those additional items when so directed by the Contracting Officer. Asbestos certification shall be required for the items applicable to this project only.

(1) Vinyl sheet/vinyl tile flooring, including accessories and adhesives.

(2) Insulation materials, including facing.

(3) Gaskets for piping and duct work.

(4) Acoustical tiles.

(5) Firestopping materials.

(6) Fireproofing materials.

(7) Special coating, including factory applied coatings, on sheet metal roofing and siding.

(8) Wallboard for all interior and exterior applications, including joint compounds.

(9) Adhesives (other than item 1) used in the project.

(10) Tape materials used in the project.

(11) Roofing and siding, nonmetallic.

(12) Felt materials and cushion materials.

(13) Pre-mixed mortars, grouts, leveling compounds, fillers, and other cementitious materials.

(14) Caulking and sealing materials.

d. All submittals shall be accompanied by a certification from the manufacturer of the material or product that the material or product is asbestos-free; or shall set forth, in specific detail, the amount of asbestos present in the material or product. Documentary evidence of laboratory analysis of the material or product for asbestos content, conducted by a qualified independent testing laboratory, shall be included with the submittal.

1.7.2 Lead Prohibition and Certification

a. Paint or product coating containing more than 0.009 percent) by total weight of lead shall not be used in this project. The Contracting Officer, at any time prior to acceptance of the work, or during the period designated for warranty of the work, if any, may reject materials and products that contain lead in excess of 0.009 percent by weight, and direct the removal of such materials and products from the job site, at the sole expense of the Contractor, and without additional time granted for performance of the work. After completion of this Contract, if lead (exceeding 0.009 percent by weight) is discovered in the products or materials (excluding items permitted by the exception) installed by the Contractor, the Government reserves the right to direct the Contractor to perform lead abatement and restoration work, as required, at the Contractor's sole cost. Lead abatement work (removal and disposal of lead-containing materials and products) shall be accomplished in accordance with currently applicable Government standards for such work.

Exception: Where suitable lead-free substitutes do not exist for a paint or product coating, the Contractor may use a material or product containing lead in the excess of 0.009 percent by weight, with prior written approval of the Contracting Officer. Submit a written request for substitution, accompanied by a certification from the manufacturer of the material or product that shall set forth, in specific detail, the amount of lead present in the material or product. When available, laboratory analysis of the material or product for lead content shall be included with the submittal.

b. The Government may conduct lead testing on suspected lead-containing materials and products excluding items permitted by the "exception", and such testing shall be conducted at the expense of the Government. However, wherever destructive testing is required, or a material or product must be utilized by the Government for testing, the Contractor

shall, at its own expense, repair or replace the material or product, or the item of work that has been disturbed by testing, if the results confirm presence of lead exceeding 0.009 percent by weight. In the event test results indicate 0.009 percent or less lead content or complete absence of lead, the Contractor shall restore the test site to its original condition and the cost of restoration work, as approved by the Contracting Officer, shall be borne by the Government.

c. As a minimum, furnish manufacturer's certification for the items listed below, excluding items permitted by the "exception", certifying that the items are lead-free and do not contain lead in excess of 0.009 percent by weight, as applicable. However, when presence of lead is suspected in other products and materials used in this project, the Contractor shall be required to provide such certification for those additional items when so directed by the Contracting Officer. Lead certification shall be required for the items applicable to this project only.

1. Paints and Coatings

2. Any product or material with a factory applied coating

1.7.3 Class I and Class II Ozone Depleting Chemicals (ODC) or Substances (ODS)

Class I and II Ozone Depleting Substances listed in the JEGS are prohibited from being used. Contactor must provide certifications that materials utilized do not contain Class I and Class II ODC/ODS.

1.7.4 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)

Materials (ballasts, capacitors, transformers, dielectric fluid, switches, etc.) that contain PCBs are prohibited. Contractor must provide certifications that materials utilized do not contain PCBs, in accordance with the JEGS.

1.7.5 Hazardous Material Survey

[The Contractor shall review the [title of survey] Survey by [Company that performed Survey] dated [date of survey], attached at the end of this section, to familiarize themselves with the materials that have been sampled and tested for this project. The Contractor shall utilize the information contained within the report to develop their work and compliance plans with regards to Hazardous Materials. During construction, should potentially hazardous material be discovered, which has not been previously tested, the Contractor shall take action to assure that the untested material is not disturbed and contact the Contracting Officer. The quantities provided in the report represents a rough order of magnitude estimate of materials and shall not be used for bidding purposes as conditions may have changed from the date of the survey and the present existence of the material(s).]

[[No existing Hazardous Material Survey for the material to be disturbed under this project, exists. The Contractor shall assume that all potential ACM is ACM and all paints and coatings contain lead. A Hazardous Material Survey is not required for this project.] [The Contractor shall perform a Hazardous Material Survey prior to initiating any action that could disturb suspect Hazardous Materials as required by this Contract. The

Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer upon finding any material that will be disturbed under this Contract and is suspected to contain Hazardous Materials. The Contracting Officer will handle the identified materials under, Unexpected Discovery of Hazardous Materials.]]

1.7.6 Cultural/Historic Resources

The Contractor must receive approval from the Contracting Officer prior to working in or near historic buildings and for any excavation work. The Contractor is responsible for fully complying with the JEGS and the CFAS ICRMP which includes both prior work approval and stoppage of work if Cultural Resource (CR) artifacts are discovered. The Contracting Officer must be notified immediately in the case of the discovery of undocumented CR and the location must be secured and protected until investigation by the CFAS Environmental Office.

Prior to any construction, repair, or maintenance work affecting the ground and/or any building or structure, the proposed project must be reviewed by the Installation Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) to determine whether it is located within a culturally sensitive (high probability) area or the building or structure is a cultural property.

If a potential impact to cultural resources exists, CFAS Environmental Office will consult with the Host Nation CR representatives and provide recommendations for minimizing any negative impacts.

1.7.7 Natural Resources

Blasting or use of explosives are not permitted without written permission from the Contracting Officer. Construction activities must be kept under surveillance and control to minimize environment damage by noise. Comply with the provisions of any applicable host nation regulations.

1.7.8 Water Quality Protection

1.7.8.1 Water Supply Systems

Contractors are required to take Drinking Water for Contractors- Japan available through an on-line ECATTS course. Provide proof of training to the Contracting Officer prior to work commencement. File course certificates in Environmental Manager's Binder.

New pipelines and pipelines that will be repaired shall be performed in accordance with AWWA C651 procedures and the JEGS for disinfection of the potable water system.

1.7.8.2 Cross Connection and Backflow Prevention

Personnel or Contractors who use hose bibbs shall keep on hand hose bibb vacuum breakers to connect to hose bibbs that do not already have a backflow preventer installed. The personnel or Contractor shall also ensure that an air gap is maintained between the hose and water surface. When use of the hose bibb is finished, the backflow preventer may be disconnected and put aside for subsequent use on hose bibbs that do not have a backflow preventer.

Construction projects are to be designed without cross-connections. The design must provide adequate backflow protection through the use of approved backflow preventers (BFPs). BFP selection should be based on the

Degree of Hazard associated with the cross-connection. All newly installed BFPs will be tested and certified before being placed into service.

Consult with CFAS PWD Facilities Engineering or Environmental Division to determine if cross connections and backflow protection exist for construction projects based on cross connection surveys and corrective action records.

Document corrective actions taken to correct breaches of cross connection and backflow prevention criteria and report these corrective actions to the Contracting Officer and CFAS PWD Environmental Division within 10 working days after the corrective actions are made.

Installing temporary backflow devices (i.e. check valves) may be required when conducting necessary hydrostatic tests of equipment or piping.

1.7.9 Waste Management

Identify construction activities that will generate hazardous waste or debris. Provide a documented waste determination for resultant waste streams. Identify, label, handle, store, and dispose of hazardous waste or debris in accordance with CFA Sasebo Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

Manage hazardous waste in accordance with the approved Hazardous Waste Management Section of the EPP. Store hazardous wastes in approved containers in accordance with CFA Sasebo Environmental Division Guidelines. Hazardous waste generated within the confines of Government facilities is identified as being generated by the Government. Prior to removal of any hazardous waste from Government property, removal must be coordinated with the installation Environmental Office. Do not bring hazardous waste onto Government property. Provide the Contracting Officer with a copy of waste determination documentation for any solid waste streams that have any potential to be hazardous waste or contain any chemical constituents listed in Japanese Environmental Government Regulations.

1.8 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.8.1 Regulatory Notifications

Provide regulatory notification requirements in accordance with GOJ national and prefectural laws and regulations and installation requirements.. Include copies of regulatory notifications in the approved EPP prior to commencement of work activities translated to English.

1.8.2 Environmental Brief

Attend an environmental brief to be included in the preconstruction meeting. Provide the following information: types, quantities, and use of hazardous materials that will be brought onto the installation; and types and quantities of wastes/wastewater that may be generated during the Contract. Discuss the results of the Preconstruction Survey at this time.

Prior to initiating any work on site, meet with the Contracting Officer and installation Environmental Office to discuss the proposed Environmental Protection Plan (EPP). Develop a mutual understanding relative to the details of environmental protection, including measures for protecting natural and cultural resources, required reports, required permits, permit requirements (such as mitigation measures), and other measures to be taken.

Permits, licenses, or other forms of official approvals are not required by DoD activities and installations. Permits, licenses, or other forms of official approvals may, however, be required under GOJ law for certain contracted activities. When required, all such permits, licenses and other forms of official approval shall be obtained by the Contractor from the appropriate GOJ authorities and included in the Environmental Protection Plan. DoD Components shall assist Contractors when they are applying for a required permit, license or other form of official approval by providing necessary information only.

1.8.3 Environmental Manager

Appoint in writing an Environmental Manager for the project site. The Environmental Manager is directly responsible for Environmental Quality Control and coordinating Contractor compliance with the JEGS, Federal, GOJ national and prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements. The Environmental Manager must ensure compliance with Hazardous Waste Program requirements (including hazardous waste handling, storage, manifesting, and disposal); implement the EPP; ensure environmental permits are obtained, maintained, and closed out; ensure compliance with Stormwater Program requirements; ensure compliance with Hazardous Materials (storage, handling, and reporting) requirements; and coordinate any remediation of regulated substances (lead, asbestos, PCB transformers). This can be a collateral position; however, the person in this position must be trained to adequately accomplish the following duties: ensure waste segregation and storage compatibility requirements are met; inspect and manage Satellite Accumulation areas; ensure only authorized personnel add wastes to containers; ensure Contractor personnel are trained in JEGS requirements in accordance with their position requirements; coordinate removal of waste containers; and maintain the Environmental Records binder and required documentation, including environmental permits compliance and close-out. Insert Environmental Manager Qualifications into the Environmental Records Binder to indicate the training and past experience which meets the requirements of this position as described in this section.

Contractor must also provide a written report providing evidence of Qualifications for personnel, facilities, and equipment assigned to the work.

1.8.4 Employee Training Records

Prepare and maintain Employee Training Records throughout the term of the Contract meeting applicable JEGS requirements. Provide Employee Training Records in the Environmental Records Binder. Ensure every employee completes a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures compliance with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws or regulations and installation requirements. All Contractor personnel and their supervisors who are assigned duties involving actual or potential exposure to hazardous waste must successfully complete an appropriate training program prior to assuming those duties and must successfully complete all training as stipulated in the JEGS prior to commencement of project work. [Submit these Assembled Employee Training Records to the Contracting Officer at the conclusion of the project, unless otherwise directed.]

Train personnel to meet the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national

or prefectural laws or regulations, and Installation requirements. Conduct environmental protection/pollution control meetings for personnel prior to commencing construction activities. Conduct additional meetings for new personnel and when site conditions change. Include in the training and meeting agenda: methods of detecting and avoiding pollution; familiarization with statutory and contractual pollution standards; installation and care of devices, vegetative covers, and instruments required for monitoring purposes to ensure adequate and continuous environmental protection/pollution control; anticipated hazardous or toxic chemicals or wastes, and other regulated contaminants; recognition and protection of archaeological sites, artifacts, waters of Japan, and endangered species and their habitat that are known to be in the area.

[1.8.4.1 Pest Control Training

Trained personnel in pest control. Conduct a pest control meeting for personnel prior to commencing construction activities. Conduct additional meetings for new personnel and when site conditions change. Include in the training and meeting agenda: methods of detecting pest infestation; familiarization with statutory and contractual pest control standards; installation and care of devices, and instruments, if required, for monitoring purposes to ensure adequate and continuous pest control; anticipated hazardous or toxic chemicals or wastes, and other regulated contaminants; recognition and protection of waters of the United States, and endangered species and their habitat that are known to be in the area. Provide a Certificate of Competency for the personnel who will be conducting the pesticide application and management of pest control.

]1.8.5 Non-Compliance Notifications

The Contracting Officer will notify the Contractor in writing of any observed noncompliance with the JEGS, applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements, and other elements of the Contractor's EPP. After receipt of such notice, inform the Contracting Officer of the proposed corrective action and take such action when approved by the Contracting Officer. The Contracting Officer may issue an order stopping all or part of the work until satisfactory corrective action has been taken. No time extensions will be granted or equitable adjustments allowed for any such suspensions. This is in addition to any other actions the Contracting Officer may take under the Contract, or in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation or Federal Law.

1.9 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN

The purpose of the EPP is to present an overview of known or potential environmental issues that must be considered and addressed during construction. Incorporate construction related objectives and targets from the installation's EMS into the EPP. Include in the EPP measures for protecting natural and cultural resources, required reports, and other measures to be taken. Meet with the Contracting Officer or Contracting Officer Representative to discuss the EPP and develop a mutual understanding relative to the details for environmental protection including measures for protecting natural resources, required reports, and other measures to be taken. Submit the EPP within 15 days after receiving notice to proceed. The format of the EPP shall follow the CFAY Environmental template provided as Attachment 01 57 19-A. Commencement of work will not begin until the Environmental Protection Plan has been approved.

