



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

**PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD
AND INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE FACILITY
1400 FARRAGUT AVENUE
BREMERTON, WASHINGTON 98314-5001**

IN REPLY REFER TO

5090
Ser 106/0077
May 10, 2013

MEMORANDUM

From: Director, Environmental, Safety, and Health Office
(Code 106)

To: Director, Industry Management Department (Code 400)

Subj: ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY, AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR
CONTRACTORS PERFORMING SHIPBOARD WORK AT THE
BREMERTON NAVAL COMPLEX

Ref: (a) Environment, Safety, and Health (ESH)
Requirements for the Bremerton Naval Complex as
amended 15 September 2010

Encl: (1) General Occupational Safety and Health
Requirements for the Bremerton Naval Complex
(BNC), Local Standard Item 099-01NW
(2) General Contractor Environmental Protection
Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex
(BNC), Local Standard Item 099-02NW
(3) General Contractor Air Pollution Control and
Reporting Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex
(BNC), Local Standard Item 099-03NW
(4) General Contractor Hazardous Material Requirements
for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC), Local Standard
Item 099-04NW
(5) General Contractor Water Pollution and Spill
Prevention Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex
(BNC), Local Standard Item 099-05NW
(6) General Contractor Waste Management Requirements for
Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC), Local Standard Item
099-06NW
(7) General Contractor Solid Waste Management
Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC),
Local Standard Item 099-07NW
(8) Forms, Local Standard Item 099-08NW

1. This letter and its enclosures supersede reference (a). Enclosures (1) through (8) transmit the most recent environmental, safety, and health (ESH) requirements for shipboard work accomplished by contractors while at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility (PSNS & IMF) Bremerton site and Naval Base Kitsap (NBK) at Bremerton, herein referred to as the Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC). The ESH requirements are being conveyed by local standard items versus a requirements letter. The SUPERVISOR is requested to ensure that these local standard items are incorporated into contracts for all future work.

2. Any future changes to these local standard items will be communicated by republication of the individual enclosures. Industry Management Department (Code 400) is encouraged to make suggestions for improvement to the enclosed documents as they become apparent.

3. Point of contact for these local standard items is Mr. Brooks Walpole at telephone number (360) 340-7510.

Tammyle Brown

T. A. BROWN
Acting

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N35-Michael Hoyt
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**GENERAL OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
BREMERTON NAVAL COMPLEX (BNC), LOCAL STANDARD ITEM 099-01NW**

NORTHWEST REGIONAL MAINTENANCE CENTER
LOCAL STANDARD ITEM

FY-13

ITEM NO: 099-01NW
DATE: 03/30/2013
CATEGORY: I

1 SCOPE

1.1 Title: General Occupational Safety and Health Requirements for the Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC)

2 REFERENCES

- 2.1 NAVSEA Standard Items
- 2.2 29 CFR 1910, General Industry Standards
- 2.3 29 CFR 1915, Shipyard Industry Standards
- 2.4 0905-LP-485-6010, Control of Testing and Ship Conditions
- 2.5 S0400-AD-URM-010/TUM, Tag-Out Users Manual
- 2.6 OSHE Control Manual 250 Rev G
- 2.7 NAVSUP Publication 538, Management of Materials Handling Equipment (MHE)
- 2.8 NAVFAC P300, Management of Civil Engineering Support Equipment
- 2.9 Local Standard Item 099-08NW

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Accomplish the requirements of references 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, and 2.8.

3.2 Voluntary Protection Program (VPP)

3.2.1 Inform employees that PSNS & IMF is a VPP Star site in Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) VPP. Information about VPP can be found at <http://www.osha.gov/dcsp/vpp/index.html>.

3.2.2 Ensure all personnel, including supervisors and subcontractors, are aware of the facility specific requirements specified in this local standard item. Failure to comply with or incurring repeated violations of local, State, or Federal regulations can result in the violator(s) losing access to the BNC or the operation being suspended until properly trained personnel are provided. Provide certificate(s) of training upon request by the SUPERVISOR.

3.2.3 Contractors who have worked at the BNC a total of 1,000 or more hours in at least one calendar quarter are required to submit the OSHA 300A summary report for injuries that occurred at the BNC. Write the name of the facility on the OSHA 300A summary report form. The OSHA 300A summary report will be submitted to the SUPERVISOR by the end of the project or by 10 January for the previous calendar year, whichever comes first. Negative reporting is required.

3.2.4 Conduct routine self-inspections of the work and non-work areas under the contractor's cognizance and document timely identification, correction, and tracking of hazards. Provide documentation upon request to the SUPERVISOR.

3.2.5 Conduct all work in accordance with references 2.1 through 2.8. Provide and ensure employees use OSHA-approved personal protective safety equipment (i.e. hard-hats, steel-toe safety shoes, safety glasses, and hearing protection).

3.2.6 Comply with posted signs for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in facilities, general areas, dry docks, and onboard ships.

3.3 Noise

3.3.1 Make the maximum use of low-noise emission equipment as certified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Provide hazardous noise signs and label equipment wherever work procedures and equipment produce sound-pressure levels greater than 84 dB steady state and/or 140 dB peak sound pressure level for impact or impulse noise, regardless of the duration of the exposure. Signs must indicate the distance from the source that hearing protection is required (e.g. within 25 feet).

3.4 Safety Inspections

3.4.1 Contractor workspaces may be inspected periodically for compliance with OSHA Standards.

3.4.2 Abatement of violations is the responsibility of the contractor and/or the Government as determined by the SUPERVISOR.

3.5 Hazardous Energy Control.

3.5.1 PSNS & IMF shall provide the contractor or agency with a copy of the lockout/tags plus program instruction.

3.5.2 Comply with the requirements of Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) Standard Item 009-24.

3.5.3 Any evolution (maintenance, testing, or operation) being performed where energized circuits are readily accessible by incidental contact with tools or personnel is defined as work on energized gear and will require a Process Control Procedure (PCP) IAW 009-09 requirements and format.

3.6 Interaction with Regulatory Agency

3.6.1 Coordinate all contacts with regulatory agencies with PSNS & IMF Environmental, Safety, and Health Office (Code 106) via the SUPERVISOR.

3.6.2 Provide requested documents to the SUPERVISOR for review and forwarding to the requesting agency.

3.6.3 Provide any related correspondence/record of communication between the contractor and regulatory agency to the SUPERVISOR in a timely manner.

3.6.4 Provide assistance to the Safety Office escort and the Federal OSHA inspector if a complaint is filed.

3.6.5 Fines, levied on the contractor by Federal OSHA offices due to safety/health violation, shall be paid promptly by the contractor.

3.7 Emergency Medical Care

3.7.1 Emergency medical care at BNC for contractor employees who suffer on-the-job injury or disease will be rendered at the rates in effect at the time of treatment. Reimbursement shall be made by the contractor to the Naval Regional Medical Center Collection Agent upon receipt of statement.

3.8 Fire Protection

3.8.1 Ensure employees know the elements from the PSNS & IMF Fire Safety Plan (Attachment A) including recognizing and reporting unsafe conditions, where fire alarms are located, how to activate fire alarms, and how to properly respond to fire. Handle and store all combustible supplies, materials, waste, and trash in a manner that prevents fire or hazards to persons, facilities, and materials. The Fire Protection Plan Basic Elements are found in Attachment A.

3.9 Industrial Ventilation

3.9.1 Local exhaust temporary ventilation shall be used for all thermal cutting, Chrome VI welding processes, and welding (excluding gas tungsten arc welding) in enclosed shipboard spaces in order to remove fumes and gases at their source. Employ exhaust temporary ventilation as needed to maintain a safe/healthful environment in any enclosed space.

3.9.2 Take reasonable means to ensure visible smoke from welding and thermal cutting operations does not accumulate in occupied shipboard enclosed spaces. A combination of general dilution and local exhaust ventilation may be necessary to accomplish this.

3.9.3 No visible smoke, dust, or metal fume should be present at the point of exhaust discharge to the outside air. If any visible emissions are seen coming from a ventilation exhaust, contact Code 106.31 to have the emissions evaluated for compliance.

3.9.4 Shipboard exhaust temporary ventilation systems used for exhausting Toxic contaminants, flammable vapors and inert gas shall be constructed so that ducting within enclosed spaces is under negative pressure (pressurized ducting shall not be used). Collapsible plastic ducting (also known as "lay flat") shall not be used in exhaust temporary ventilation systems. All flexible ducting must be fire retardant. The exhaust plume from exhaust temporary ventilation systems shall not be directed at personnel walkways or work areas.