Revise the EPP throughout the project to include any reporting requirements, changes in site conditions, or Contract modifications that change the project scope of work in a way that could have an environmental impact. No requirement in this section will relieve the Contractor of the JEGS, and applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements. During Construction, identify, implement, and submit for approval any additional requirements to be included in the EPP. Maintain the current version of the EPP onsite. In addition, the Contractor shall complete a CFAY Environmental Brief Checklist for Contractor and Sub-contractor(s) form and Roster Sheet (Attachment 01 57 19-B). The checklist and roster sheet shall be included as an appendix to the EPP submittal.

The EPP includes, but is not limited to, the following elements as they apply to this project:

1.9.1 General Overview and Purpose

1.9.1.1 Descriptions

A brief description of each specific plan required by environmental permit or elsewhere in this Contract such as[stormwater pollution prevention plan,][spill control plan,][solid waste management plan,][wastewater management plan,][air pollution control plan,][contaminant prevention plan,][pesticide treatment plan,][a historical, archaeological, cultural resources, biological resources and wetlands plan,][traffic control plan][Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Plan][Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal Plan][borrowing material plan][_____].

Include a list of applicable Federal, GOJ, JEGS, prefectural laws, regulations, and permits concerning environmental protection, pollution control, and abatement that are applicable to the Contractor's proposed operations and requirements imposed by those laws, regulations, and permits. Whenever there is conflict between Federal, GOJ, JEGS, or prefectural laws, regulations, and permit requirements, the strictest applicable rule applies.

List what notifications, permit applications and licenses must be made or secured. Some permits may take a considerable amount of time to obtain. Demonstrate that those permits have been obtained or applied for by including copies of applicable environmental permits. The EPP will not be approved until the permits have been obtained.

1.9.1.2 Duties

The duties and level of authority assigned to the person(s) on the job site who oversee environmental compliance, such as who is responsible for adherence to the EPP, who is responsible for spill cleanup and training personnel on spill response procedures, who is responsible for manifesting hazardous waste to be removed from the site (if applicable), and who is responsible for training the Contractor's environmental protection personnel.

Provide the name, telephone number, and address of a Primary and Alternate Environmental Representative.

1.9.1.3 Procedures

A copy of any standard or project-specific operating procedures that will be used to effectively manage and protect the environment on the project site.

Provide schedule of digging or trenching actions to include date/time, location, purpose, method and depth.

1.9.1.4 Communications

Communication and training procedures that will be used to convey environmental management requirements to Contractor employees and subcontractors.

1.9.1.5 Contact Information

Emergency contact information contact information (office phone number, cell phone number, and e-mail address).

1.9.2 General Site Information

1.9.2.1 Drawings

Drawings showing locations of proposed temporary excavations or embankments for haul roads, stream crossings, jurisdictional wetlands, material storage areas, structures, sanitary facilities, storm drains and conveyances, and stockpiles of excess soil.

1.9.2.2 Work Area

Work area plan showing the proposed activity in each portion of the area and identify the areas of limited use or nonuse. Include measures for marking the limits of use areas, including methods for protection of features to be preserved within authorized work areas and methods to control runoff and to contain materials on site, and a traffic control plan.

1.9.2.3 Documentation

A letter signed by an officer of the firm appointing the Environmental Manager and stating that person is responsible for managing and implementing the Environmental Program as described in this Contract. Include in this letter the Environmental Manager's authority to direct the removal and replacement of non-conforming work.

1.9.3 Management of Natural Resources

a. Land resources

b. Tree protection

c. Replacement of damaged landscape features

d. Temporary construction

e. Stream crossings

f. Fish and wildlife resources

g. Wetland areas

h. Waters of Japan

1.9.4 Protection of Historical and Archaeological Resources

a. Objectives

b. Methods

1.9.5 Stormwater Management and Control

a. Ground cover

b. Erodible soils

c. Temporary measures

(1) Structural Practices

(2) Temporary and permanent stabilization

d. Effective selection, implementation and maintenance of Best Management Practices (BMPs).

e. Erosion Control Plan. Prepared in accordance with the JEGS.

f. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. Prepared in accordance with paragraph Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and the JEGS (if required)

1.9.6 Hazardous Material List

Prepared in accordance with paragraph Hazardous Material and the JEGS (if required). Safety Data Sheets (SDS): SDS in English for all Hazardous materials to be used in accordance with the JEGS (if required).

List shall include all pesticides and herbicides that will be brought onto the Installation.

1.9.7 Protection of the Environment from Waste Derived from Contractor Operations

Control and disposal of solid and sanitary waste. Control and disposal of hazardous waste.

Include a Hazardous Waste Management and Disposal Plan prepared in accordance with paragraph Control and Management of Hazardous Waste and the JEGS (if required). This item consists of the management procedures for hazardous waste to be generated. The elements of those procedures will coincide with the Installation Hazardous Waste Management Plan. The Contracting Officer will provide a copy of the Installation Hazardous Waste Management Plan. As a minimum, include the following:

a. List of the types of hazardous wastes expected to be generated

b. Procedures to ensure a written waste determination is made for appropriate wastes that are to be generated

c. Sampling/analysis plan, including laboratory method(s) that will be used for waste determinations and copies of relevant laboratory certifications

d. Methods and proposed locations for hazardous waste accumulation/storage (that is, in tanks or containers)

e. Management procedures for storage, labeling, transportation, and disposal of waste (treatment of waste is not allowed unless specifically noted)

f. Management procedures and regulatory documentation ensuring disposal of hazardous waste complies with Land Disposal Restrictions, applicable Federal, GOJ and prefectural laws and regulations, JEGS, and Installation Hazardous Waste Management Plan. .

g. Management procedures for recyclable hazardous materials such as lead-acid batteries, used oil, and similar

h. Used oil management procedures in accordance with the JEGS; Hazardous waste minimization procedures, and Installation Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

i. Plans for the disposal of hazardous waste by permitted facilities; and Procedures to be employed to ensure required employee training records are maintained.

j. Procedures to be employed to ensure required employee training records are maintained.

k. Hazardous Waste Disposal local permits or licenses for hazardous waste disposal in accordance with the JEGS (if required).

l. Hazardous Waste Disposal Statement of Agreement. From a treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facility that will accept the waste from the Contractor and also a statement from a certified hazardous waste transporter who will transport the waste to the TSD facility in accordance with the JEGS (if required).

1.9.8 Solid Waste Management Plan

Prepared in accordance with the Waste Management Plan requirements in paragraph Section 01 74 19 Solid Waste Management Plan and the JEGS.

1.9.9 Site Specific Spill Prevention Plan

Prepared in accordance with paragraph SPILLS and the JEGS (if required).

1.9.10 Prevention of Releases to the Environment

a. Procedures to prevent releases to the environment

b. Notifications in the event of a release to the environment

1.9.11 Regulatory Notification and Permits

List what notifications and permit applications must be made. Some permits require up to 180 days to obtain. Demonstrate that those permits

have been obtained or applied for by including copies of applicable environmental permits. The EPP will not be approved until the permits have been obtained.

1.9.12 Air Quality Compliance

1.9.12.1 Haul Route

Include the truck and material haul routes along with a Dirt and Dust Control Plan for controlling dirt, debris, and dust on Installation roadways as a part of the EPP. As a minimum, identify in the plan the subcontractor and equipment for cleaning along the haul route and measures to reduce dirt, dust, and debris from roadways.

1.9.12.2 Pollution Generating Equipment

Identify air pollution generating equipment or processes that may generate air emissions and require compliance with the JEGS or GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations. Determine requirements based on any current JEGS and installation requirements and the impacts of the project. Provide a list of all fixed or mobile equipment, machinery or operations that could generate air emissions during the project to the Installation Environmental Office (Air Program Manager) in the EPP. Air emissions must comply with the JEGS.

1.9.12.3 Stationary Internal Combustion Engines

Identify portable and stationary internal combustion engines that will be supplied, used or serviced in the EPP. Comply with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements. At minimum, include the make, model, serial number, manufacture date, size (engine brake horsepower), and EPA emission certification status of each engine. Maintain applicable records and log hours of operation and fuel use. Logs must include reasons for operation and delineate between emergency and non-emergency operation.

1.9.12.4 Refrigerants

Identify management practices to ensure that heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) work involving refrigerants and ozone depleting substances comply with the JEGS and installation requirements. Technicians [must be certified, maintain copies of certification on site, use certified equipment and log work that requires the addition or removal of refrigerant][shall be trained in proper recovery/recycling procedures, leak detection, safety, shipping, and disposal in accordance with recognized industry standards or Japanese equivalent]. Any refrigerant reclaimed is the property of the Government, coordinate with the Installation Environmental Office to determine the appropriate turn in location.

1.9.12.5 Air Pollution-engineering Processes

Identify planned air pollution-generating processes and management control measures (including, but not limited to, spray painting, abrasive blasting, demolition, material handling, fugitive dust, and fugitive emissions). Log hours of operations and track quantities of materials used.

1.9.12.6 Monitoring

For the protection of public health, monitor and control contaminant emissions to the air from Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste remedial action area sources to minimize short-term risks that might be posed to the community during implementation of the remedial alternative in accordance with the following.

a. Perimeter Air Contaminant of Concern [_____].

b. Time Averaged Perimeter Action Levels [_____].

Concentration	[_____]
Time	[_____]

c. Perimeter Sampling/Monitoring Location[s] [_____].

d. Monitoring Instruments/Sampling and Analysis Methods [_____].

e. Staffing [_____].

1.9.12.7 Compliant Materials

Provide the Government a list of and SDSs for all hazardous materials proposed for use on site. Materials must be compliant with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements for emissions including solvent and volatile organic compound contents, and applicable National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants requirements and either already be included on the CFAS approved Authorized Use List (AUL) or be approved for inclusion on the AUL prior to the project start. The Government may alter or limit use of specific materials as needed to meet installation permit requirements for emissions.

1.10 LICENSES AND PERMITS

Obtain licenses and permits required for the construction of the project and in accordance with FAR 52.236-7. Notify the Government of all general use permitted equipment the Contractor plans to use on site. This paragraph supplements the Contractor's responsibility under FAR 52.236-7. A copy of all Licenses and Permits shall be included in the Environmental Protection Plan.

[a. The following permits have been obtained by the Government:

[(1) [_____]

][(2) [_____]

][(3) [_____]
]]
[b. The following permits will be obtained by the Government:

[(1) [_____]

][(2) [_____]

][(3) [_____]

]]1.11 ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS BINDER

Maintain on-site a separate three-ring Environmental Records Binder and submit at the completion of the project. Make separate parts within the binder that correspond to each submittal listed under paragraph CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS in this section.

[1.12 PESTICIDE DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

1.12.1 Delivery and Storage

Deliver pesticides to the site in the original, unopened containers bearing legible labels indicating the EPA registration number and the manufacturer's registered uses. Store pesticides according to manufacturer's instructions and under lock and key when unattended.

1.12.2 Handling Requirements

Formulate, treat with, and dispose of pesticides and associated containers in accordance with label directions and use the clothing and personal protective equipment specified on the labeling for use during each phases of the application. Furnish SDSs for pesticide products.

]1.13 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PERMIT

Include as a part of the Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) written notification of the quantity of anticipated solid waste or debris that is anticipated or estimated to be generated by construction. Include in the report the locations where various types of waste will be disposed or recycled. Include letters of acceptance from the receiving location or as applicable; submit one copy of the receiving location and local Solid Waste Management Permit or license showing such agency's approval of the disposal plan before transporting wastes off Government property.

1.13.1 Solid Waste Management Report

Monthly, submit a solid waste disposal report to the Contracting Officer. For each waste, the report will state the classification (using the definitions provided in this section), amount, location, and name of the business receiving the solid waste.

The Contractor shall submit all waste disposal manifests. For each solid waste retained by the Contractor for his own use, the Contractor will include in the solid waste disposal report the information previously described in this paragraph. Prices paid or received will not be reported to the Contracting Officer unless required by other provisions or specifications of this Contract or public law.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 GREEN PROCUREMENT

The Contractor is required to buy items using recovered, or bio-based, materials listed at the following website: http://www.epa.gov/epp/pubs/products/index.htm provided, however, the cost of buying and transporting these materials does not exceed the cost of buying the listed recovered, or bio-based, materials, and providing that

these materials are competitively available and available within reasonable period. A reasonable period is the time required to buy, ship, receive, and use the materials that does not exceed the time allowed for completion of a delivery order. Recovered and bio-based materials include items listed by the EPA in the following categories:

a. Bio-based.

b. Construction Products.

c. Non-Paper Office Products.

d. Miscellaneous Products.

e. Transportation Products.

f. Vehicular Products.

g. Park and Recreation Products.

h. Landscape Products.

i. Paper and Paper Products.

The Contractor shall provide a Recovered Materials Certification and estimate of Percentage of Recovered Material Content for EPA designated items. 2.1.1 Recycled Paper The Contractor shall use, as a minimum, paper that is Processed Chlorine Free (PCF) and contains at least 30 percent recycled content. All printed or copied products shall be double-sided and on recycled paper.

2.1.2 Energy Star and Energy Efficient Products

All applicable products delivered, used in the performance of the work, furnished for Government use, or specified in the design of a building or work shall be Energy Star and Energy Efficient Products.

2.1.3 Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT)

Purchased computers, notebook and monitors shall, as a minimum, meet the Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) Bronze level of certification.

2.1.4 Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) All new construction Contracts or those performing major renovations shall incorporate the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) System guidelines with Silver being the goal, or shall use Comprehensive Assessment System for Building Environmental Efficiency (CASBEE).

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Minimize interference with, disturbance to, and damage to fish, wildlife, and plants, including their habitats. Prior to the commencement of activities, consult with the Installation Environmental Office, regarding rare species or sensitive habitats that need to be protected. The protection of rare, threatened, and endangered animal and plant species identified, including their habitats, is the Contractor's

responsibility.[The following species are known and could be affected within the construction area: [_____].]

Preserve the natural resources within the project boundaries and outside the limits of permanent work. Restore to an equivalent or improved condition upon completion of work that is consistent with the requirements of the Installation Environmental Office or as otherwise specified. Confine construction activities to within the limits of the work indicated or specified.

The Contractor shall take precautions to preserve all such resources as they existed at the time they were first pointed out. The Contractor shall provide and install protection for these resources and be responsible for their preservation during the life of the Contract. Environmental protection shall be conducted as follows:

a. Except in areas indicated on the drawing or specified to be cleared, the Contractor shall not remove, cut, deface, injure, or destroy land resources, including trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, topsoil, and land forms without the Contracting Officer's permission. Vegetation resources, land forms and other landscape features indicated and defined on the drawings to be preserved shall be clearly identified by marking, fencing, or wrapping with boards, or any other approved techniques. Any anticipated vegetation disturbance needs to be coordinated with the Government before it occurs.

3.1.1 Flow Ways

Do not alter water flows or otherwise significantly disturb the native habitat adjacent to the project and critical to the survival of fish and wildlife, except as specified and permitted.

3.1.2 Vegetation

Except in areas to be cleared, do not remove, cut, deface, injure, or destroy trees or shrubs without the Contracting Officer's permission. Do not fasten or attach ropes, cables, or guys to existing nearby trees for anchorages unless authorized by the Contracting Officer. Where such use of attached ropes, cables, or guys is authorized, the Contractor is responsible for any resultant damage.

Protect existing trees that are to remain to ensure they are not injured, bruised, defaced, or otherwise damaged by construction operations. Remove displaced rocks from uncleared areas. By approved excavation, remove trees with 30 percent or more of their root systems destroyed. Coordinate with the Contracting Officer and Installation Environmental Office to determine appropriate action for trees and other landscape features scarred or damaged by equipment operations. Obtain Contracting Officer's approval prior to replacement.

3.1.3 GOJ-Protected Species

GOJ-Protected species are typically found in undeveloped and unmaintained portions of the base. Projects that may affect protected species shall include mitigation measures to eliminate or minimize effects.

3.1.4 Streams

Stream crossings must allow movement of materials or equipment without

violating water pollution control standards of the JEGS and applicable, Federal, and GOJ national and prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements. Construction of stream crossing structures must be in compliance with the JEGS, applicable Federal and GOJ national and prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements, including the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

The Contracting Officer's approval and appropriate permits are required before any equipment will be permitted to ford live streams. In areas where frequent crossings are required, install temporary culverts or bridges. Obtain Contracting Officer's approval prior to installation. Remove temporary culverts or bridges upon completion of work, and repair the area to its original condition unless otherwise required by the Contracting Officer. A copy of all secured permits shall be included in the EPP.

3.1.5 Banyan Trees

All Banyan trees must be preserved and protected. Protect existing trees that are to remain and which may be injured, bruised, defaced, or otherwise damaged by construction operations. Remove displaced rocks from uncleared areas. Remove trees with 30 percent or more of their root systems destroyed. Any banyan tree requiring destruction or removal must first be coordinated with the installation environmental office or designated representative.

3.1.6 Endangered Species

At any time an endangered or threatened species, flora or fauna, to include sea turtle nests are encountered, all activities shall stop and the Contracting Officer shall be notified.

3.1.7 Indigenous/Native Flora and Fauna

The Contractor shall place emphasis on the protection of habitats favorable to the reproduction and survival of indigenous flora and fauna. The Contractor shall use indigenous flora for planting/sodding.

3.1.8 Invasive Species

Invasive Species are prohibited to be raised, planted, stored or possessed on DoD installations. The Contractor shall not bring in any invasive species to DoD installations.

3.2 STORMWATER

Obtain authorization in advance from the Installation Environmental Office for any release of contaminated water.

3.2.1 Construction Operations and Management

Maintain construction operations and management as required by the Installation Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, which addresses pollution prevention for storm water discharges from construction activities.

[3.2.2 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

If applicable, submit a project-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Plan (SWPPP) to the Contracting Officer as a part of the EPP, for approval, prior to the commencement of work. The SWPPP shall meet the requirements of the Japanese Laws, local government regulations and the Installation SWPPP for pollution prevention to storm water discharges from construction sites. The SWPPP along with any required Notice of Intents, Notice of Termination, and appropriate permit fees, shall be incorporated into the EPP. The Contractor shall maintain an approved copy of the SWPPP at the construction on-site office, and continually update as regulations require, to reflect current site conditions. The Contractor may be required to install, inspect, maintain best management practices (BMPs), and submit storm water BMPs inspection reports and storm water pollution prevention plan inspection reports.

The SWPPP must meet the requirements of the JEGS and the Installation's SWPPP.

Include the following:

a. Identify potential sources of pollution which may be reasonably expected to affect the quality of storm water discharge from the site.

b. Comply with terms of the Installation SWPPP for stormwater discharges from construction activities. Prepare SWPPP in accordance with the JEGS and installation requirements.

c. Select applicable BMPs from the JEGS and/or the Installation SWPPP. Applicable Best Management Practices in the JEGS shall be incorporated into the site-specific SWPPP and implemented.

d. The SWPPP shall also address erosion and sediment control measures and stormwater management and control including, but not limited to ground cover, erodible soils, temporary measures - structural practices, temporary and permanent stabilization.

e. Describe and ensure implementation of practices which will be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharge from the site.

f. Ensure compliance with terms of the Japanese Law and local government general permit for storm water discharge.

g. Include a completed copy of the Registration Statement, BMP Inspection Report Template and Notice of Termination except for the effective date.

3.2.2.1 Inspection Reports

Insert "Inspection Reports" into the Environmental Records Binder in accordance with the JEGS and applicable GOJ or local laws and regulations.

]3.2.3 Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

Provide erosion and sediment control measures in accordance with the JEGS and applicable GOJ or local laws and regulations. Preserve vegetation to the maximum extent practicable.

Erosion control inspection reports may be compiled as part of a stormwater pollution prevention plan inspection reports. Insert "Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection Reports" (E&S) into the Environmental Records Binder once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of a storm

event that produces 12 mm or more of rain.

[3.2.3.1 Erosion Control

Prevent erosion by[mulching,][Compost Blankets,][Geotextiles,][temporary slope drains,][_____]. Stabilize slopes by[chemical stabilization,][sodding,][seeding,][_____] or such combination of these methods necessary for effective erosion control. Use of hay bales is prohibited.

[Provide seeding in accordance with Section 32 92 1932 92 19 SEEDING.]

Any disturbed area with exposed soil that is not being worked on must be seeded or sodded no later than two weeks from the last disturbance regardless of the installation of any other erosion control measures in place. Remove any temporary measures after the area has been stabilized. No "red soil" shall be allowed to leave the site through runoff.
]

3.2.3.2 Protection of Erodible Soils

Immediately finish the earthwork brought to a final grade, as indicated or specified. Immediately protect the side slopes and back slopes upon completion of rough grading. Plan and conduct earthwork to minimize the duration of exposure of unprotected soils.

3.2.3.3 Temporary Protection of Erodible Soils

Use the following methods to prevent erosion and control sedimentation:

a. Mechanical Retardation and Control of Runoff

(1) Mechanically retard and control the rate of runoff from the construction site. This includes construction of diversion ditches, benches, berms, and use of silt fences and straw bales to retard and divert runoff to protected drainage courses.

b. Sediment Basins

(1) Trap sediment in temporary sediment basins. Select a basin size to accommodate the runoff of a local 10-year storm ("kou no kakuritsu nen"). Pump dry and remove the accumulated sediment, after each storm. Use a paved weir or vertical overflow pipe for overflow. Remove collected sediment from the site. Institute effluent quality monitoring programs.

(2) Install, inspect, and maintain best management practices (BMPs) as required by the general permit. Prepare BMP Inspection Reports as required by the general permit. If required by the permit, include those inspection reports.

c. Vegetation and Mulch

(1) Provide temporary protection on sides and back slopes as soon as rough grading is completed or sufficient soil is exposed to require erosion protection. Protect slopes by accelerated growth of permanent vegetation, temporary vegetation, mulching, or netting. Stabilize slopes by hydroseeding, anchoring mulch in place, covering with anchored netting, sodding, or such combination of these and other methods necessary for effective

erosion control.

(2) Seeding: Provide new seeding where ground is disturbed. Include topsoil or nutriment during the seeding operation necessary to reestablish a suitable stand of grass. The seeding operation will be as specified.

[3.2.3.4 Sediment Control Practices

Implement sediment control practices to divert flows from exposed soils, temporarily store flows, or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site. Implement sediment control practices prior to soil disturbance and prior to creating areas with concentrated flow, during the construction process to minimize erosion and sediment laden runoff. Best Management Practices (BMPs) may include, but not limited to, vegetation cover, stream bank stabilization, slope stabilization, silt fences, construction of terraces, interceptor channels, sediment traps, inlet and outfall protection, diversion channels, and sedimentation basins. [Location and details of installation and construction are as indicated on the drawings.] Include the following devices:[silt fence,][temporary diversion dikes,][storm drain inlet protection,][_____,][Location and details of installation and construction are indicated on the drawings.]

]3.2.4 Work Area Limits

Mark the areas that need not be disturbed under this Contract prior to commencing construction activities. Mark or fence isolated areas within the general work area that are not to be disturbed. Protect monuments and markers before construction operations commence. Where construction operations are to be conducted during darkness, any markers must be visible in the dark. Personnel must be knowledgeable of the purpose for marking and protecting particular objects.

3.2.5 Contractor Facilities and Work Areas

Place field offices, staging areas, stockpile storage, and temporary buildings in areas designated on the drawings or as directed by the Contracting Officer. Move or relocate the Contractor facilities only when approved by the Government. Provide erosion and sediment controls for onsite borrow and spoil areas to prevent sediment from entering nearby waters. Control temporary excavation and embankments for plant or work areas to protect adjacent areas.

3.2.6 Silt Screens

Silt screens must be installed prior to start of construction. Silt screens and/or other erosion control devices shall be installed on construction sites that are in or near water. Silt screens shall consist of trenched and staked filter fabric and trenched and staked hay bales. Filter fabric must be toed 8 inches into the soil to avoid sediments that would be transported via water under the screen. Hay bales must be placed end to end on the downstream side of the screen and be trenched and staked firmly into the ground. Chinking is usually required to fill gaps between the bales. Silt screens must be maintained properly. Screens and other control devices must be inspected once a week and after any rainfall event totaling 1.27 cm (0.5 in.) or more to ensure they are in good repair and functioning properly. In areas that experience high flow rates, extra precautions will be necessary to stabilize screens. Trenching of hay bale

barriers is required to adequately control runoff. A series of screens may have to be installed in waters that are especially turbid to properly filter out sediments. Silt screens will remain in place and properly maintained until the site is properly stabilized with sod or seeding.

3.2.7 Protection of Excavated Soil

During the temporary storing of excavated soil until off base disposal or backfill, the excavated soil/rocks shall be completely segregated with materials from other locations, and covered with vinyl sheets to prevent the soil from run-off by rain, and label indicates "Project Name", "Contract Number", "Contractor's Name", "POC phone number" shall be posted on the vinyl sheet.

3.3 SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER

3.3.1 Cofferdams, Diversions, and Dewatering

Construction operations for dewatering, removal of cofferdams, tailrace excavation, and tunnel closure must be constantly controlled to maintain compliance with existing GOJ, Prefectural, installation water quality standards and designated uses of the surface water body. Comply with water quality standards and anti-degradation provisions. Do not discharge excavation ground water to the sanitary sewer, storm drains, or to surface waters without prior specific authorization in writing from the Installation Environmental Office. Discharge of hazardous substances will not be permitted under any circumstances. Use sediment control BMPs to prevent construction site runoff from directly entering any storm drain or surface waters.

Construction site runoff will be prevented from entering any storm drain or the river directly by the use of silt fence, straw bales, or other method suitable to the Environmental Division. Contractor will provide erosion protection of the surrounding soils.

Construction Dewatering shall not be discharged to the sanitary sewer. If the construction dewatering is noted or suspected of being contaminated, it may only be released to the storm drain system if the discharge is specifically permitted. Obtain authorization for any contaminated groundwater release in advance from the Installation Environmental Officer and the GOJ, Prefectural, installation, or local authority, as applicable. Discharge of hazardous substances will not be permitted under any circumstances.

Water pumped from the trenches shall be filtered using an appropriate dewatering devices, such as a weir tank or other suitable devices, before discharging into any storm drain/ditch. Filtration shall be capable of treating the water to meet the allowable limit of total suspended soils (TSS) as listed in the JEGS. Discharging and dumping of wastewaters and waste materials into storm drains, ditches, canals, and local bodies of water are forbidden; this includes mop water, cleaning/stripping solutions and solvents, paint related wastes (including water-borne paints), pesticides (insecticide, herbicide, and/or fungicide), herbicides, fire extinguishing agents, fuels, oils, hazardous materials, hazardous substances, and hazardous wastes.

3.3.2 Waters of Japan

Do not enter, disturb, destroy, or allow discharge of contaminants into

waters of Japan[.][except as authorized herein. The protection of waters of Japan shown on the drawings in accordance with paragraph LICENSES AND PERMITS is the Contractor's responsibility. Authorization to enter specific waters of Japan identified does not relieve the Contractor from any obligation to protect other waters of Japan within, adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the construction site and associated boundaries.]

3.3.3 Wetlands

All wetlands on the installation (currently only Harioshima Ordnance area) must be identified on the project drawings. If wetlands on the project site must be disturbed, coordinate with the CFAS Environmental Office before start of project. The Contractor is required to be cognizant of their responsibility to protect wetlands regardless of whether they are identified on drawings or in the event site conditions have changed since design (JEGS).

3.3.4 Turbidity

In some cases where severe erosion results in waters becoming turbid despite control measures, regular turbidity monitoring and documentation shall be necessary. Any such documentation shall be forwarded to USAG-O Environmental Division for review via the Contracting Officer.

3.3.5 Water Protection

Contractor shall prevent oily wastes or other hazardous substances from entering the ground, drainage areas, or local bodies of water.

3.3.6 Sewage

Contractor is not authorized sewage holding tanks on base and must procure a porta-potty service Contract. The porta-potty Contract must include the correct removal of sewage and maintenance of the facilities.

3.3.7 Wastewater

If the project generates wastewater from rinsing tanks, dewatering sites, etc., contact the Contracting Officer on proper disposal.