3.10 Eating and Drinking

3.10.1 Allow no tools, equipment, or PPE (e.g., hard hats, gloves, tyvek coveralls, etc.) to enter Government designated eating areas and wash hands before entering a Government designated eating area.

3.11 Tobacco Use

3.11.1 Smoke in Designated Smoking Areas (DSA) only. DSAs are identified by Designated Smoking Area Sign (Attachment B).

3.11.2 E-Cigarettes shall be used in a DSA only.

3.11.3 Smoking by contractors and subcontractors is not authorized onboard vessels.

3.11.4 Where conflicts arise between the rights of non-smokers and the rights of smokers, the rights of non-smokers to a smoke-free airspace shall prevail.

3.11.5 Smokeless tobacco is prohibited during meetings, briefings, training sessions, and inspections. Dispose of smokeless tobacco waste in appropriate receptacles and in a sanitary manner. Spitting in wastebaskets, common trash containers, on the ground, or on other structural features out of doors is prohibited. Place saliva and smokeless tobacco waste mixtures in closeable containers and empty reusable containers for smokeless waste in toilets, or dispose of closed containers as common trash.

3.12 Traffic Safety

3.12.1 Motor vehicles.

3.12.1.1 Operate all motor vehicles in accordance with Washington State law, yield right of way to PSNS & IMF trains, cranes, and material handling equipment, movement is prohibited between 1602 and 1609 hours.

3.12.1.2 Operators shall obtain permission from the rigger in charge of directing crane movement on piers, around dry docks in areas of crane operations, and near material handling equipment for entry into these areas.

3.12.1.3 Cell phones shall not be used while driving unless the vehicle is safely parked. Portable headphones, earphones, or other listening devices are prohibited from being worn while driving within the BNC.

3.12.2 Bicycles

3.12.2.1 Bicycles are prohibited from movement between 1602 and 1609 hours. They may be walked during this time frame.

3.12.2.2 Wear bicycle helmets and brightly colored upper outer garment that is reflective at night, or vests at all times while riding or walking a bicycle.

3.12.2.3 All bicycles are required to have a warning device, front headlight that can be seen at least 500 feet in front, and a rear deflector that can be seen from at least 100 feet when headlights shine on it.

3.12.2.4 Pedestrians are prohibited from wearing portable headphones, earphones, or other listening devices while jogging, walking, or transiting on Navy property.

3.13 Construction and Material Handling Equipment (MHE).

3.13.1 Upon request, submit training documentation which validates personnel are qualified to operate the specific type of MHE to which they are assigned to the SUPERVISOR for forwarding to PSNS & IMF Production Resources Department Code 900S MHE program manager.

3.13.2 Operators must use a "spotter" (observer) to assist them with load movement where visibility is hampered and in congested areas.

3.13.3 Comply with the following speed limits.

3.13.3.1 7 miles per hour (mph) on main thoroughfares.

3.13.3.2 5 mph in and around pier/dry docks.

3.13.3.3 3 mph in congested work areas (vehicle/pedestrian traffic/uneven surfaces).

3.13.4 Report all accidents and mishaps immediately to the PSNS & IMF Code 900S MHE, via the SUPERVISOR.

3.13.5 Contractors are prohibited from operating Government owned MHE without specific authorization.

3.14 Forklifts

3.14.1 Operators are to know the weight of all loads being transported.

3.14.2 Loads 10 feet or wider will have flags attached and reflective tape/paint applied or use lights at night to make load ends visible. Spotters are required.

3.14.3 Forklift operators are prohibited from pushing/pulling, use of forklift attachments, and overhead rigging from a forklift without written approval from the manufacturer. Submit manufacturer approval documents to PSNS & IMF Code 900S MHE via the SUPERVISOR prior to use.

3.15 Aerial Work Platforms (AWPs)

3.15.1 Maintain materials placed in the platform/basket within the confines of safety railings.

3.15.2 Wear fall protection equipment.

3.15.3 The AWP shall be Cordoned off, barricaded or use a ground level spotter.

3.15.4 Contractor employees tending lines are to be on the ground and verify lines are clear and will not snag on obstructions.

3.15.5 Secure when wind speeds exceed manufacturer wind speed limits.

3.15.6 Obtain wind speed information by contacting the BNC Port Services Office at telephone number (360) 476-3467.

3.15.7 Maintain on site the manufacturer's authorization which allows AWP operations to take place on waterborne vessels/platforms (barges). Ensure the AWP is properly secured at all times per the manufacturer authorization requirements. Provide a copy of the authorization upon request.

3.15.8 Operators shall maintain the completed pre-operational checklist on-site for the current day of use. A maximum of two persons (operator and one passenger) are allowed in the basket/platform of contractor operated AWP's and Scissor lifts.

3.15.9 Stow AWP's with the boom lowered to the ground when not in use.

3.16 Scaffold requirements for contractors.

3.16.1 Scaffolds shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.28 with additional requirements identified below.

3.16.2 Scaffold ladder floor openings shall be guarded by a standard railing with standard toe board on all exposed sides, except at entrance to opening. The entrance to the opening shall be guarded with a swinging gate. Scaffold ladder access openings through platform guardrails shall be guarded with a swinging gate.

3.16.3 Clearance for ladders shall be as shown in figure D-3 of 29 CFR 1910.27(c) (4) when unavoidable obstructions are encountered.

3.16.4 For scaffold ladders used to ascend to heights exceeding 21 feet, each ladder section shall be offset from the adjacent section, and a landing platform shall be provided at each offset.

3.16.5 Ladders shall be positioned perpendicular to the landing/work platform to the greatest extent practical.

3.16.6 When OSHA/American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or manufacturer guidelines exist scaffolds shall be designed by a qualified person, and shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with that design. Without OSHA/ANSI or manufacturer guidelines (such as for most "hanging scaffolds"), scaffolds shall be designed by a registered professional engineer and constructed and loaded in accordance with such designs. A copy of the detailed drawings and specifications for engineered scaffolds, showing the sizes and spacing of members, shall be kept on the job. Calculations for engineered designs shall be made available upon request.

3.16.7 A commercially available scaffold tag system shall be used on all scaffolds. The tagging system shall, as a minimum, consist of red "Danger" tags and green "ok to use" tags. Tags are to be placed on the structure as close to each of the ladder/access points as possible. Any scaffold that is not tagged shall not be used. The red tag shall be applied to indicate to users the scaffold is being dismantled, is not yet completely erected, or for some reason is not safe and shall not be used. The green tag shall be applied by the competent person to indicate the scaffold is safe to use and is compliant with all OSHA regulations and other applicable requirements (ANSI/manufacturer/engineering). Fall protection Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) shall not be required when a green tag is used. As a minimum, the green tag will show the following information:

- 3.16.7.1 The location of the structure.
- 3.16.7.2 A reference number to identify each structure if necessary.
- 3.16.7.3 The date first erected.
- 3.16.7.4 Who built the scaffold.
- 3.16.7.5 The competent person's name and signature.
- 3.16.7.6 The load rating of the scaffold.

3.17 Paint Removal

3.17.1 Isolate and contain all power sanding, grinding, and needle-gunning on chromate or lead based paint in order to prevent the spread of contamination to other workers.

3.18 Shipboard Spaces Requiring Competent Person Testing and Inspection Prior to Entry of Personnel.

3.18.1 Control hot work and entry to those spaces to preclude damage to the ship or injury to personnel.

3.18.2 Contractor, Shipyard, and Ship's Force will coordinate confined space work so that incompatible operations do not occur at the same time.

3.18.3 Where contractors and Navy personnel (civilian and forces afloat) must physically work together in confined spaces, both the Navy and the appropriate contractor representative shall conduct separate testing, issue separate permits, and share findings.

3.18.4 During a comparison of contractor and PSNS & IMF tested spaces, it was noted that contractors do not consistently consider the following spaces to require testing and inspection prior to entry by personnel. This interpretation of the requirements is not consistent with PSNS & IMF confined space entry. The following spaces are considered confined spaces and they shall be tested and inspected per the requirements specified in reference 2.1 and 2.3.

- 3.18.4.1 JP-5 Pump Rooms.

- 3.18.4.2 Storage Rooms with vertical ladders.
- 3.18.4.3 Shaft Alleys.
- 3.18.4.4 Re-boiler Rooms.
- 3.18.4.5 Number 1 and 2 Catapult Accumulator Rooms.
- 3.18.4.6 Steering Gear Room.