3.3.7.1 Wastewater Generated by concrete/asphalt cutting

Dispose wastewater generated from the concrete/asphalt cutting event as industrial waste. If wastewater generated from concrete/asphalt cutting activities will be discharged to the storm/sewer system, then the discharge must satisfy the following conditions in accordance with COMFLEACTINST 5090.13_Direct Discharge Standard_Revised_03022020.

1)pH must be between 6.0 - 9.0
2)TSS must be below 45
3)The concentration of Hexavalent Chromium must be below 0.5 mg/L

Notify UEM and PRY4 before discharging the wastewater into sewer line.
UEM: DSN: 243-5232 and 243-5701
PRY4:DSN: 243-9578

3.4 PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.4.1 Archaeological Resources

[Existing archaeological resources within the work area are shown on the drawings. Protect these resources and be responsible for their preservation during the life of the Contract.]If, during excavation or other construction activities, any previously unidentified or unanticipated historical, archaeological, and cultural resources are discovered or found, activities that may damage or alter such resources will be suspended. Resources covered by this paragraph include, but are not limited to: any human skeletal remains or burials; artifacts; shell, midden, bone, charcoal, or other deposits; rock or coral alignments, pavings, wall, or other constructed features; and any indication of agricultural or other human activities. Upon such discovery or find, immediately notify the Installation Cultural Resources Manager via the Contracting Officer so that the appropriate authorities may be notified and a determination made as to their significance and what, if any, special disposition of the finds should be made. Cease all activities that may result in impact to or the destruction of these resources. Secure the area and prevent employees or other persons from trespassing on, removing, or otherwise disturbing such resources. The Government retains ownership and control over archaeological resources.

3.4.1.1 Restrictions

Project work may be restricted to be performed only during certain periods or times as specified.

3.4.1.2 Protection Measures

The Contractor shall implement and adhere to all protection measures specified to ensure protection of archaeologically sensitive areas and to avoid impact to known properties and artifacts as identified

3.4.1.3 Training and Awareness - Site Walk

When specified, the Contractor shall arrange to have site personnel receive appropriate awareness training to be provided by or under the guidance of the Environmental Office. In addition, a site walk may also be requested in order to ensure that the Contractor understands and is prepared to implement required protection measures.

[3.4.2 Historical Resources

Existing historical resources within the work area are shown on the drawings. Protect these resources and be responsible for their preservation during the life of the Contract.]

3.4.3 Historical and Archaeological Resources

If the items need to be temporarily removed, receive approval from the Contracting Officer and PWD Environmental Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) then carefully protect them from disturbance, including weather conditions, unforeseen traffic, and pilfering. The CRM PWD Environmental Cultural Resources Manager through the Contracting Officer will provide further direction/guidance on how to protect the items. The Government retains ownership and control over historical and archaeological resources.

3.5 AIR RESOURCES

Equipment operation, activities, or processes will be in accordance with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural air emission and performance laws and regulations.

3.5.1 Oil or Dual-fuel Boilers and Furnaces

Provide product data and details for new, replacement, or relocated fuel fired boilers, heaters, or furnaces to the Installation Environmental Office (Air Program Manager) through the Contracting Officer. Data to be reported include: equipment purpose (water heater, building heat, process), manufacturer, model number, serial number, fuel type (oil type, gas type) size (MMBTU heat input). Product data shall be provided prior to equipment installation.

3.5.2 Burning

[Burning is prohibited on the Government premises.] [Burning is allowed on Government premises[; confine fires to a closed vessel that is guarded and under constant surveillance until contents have burned out or have been extinguished].[Burning must completely reduce the materials to ashes.]]

3.5.3 Class I and II ODS Prohibition

The Contractor shall be responsible to turn in all of recyclable Class I and II ODS (R22) to DLA Yokosuka. The Contractor shall follow Feb 2017 Turn-in Procedures prepared by DLA, and coordinate with Torii Environmental Division prior to recovering ODS. The Contractor shall conduct necessary sampling, marking, labeling, and attach other required information. For replacement of air conditioning systems/units or in new construction, the Contractor shall provide quantity of refrigerant recovered from the existing equipment as well as the quantity of refrigerant charged in new equipment to the Contracting Officer. Under no circumstances shall the Contractor design or use ODS products for new systems to be installed on the installation.

Class I and II ODS are Government property and must be returned to the Government for appropriate management. Coordinate with the Installation Environmental Office to determine the required recovery cylinders and the appropriate location for turn in of all reclaimed refrigerant.Class I and II ODS as defined and identified herein shall not be used in the performance of this Contract.

The Contractor shall coordinate with the [Refrigerant, AC and Heating Shop, (DSN 652-4302)][] on the quantity of ODS recovered from system for the purpose of recycle, reuse or dilution. In the event the ODS can be recycled, reused or diluted, the entire quantity will be turned over to the [Refrigerant, AC and Heating shop][].

In cases where the ODS is sufficiently contaminated and cannot be recycled, reused and/or diluted, the Contractor shall dispose of the ODS according to the JEGS and local regulations.

In the event of a release of ODS, base personnel and/or Contractor shall inform [Fire and Emergency's Service Branch and Environmental Division][].

3.5.3.1 Recycling Requirements

Recycle used refrigerants and ozone depleting substances generated during the performance of this Contract to the maximum extent practicable to minimize used refrigerant and ozone depleting substance disposal as regulated waste in accordance with the JEGS and local laws and regulations. Test, collect, transfer, recycle, and/or arrange for shipping and proper disposal of used refrigerants and ozone depleting substances generated during the performance of work under this Contract. The Contractor is responsible for all associated costs. Any and all Class I ODS and R-22 recovered by the Contractor as part of this Contract shall be packaged and turned in to the Government for recycling upon the completion of the work covered by this Contract. Turn-in of ODS shall be performed in accordance with "Department of Defense Ozone Depleting Substances Turn-In Procedures". The Contractor shall arrange for recycling of used refrigerants not turned in to the government, at a licensed refrigerant recycler approved by the Contracting Officer.

3.5.3.2 ODS Storage

The Contractor is prohibited from storing or accumulating cylinders/containers of ODS, refrigerant or fire suppression chemicals on all installations. The Contractor shall store or accumulate the ODS cylinders/containers on Contractor's premises.

3.5.4 Accidental Venting of Refrigerant

Accidental venting of a refrigerant is a release and must be reported immediately to the Contracting Officer. Comply with the JEGS.

3.5.5 Halon Fire Extinguishing Equipment

Remove fire extinguishing equipment without releasing Halons to the atmosphere.

3.5.6 Training/Certification Requirements

Heating and air conditioning technicians must be trained to meet requirements in the JEGS. Maintain copies of certifications at the employees' places of business; technicians must carry certification wallet cards, as provided by GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations.

3.5.7 Dust Control

Keep dust down at all times, including during nonworking periods.[Sprinkle or treat, with dust suppressants, the soil at the site, haul roads, and other areas disturbed by operations.] Dry power brooming will not be permitted. Instead, use vacuuming, wet mopping, wet sweeping, or wet power brooming. Air blowing will be permitted only for cleaning nonparticulate debris such as steel reinforcing bars. Only wet cutting will be permitted for cutting concrete blocks, concrete, and bituminous concrete. Do not unnecessarily shake bags of cement, concrete mortar, or plaster. Do not discharge any construction waste water or surface cleaning water into the storm drain or on-base sewer line directly without authorization of NAVFAC Utilities Services (US) Branch and NAVFAC PWD Environmental Office via the Contracting Officer. Keep sediment leaves, and construction debris away from storm drains (use barriers).

3.5.7.1 Particulates

Dust particles, aerosols and gaseous by-products from construction activities, and processing and preparation of materials (such as from asphaltic batch plants) must be controlled at all times, including weekends, holidays, and hours when work is not in progress. Maintain excavations, stockpiles, haul roads, permanent and temporary access roads, plant sites, spoil areas, borrow areas, and other work areas within or outside the project boundaries free from particulates that would exceed the JEGS and applicable US Federal, GOJ national or prefectural air pollution standards or that would cause a hazard or a nuisance. Sprinkling, chemical treatment of an approved type, baghouse, scrubbers, electrostatic precipitators, or other methods will be permitted to control particulates in the work area. Sprinkling, to be efficient, must be repeated to keep the disturbed area damp. Provide sufficient, competent equipment available to accomplish these tasks. Perform particulate control as the work proceeds and whenever a particulate nuisance or hazard occurs. Comply with the JEGS, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements.

3.5.7.2 Abrasive Blasting

Blasting operations cannot be performed without prior approval of the Installation Air Program Manager. The use of silica sand is prohibited in sandblasting.

Provide tarpaulin drop cloths and windscreens to enclose abrasive blasting operations to confine and collect dust, abrasive agent, paint chips, and other debris.[Perform work involving removal of hazardous material in accordance with the JEGS, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements.]

3.5.7.2.1 Disposal Requirements

Submit analytical results of the debris generated from abrasive blasting operations per paragraph entitled Laboratory Analysis of this section. Hazardous waste generated from blasting operations will be managed in accordance with paragraph entitled "HAZARDOUS WASTE AND DEBRIS MANAGEMENT" of this section and with the approved HWMP. Disposal of non-hazardous abrasive blasting debris will be in accordance with paragraph entitled "CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTES".

3.5.8 Odors

Control odors from construction activities. The odors must be in compliance with applicable GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations and may not constitute a health hazard.

3.6 WATER RESOURCES

Keep construction activities under surveillance, management, and control, and monitor all water areas affected by construction activities in order to prevent pollution of surface and ground waters. Toxic or hazardous chemicals shall not be applied to soil or vegetation when such application may cause contamination. Prevent oily wastes or other hazardous substances from entering the ground, drainage areas, or local bodies of water.

3.6.1 Lead-Free Drinking Water Pipe, Solders, Flux and Fittings

The maximum allowable lead content for pipes, fittings, and fixtures intended to convey or dispense water for human consumption and cooking shall be a weighted average of 0.25 percent with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes and pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures in accordance with NSF 61.

3.7 WASTE MINIMIZATION

Minimize the use of hazardous materials and the generation of waste. Include procedures for pollution prevention/ hazardous waste minimization in the Hazardous Waste Management Section of the EPP. Obtain a copy of the installation's Pollution Prevention/Hazardous Waste Minimization Plan for reference material when preparing this part of the EPP. If no written plan exists, obtain information by contacting the Contracting Officer. Describe the anticipated types of the hazardous materials to be used in the construction when requesting information.

3.7.1 Salvage, Reuse and Recycle

Identify anticipated materials and waste for salvage, reuse, and recycling. Describe actions to promote material reuse, resale or recycling. The following items shall be recycled: scrap metal, Styrofoam, cardboard, glass, scrap wood, wood pallets, concrete, and asphalt. Other waste minimization strategies include composting or mulching green wastes. To the extent practicable, all scrap metal must be sent [for reuse or recycling][to the Installation's Recycling Yard][] and will not be disposed of in a landfill.

Include the name, physical address, and telephone number of the hauler, if transported by a franchised solid waste hauler. Include the destination and, unless exempted, provide a copy of the GOJ, Prefectural, installation or local permit (cover) or license for recycling.

All solid wastes and materials that have been separated for the purpose of recycling shall be stored in such a manner that they do not constitute a fire, health or safety hazard, or provide food or harborage for vectors, and shall be contained or bundled so as to not result in spillage. Containers must be: leak proof, water proof, and vermin proof including sides, seams, tops and bottoms, durable enough to withstand anticipated usage, and stored on a firm, level, well-drained surface).

The Contractor shall complete and submit COMFLEACTY 5090.8A (attachment 4 at the end of this specificaion section), and CFAY PWD Env Jun 2022 (attachment 5, at the end of this specification section) each time material is recycled and turned into the installation recycling center or each time solid waste is disposed of off post, respectively.

3.7.1.1 Prohibitions for Hazardous Waste (CFAS Requirement)

The Contractor shall minimize the amount of hazardous materials brought onto the project work site and only bring onto Government property HM directly associated and necessary to perform work assigned. The Contractor shall also minimize the amount of hazardous waste generated through the use of effective construction management practices. The Contractor is fully responsible to properly handle, segregate and containerize all HW as required by the CFAS Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP) and guidance provided by the Environmental Office HW personnel. Failure by the

Contractor to properly manage HW as described above and that results in increased costs to the Government shall be billed back to the Contractor.

3.7.1.2 Prohibitions for Nonhazardous Waste (CFAS Requirement)

No hazardous material shall be brought onto the government property that are not directly related to requirements for the performance of this Contract. The government is not responsible for the disposals of Contractor's wastes/materials brought on the job site which are not required in the performance of this Contract. The intent of this provision is to only dispose of hazardous wastes that is defined in this section, is generated as part of this Contract, and exist within the boundary of the Contract limits and has not been brought in from offsite by the Contractor.

[3.7.1.3 Qualified Recycling Program (QRP) at U.S. Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Iwakuni

NOTE: These paragraphs only apply to projects located at U.S. Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Iwakuni. Iwakuni Marine Corps Air Station Order (MCASO) 5090.2 “Environmental Compliance and Protection Standard Operating Procedures (ECPSOP)”, Chapter 17 “Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery” applies to existing materials and equipment to be removed but to remain the property of the Government. All scrap metals generated from the project shall be salvaged and remain the property of the Government. The salvaged property shall be segregated, cleaned, itemized, delivered from the project site to the following storage area, and off-loaded, under the direction of the Contracting Officer.

SALVAGED PROPERTY	STORAGE AREA
Scrap Metal	Bldg.7725

All "metal items" to be removed shall be vested in the Government Property and delivered to Bldg.7725 (Facilities Recycle Center) in accordance with the following regulations:

a. Metal items that are to be "turned-in" shall be precut to 3 meters (10 feet) in length or less. Steel decking, steel plates, deck grating or plate metal will be accepted in any size.

b. Segregate copper, brass and other metal items from steel items as much as possible.

c. Before delivery, metal items shall be free of all lagging, clamps, straps, fittings or any other type of encumbrances, and metal items being used for fuel and oil handling system shall be completely purged.

d. Follow the directions of the Contracting Officer when off-loading and positioning of "salvage metal items" in this Recycle Center.

e. Make an appointment prior to turn-ins on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday between the hours of 0800-1500, and on Thursday between the hours of 0900-1500.

f. Provide document describing item description, quantity, project number and date delivered to recycle center.

]3.7.2 Rubbish and Debris Disposal and Reporting

Remove rubbish and debris from Government property and dispose in

accordance with Japanese law. The Contractor shall provide to the DPW project manager the weight of construction and demolition debris in metric tons within 30 days or sooner of each disposal and detail how it has been disposed of to include landfill, recycle, reuse, composted, or mulched. These metrics are required by Department of the Army 27 Feb 2006 Memorandum for Commander, U.S. Army Garrison Japan.

Segregation measures shall be employed so that no hazardous or toxic waste is co-mingled with solid waste. The Contractor shall transport solid waste off Government property and dispose of it in compliance with applicable laws and regulations of U.S. Government and GOJ, however denominated, including those applicable political subdivisions, departments, and other entities for solid waste disposal. Vehicles used in transporting refuse shall be covered and enclosed to prevent spillage. The Contractor shall be responsible for all expense and cleanup of any spills on- or off-base.

3.7.3 Nonhazardous Solid Waste Diversion Report

Maintain an inventory of nonhazardous solid waste diversion and disposal of construction and demolition debris. Submit a report to the Installation Environmental Office [_____ through] the Contracting Officer on the first working day after each fiscal year quarter, starting the first quarter that nonhazardous solid waste has been generated. Include the following in the report:

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris Disposed	(_____) kilograms or metric tons as appropriate
C&D Debris Recycled	(_____) kilograms or metric tons as appropriate
Total C&D Debris Generated	(_____) kilograms or metric tons as appropriate
Waste Sent to Waste-To-Energy Incineration Plant (This amount should not be included in the recycled amount)	(_____) kilograms or metric tons as appropriate

3.8 WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL

3.8.1 Waste Determination Documentation

Incorporate the Waste Determination Documentation for Contractor-derived wastes to be generated into the Environmental Records Binder. All potentially hazardous solid waste streams that are not subject to a specific exclusion or exemption from the hazardous waste regulations (e.g. scrap metal, domestic sewage) or subject to special rules, (lead-acid batteries and precious metals) must be characterized in accordance with the requirements of the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations. Base waste determination on user knowledge of the processes and materials used, and analytical data when necessary. Consult with the Installation environmental staff for guidance on specific requirements. Attach support documentation to the Waste Determination Documentation. As a minimum, provide Waste Determination Documentation for the following waste (this listing is not inclusive):

oil- and latex -based painting and caulking products, solvents, adhesives, aerosols, petroleum products, and containers of the original materials.

NOTE: The Contractor should include waste determination/categorization in the EPP for all common construction wastes to be generated under this Contract. If a waste is generated but not included in the approved EPP, additional waste determination may be required by the Government prior to accepting the waste for disposal. Complete Waste Determination Documentation for all Contractor building demolition related derived wastes to be generated. Base the waste determination upon laboratory analysis and attach all support documentation to the Waste Determination. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) by themselves are not adequate other than for disposal of remaining unusable portions of HM.

[3.8.1.1 Sampling and Analysis of Waste

3.8.1.1.1 Waste Sampling

Sample waste in accordance with the JEGS, Installation Hazardous Waste Management Plan, and appropriate Japanese or US EPA testing protocols that meet the purpose of the testing. Clearly mark each sampled drum or container with the Contractor's identification number, and cross reference to the chemical analysis performed.

Excess excavated soil shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be disposed of off base at a properly licensed facility in accordance with the latest version of the JEGS and applicable GOJ federal and local laws and regulations. Any excess soil shall be sampled and tested according to the applicable GOJ federal and local laws and regulations and disposal facility requirements prior to disposal.

3.8.1.1.2 Laboratory Analysis

Follow the analytical procedure and methods in accordance with the JEGS and all applicable GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations and the Installation Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Provide analytical results and reports performed in the Environmental Records Binder.

3.8.1.1.3 Analysis Type

Identify hazardous waste by analyzing for the following characteristics:[ignitability,][corrosivity,][reactivity,][toxicity based on TCLP results,] [_____].

]3.8.2 Solid Waste Management

3.8.2.1 Solid Waste Management Plan

The Solid Waste Management Plan in the EPP shall include, but not limited to, the following:

a. Description and estimated quantities of the proposed job-site waste to be generated.

b. Landfill Options: The name of the landfill(s) where trash will be disposed of, applicable landfill tipping fee(s), and the projected cost of disposing of all project waste in the landfill(s).

c. Waste Diversion: A list of the waste materials from the project that

will be separated for reuse, salvage, or recycling, associated weights and estimated cost savings shall be reported to USAG-O by the 25th day of each month via the Contracting Officer.

d. Handling Procedures: A description of the means by which any waste materials identified in (c) above will be stored and a description of the means to be employed in recycling the above materials consistent with requirements for acceptance by designated facilities.

e. Transportation: A description of the means of transportation of the waste and recycled materials (whether materials will be site-separated and self-hauled to designated center, or whether mixed materials will be collected by a waste hauler and removed from the site). Request manufacturers to use the minimum packaging required for protection and identification of project products, and to use packaging materials with recycled content where economically feasible.

f. Submit cost information on the wastes diverted from the landfill to the Contracting Officer or USAG-O by the 25th day of each month via the Contracting Officer.

3.8.2.2 Solid Waste Management Report

Provide copies of the waste handling facilities' weight tickets, receipts, bills of sale, Contractor Certification and other sales documentation. In lieu of sales documentation, a statement indicating the disposal location for the solid waste that is signed by an employee authorized to legally obligate or bind the firm may be submitted. The sales documentation[Contractor certification] must include the receiver's tax identification number and business, GOJ or prefectural registration number, along with the receiver's delivery and business addresses and telephone numbers. Submit a copy of the applicable Japanese local permits and licenses for transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of solid waste ("Sangyou Haikibutsu") by permitted facilities.

3.8.2.3 Control and Management of Solid Wastes

Pick up solid wastes, and place in covered containers that are regularly emptied. Do not prepare or cook food on the project site. Prevent contamination of the site or other areas when handling and disposing of wastes. At project completion, leave the areas clean. Recycling is encouraged and can be coordinated with the Contracting Officer and the activity recycling coordinator. Employ segregation measures so that no hazardous or toxic waste will become co-mingled with non-hazardous solid waste.[Transport solid waste off Government property and dispose of it in compliance with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements for solid waste disposal. Solid waste disposal offsite must comply with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements. Verify that the selected transporters and disposal facilities have the necessary permits and licenses to operate. Include a copy of all licenses and permits secured in the Environmental Protection Plan]

Manage hazardous material used in construction, including but not limited to, aerosol cans, waste paint, cleaning solvents, contaminated brushes, and used rags, in accordance with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements.

Submit Disposal manifests as specified in Section 01 74 19 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT.

3.8.2.4 Solid Waste Management Plan Implementation

a. The Contractor shall designate an on-site party (or parties) responsible for instructing workers and overseeing and documenting results of the Solid Waste Management Plan for the project.

b. The Contractor shall distribute copies of the Solid Waste Management Plan to key personnel and submit the plan to the Contracting Officer as part of the Environmental Protection Plan.

c. The Contractor shall provide on-site instruction of appropriate separation, handling, and recycling, salvage, reuse, and return methods to be used by all parties.

d. The Contractor shall lay out and label a specific area to facilitate separation of materials for potential recycling, salvage, reuse, and return. Recycling and waste bin areas are to be kept neat and clean and clearly marked in order to avoid contamination of materials.

e. The Contractor shall submit a Summary of Solid Waste Generated by the project to USAG-O via the Contracting Officer with each application for progress payment. Failure to submit this information shall render the application for progress payment incomplete and shall delay progress payment. The Summary shall be submitted on a form acceptable to the Owner and shall contain the following information:

(1) The amount (in tons) of material land-filled from the project, the identity of the landfill, the total amount of tipping fees paid at the landfill, and the total disposal cost. Include manifests, weight tickets, receipt, and invoices.

(2) For each material recycled, reused or salvaged from the project, the amount (in tons), the date removed from the jobsite, the receiving party, the transportation cost, the amount of any money paid or received for the recycled or salvaged material, and the net total cost or savings of salvage or recycling each material. Attach manifests, weight tickets, receipts, and invoices.

3.8.3 Control and Management of Hazardous Waste

The Contractor shall be considered the primary generator for all hazardous wastes generated throughout the duration of the Contract. However, all hazardous waste management activities shall be coordinated and approved by USAG-O Environmental Division via the Contracting Officer.

All hazardous waste must be managed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of U.S. Government and GOJ, however denominated, including those applicable political subdivisions, department, and other entities. The Contracting Officer shall contact USAG-O Environmental Division if handling procedures for hazardous wastes and materials are unclear.

Hazardous wastes, including excavated contaminated soil, shall be stored, transported, and disposed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations of U.S. Government and GOJ, however denominated, including those applicable political subdivisions, departments, and other entities,

including obtaining necessary local permits, licenses, and approvals. The Contractor shall identify what wastes are hazardous using specific and technical knowledge and/or sampling and analysis. This responsibility also includes preparation of waste profile sheets, packaging, marking and labeling of wastes in accordance with Federal, JEGS, GOJ, prefectural, and local requirements. All persons involved in the hazardous waste management process or potential exposure to hazardous waste must have hazardous waste training required by the JEGS.

All costs for labor, equipment, materials, transportation, and other services required to comply with applicable laws and regulations of U.S. Government and GOJ, however denominated, including those applicable political subdivisions, departments, and other entities, governing hazardous waste generations are the responsibility of the Contractor. This requirement extends to personnel training and the identification, initial accumulation and transportation of hazardous waste generated during the project.

Contractor must package hazardous waste in a United Nations (UN) approved container, labeled in English and Japanese, furnish analytical results and submit the container(s) and information to the USAG-O Environmental Division via the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall be responsible for collection and disposal of hazardous wastes. When the waste is ready for shipment, the USAG-O Environmental Division personnel will inspect the Contractor's material if necessary. The Contractor's representative will be present for the inspection and will correct any discrepancies on the spot or remove the unacceptable containers and correct the deficiencies. For further information, contact the USAG-O Hazardous Waste Manager at DSN 652-4910 via the Contracting Officer.

Do not dispose of hazardous waste on Government property. Do not discharge any waste to a sanitary sewer, storm drain, or to surface waters or conduct waste treatment or disposal on Government property without written approval of the Contracting Officer.

3.8.3.1 Hazardous Waste/Debris Management

Identify construction activities that will generate hazardous waste or debris. Provide a documented waste determination for resultant waste streams. Identify, label, handle, store, and dispose of hazardous waste or debris in accordance with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements

Manage hazardous waste in accordance with the approved Hazardous Waste Management Section of the EPP. Store hazardous wastes in approved containers in accordance with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements. Prior to removal of any hazardous waste from Government property, all hazardous waste manifests must be signed by waste transporter and disposal facility. If hazardous wastes are turned into the Government, submit Hazardous Waste turn-in document instead of manifest. Do not bring hazardous waste onto Government property. Provide the Contracting Officer with a copy of waste determination documentation for any solid waste streams that have any potential to be hazardous waste or contain any chemical constituents listed in the JEGS. For hazardous wastes spills, verbally notify the Contracting Officer immediately.Hazardous waste generated within the confines of Government facilities will be identified as being generated by the Government and will be labeled, handled, stored, and transport to designated Government facility specified

in Section 01 74 19 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT.

3.8.3.2 Contractor Hazardous Waste Accumulation Point (HWAP)

If the work requires the temporary storage/collection of hazardous wastes on site overnight, the Contractor shall request the establishment of a Contractor HWAP at the point of generation. The Contractor must submit a request form with other required documentation/information to the Installation Environmental Office via the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall not store/collect hazardous waste on site overnight unless the requested Contractor HWAP is approved and managed properly. When hazardous waste will be removed from the job site properly daily, the Contractor HWAP is not required.

Accumulate hazardous waste at HWAP and in compliance with the JEGS and CFAS HWMP. Individual waste streams will be limited to 208 liter (55 gallons) of accumulation, or 0.95 liter (1 quart) for acutely hazardous wastes. If the Contractor expects to generate hazardous waste at a rate and quantity that makes a HWAP impractical, the Contractor must request assistance from the Installation Hazardous Waste Manager via the Contracting Officer.
Submit a request for assistance in writing to the Contracting Officer and provide the following information:

a. Contract Number
b. Contractor
c. Haz Waste or Regulated Waste POC
d. Phone Number
e. Type of Waste
f. Source of Waste
g. Emergency POC
h. Phone Number
i. Location of the Site (Attach Site Plan to the Request)

Attach a waste determination form for the expected waste streams. Allow (10) ten working days for processing this request. Additional compliance requirements (e.g. training and contingency planning) that may be required and are the responsibility of the Contractor.

3.8.3.3 Contractor Disposal Turn-In Requirements

Handling and disposal of HW shall be performed in accordance with the JEGS. Unless otherwise specified or directed, all hazardous waste disposal will be coordinated with the CFAS Environmental Office and transferred to (usually picked up by) CFAS Hazardous Waste personnel to process final disposal. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT DISPOSE OF ANY HAZARDOUS WASTES INTO ANY AREA OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTROL.

To coordinate hazardous waste disposal needs, the Contractor shall inform the Contracting Officer in writing prior to generation of the hazardous waste by submitting a Hazardous Waste Disposal Disposition form provided by the Contracting Officer. The Government will provide HW accumulation containers for all HW disposed of through the CFAS Environmental Office

Hazardous waste will also be managed in accordance with the approved Hazardous Waste Management Section of the EPP. Store hazardous wastes in approved containers in accordance with the JEGS. Prior to removal of any hazardous waste from Government property, all hazardous waste manifests must be signed by waste transporter and disposal facility. If hazardous

wastes are turned into the Government, submit Hazardous Waste turn-in document instead of manifest. No hazardous waste will be brought onto Government property. Provide to the Contracting Officer a copy of waste determination documentation for any solid waste streams that have any potential to be hazardous waste or contain any chemical constituents listed in the JEGS. For hazardous wastes spills, call base 911 and verbally notify the Contracting Officer immediately.