3.18.5 Contact the SUPERVISOR for any questions or concerns relative to deciding whether a space does or does not fall under the requirements of reference 2.1 or 2.3.

3.18.6 Remove competent person certificates and logs at the completion of work in the space.

3.19 Maintain free access to exit routes for personnel egress

3.19.1 Verify there are no other personnel within a securable space prior to locking or installing a cover by completing a 100 percent visual space check.

3.19.2 Post a "person working inside a securable space placard", obtained from the SUPERVISOR, prior to entering a securable space. Post the placard at the entrance, preferably at the locking mechanism. Write name(s) of persons in the space on the placard. Remove the placard upon leaving the space.

3.19.3 An outside/topside safety watch may be used as an alternative to placards. The safety watch must be at the entrance to the securable space to identify that personnel are working inside and prevent the space from being closed and locked.

4 NOTES

4.1 Local Standard Item Requirements apply to Prime Contractors and their subcontractors.

4.2 BNC includes Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility PSNS&IMF Bremerton site and Naval Base Kitsap (NBK) at Bremerton.

4.3 All personnel working at BNC have the authority to stop the contractor for life and health, environmental concerns (like discharges), and damage to the ship or naval property. The SUPERVISOR will be informed as soon as practicable.

4.4 The SUPERVISOR will consult with PSNS & IMF Code 106 for clarification of any requirements specified in this local standard item.

4.5 Coordination of Confined Space Certificates at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility (PSNS&IMF) is performed by the Project Tank Office. Contact the SUPERVISOR for any questions concerning coordination of Confined Space Certificates.

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Attachment A

FIRE SAFETY PLAN

Ref: (a) 29 CFR 1915, Subpart P, Fire Protection in Shipyard Employment
(b) PSNS&IMFINST P5100.66B, Volume II, Chapter 12, Hot Work Safety
(c) PSNS&IMFINST 11320.2B, Fire Prevention and Protection for
Radioactive Material Storage Areas and Radiologically Controlled Areas,
Nuclear Ships and Submarines
(d) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70, National
Electrical Code
(e) 29 CFR 1910.301-399, Subpart S, Electrical

1. Purpose

a. To provide fire safety requirements to protect all employees engaged in work aboard vessels and vessel sections and on land-side operations, including fire hazards and fire response activities at PSNS & IMF Bremerton site and Ship Repair Work Regional Maintenance Center, per references (a) through (e) and this manual.

b. Contractors working at PSNS & IMF shall have a Fire Safety Plan consistent with the PSNS & IMF plan and will comply with references (a) through (e). Contract personnel will advise PSNS & IMF of any unsafe or fire-related hazards and what is being done to address the unsafe hazard/condition.

2. Scope. The requirements apply to PSNS & IMF Bremerton site and Regional Maintenance Center.

3. Procedures

a. Work site fire hazards and properly controls

(1) Fire hazards include:

(a) Shipboard fire hazards at PSNS & IMF include hot work such as flame heating, welding, grinding, and any other operation that produces temperatures of 400 degrees Fahrenheit or higher. Operations not producing sparks or flame and non-explosive-proof equipment such as lights, fixtures, or motors are not fire hazards (i.e., not considered hot work) unless occurring in the presence of flammable liquids or in a flammable atmosphere. High-energy sparks or slag can be thrown or dropped at the work site or produce heat that can be transferred through the deck, bulkhead, or structure not visible to the hot worker. This may occur from flame cutting, shielded metal arc welding, gas metal arc welding, plasma arc cutting, carbon arc cutting, and thermal spraying.

(b) In buildings, the Fire Department approves specific areas for hot work via Hot Work Permits. Current permissible areas include the Shipfitter Shop, Welding Shop, and burn slabs at Buildings 460 and 368 Bremerton site. Fire hazards in these areas include oxyfuel cutting, carbon arc cutting, shielded metal arc welding, gas metal arc welding, gas tungsten arc welding, brazing, soldering, and grinding. Other common potential sources of ignition in occupied buildings include electrical appliances,

motors, fixtures, wiring, as well as non-fixed heating devices (e.g., coffee makers, hot plates, etc.). With the exception of the permitted hot work areas above, open-flame devices, candles, oil lamps, etc., are prohibited.

(2) Controlling Fire Hazards

(a) Combustible materials are removed within 35 feet of hot work in the horizontal and vertical direction or protected with Fire-Resistant (FR) materials.

(b) Flammable operations are separated from hot work by 50 feet (minimum), and further for more restrictive operations (e.g., 200 feet for gasoline transfer).

(c) Paint, surface coatings, insulation, etc., are stripped back safe distances from welding and cutting operations.

(d) Protective FR containments, guards, curtains, or metal are used to isolate hot work products such as sparks, slag, dross, weld spatter, or grinding dust.

(e) Fire watches are always posted for carbon arc cutting, plasma arc cutting, gas metal or flux core arc welding, shielded metal arc welding, oxy fuel cutting, and thermal spraying. For other hot work operations an evaluation is conducted and fire watches are posted if any of the following conditions exist:

1. Slag, weld spatter, or sparks might pass through an opening and cause a fire.

2. Combustible materials are closer than 35 feet to the hot work in either the horizontal or vertical direction that cannot be removed, protected with flameproof covers, or otherwise shielded with metal or fire-resistant guards or curtains.

3. The hot work is carried out on or near insulation, combustible coatings, or sandwich-type construction that cannot be inerted.

4. Combustible materials are adjacent to the opposite sides of bulkheads, decks, overheads, metal partitions, or sandwich-type construction that may be ignited by conduction or radiation.

5. The hot work is close enough to cause ignition through heat radiation or conduction on insulated pipes, bulkheads, decks, partitions, overheads, or combustible materials and/or coatings.

6. The work is close enough to unprotected combustible pipe or cable runs to cause ignition.

7. There is a gas free certificate that requires a fire watch be posted.

(f) In buildings the following general fire safety precautions are taken:

1. All electrical appliances, fixtures, and wiring are installed and maintained by qualified personnel per references (d) and (e).

2. Defective electrical cords, light fixtures, appliances, and switches are either repaired or removed immediately. Missing or damaged electrical faceplate covers are replaced.

3. Electrical motors are maintained in a manner free from accumulation of oil, dirt, waste, and other debris that may create a fire hazard.

4. Extension cords are not used as a substitute for permanent wiring, only for temporary use as with portable appliances. They must be plugged directly into approved receptacles, power taps, or multi-plug adapters; serve only one appliance; be properly grounded; be properly UL-rated for the appliance they are serving; and be maintained in good condition.

5. Power panels have a clear and unobstructed means of access, with a minimum width of 36 inches, and are closed at all times.

6. Small appliances are located with adequate clearance from combustible materials, or thermal-limiting controls or shields and enclosures are used for protection. Automatic timers are prohibited.

(3) Teaching Select Employees How to Use Fire Protection Equipment:

(a) PSNS & IMF employees and Ship's Force are trained with course ATMS 4314/4314PRAC, and it is documented in the Automated Training Management System (ATMS). Course content includes terms and definitions, classification of fires, fire watch responsibilities, hot work mechanic responsibilities, hazards of combustion fires, combating fires, Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), and the theory and operation of fire extinguishers. Course completion includes a practical test of extinguishing a demonstration fire using a water spray hose and a CO2 fire extinguisher.

(b) Fire watches receive initial training and annual refresher training.

(4) Types of Fire Protection Equipment and Systems for Controlling Fires:

(a) Shipboard systems used by fire watches include pressurized water hoses equipped with 3/4-inch pistol grip spray nozzles, portable CO2 fire extinguishers, portable dry chemical fire extinguishers. These are taken directly to the job site for protection against fire for a particular hot work operation(s). On submarines Shop 99 also stages CO2 fire extinguishers on the vessel and at the Casualty Control (CASCON) station (Bremerton site) while the vessel is in the availability. These fire extinguishers are maintained by Ship's Force during the industrial availability. On surface vessels the installed damage control equipment is retained onboard and maintained by Ship's Force damage control personnel during the availability.

(b) Dry docks and piers contain portable fire extinguishers placed in stands and distributed so the travel distance to any extinguisher is 75 feet or less. These are also protected from damage and easily located and accessible. Selection of portable fire extinguishers is determined by the Fire Department, based on the classes of anticipated workplace fires and the size and degree of the hazard.

(c) Building (permitted) hot work areas generally have CO2 or ABC fire extinguishers for fire watches protecting hot work operations. Buildings also contain installed portable CO2 or ABC fire extinguishers, distributed so that the travel distance to any extinguisher is 75 feet or less.

(d) Permanently installed building fire protection systems include automatic sprinkler systems (primarily wet pipe systems), CO2 extinguishing systems, and dry chemical extinguishing systems designed to discharge after elevated ceiling temperatures are reached.

(e) Systems used by the Fire Department for fire protection include fire hydrants, water mains, standpipes, engine fire pumps, and Class I dry-pipe standpipe systems. Dry-pipe standpipe systems provide 2 1/2-inch hose connections designed for use by the Fire Department.

(5) Level of Firefighting Capability at Facility:

(a) NAVBASE Kitsap-Bremerton staffs an ambulance, an engine company, and a ladder company. NAVBASE Kitsap-Bremerton also has a Fire Command Officer and a Hazardous Materials Response Team.

(b) The ship's fire main system shall be maintained in as ready-for-use condition as possible during availability. When a ship's fire main system is not operational, an equivalent portable facility in a ready-for-use condition will be installed.

b. Alarm Systems and How to Report Fires.

(1) Any person hearing an alarm in a building should take the following actions:

(a) Warn others and pass the word: FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

(b) Evacuate the building as expeditiously as possible. Do not use elevators. Do not endanger yourself or others in this effort. Help any personnel who may be in need.

(c) All personnel shall muster in a predetermined location to ensure that everyone has been evacuated and all are accounted for. Supervisors are responsible for communicating predetermined mustering location to their employees.

(2) Any person hearing an alarm onboard a submarine or noncommissioned ship should take the following actions:

(a) Exit by the nearest route or as directed by the general announcing system or Ship's Force personnel.

(b) Leave tool bags, equipment, etc., and exit the ship.

(c) Welders shall secure oxy fuel torches at the torch, and if possible, at the cylinders.

(d) All personnel shall assist in clearing exit passageways of obstructions.

(e) After evacuation, personnel shall muster at the nearest Emergency Hold Area (nominally identified as the northwest corner of the dry dock) at Bremerton site, or at their respective shop areas. Personnel muster results shall be reported to the Incident Commander (IC). If any personnel are not accounted for, information shall be provided to the IC.

(3) Any person hearing an alarm onboard a commissioned surface ship should take the following actions:

(a) Stop work in progress and listen for announcements, which will follow all alarms. Follow directions given by Ship's Force or Watch Standers. Directions may localize the affected compartments/fire zone boundaries and area that require evacuation.

(b) If directed to leave the space:

1. Exit by the nearest route or as directed by the general announcing system or Ship's Force personnel.
2. Leave tool bags, equipment, etc., and exit the ship.
3. Welders shall secure oxy fuel torches at the torch, and if possible, at the cylinders.

(4) Procedures for Responding to, and Reporting Incipient Fires:

(a) Fire watch extinguishes the incipient (small) fire. A smoldering cotton glove, hemp rope, or absorbent are examples of this type of fire. Fire Department notification is not required.

(b) Fire watch extinguishes the incipient fire but calls Regional Dispatch Center (RDC) at 911 or site-specific telephone numbers for cell phones (476-3333 Bremerton) to request a Fire Inspector for investigation. Emphasize the fire is out and do not sound the alarm. Examples of this type of fire would be a smoldering keel block or any other object that would be difficult for the hot worker or fire watch to positively ensure the fire is out.

(c) Fire watch attempts to extinguish the fire with their fire extinguisher (no more than one CO2 bottle). If unsuccessful or it is obvious that they need assistance, the alarm is sounded. Notify the Quarterdeck (active surface ships) or Bremerton site CASCON station (active submarines and recycle projects). Pull a fire alarm and/or call 911.

(5) Procedures for Notifying Employees of a Fire Emergency:

(a) Early discovery of fire is important to limiting injuries and loss of life and property. However, the responsibility of personnel to report a fire immediately will not be accomplished at the risk of personal injury.

(b) Personnel are required to immediately operate the nearest fire alarm box (if available) and dial 911 (or site specific for cell phone 476-3333 Bremerton). Some telephone systems, for example, 478 prefixes, are not connected to RDC. Personnel in these areas shall be familiar with the dialing procedures to report emergencies to RDC.

(6) Procedures for Notifying Fire Response Organizations of a Fire Emergency:

(a) RDC is PSNS & IMF's centralized emergency services dispatch center. Fire alarms connected to the PSNS & IMF alarm system terminate at RDC.

(b) Bremerton Site. When a fire alarm or 911 call comes into RDC, a simulcast tone goes out and the dispatcher requests "Duty Chief 27, Engine 27, Ladder 28," which covers NAVBASE Kitsap-Bremerton and PSNS & IMF. In the event the situation is beyond the capability, a call to Kitsap County Central Communications (CENCOM) begins an automatic recall of all available resources, closest geographic location first, per Mutual Aid Agreements with Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton.

(c) When shipboard, after calling RDC inform Ship's Force/Quarterdeck.

c. How to Evacuate in Different Emergency Situations. Upon activation of an evacuation alarm, or order to do so, personnel will evacuate in an orderly manner and will muster with their supervisor at the pre-designated muster point as specified in the Building Emergency Plan.

(1) Personnel shall be familiar with the building or area in which they work and be able to identify an alternate means of escape.

(2) In the event of a fire or other emergency in which the evacuation of the building is not required, elevators are programmed to return to the ground floor to be available for use by the Fire Department. Elevators will not normally be available, nor are they considered a safe means to evacuate multi-storied buildings during a fire or other emergency. The means of escape shall be by a stairway. Occupants of buildings equipped with elevators will use stairways to exit the building.

(3) Personnel with specific assignments identified on the Supplementary Fire Bill will accomplish these tasks, unless such assignments place personnel at risk.

(4) In the event of a fire or other emergency that necessitates evacuation of the ship or dry dock, evacuation should be done in an orderly manner. Voice announcements will follow the evacuation alarm. Personnel should follow directions given by Ship's Force or Fire Department personnel and proceed to the muster point. Personnel not assigned to the project or contractor personnel should report to the on-site management team and provide names and shop/code or company, and remain until released. Technical support personnel should notify their respective Test House or Trouble Desk prior to going aboard and check out when the work or inspection is complete in order to maintain accountability.

(a) Supervisors will account for all personnel and report to the Fire Command Officer(s)/Incident Commander any personnel that are missing.

(b) Supervisors will ensure that once personnel have evacuated the building, ship, and/or dry dock, that re-entry is prohibited until approved by the Fire Department.

(c) The supervisor(s) will report to the senior Fire Officer on scene any missing personnel and when evacuation is complete.

d. Evacuation of Mobility-Impaired Employees.

(1) Mobility-impaired personnel, and those requiring special assistance during building evacuations, shall be provided with a safe means of escape from the building.

(2) Fire Wardens/Building Managers shall notify the Fire Department and RDC of the location and plan for evacuation of mobility-impaired personnel.

(a) Personnel assigned to assist permanently mobility impaired personnel, and their alternates, shall be identified on the Supplementary Fire Bill.

(b) Personnel who are temporarily mobility-impaired do not need to be reported. However, the worker's limitation shall be considered when assigning assistance to ensure they are provided with a safe means of escape.

(c) The evacuation procedure of permanently mobility impaired personnel shall be evaluated annually during buildings fire drills.

Point of Contact and Additional Information.

PSNS & IMF Emergency Management Technical Representative (Code 1124),
Building 445, (360) 476-3373.

Attachment B

DESIGNATED SMOKING AREA SIGN



**GENERAL CONTRACTOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR
BREMERTON NAVAL COMPLEX (BNC), LOCAL STANDARD ITEM 99-02NW**

NORTHWEST REGIONAL MAINTENANCE CENTER
LOCAL STANDARD ITEM

FY-13

ITEM NO: 099-02NW
DATE: 03/30/2013
CATEGORY: I

1 SCOPE

1.1 Title: General Contractor Environmental Protection Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC).

2 REFERENCES

2.1 NAVSEA Standard Items

2.2 NWRMC/BNC Local Standard Items

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Environmental Duties, Responsibility, and Liability

3.1.1 Comply with Local, State, and Federal environmental regulations and environmental requirements of Reference 2.1 and 2.2 during performance of this contract.

3.1.2 Ensure subcontractors understand and comply with Local, State, and Federal environmental regulations and environmental requirements of Reference 2.1 and 2.2 applicable to their work under this contract.

3.1.3 Minimize pollution or waste generation at the source as much as possible. What cannot be prevented at the source shall be recycled in an environmentally safe manner, whenever feasible.