Prior to shipping any hazardous Waste off the installation, the Contractor must provide the CFAS Environmental Office via the Contracting Officer a copy of the applicable manifest for transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous, regulated, or toxic waste.

Incidental wastes used to support this Contract including, but not limited to aerosol cans, waste paints, cleaning solvents, contaminated brushes, rags, clothing, Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), etc. are considered as hazardous wastes. Chemical paint removers shall also be disposed of as Hazardous Waste.

HWAP - For projects that result in generation of HW over a period of time and in such quantity as to need a temporary HWAP to ensure proper, efficient and safe storage of HW at the job site, the CFAS Environmental Office will coordinate with the Contractor and provide guidance to set up a temporary HWAP for the duration of the project task order. The Contractor shall set-up and manage the temporary HWAP to meet the CFAS HWMP and guidance provided by the Environmental Office.

3.8.3.4 Hazardous Waste Records

The Contractor shall maintain sampling, analysis, and turn-in records for all hazardous waste generated during the project. These records shall include, but not be limited to: [waste profile sheets provided by HWSF personnel for wastes streams turned in to the HWSF, manifests (DD forms 1348-1A) for all wastes turned over to the HWSF,]logs of sample locations or container identification data (including time and date of sample collection), analytical results, and quality control data provided by the analytical lab pertaining to the samples analyzed. Copies of this data shall be submitted to [][374 CES/CEIE][35 CES/CEIE][INSERT ORGANIZATION] via the COR after the work is completed.

3.8.3.5 Excavated Soil or Other Excavated Materials

If excavated soil or other excavated materials, not indicated, that may be hazardous waste or hazardous to human health during construction operations is encountered, stop that portion of work and notify the Contracting Officer immediately as specified in paragraph entitled "EXCAVATION REQUIREMENTS", Section 01 11 00 GENERAL PARAGRAPHS. Any test results from the excavated soil shall be forwarded to the environment office. Case by case situation for special soil excavations i.e. soil with asbestos, PCB and heavy-metal. For further soil excavation/disposal guidance, contact the Installation Environmental Office.

3.8.3.6 Mercury Containing Items

Mercury is prohibited in the construction of this facility, unless specified otherwise, and with the exception of mercury vapor lamps and fluorescent lamps. Dumping of mercury-containing materials and devices such as mercury vapor lamps, fluorescent lamps, and mercury switches, etc., in Base trash enclosures/rubbish containers is strictly prohibited.

Such material shall be carefully removed without breaking, appropriately packaged to prevent breakage, and transferred to the Government, coordinate turn-in with the Hazardous Waste Program Manager of Installation's Environmental Office.

In case of breakage or any mercury spillage, the Contactor shall call base 911 and report immediately to the contracting Officer. The Contactor shall cleanup mercury spill area to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer. Do not recycle a mercury spill cleanup; manage it as a hazardous waste for disposal.

3.8.3.7 Electronics End-of-Life Management

Recycle or dispose of electronics waste, including, but not limited to, used electronic devices such as computers, monitors, hard-copy devices, televisions, mobile devices, in accordance with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements.

3.8.3.8 Disposal Documentation for Hazardous and Regulated Waste

[If the Contractor is disposing of Hazardous waste of-base, Contact the Contracting Officer for the facility unique identification number (if applicable) that is to be used on each manifest.

Submit a copy of the applicable local permit(s), manifest(s), or license(s) for transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous and regulated waste by permitted facilities. Hazardous or toxic waste manifests must be reviewed, signed, and approved by the Contracting Officer before the Contractor may ship waste. To obtain specific disposal instructions, coordinate with the Installation Environmental Office.]The hazardous wastes shall be taken to a TSD facility which has been properly licensed by the prefecture government or the mayor of a city and complies with all the provisions of applicable disposal regulations. An acceptance statement of agreement from the proposed TSD and certified transporters shall be submitted to the Contracting Office not less than 14 days before transporting of wastes. The original return copy of the manifest, signed by the owner or operator of a permitted TSD facility, shall be provided to the Contracting Officer no later than 5 working days following the delivery of the wastes to the TSD facility. Upon completion of waste disposal, a copy of the disposal certificate from TSD facility must also be provided to the Contracting Officer.

The Contractor shall maintain records of all waste sampling and test data. The data includes the results of analyses performed, sample locations, the time of collection, and other pertinent data during the life of the Contract. Transportation, treatment, and disposal methods and dates; the quantities of wastes; and the names and addresses of each transporter and the disposal or reclamation facility, shall also be recorded and available for inspection, as well as the following documents:

(1) Manifests
(2) Waste analyses or waste profile sheets
(3) Certification of final treatment or disposal will be signed by the licensed TSD facility official.

3.8.4 Releases/Spills of Oil and Hazardous Substances

3.8.4.1 Response and Notifications

Exercise due diligence to prevent, contain, and respond to spills of hazardous material, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, sewage, regulated gas, petroleum, lubrication oil, and other substances regulated in accordance with the JEGS and Installation plans. Maintain spill cleanup equipment and materials at the work site. In the event of a spill, take prompt, effective action to stop, contain, curtail, or otherwise limit the amount, duration, and severity of the spill/release. In the event of any releases of oil and hazardous substances, chemicals, or gases; immediately (within 15 minutes) notify the [Installation][Activity] Fire Department [dial 911 on base], the [Installation][Activity] Command Duty Officer, the [Installation][Activity] Environmental Office, the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall immediately report all POL or Hazardous Substances spills to the Contracting Officer. Submit verbal and written notifications as required by the JEGS and installation and service component instructions and plans, and local regulations. Provide copies of the written notification and documentation that a verbal notification was made within [the timeframes required by the JEGS and installation instructions][five working days]. Spill response must be in accordance with the JEGS and installation requirements. Contain and clean up these spills without cost to the Government. If the Contractor's response is inadequate, the Navy may respond. If this should occur, the Contractor will be required to reimburse the government for spill response assistance and analysis. Spill response shall be in accordance with the JEGS, CFAS SPRP, GOJ and local Prefecture regulations.

3.8.4.2 Clean Up

The Contractor is responsible for spill cleanup. Determine, as quickly as possible, the nature of the spilled substance and implement necessary safety precautions to protect both human health and the environment. Cleanup shall be in accordance with applicable local laws and regulations as determined by the Environmental Division at no additional cost to the Government, and shall only be performed by personnel adequately trained in spill response and cleanup techniques for the severity of the spill incident.

a. The Contractor shall provide and maintain spill equipment, sufficient in both type and quantity, at all sites involving the storage, use or handling of hazardous materials and/or hazardous wastes. The type of equipment and quantity required will be identified in the Contractor's site specific contingency plans. Equipment must be adequate to contain any release.

b. Cost incurred from any Contractor spills is the responsibility of the Contractor, if the Government has to perform emergency spill response and cleanup, due to the non-availability of designated personnel or if spill is beyond the capability of designated personnel, the Contractor shall be held liable for all costs associated with performing said work. The costs of clean-up will be subject to Contract price offsets.

If remaining Contract payments are insufficient, the government reserves the right to pursue other offsets, administrative or civil actions to satisfy this. (JEGS)

c. The Contractor shall train employees in the use of the above equipment

and document training.

d. The Contractor shall take sufficient measures to prevent spillage of hazardous and toxic materials during dispensing and shall collect waste in suitable containers observing chemical compatibility requirements. If the Contractor is required to stockpile contaminated soil for testing prior to disposal, the Contracting Officer will inform the Contractor of the stockpile location after consultation with USAG-O.

e. The Contractor waives all claims to damage or loss that arise from Government actions after thirty (30) days.

Clean up hazardous and non-hazardous waste spills in accordance with the JEGS, local regulations and the installation's spill response procedures. Reimburse the Government for costs incurred including sample analysis materials, clothing, equipment, and labor if the Government will initiate its own spill cleanup procedures, for Contractor-responsible spills, when: Spill cleanup procedures have not begun within one hour of spill discovery/occurrence; or, in the Government's judgment, spill cleanup is inadequate and the spill remains a threat to human health or the environment.

3.8.4.3 Reporting Requirements

Submit a written follow-up report to the Contracting Officer not later than 7 days after the incident. The written report shall conform to the requirements detailed in the Installation Spill Response Plan and to the site specific spill prevention plan, originally submitted. At a minimum, the report shall provide the information necessary to complete an Army Environmental Pollution Incident Report Form. Copies may be obtained from the Environmental Division.

The Emergency Response Plan as required in EPP section shall include, but not be limited to the following:

a. Information for review by the Contracting Officer to show that the Contractor has successfully performed hazardous waste management (as applicable).

b. The "Site Specific Spill Prevention/Response Plan" shall be adapted to specific sites where the Contractor handles chemicals or hazardous materials. Site-specific spill plans shall be revised as necessary to reflect current hazardous material storage and usage. The plan shall detail the Contractor representative and alternate that will be contacted in the event of an emergency and the equipment to be used to adequately contain and cleanup spills. Revisions to the plan shall be coordinated with Fire Department and USAG-O Environmental Division through the Contracting Officer.

3.8.5 Mercury Materials

Immediately report to the Environmental Office and the Contracting Officer instances of breakage or mercury spillage. Clean mercury spill area to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer.

Do not recycle a mercury spill cleanup; manage it as a hazardous waste for disposal.

3.8.6 Wastewater

3.8.6.1 Disposal of wastewater must be as specified below.

3.8.6.1.1 Treatment

Do not allow wastewater from construction activities, such as onsite material processing, concrete curing, foundation and concrete clean-up, water used in concrete trucks, and forms to enter water ways or to be discharged prior to being treated to remove pollutants. Dispose of the construction- related waste water[off-Government property in accordance with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements.][by collecting and placing it in a retention pond where suspended material can be settled out or the water can evaporate to separate pollutants from the water. The site for the retention pond must be coordinated and approved with the Contracting Officer. The residue left in the pond prior to completion of the project must be removed, tested, and disposed of off- Government property in accordance with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations, and installation requirements. Backfill the area to the original grade, top-soiled, and seeded or sodded.[Consult with the Installation Environmental Office on specific testing requirements for water in the retention pond. If required, test the water in the retention pond for [_____] and have the results reviewed and approved by the Installation Environmental Office via the Contracting Officer prior to being discharged or disposed of off-Government property].]

3.8.6.1.2 Surface Discharge

For discharge of ground water,[if applicable, obtain a GOJ or local prefectural permit specific for pumping and discharging ground water prior to surface discharging.][Surface discharge shall be done in accordance with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations and installation requirements.]

3.8.6.1.3 Land Application

Water generated from the flushing of lines after[disinfection or disinfection in conjunction with hydrostatic testing][hydrostatic testing] must be[land- applied in accordance with the JEGS and applicable Federal, GOJ, prefectural and local laws and installation requirements for land application][discharged into the sanitary sewer with prior approval and notification to the owner of the sanitary sewer system].

3.9 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT for the performance of this Contract.

Include hazardous material control procedures in the Safety Plan, in accordance with Section 01 35 26 GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS. Address procedures and proper handling of hazardous materials, including the appropriate transportation requirements. Do not bring hazardous material onto Government property that does not directly relate to requirements for the performance of this Contract. Submit an Safety Data Sheet in both English and Japanese and estimated quantities to be used for each hazardous material to the Contracting Officer prior to bringing the material on the installation. Typical materials requiring SDS and quantity reporting include, but are not limited to, oil and latex based painting and caulking products, solvents, adhesives, aerosol, and petroleum products. Use hazardous materials in a manner that minimizes

the amount of hazardous waste generated. Containers of hazardous materials must have National Fire Protection Association labels or their equivalent.

Storage and handling of hazardous materials will adhere to the DoD Component policies, including Joint Service Publication on Storage and Handling of Hazardous Materials. Defense Logistics Agency Instruction (DLAI) 4145.11, Army Technical Manual (TM) 38-410, Naval Supply Publication (NAVSUP PUB) 573, Air Force Joint Manual (AFJMAN) 23-209, and Marine Corps Order (MCO) 4450.12A, "Storage and Handling of Hazardous Materials," January 13, 1999 provide additional guidance on the storage and handling of hazardous materials. The International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code and appropriate DoD and Component instructions provide requirements for international maritime transport of hazardous materials originating from DoD installations. International air shipments of hazardous materials originating from DoD installations are subject to International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions or DoD Component guidance, including Air Force Manual 24-204, (Interservice) TM 38-250, NAVSUP PUB 505, MCO P4030.19J, and DLAI 4145.3, DCMAD1, Ch3.4 (HM24), "Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments," 3 December 2012. At the end of the project, provide the Contracting Officer with the maximum quantity of each material that was present at the site at any one time, the dates the material was present, the amount of each material that was used during the project, and how the material was used. Ensure that hazardous materials are utilized in a manner that will minimize the amount of hazardous waste that is generated. Ensure that all containers of hazardous materials have NFPA labels or their Japanese equivalent. Keep copies of the SDS for hazardous materials on site at all times and provide them to the Contracting Officer at the end of the project. Certify that hazardous materials removed from the site are hazardous materials and do not meet the definition of hazardous waste, in accordance with the 40 CFR 261, JEGS, and installation requirements.

3.9.1 Hazardous Material

Contractors bringing hazardous material onto the installation must have a list of the hazmats, along with an SDS in both English and Japanese provided in the EPP submittal documents. These documents must be coordinated and routed through Fire Department and Environmental Division. All excess materials and empty containers are the responsibility of the Contractor and shall be removed at the end of the Contract. Should HM requirements change during the performance period, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Environmental Division and Fire Department of such changes in writing.

Hazardous materials must be stored, handled, used, and disposed of, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910, JEGS, and local regulations.

A list of HM's, and the associated SDS in both English and Japanese must be presented to the Contracting Officer before bringing HM's on the base. All containers with hazardous materials shall be correctly marked/labeled with DD Form 2522 (DD-2522) or an equivalent label with the container contents and protected from damage (compressed gases, fuels, acids, and refrigerants (ODS) are also included).

At the end of the project all Hazardous Materials will be removed from the installation, unless approval is granted by the Environmental Division, Safety and Fire Department via the Contracting Officer.