3.1.4 Notify the SUPERVISOR immediately if the situation is an immediate threat to human health or the environment, call the Regional Dispatch Center at 911 on a PSNS & IMF telephone or (360) 476-3333 on an outside line or cellular phone.

3.1.5 Failure to comply with or repeated violations of environmental protection requirements can result in the violator(s) losing access to the BNC or the operation being suspended until the contractor can demonstrate appropriate corrective action has been completed.

3.1.6 Comply with regulatory notices or orders, including payment of any fines attributable to the contractor's conduct, regardless of whether or not the contractor is the named recipient of the notice, order, or fine. The Government shall not incur additional cost to the contract due to contractor violation of environmental protection requirements.

3.2 Prior to beginning work schedule a meeting with the SUPERVISOR and Environmental Division (Code 106.3) to discuss the contractor's plan for environmental protection and to develop a mutual understanding relative to

details of the plan, required submissions and reports, use of subcontractors, and personnel assignments and duties.

3.3 Personnel Assignments

3.3.1 Ensure all personnel are sufficiently trained to understand and comply with the environmental requirements applicable to their work assignment.

3.3.2 Designate a qualified Environmental Coordinator to ensure environmental compliance for the duration of the contract. The coordinator's duties are to:

3.3.2.1 Be knowledgeable of federal, state and Local Environmental Protection regulations.

3.3.2.2 Be knowledgeable of the environmental protection requirements of Reference 2.1 and 2.2.

3.3.2.3 Conduct frequent inspections of work and storage areas for cleanliness, appropriate waste, material management, air, and water pollution controls.

3.3.2.4 Ensure complete and accurate records and documentation of environmental performance are maintained.

3.3.2.5 Be the primary point of contact for PSNS & IMF environmental personnel for Investigation and resolution of environmental compliance issues, including those involving subcontractors.

3.3.3 Demonstrate qualification of the Environmental Coordinator by providing evidence of one or more of the following, in precedence order:

3.3.3.1 Completion of specialized training in environmental regulations and requirements applicable to this contract per paragraph 3.4.

3.3.3.2 Documented experience in performing the duties of paragraph 3.3.2.

3.3.4 Designate a hazardous waste (HW) accumulation area operator (AAO) when the contractor expects to generate and accumulate HW. The duties of the AAO are to control and manage the contractor accumulation area.

3.4 Environmental Training

3.4.1 Provide documentation of training upon request by the SUPERVISOR.

3.4.2 Ensure all their personnel working at the BNC, their supervisors, and their subcontractors are aware of the facility-specific environmental requirements specified in Reference 2.2 applicable to their work under this contract.

3.4.3 The contractor's or subcontractor's designated Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area Operator must successfully complete the HW and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Management Branch (Code 106.33) contractor training course prior to generation of waste. The Code 106.33 site specific

training course is provided monthly and is paid (instructor's fee only) for by the Government. Schedule training via the SUPERVISOR.

3.5 Contact with Regulatory Agencies

3.5.1 All contacts with environmental regulatory agencies shall be coordinated in advance with Code 106.13 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.5.2 Records required to be maintained on site shall be made available to government or regulatory inspectors at the time of inspection. Other documents requested by a regulatory agency must be turned over to the SUPERVISOR within 24 hours of the request. Code 106 and the SUPERVISOR will review and forward document(s) to the requesting agency.

3.5.3 Provide the SUPERVISOR copies of correspondence or a summary of verbal communication, related to this contract, between the contractor and the regulatory agency within 24 hours.

4 NOTES

4.1 Local Standard Item Requirements apply to Prime Contractors and their subcontractors.

4.2 BNC includes Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility PSNS&IMF Bremerton site and Naval Base Kitsap (NBK) at Bremerton.

4.3 The SUPERVISOR will consult with PSNS & IMF, Code 106 for clarification of any requirements specified in this local standard item.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AND REPORTING
REQUIREMENTS FOR BREMERTON NAVAL COMPLEX (BNC) ,
LOCAL STANDARD ITEM 099-03NW

NORTHWEST REGIONAL MAINTENANCE CENTER
LOCAL STANDARD ITEM

FY-13

ITEM NO: 099-03NW
DATE: 03/30/2013
CATEGORY: I

1 SCOPE

1.1 Title: General Contractor Air Pollution Control and Reporting Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC).

2 REFERENCES

- 2.1 NAVSEA STANDARD ITEMS
- 2.2 Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA) Regulations I, II
- 2.3 Local Standard Item 099-04NW
- 2.4 Local Standard Item 099-08NW

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Accomplish the requirements of reference 2.1 and 2.2.

3.2 Notify the SUPERVISOR verbally within two working days, whenever a National Emission Standards for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair (NESHAP) requirement or an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan requirement has not been followed. Provide details of corrective actions taken as specified in the written request.

3.3 Refer to Reference 2.3 for hazardous material approval and reporting requirements.

3.4 Report blast grit usage to the SUPERVISOR per one of the following criteria:

3.4.1 Either blast nozzle throughput in tons or

3.4.2 Blast nozzle diameter, vessel pressure, media type, number of nozzles, and total hours of operation, or

3.4.3 Via alternate method described in the O and M plan and approved by Code 106.31.

3.5 Report weld rods and filler metals used (include American Welding Society type and process).

3.6 Identify, three months prior to start of work, any air pollution generating equipment and any associated air pollution control equipment to be used to Code 106.3 via the SUPERVISOR. Code 106.3 will determine the need

for a Notice of Construction (NOC)/Order of Approval. The minimum equipment identification requirements are:

3.6.1 For portable (typically skid or trailer mounted) internal combustion engines, identify the manufacturer, model, engine family, engine series, model year, size, brake horsepower, emission rates NOx (g/hp-hr or g/kw-hr) and particulate (g/hp-hr or g/kw-hr), serial number, location, purpose, date engine will arrive, year of manufacture, type of fuel used with fuel specifications (sulfur content, octane number, etc.), initial hour meter reading, and projected date the engine will leave the BNC. Provide documentation of non-road EPA certification (if EPA certified). If an engine may stay on site for 12 months or longer additional rules may apply. Note: when the cumulative horse power of all government and contractor non road engines reaches >500 HP but less than 2000 HP, PSCAA must be notified prior to operation. When cumulative HP exceeds 2000 HP extensive delays may occur as a written approval must be received from PSCAA prior to operation. All non road engines must use ultra-low sulfur diesel or ultra-low sulfur biodiesel (a sulfur content of 15 ppm or 0.0015% sulfur by weight or less), gasoline, natural gas, propane, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), hydrogen, ethanol, methanol, or liquefied/compressed natural gas (LNG/CNG).

3.6.2 For abrasive blast and dust control equipment, identify location, job description, manufacturer, equipment type, model, serial number, blast media type it will be controlling (if applicable), filter media manufacturer, model number, and type, CFM rating, reporting method and acceptable differential pressure operating range.

3.6.3 For any equipment not authorized by PSNS & IMF Code 106.31 under existing PSCAA equipment registration or otherwise exempt under PSCAA Regulation I, coordinate submission of NOC with Code 106.31 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.6.4 Contractor use of air contaminant generating equipment and air pollution control equipment may be authorized by PSNS & IMF Code 106.31 under existing PSCAA registered operations for abrasive blasting in PSNS & IMF dry docks. Contact the SUPERVISOR to obtain authorization to utilize existing Order of Approval for pier side abrasive blasting and spray painting operations.

3.7 Submit a copy of the contractor's O&M Plan for all air contaminant generation equipment to the SUPERVISOR for approval at least ten working days prior to planned use of the equipment. Prepare the O&M plan using the template provided by 106.31 (via the SUPERVISOR) or other suitable format (See Reference 2.4). Any changes to an approved O&M plan shall be submitted to the SUPERVISOR at least five working days prior to planned implementation of the change.

3.7.1 The O&M plan must address, at a minimum, the following elements:

3.7.1.1 Maintain all equipment in good working order, through following manufacturer's operation and maintenance recommendations.

3.7.1.2 Generation of documentation that the actions of the O&M plan were completed, e.g., inspections records, documenting the prompt repair of deficiencies, recording preventative measures, etc.

3.7.1.3 Periodic inspections, including but not limited to, evidence of fugitive emissions.

3.7.1.4 Ensure deficiencies are promptly repaired. Secure operation of such equipment if immediate repairs are not feasible.