The Contracting Officer may request documentation for any spills or releases, environmental reports, or off-site transfers.

3.9.2 Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory Log

Insert the "Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory Log"(found at: http://www.wbdg.org/ffc/dod/unified-facilities-guide-specifications-ufgs/forms-graphics-tables), which provides information required by (EPCRA Sections 312 and 313) along with corresponding Safety Data Sheets (SDS) into the Environmental Records Binder and update monthly and no later than January 31 of each calendar year during the life of the Contract. Keep copies of the SDSs for hazardous materials onsite. At the end of the project, provide the Contracting Officer with Environmental Records Binder containing copies of the SDSs, and the maximum quantity of each material that was present at the site at any one time, the dates the material was present, the amount of each material that was used during the project, and how the material was used. The Contracting Officer may request documentation for any spills/releases, environmental reports or off-site transfers may be requested by the Contracting Officer.

Hazardous material may require prior approval from the Installation prior to being transported to the project site. The installation shall be contacted for procedures to transport and store hazardous material required by the Contractor. An SDS in both English and Japanese is required to accompany all hazardous materials brought onto the installation.

The Contracting Officer may request documentation for any spills or releases, environmental reports, or off-site transfers.

3.9.3 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL AND HAZARDOUS WASTE PROHIBITIONS

Unless otherwise specified in task order, do not dispose hazardous materials and hazardous waste into any area outside the Government control area. The Contractor shall inform of hazardous waste to be salvaged to the Contracting Officer for the notification purpose to Environmental Hazardous Waste Disposal Br., Environmental Division, PWD Sasebo, NAVFAC FE for CFAS projects in writing and coordinate setting up the boxes with the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall submit Hazardous Waste Disposal Disposition form provided by the Contracting Officer. No hazardous material shall be brought onto the government property that are not directly related to requirements for the performance of this Contract. The government is not responsible for the disposals of Contractor's wastes/materials brought on the job site which are not required in the performance of this Contract. The intent of "hazardous wastes that exist in the Government facility" is hazardous wastes that is generated as part of this Contract, and is existed within the boundary of the Contract limits and not brought in from offsite by the Contractor. The disposal of incidental materials used to accomplish the work including, but not limited to aerosol cans, waste paint, cleaning solvents, contaminated brushes, rags, clothing, etc. are the responsibility of the Contractor, except the incidental hazardous waste specified in elsewhere of this Contract.

3.10 PREVIOUSLY USED EQUIPMENT

Clean previously used construction equipment prior to bringing it onto the project site. Equipment must be free from soil residuals, egg deposits

from plant pests, noxious weeds, and plant seeds.

[3.11 CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL (ACM)

Manage and dispose of asbestos- containing waste in accordance with the JEGS and applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations. Contractor must double-bag ACM waste, package in a UN approved Tri-wall container, weigh with a certified scale, label in English and Japanese, furnish analytical result and submit information to the USAG-O Environmental Division. The Contractor shall be responsible for collection and disposal of ACM waste. The ACM waste shall be subjected to pre-shipment inspections by the Environmental Division if necessary. [Contact JED Environmental for the most current version of][Refer to] Section 02 82 00 ASBESTOS REMEDIATION. Manifest asbestos-containing waste and provide the manifest to the Contracting Officer. Notifications to the Contracting Officer and Installation Air Program Manager are required before starting any asbestos work.

Removal of mastics, necessary to achieve the Contract's objectives, shall be performed in a manner as if the material contains asbestos.

When applicable, a minimum of 14 calendar days prior to the demolition or renovation of a facility that involves removing or disturbing friable ACM, the Contractor shall prepare a Written Assessment Of Friable Asbestos Disturbance and submit to the COR, who will, in turn submit to the Installation Commander in accordance with the JEGS.

[For any previously untested material suspected to contain asbestos and located in areas impacted by the work, notify the Contracting Officer (CO) who will order up to [_____] bulk samples to be obtained and analyzed at the Contractor's expense. Samples shall be collected in sufficient amounts such that a follow-on test utilizing TEM or 1000 point count analysis can be performed, should it be necessary. The Contractor shall deliver the sample(s) to a laboratory accredited under the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) "National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP)" and analyzed by PLM. The laboratory shall have a working definition of “Trace” amounts of asbestos, and the laboratory shall report any detectable amount of asbestos in a bulk sample that is less than the PLM Limit of Quantification of 1% as a “Trace” concentration. If PLM does not detect the presence of asbestos (e.g. “non-detect”), the material shall be considered <0.1% asbestos. If PLM analysis detects asbestos in any discernible amount (to include “trace” or “less than 1%”), the material shall be considered >0.1% asbestos unless proven to be non-ACM by the use of quantification methods capable of achieving an analytical sensitivity of less than 0.1%, such as Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) or 1000 point counting.

The Contracting Officer (CO) will order, testing by TEM or 1000 point counting, for up to [ ] samples, to be obtained at the Contractor's expense and delivered to a laboratory accredited under the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) "National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP)", for those samples with results of < 1% ACM as analyzed by PLM.

Any additional components identified as ACM that have been approved by the CO for removal shall be removed and will be paid for by an equitable adjustment to the Contract price under the CONTRACT CLAUSE titled "changes". Sampling shall be conducted by personnel who have successfully completed the EPA Model Accreditation Plan (MAP) "Building Inspector"

training course and is AHERA certified as a "Building Inspector".]

][3.12 CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF LEAD-BASED PAINT (LBP)

Manage and dispose of lead-contaminated waste in accordance with the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations and installation requirements. [Contact JED Environmental for the most current version of][Refer to] Section 02 83 00 LEAD REMEDIATION. The Contractor shall assume all paints and coatings that will be disturbed during the course of meeting the contractual requirements, contain detectable levels of lead, requiring the Contractor to incorporate OSHA regulations for worker and occupant protection. Contractor must package lead contaminated waste in a UN approved container, weigh with a certified scale, label in English and Japanese, furnish analytical result and submit information to USAG-O Environmental Division. The Contractor shall be responsible for collection and disposal of LBP waste. The LBP waste shall be subjected to pre-shipment inspections by the Environmental Division if necessary.The Contractor is to assume that all existing paint encountered in this Contract contain detectable levels of lead, and the OSHA regulations referenced in these specification applies. Any attached lead material survey information is provided for disposal purposes only. Manifest any lead-contaminated waste and provide the manifest to the Contracting Officer.No paint containing lead shall be used during the course of this Contract. Work with LBP must comply with 29 CFR 1926.62, 29 CFR 1910.134, JEGS, GOJ, Prefectural, and local requirements. The Contractor must maintain all documentation regarding lead exposure by either historical data or project data. Conduct in accordance with Section [].

a. Prior to the commencement of construction, the prime Contractor, each subcontractor and material/equipment supplier shall provide to the CO and USAG-O Environmental Division the most current Safety Data Sheets proving that the paint does not have any lead content.

b. The Contractor shall be responsible for collection and disposal of all lead paint chips and lead paint-contaminated materials, and for accumulation of these chips/materials on site. The Contractor shall test the paint materials, provide containers for proper disposal, transport and dispose of any resulting hazardous waste as described in paragraphs [].

c. Construction and demolition waste suspected of, or reported to contain LBP contamination must be profiled through the performance of a toxicity analysis. A copy of the toxicity analysis must be provided to USAG-O Environmental Division and the CO. LBP wastes are specially controlled industrial waste having the potential to have lead and cadmium levels above the regulatory levels. Lead and cadmium levels above the 0.3 mg/L regulatory levels will not be disposed of in a solid waste landfill. These types of wastes shall be disposed of as hazardous waste. LBP wastes below the lead and cadmium regulatory levels may be disposed of in a permitted solid waste landfill.

d. Copies of all lead paint-related documentation generated from this project, including lead testing, air monitoring and hazardous waste manifests, shall be provided by the Contractor to the Contracting Officer. A copy shall be forwarded to USAG-O Environmental Division via the Contracting Officer within 10 working days of task completion.

][3.13 CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS)

Manage and dispose of PCB-contaminated waste in accordance with the JEGS, installation requirements, and Section 02 84 33 REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB). Purchase of electrical equipment and transformers containing PCBs is prohibited.

3.13.1 Removal Or Installation

Work on PCB equipment is forbidden using this supplement alone. If the project involves the disturbance, relocation, installation, or removal of products that have historically contained PCBs, follow the instructions in the supplement to the specification that pertains to that product's installation or removal (Transformer Replacement, Lighting Replacement, etc.).

a. Transformers

(1) Contractor must provide a manufacturer certification stating that the transformers used in the project are PCB-free (no detectable PCBs). The phrase "No PCBs" must appear on the label of the transformer. (JEGS)

(2) Contractor shall sample the transformer for the presence of PCBs using samples analyzed at a local Japanese laboratory. Results are to be bilingual. Recommend that the laboratory technician pull the sample. Contractor is required to submit bilingual copies of the lab result to USAG-O Environmental Division for approval. Contractor will also provide a copy of the lab result to the CO.

(3) If lab results indicate that the PCBs content is more than 0.5 mg/Kg contact USAG-O Environmental Division for guidance on turn-in procedures of transformers.

(4) If lab results indicate that the transformer is non-PCB (i.e. less than 0.5 mg/Kg) then it may be possible to recycle the transformer and dielectric fluid.

b. Paper Insulated Lead Covered (PILC) Cable

(1) Contractor must provide a manufacturer certification stating that the PILC used in the project is PCB-free (no detectable PCBs) and non-Asbestos. (JEGS).

(2) Contractor shall sample each run of cable for the presence of PCBs and Asbestos using a local Japanese laboratory in accordance with Japanese disposal methods. PCB results are to be bilingual. Asbestos test method is to be in accordance to JIS A 1481 to 0.1% by weight. Recommend that the laboratory technician pull the sample. Contractor is required to submit bilingual copies of the lab result to USAG-O Environmental Division for approval. Contractor will also provide a copy of the lab result to the CO.

(3) If the lab results indicate that there are PCBs present in the PILC in concentrations above 0.5 mg/Kg, contact USAG-O Environmental Division for guidance on turn-in procedures.

(4) Contractor shall take care when handling PILC. Prior to removal, the Contractor shall lay down tarps (blue poly sheets are acceptable) at the manhole and surrounding area. Cable shall be pulled in long runs, minimizing cuts, and placed in a spool and identified as to which manhole

they originated.

(5) Contractor shall seal ends of cable, and any area where sheathing is compromised with splicing tape. A cover, such as a blue poly sheet, is to be placed over the spool of cable to prevent rainfall from contacting the cable. Cable is to be staged away from storm drains while awaiting results.

(6) Contractor shall place splices along with tarps and rags used in pulling cable in UN certified open-head drums and identified as to which manhole they originated. Debris is to be cleaned up and containerized daily.

(7) If the lab results indicate Asbestos is present in the PILC in concentrations above 0.1 % by weight, abate Asbestos in accordance with Section 13280A, Asbestos Hazard Control Activities.

(8) If lab results indicate that the PILC is non-PCB (i.e. less than 0.5 mg/Kg) and non- Asbestos (less than 0.1% by weight) then the material may be managed as a scrap metal and disposed of off-base by the Contractor.

][3.14 CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF LIGHTING BALLAST AND LAMPS CONTAINING PCBS

Manage and dispose of contaminated waste in accordance with the JEGS and installation requirements.[[Contact JED Environmental for the most current version of][Refer to] Section 02 84 16 HANDLING OF LIGHTING BALLASTS AND LAMPS CONTAINING PCBS AND MERCURY.]

If ballasts without a "No PCBs" label are encountered, the manufacturer shall be contacted to determine the PCB-content of the ballast. Furthermore, there is a possibility that ballasts labeled "No PCBs" may still contain PCBs above the Japan-established level of 0.5 mg/Kg. Because the U.S. definition for PCBs is 50 mg/Kg and over, it is possible that some U.S. manufacturers may consider "No PCBs" as 50 mg/Kg or below. Therefore, if a project involves the removal, disposal and installation of ballasts, the manufacturer shall be contacted and an MSDS or a written statement indicating that the ballasts contain less than 0.5 mg/Kg of PCBs shall be requested, even if the existing ballasts are labeled "No PCBs". However, it is best if the manufacturer is able to state that there is absolutely 0 PCBs in their product. If the Contractor cannot obtain any PCB information for the ballasts, the Contractor shall take a representative sample of each model and have the samples analyzed at a local Japanese laboratory. The Contractor is required to submit bilingual copies of the lab results to USAG-O Environmental Division. If the lab results indicate that the PCB-content is more than 0.5 mg/Kg, USAG-O Environmental Division shall be contacted for guidance on the turn-in procedures for the wastes containing PCBs. Segregate PCBs free ballasts from PCBs containing ballasts and further segregated according to model. The ballasts shall be placed in a united nation certified drum container and in separate boxes per brand as well as per US and Japanese products. Contractor must package PCBs ballast in a UN approved container, weigh with a certified scale, label in English and Japanese, furnish analytical result and submit information to USAG-O Environmental Division. For further information, contact the PCBs Manager at 652-4382 or 652-4910.

Light Fixtures waste including, but not limited to mercury containing equipment such as florescent lamps, mercury vapor lamps, and high pressure sodium lamps shall be disposed as Hazardous Waste and turned in to the Government in accordance with the JEGS. Non hazardous waste shall be disposed off-base in accordance with all applicable JEGS, Japanese laws

and local regulations. Lighting fixture ballasts may contain PCB as specified in Paragraph "PCB Contained Waste Materials and Equipment". When the light ballast does not contain PCBs, submit the ballast manufacturer's non-PCB certificate to the NAVFAC PWD Environment Office via the Contracting Officer.

a. Light Ballasts/Capacitors.

(1) Contractor must provide a manufacturer certification stating that the ballasts/capacitors used in the project are PCB-free (no detectable PCBs). The phrase "No PCBs " must appear on the label of the ballast/capacitor. (JEGS).

(2) All ballasts/capacitors must be removed from the fixtures. Ballasts/capacitors are to be segregated based on PCB-free from PCB-containing, U.S. and Japanese-made and according to model. Refer to Section 3.73 of this part for turn-in and disposal.