3.7.1.5 Identify if visible fugitive emissions are expected to be generated by the operation. If expected, document the precautions to be used to minimize such emissions, and include a process to ensure those emissions remain below 20% opacity as determined by EPA Method 9.

3.7.1.6 Whenever unexpected visible fugitive emissions are found, take corrective action or stop operations immediately. If the fugitive emissions cannot be eliminated, submit a change to the O&M Plan to address the actions to be taken to minimize and monitor such emissions as described in 3.7.1.5 above.

3.7.1.7 Include all requirements listed as conditions on any applicable Orders of Approval for the equipment. Contact the PSNS & IMF Contracting ESH Manager representative for the project if information is needed as to specific Order of Approval requirements applicable to the equipment. This may include the requirement for a differential pressure gauge installed across filters or specified filter efficiency used in air pollution control equipment.

3.7.2 Abrasive blasting must meet the following requirements:

3.7.2.1 Perform abrasive blasting operations inside an enclosure equipped with ventilation and emission collection devices.

3.7.2.2 Open blasting within an enclosure is acceptable with 100 percent containment and negative pressure ventilation with filtration. Post a watch stander to monitor blasting operations to ensure operations are ceased immediately upon the loss of grit or fugitive emissions outside the control area.

3.7.3 Upon the request of the SUPERVISOR, provide any supplemental documentation that may be necessary for evaluating the O&M plan, such as documentation of filter efficiency, operating manuals, maintenance history, or rental agreements.

3.8 Contact the SUPERVISOR to conduct a checkpoint inspection following approval of the O&M Plan and after completion of equipment setup. This walk through inspection of the equipment and O&M Plan related paperwork must be accomplished before start of production work.

3.9 During the operation of equipment requiring an O&M plan:

3.9.1 Do not deviate from the approved O&M plan.

3.9.2 Have the O&M plan records available for prompt review, (goal is 20 minutes), when requested by regulatory agencies such as PSCAA, or PSNS & IMF Code 106 personnel for inspection upon request.

3.9.3 Submit copies of all records, (paper or electronic), required by the O&M plan to the SUPERVISOR within ten calendar days after the end of each month.

3.9.4 Maintain records required by the O&M plan (e.g., inspections/maintenance/corrective actions). These records must include the location, date, time, and name of persons completing the actions. Records

shall be complete, accurate, and directly traceable to the applicable piece of equipment. Records may be in the form of a logbook.

3.10 Minimize dust emissions by using Best Available Control Technology (BACT). If visible emissions are observed outside of a building, ship, or dry dock perform an EPA method 9 evaluation to ensure the emissions are below 20% opacity or contact the PSNS & IMF Environmental Division for a trained method 9 observer to evaluate the emissions.

3.10.1 Control fugitive emissions from loading and unloading abrasive blast media, or waste from the equipment, ventilation or containment.

3.10.2 Confine overspray from outdoor spray painting to the work area where painting is occurring; use tarps, shrink-wrap, mobile containments, or similar methods of overspray control.

3.10.3 Employ total containment or other dust suppression methods at material transfer points where visible dust is likely to be generated. If water spray methods are employed ensure the water does not cause run-on/run-off concerns to dry dock collections systems, stormwater collection drains, or Sinclair Inlet.

3.10.4 Provide covers, wetting of materials or adequate freeboard as necessary to prevent loss of particulate matter in transit. Provide and position floats or tarps adjacent to and under the work area to contain fugitive emissions for over-water work.

3.10.5 Secure grinding, blasting, power tool cleaning, material transfer, and painting when the particulate control methods employed are not effective at keeping emissions from escaping the immediate work area.

3.11 Follow the marine coating standards and work practices as stated in NAVSEA Standard Item 009-97 and as follows:

3.11.1 All coatings used on naval vessels, and their components being repaired shore side must comply with the NESHAP VOC limits of the marine coatings (unless approved in writing by Code 106.31). Label all coating containers, or their components, with "no thinning" labels that are clearly readable.

3.11.2 If a non-compliant marine coating must be used provide the justification and planned usage to Code 106.31 via the SUPERVISOR on a "Low Usage Exempt (LUE) Product Request" form. The form will be provided by the SUPERVISOR upon request. This request shall be submitted at least two weeks prior to the expected use of the coating being requested. If approved, the authorization will be provided within one week following the determination that a complete request has been received by Code 106.31.

3.11.3 Manufacturer's batch certification for all coatings brought on site, showing batch number, product description, VOHAP/VOC content minus water and exempt compounds, volume fraction of solids, method of VOHAP/VOC certification, and certification signature and date shall be provided.

3.11.4 Marine coatings shall be used as supplied by the manufacturer; no thinning or tinting is allowed without prior authorization from Code 106.31. Provide the following information to Code 106.31 via the SUPERVISOR at least two weeks prior to the expected use:

3.11.4.1 MSDS for each thinner or tint showing density.

3.11.4.2 Manufacturer's batch certification (as described above) for the coating batch to be thinned or tinted.

3.11.4.3 Mix ratios.

3.11.5 Containers shall be closed/sealed unless adding or removing paint/thinner. Immediately clean up all drips/spills and place paint debris (wipe up cloths, stir sticks, paper paint buckets, etc) in a sealed container.

3.11.6 Inspect all spray application equipment each shift, when in use, to ensure it is maintained in good working order and is free from leaks.

3.11.7 Conventional spray guns are prohibited. Only HVLP or airless spray equipment may be used without prior approval from Code 106.31.

4 NOTES

4.1 Local Standard Item Requirements apply to Prime Contractors and their subcontractors.

4.2 BNC includes Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility PSNS&IMF Bremerton site and Naval Base Kitsap (NBK) at Bremerton.

4.3 The SUPERVISOR will consult with PSNS & IMF, Code 106 for clarification of any requirements specified in this local standard item.

4.4 Definitions.

4.4.1 Fugitive Emissions. Particulate matter or any visible air contaminants (smoke, dust, or fume) other than uncombined water that is not collected by a capture system and emitted from a stack or vent, but is released to the atmosphere at the point of generation or from process equipment leakage.

**GENERAL CONTRACTOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR
BREMERTON NAVAL COMPLEX (BNC), LOCAL STANDARD ITEM 99-04NW**

NORTHWEST REGIONAL MAINTENANCE CENTER
LOCAL STANDARD ITEM

FY-13

ITEM NO: 099-04NW
DATE: 03/30/2013
CATEGORY: I

1 SCOPE

1.1 Title: General Contractor Hazardous Material Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC).

2 REFERENCES

- 2.1 NAVSEA STANDARD ITEMS
- 2.2 29 CFR 1910.1200
- 2.3 29 CFR 1910.106
- 2.4 16 CFR PART 1500
- 2.5 Local Standard Item 099-08NW
- 2.6 Local Standard Item 099-03NW

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Accomplish the requirements of references 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.6

3.2 Hazardous Material Approval, Labeling, and Reporting.

3.2.1 Approval

3.2.1.1 Complete and provide an initial inventory of hazardous materials to be used by completing a Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory (CHMI) listed in Reference 2.5. The Government will provide a copy of the latest version of the CHMI to the contractor via the SUPERVISOR. In addition to providing trade name, manufacturer, process type and container type/size, include the PSNS & IMF assigned Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) Number for previously approved material listed on the Contractor AUL. Identify Government Furnished Material (GFM) per note 4.4.

3.2.1.2 In addition to the CHMI, the Contractor must submit additional documentation for hazardous material to be used that has not been previously approved and listed on the contractor AUL. The contractor must submit a copy of the MSDS for each new product to be added to the contractor AUL and a copy of the Product Data Sheet (PDS) or Technical Data Sheet (TDS) must be provided for Marine Coatings.

3.2.1.3 The CHMI shall be approved by the Government via the SUPERVISOR prior to the contractor bringing any hazardous material onto the BNC. Allow ten working days for processing the request.

3.2.1.4 For specific documentation requirements for marine coatings see reference 2.6.

3.2.2 Labeling

3.2.3 Containers of hazardous material brought into the BNC shall be labeled per the requirements of Reference 2.4. As a minimum, this shall include the following.

3.2.3.1 Trade Name.

3.2.3.2 Manufacturer's Name and Address.

3.2.3.3 Explanation of the Chemical Hazard.

3.2.4 A transfer label shall be applied per reference 2.2. when a manufacturer's label on the original container is removed or unreadable.

3.2.5 Reporting

3.2.5.1 Usage reporting will begin during the execution phase of the contract or when hazardous material is being used. Early submission of the CHMI is encouraged prior to the execution phase of the contract. Fill in the execution start date block on the CHMI. This will be used to indicate when the usage report will be submitted for that CHMI.