]3.15 CONTROL AND DISPOSAL OF IONIZATION SMOKE DETECTORS AND TRITIUM EXIT SIGNS

3.15.1 Material Bagging

Remove existing ionization smoke detectors and tritium exit signs, and place like types together; i.e. same manufacturer and model number, in a plastic bag. Provide a label on the bag with the following data:

Manufacturer
Model Number
Isotope/Quantity (if known)
Activity
Contract Number

3.15.2 Material Storage

Do not open smoke detectors due to a small amount of radioactive (Americium 241) material. Store plastic bags in 55-gallon covered drum(s). Do not seal the drum(s). Apply a label entitled "RADIOACTIVE" and the storage inventory form to exterior surface of the cover and side of the drum(s). Provide a record copy, for each drum storage inventory to the Contracting Officer.

3.15.2.1 Storage Site and Disposal for U.S. Products

Deliver drums to designated facility for storage and disposal of U.S made ionization smoke detectors and tritium exit signs as directed by the Contracting Officer.

3.15.3 Storage and Disposal for Japanese Products

The Contractor shall be responsible for storage of Japanese ionization smoke detectors and delivery to each manufacturer in accordance with Japanese law, "Houshasei Douigenso Tou Ni Yoru Houshasen Shougai Boushi Ni Kannsuru Hourishu". If unable to identify the manufacturer, items may be sent to the "Japan Radioisotope Association".

3.16 PETROLEUM, OIL, LUBRICANT (POL) STORAGE AND FUELING

POL products include flammable or combustible liquids, such as gasoline,

diesel, lubricating oil, used engine oil, hydraulic oil, mineral oil, and cooking oil. Store POL products and fuel equipment and motor vehicles in a manner that affords the maximum protection against spills into the environment. Manage and store POL products in accordance with the JEGS and installation requirements and applicable GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations. Use secondary containments, dikes, curbs, and other barriers, to prevent POL products from spilling and entering the ground, storm or sewer drains, stormwater ditches or canals, or navigable waters of Japan. Describe in the EPP (see paragraph ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN) how POL tanks and containers must be stored, managed, and inspected and what protections must be provided.[Storage of oil, including fuel, on the project site is not allowed. Fuel must be brought to the project site each day that work is performed.][Storage of fuel on the project site must be in accordance with the JEGS and installation requirements, and local laws and regulations and paragraph OIL STORAGE INCLUDING FUEL TANKS.]

If temporary petroleum products and lubricants containing tanks/containers are to be stored at a job site, spill preventive measures shall be taken. A secondary containment system shall be applied. Appropriate and compatible spill kits shall be readily available at a job site. A sign larger than 0.3 meters wide and 0.6 meters long or clearly visible from 16 meters shall be provided containing following information in English and Japanese: identification number, maximum storage capacity, the title and telephone number of the point of contact, and state that "DANGER: NO FLAMMABLE OR IGNITION SOURCES WITHIN 50 FEET OR 16 METERS" in red letters. Further guidance on spill prevention measures is available; contact Installation Environmental Office.

3.16.1 Used Oil Management

"Used oil," means any oil or other waste petroleum, oil, or lubricant (POL) product that has been refined from crude oil, or is synthetic oil, has been used and as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities, or is off specification and cannot be used as intended. Although used oil may exhibit the characteristics of reactivity, toxicity, ignitability, or corrosivity, it is still considered used oil, unless it has been mixed with hazardous waste. Manage used oil generated on site in accordance with the JEGS and installation requirements. Determine if any used oil generated while onsite exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste. Used oil containing 1,000 parts per million of solvents is considered a hazardous waste and disposed of at the Contractor's expense. Used oil mixed with a hazardous waste is also considered a hazardous waste. Dispose in accordance with paragraph HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL.

Petroleum Product Used or Remaining In Existing Facility - Turn-in petroleum products generated from existing facilities which is defined as a hazardous waste or recyclable. Turn-in to Government's storage facility in accordance with Section 01 74 19 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT.

3.16.2 Oil Storage Including Fuel Tanks

Provide secondary containment and overfill protection for oil storage tanks. A berm used to provide secondary containment must be of sufficient size and strength to contain the contents of the tanks plus 12 centimeters freeboard for precipitation. Construct the berm to be impervious to oil for 72 hours that no discharge will permeate, drain, infiltrate, or

otherwise escape before cleanup occurs. Use drip pans during oil transfer operations; adequate absorbent material must be onsite to clean up any spills and prevent releases to the environment. Cover tanks and drip pans during inclement weather. Provide procedures and equipment to prevent overfilling of tanks. If tanks and containers with an aggregate aboveground capacity greater than 5000 liter will be used onsite (only containers with a capacity of 208 liter or greater are counted), provide and implement a SPCC plan meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 112. Do not bring underground storage tanks to the installation for Contractor use during a project. Submit the SPCC plan to the Contracting Officer for approval.

Monitor and remove any rainwater that accumulates in open containment dikes or berms. Inspect the accumulated rainwater prior to draining from a containment dike to the environment, to determine there is no oil sheen present. If a sheen is present, remove the sheen in accordance with CFAS Environmental Management Plans, prior to draining containment dike. Maintain a written record of containment dike inspections, sheen removal, and drainage by date and time.

3.16.3 Secondary Containment

A secondary containment capable of holding the entire contents of the largest single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation and expansion of product shall be provided. Alternatively, a double wall container equipped with adequate technical spill and leak prevention options such as overfill alarm and flow shutoff may provide as the secondary containment.

3.16.4 FUEL STORAGE TANKS

US Army Garrison Fire Department and USAG-O Environmental Division must approve the use of fuel storage tanks on base, and the Contractor must ensure adequate spill containment (spill kits) for any tanks approved for use. The Contractor must have written spill procedures for tanks and heavy equipment that they use on base. Temporary gasoline storage is not permitted on base.

Provide secondary containment such as spill pans or impervious berms where necessary when bringing fuel storage tanks on base. Contact the Contracting Officer for inspection to ensure proper setup of fuel storage prior to dispensing of fuel.

All tanks regardless of size must have secondary containment or double wall capable of holding the entire contents of the largest single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation and expansion of product.

When a facility with fuel storage tanks is demolished, demolition of the tank(s) shall be included in the scope of the project. The following standards shall be applied when demolishing an existing tank.

a. Training: Personnel involved in removing tanks must have training on UST/AST removal and confined space entry.

b. Environmental, Health and Safety Plan: Prepare environmental, health and safety plan and keep it at the site during tank removal. Coordinate plan with USAG-O Environmental Division via the Contracting Officer prior to start of construction.

Plan shall include:

(1) All planned safety measures

(2) Protective equipment to be used by workers

(3) Documentation of worker training

(4) Lab analysis of the material in the tank

(5) Disposal method for tank contents and any contamination in accordance with local regulations

(6) Location of post-excavation soil sampling points, analytical methods to be used on samples, and clean up levels. At least 5 sampling points will be used after excavation or soil known to be contaminated has been removed. Consult with USAG-O Environmental Division via the Contracting Officer for assistance in planning sampling.

c. Before Removing Tank: Notify Environmental Division, at least 24 hours before removing tank. Clean the tank (triple rinse) and render tank inert (vapor must not to exceed 10 percent Lower Explosive Limit).

d. Tank Cutting: Cut a 2' by 2' opening on each side of the tank to prevent reuse, paint the Bldg. Number and date of removal on the tank, take photos for documentation purpose.

e. Soil Removal: Segregate clean soil from the contaminated soil. The soil shall be visually inspected for staining after removal of all obviously contaminated soil, then screened for the presence of volatile and/or semi-volatile contamination using an approved vapor monitoring instrument. If the soil is contaminated with petroleum, it shall be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. If it is contaminated with hazardous substance, the Contractor shall dispose of it in accordance with section 3.08 of this part. If additional information is needed, consult with USAG-O Environmental Division via the Contracting Officer.

f. Closure Report: Prepare closure report, including documentation of all of the requirements of this section and the following information as a minimum, and submit to USAG-O Environmental Division via the Contracting Officer.

(1) A cover letter signed by a responsible company official certifying that all services involved have been performed in accordance with the terms and conditions of this section.

(2) A narrative report describing what was encountered at each site, including: condition of the UST, any visible evidence of leaks or stained soils, results of vapor monitoring readings, actions taken including quantities of materials treated or removed, reasons for selecting sample locations, sample locations, whether or not groundwater was encountered.

(3) Copies of all analyses.

(4) Information on who transported and accepted all wastes encountered, including copies of manifests.

(5) Scaled one-line drawings showing tank locations, limits of excavation,

limits of contamination, underground utilities within fifty feet, sample locations, and sample identification numbers.

(6) The Contractor shall take site photos including: site condition before work begins, soil stockpile area, tank, excavation area, site condition after the construction.

3.17 INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM-CONTAMINATED SOIL OR HAZARDOUS WASTES

If petroleum-contaminated soil, or suspected hazardous waste is found during construction that was not identified in the Contract documents, immediately notify the Contracting Officer. Do not disturb this material until authorized by the Contracting Officer.

3.18 Contaminated Soil

In case the Government assumes that soil on project site is contaminated soil, the Contractor shall store excavated soil and take necessary measure to protect ground from contamination. Excavation and handling soil shall be performed in accordance with direction from Activity environmental office.

In accordance with CNFJ Policy Letter "CONTAMINATED SOIL EXCAVATION AND MANAGEMENT POLICY", back filling of existing contaminated soil to its original place will be allowed and provide covering for the surface. Transport and dispose of excess contaminated soil to off-base facility as specified Paragraph "Disposal of Contaminated Soil" in this section.

3.18.1 Soil Sampling and Testing

If soil contamination is unknown, (i.e. sample results do not exist), previous samples indicating contamination exist, but are over one-year old or soil contamination is suspected then sampling and analysis is required in accordance with Soil Contamination Countermeasures Law Soil Testing Standards. As a minimum, sampling will consist of a composite sample composed of five separate samples per 100 square meters. A sampling plan will be submitted to the Installation Environmental Office for approval.

Sample analysis will be performed utilizing an independent accredited laboratory. Testing shall consist of those contaminants listed in the JEGS. Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with Soil Contamination Countermeasures Law Soil Testing Standards. Results shall be provided to the Activity Environmental Soil Manager for determination of soil disposal methodology. For constituent(s) exceeding the limits of the soil primary leachate standard (JEGS), the Installation Environmental Office will be the determining authority for the need for soil contents test(s).

Soil awaiting analysis or disposal maybe temporarily stored within the installation. Temporary soil staging areas shall be located and maintained in such a way as to prevent damage to cultural / natural resources, impact waterways or drinking water sources, create an air or odorous nuisance or endanger public health. Map(s) indicating temporary storage area location and a plan describing pollution prevention measures shall be submitted to the Installation Environmental Office for approval.

Contaminated soil piles shall be on an impermeable surface or membrane. Soils shall be completely and securely covered, for the duration of the storage period, with an impermeable material of sufficient strength,

thickness, anchoring or weighting to prevent tearing or lifting of the cover, infiltration of precipitation or runoff, and exposure of the soil to the atmosphere.

Appropriate steps shall be taken to deter public access to the storage area. This may include fencing, similar barriers, security patrols or warning signs.

Soils relocated to a Temporary Staging, Transfer, and/or Temporary Storage Area (i.e. an area away from the project site) to await off-site disposition shall have a sign posted identifying in indelible ink:

a. "Temporary Staged Soil"

b. Contract Number

c. POC Phone Number

d. Contaminants

e. Date Soil Staged

3.18.2 Disposal of Contaminated Soil

The Contractor shall dispose of contaminated soil off-base in accordance with Japanese laws, local prefectural regulations, and the JEGS.

[3.19 PEST MANAGEMENT

In order to minimize impacts to existing fauna and flora, coordinate with the Installation Pest Management Coordinator (IPMC) or the Natural Resources Manager in the DPW Environmental Division, through the Contracting Officer, at the earliest possible time prior to pesticide application. Discuss integrated pest management strategies with the [IPMC][PPC] and receive concurrence from the [IPMC][PPC] through the Contracting Officer prior to the application of any pesticide associated with these specifications. Provide Installation Project Office Pest Management personnel the opportunity to be present at meetings concerning treatment measures for pest or disease control and during application of the pesticide.[For termiticide requirements, see[Section 31 31 16.13 CHEMICAL TERMITE CONTROL][Section 31 31 16.19 TERMITE CONTROL BARRIERS]] The use and management of pesticides are regulated under the JEGS and all applicable Federal, GOJ national or prefectural laws and regulations and installation requirements.

3.19.1 Application

Apply pesticides using a DoD-certified or equivalent Japanese-certified pesticide applicator in accordance with guidance given on the pesticide label. The certified applicator must wear clothing and personal protective equipment as specified on the pesticide label. If local nationals will be using the pesticides, the precautionary messages and use instructions shall be in English and Japanese. The Contracting Officer will designate locations for water used in formulating. Do not allow the equipment to overflow. Inspect equipment for leaks, clogging, wear, or damage and repair prior to application of pesticide.

3.19.2 Pesticide Treatment Plan

Include and update a pesticide treatment plan, as information becomes available. Include in the plan the sequence of treatment, dates, times, locations, pesticide trade name, EPA registration numbers if applicable, authorized uses, chemical composition, formulation, original and applied concentration, application rates of active ingredient (that is, pounds of active ingredient applied), equipment used for application and calibration of equipment. Comply with the JEGS or any applicable Federal GOJ national or prefectural and installation pest management record-keeping and reporting requirements as well as any additional Installation Project Office specific requirements in conformance with [DA AR 200-1 Chapter 5, Pest Management, Section 5-4 "Program requirements"] for data required to be reported to the Installation.

]3.20 POST CONSTRUCTION CLEANUP

Clean up areas used for construction in accordance with Contract Clause: "Cleaning Up". Unless otherwise instructed in writing by the Contracting Officer, remove traces of temporary construction facilities such as haul roads, work area, structures, foundations of temporary structures, stockpiles of excess or waste materials, and other vestiges of construction prior to final acceptance of the work. Grade parking area and similar temporarily used areas to conform with surrounding contours.

-- End of Section --