3.2.5.2 Provide a listing of all hazardous materials used during each month using the Government approved Receipt and Monthly Usage Form listed in reference 2.5. If no material is used, a usage report is still required indicating the quantity used as zero. The hazardous material usage report shall be submitted via the SUPERVISOR no later than ten calendar days after the end of each month. As a minimum, the usage report shall contain the following information:

3.2.5.3 PSNS & IMF assigned MSDS number.

3.2.5.4 Process type.

3.2.5.5 Amount used in units as specified on the Receipt and Monthly Usage form.

3.3 Hazardous Material Storage

3.3.1 Submit the form "Contractor Hazardous Material Storage Location Registration", listed in reference 2.5, to Temporary Services, Nuclear Facilities, and Support Services (Shop 99HM) via the SUPERVISOR, for the registration and disestablishment of flammable storage locker(s) (FSL). The Government via the SUPERVISOR will provide a copy of the latest version of the registration form to the contractor.

3.3.2 Shop 99HM will post a copy of the completed registration at the FSL. When disestablishing the FSL, mark the dates closed on the posted form and submit it to Shop 99HM, via the SUPERVISOR.

3.3.3 Shop 99HM will provide a sign reading "Danger - Flammable, Keep Fire Away, No Hot Work within 50 Feet, Keep Doors Closed" in areas where flammable liquids are stored.

3.3.4 Hazardous material must be stored indoors or under cover. The contractor is responsible for providing their own flammable lockers to store flammable material.

3.3.5 Maintain a current copy of the CHMI(s) at storage area to ensure contents of the storage area are approved for use.

4 NOTES

4.1 Local Standard Item Requirements apply to Prime Contractors and their subcontractors.

4.2 BNC includes Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility PSNS&IMF Bremerton site and Naval Base Kitsap (NBK) at Bremerton.

4.3 The SUPERVISOR will consult with PSNS & IMF, Code 106 for clarification of any requirements specified in this local standard item.

4.4 Definitions. Hazardous material: Any material, which by virtue of its potentially dangerous nature (e.g., toxic, flammable, corrosive, oxidizing, irritating, sensitizing, reactive) requires controls in its use, packaging, handling, storage, or stowage to assure safety to life and property. This definition is intended to apply to proprietary industrial, commercial, or locally prepared blends, mixtures, formulations or compounds of gases, liquids and solids intended for use at the job site. Hazardous Material includes fuel, abrasive blast media, weld rods, etc. that create pollutant emissions during use.

4.5 Government Furnished Material is material that is not issued by Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Maritime Puget Sound.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR WATER POLLUTION AND SPILL PREVENTION
REQUIREMENTS FOR BREMERTON NAVAL COMPLEX (BNC) ,
LOCAL STANDARD ITEM 99-05NW

NORTHWEST REGIONAL MAINTENANCE CENTER
LOCAL STANDARD ITEM

FY-13

ITEM NO: 099-05NW
DATE: 03/30/2013
CATEGORY: I

1 SCOPE

1.1 Title: General Contractor Water Pollution and Spill Prevention Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC).

2 REFERENCES

2.1 PSNS & IMF's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit WA-000206-2

2.2 PSNS & IMF's State Waste Discharge Permit ST-7374

2.3 Local Standard Item 099-08NW

2.4 33 CFR Parts 154 and 156

2.5 Local Standard Item 099-06NW

2.6 Local Standard Item 099-07NW

2.7 33 CFR Part 154.710

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Comply with references 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, and 2.7

3.1.1 In no event shall waste or any other material be disposed of, or be allowed to enter into dry dock drainage system, Sinclair Inlet, sanitary sewer system, or the storm sewer system without the express permission of the SUPERVISOR.

3.1.2 Allowing non-approved discharges may result in a direct violation of regulations and/or permits issued by EPA, or the Washington Department of Ecology WDOE).

3.2 Stormwater Pollution Control

3.2.1 Do not allow waste or any other material be disposed of in the storm sewer system. Catchments for this system are normally labeled, "DO NOT DISCHARGE - DRAINS TO BAY".

3.2.2 Obtain approval using the form Code 106.3 Storm Drain/Sanitary Sewer Discharge Approval (Reference 2.3) for known uncontaminated water. Submit the form to PSNS & IMF, Code 106.32 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.2.3 Identify and mitigate potential sources of pollution that may affect the quality of stormwater discharge from the site. Contractors must comply with the applicable Best Management Practices (BMPs) in Attachment A. If the applicable BMPs are not effective in preventing the discharge of pollutants, implement additional BMPs from EPA guidance and WDOE's Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.

3.3 Pressure washing and hydro blasting requirements (>150 pounds per square inch (psi)).

3.3.1 Meet with the SUPERVISOR, Shop 99, Water, Environmental Planning, Pollution Prevention Branch (Code 106.32), and Project ESH Manager to work out a plan to collect and treat pressure washing/hydro blasting wastewater to ensure compliance with PSNS & IMF's wastewater discharge permit and Treatment-by-Generator Requirements. This plan must be submitted five working days prior to washing or hydro blasting for approval by Code 106.32 and Shop 99 via the SUPERVISOR. Note: The contractor must cease all pressure washing / hydro blasting operations and clean the cofferdam when the treatment system is overwhelmed due to heavy rainfall or when the treatment system stops operating.

3.3.1.1 Collect all water from hull pressure washing (at pressures greater than 150 psi) and ultra high-pressure hydro blasting for treatment. This includes run-off from these operations as well as any precipitation occurring during the operations.

3.3.1.2 Marine growth and paint chips removed by the washing and blasting operations will be separated from the water and each other to the maximum extent feasible. Manage and dispose of as follows:

3.3.1.2.1 Double bag marine growth and label "Sea Growth" and place in solid waste containers prior to the end of each shift.

3.3.1.2.2 Paint debris shall be dewatered. Paint chips should be collected in a DOT approved container. Manage according to reference 2.5.

3.3.1.3 Provide collection system(s) for hull pressure wash and hydro blast wastewater sufficient to collect precipitation and background flows (such as water from service galleries) in addition to process wastewater. The contractor shall provide the collection system and document that the system is appropriately sized.

3.3.1.4 Provide a means to keep waste from the hydro blast operations out of the dock service galleries, stairways, and any part of the dry dock where water drains directly to the bay.

3.3.1.5 Inspect all aspects of the containment system daily to ensure paint and wastewater is not being discharged outside the containment system.

3.3.1.6 Stop work in the event of a pumping system failure or leak of the primary collection system until the pump system or collection system is repaired.

3.3.2 In the event wastewater is discharged outside the containment system, immediately notify the SUPERVISOR, Shop 99, Code 106.32, and Project ESH Manager. The Shipyard's Process Water Collection System may be activated by Shop 99 to collect the leaking wastewater.

3.4 Initial Hull Wash Requirements (<150 psi)

3.4.1 An initial hull wash (at pressures less than 150 psi) without detergent, brushes, brooms, scrapers, etc.) to remove salt and marine growth following dry docking is allowed. The Process Water Collection System (PWCS) should be in Bay/Sewer/Tank mode during the hull wash. Contact Code 106.32 for direction via the SUPERVISOR.

3.4.2 Hull wash shall be performed as soon as possible after docking. Contact the Project ESH Manager or Code 106.32 via the SUPERVISOR for inspection of the hull for flaking paint. Portions of the hull containing flaking paint will only be washed if the water will be collected for treatment. Paint debris shall be dewatered. Paint chips should be collected in a DOT approved container. Manage according to the requirements of reference 2.5. Sea growth shall be managed to the requirements of reference 2.6.

3.5 Containment Requirements

3.5.1 The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit limits the amount of copper discharged to Sinclair Inlet. The purpose of containment is to keep pollutants from contacting stormwater and being washed to the inlet through either the dry dock outfalls or the storm drains, which are located throughout the shipyard.

3.5.2 Total containment is required when spraying copper antifouling paint or when performing exterior abrasive blasting operations.

3.5.3 Total containment of an area requires that all sides of the area be sealed, including the floor. The ground or floor of the dry dock may not be used as part of the containment, and therefore must also be sealed.

3.6 Wastewater pretreatment (Sanitary Sewer discharges)

3.6.1 Wastewater generated by contractors shall have a contractor originated Electronic Waste Information Sheet (E-WIS) for each unique type of wastewater generated.

3.6.2 Discharge to a sanitary sewer drain (e.g., sinks & toilets) is prohibited unless prior authorization has been obtained (via the E-WIS). Allowing non-approved discharges may result in a violation of regulations and/or permits issued by the EPA or WDOE.

3.6.3 Notify the SUPERVISOR and Code 106.32 seven working days prior to discharge of approved wastewater to be discharged to the sanitary sewer in quantities greater than 1,000 gallons per day. For discharge in quantities greater than 1,000 gallons per day, the SUPERVISOR shall notify Code 106.32 immediately in order for Code 106.32 to notify the City of Bremerton. For discharge of approved wastewater less than 1,000 gallons per day, notify the SUPERVISOR 24 hours in advance.

3.6.4 Chlorinated disinfection water is allowed to be discharged to the sanitary sewer at flow rate of no more than 100 gallons per minute if residual chlorine level is less than 100 ppm. Subsequent rinse water used to flush out the chlorinated water is allowed to be discharged to the sanitary sewer at no more than 200 gallons per minute. Notify the SUPERVISOR 24 hours in advance. The SUPERVISOR shall inform Code 106.32 of the discharge.

3.6.5 For shipboard liquid waste (e.g., liquids resulting from draining, cleaning, flushing, or testing systems on naval vessels contact the SUPERVISOR. The SUPERVISOR then contacts either Code 106.2 ESH contractor representative, the project ESH manager, or Code 106.32 for discharge approval. The Government Contract Representative, Code 106.2 ESH Contractor Representative, or the project ESH manager shall complete the Wastewater Disposal Report form (See Reference 2.3) and submit it to Code 106.32 for recordkeeping and approval (if necessary). Some shipboard liquid waste may need submittal of an E-WIS for disposition.

3.6.6 Liquid wastewater generated from hull preservation work contains high levels of copper. If wastewater is expected, contact the Project ESH Manager or Code 106.32 via the SUPERVISOR to set up a pre-planning meeting 5 working days prior to generation of wastewater.

3.6.7 Ensure dry dock drainage channels and sand traps remain clear of equipment and material such that flow is not restricted.

3.7 Spill Prevention

3.7.1 Personnel shall be aware of and understand spill prevention, types of spill events, and proper response for each type of event. The PSNS & IMF Emergency Response Procedures Poster (See Reference 2.3) shall be posted at the work site or otherwise immediately available for employees. Contact the SUPERVISOR to obtain a copy of the Emergency Response Procedures Poster.

3.7.2 Personnel shall be aware that a spill is any unpermitted or uncontrolled release of oil or a hazardous substance to the water, ground or ship systems such as bilge water, CHT, etc. This includes any spilling, leaking, pumping, emitting, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, disposing, or dumping of liquid or solid material.

3.7.3 Take all reasonable and necessary precautions to prevent Oil and Hazardous Substances (OHS) from reaching the air, ground, or waterway. Reasonable steps, at a minimum, shall include:

3.7.3.1 Place a spill response kit at or near oil, hazardous material and dangerous waste handling and transferring work sites.

3.7.3.2 Post a list of the materials for the spill kit.

3.7.3.3 Place OHS in approved containers.

3.7.3.4 Inspect containers to ensure integrity prior to the transfer of material and storage of oil and hazardous substances.

3.7.3.5 Secure all containers (e.g., drum covers on) when not in use.

3.7.3.6 Store all containers in approved lockers or facilities which are maintained in a clean and orderly manner.

3.7.3.7 Secure or empty all containers prior to transportation.

3.7.3.8 Protect storm drains, catch basins, manholes, and floor drains within 50 feet of OHS operations with a mat, plug or other suitable device to prevent flow into subsurface distribution systems.

3.7.4 OHS equipment

3.7.4.1 All OHS containers with a capacity of 55 gallons or more must be located in an impermeable secondary containment. The containment must be capable of containing 100 percent of the largest container in the containment or 10 percent of the total volume of all containers, whichever is greater. Where possible, cover the containment to prevent the accumulation of rainwater. If secondary containment is not protected from rain, provide additional capacity for four inches of rain. Post an Emergency Response Procedures Poster (Reference 2.3) at all storage sites.

3.7.4.2 For known, uncontaminated rainwater that does accumulate, follow waste water requirements paragraph 3.2.2 for discharge.

3.7.4.3 For contaminated rainwater, follow hazardous waste requirements of reference 2.5.

3.7.5 Transfer of OHS over water shall not be considered routine.

3.7.6 Oil and fuel transfer evolutions to or from a vessel are subject to the requirements of reference 2.4.

3.7.7 Tank cleaning effluent and bilge water are considered "oil" and the subsequent transfer of this material is considered an oil transfer evolution.

3.7.8 Oily wastewater, fueling, defueling, and internal fuel transfer evolutions should only be accomplished when operationally necessary.

3.7.9 For transfers to or from a vessel, provide a qualified Person in Charge (PIC) at both the transfer and receiving points, to supervise transfer operations.

3.7.10 Vessel tank and bilge cleaning transfer operations require a Coast Guard approved Operations Manual, per reference 2.4. In addition, current hose testing records that meet the requirements of reference 2.4 and documentation that transfer personnel are qualified as PICs per reference 2.7 are required.

3.7.11 Notify PSNS & IMF Shop 99 and the ESH Assessment Spill Prevention and Response Branch (Code 106.11) via the SUPERVISOR at least three working days in advance of any OHS transfer.

3.7.12 All organizations involved in vessel transfers are responsible to ensure that all possible precautions are taken to prevent any fluid from entering the waters of Puget Sound. Transfers of oily fluids over water should not be considered routine. Oily wastewater, fueling, defueling, and internal fuel transfer evolutions should only be accomplished when operationally necessary. Petroleum transfers should be scheduled to allow notification of Shop 99 at least three working days (72 hours prior) in advance whenever possible to ensure that all necessary resources are in place. An Operational Risk Management (ORM) meeting must be hosted by the responsible party prior to all petroleum fueling or defueling. Petroleum transfers include diesel fuel, JP-5, lube oil, hydraulic oil, or other petroleum product transfers. An ORM meeting would also be required for rydlyme, safe d scale, and acid flushes. Attendance shall include the SUPERVISOR, PSNS & IMF Shop 99, Code 106.11, and the Fire Department. For ships under overhaul availability, the appropriate project personnel,

Temporary Services Zone Manager, and Ship Safety Officer (SSO) for high-risk evolutions will be in attendance.

3.7.13 For homeported ships, the Homeport Office shall attend. For home ported ships the NBK Command Duty Officer (CDO) must be notified of all ORM meetings and transfer schedules but is not required to attend.

3.7.14 The contractor may conduct a pre-transfer brief among all parties prior to the transfer, in lieu of an ORM meeting, for oily waste water transfers. Items to be discussed during the pre-transfer brief include but are not limited to, type and quantity of product to be transferred, communications, emergency procedures, and roles and responsibilities for all personnel involved in the transfer. Attendance shall include the SUPERVISOR, Code 106, Shop 99, and contractor personnel.

3.7.15 For ships under overhaul availability, the project ESH Manager is an optional attendee.

3.7.16 OHS transfer operations are generally prohibited between sunset and sunrise. Should a nighttime transfer be required, the contractor must request written permission from the SUPERVISOR. The SUPERVISOR must obtain permission, with 24-hour notification, from Commander Navy Region Northwest via PSNS & IMF Code 106.11. Code 106.11 can be contacted at (360)535-2886 or (360)204-3925.

3.7.17 A spill event is any unpermitted or uncontrolled release of oil or a hazardous substance to the water or ground. This includes any spilling, leaking, pumping, emitting, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, disposing, or dumping of liquid or solid material not authorized by the Contract.

3.7.18 There are two types of spill events; emergency and non-emergency.

3.7.19 Emergency Spill Response Procedures. Emergency spills are defined as follows:

3.7.19.1 Is an immediate threat to human health or the environment; or

3.7.19.2 Is a material not known to the person discovering the spill; or

3.7.19.3 Has the immediate potential to enter or has entered a drain or waterway or sanitary sewer , or migrate off government property; or

3.7.19.4 Requires assistance from the government for cleanup; or

3.7.19.5 Is more than 10 gallons.

3.7.20 Emergency Spill Response Procedures. The following applies to spills resulting from work being performed or equipment being provided by Government contractors in the performance of their current contract.

3.7.20.1 In the event of an emergency spill, immediately notify the NRNW RDC by calling 911 on any NBK telephone, or (360) 476-3333 on a non-NBK telephone or cellular phone.

3.7.20.2 Isolate the spill area and stay upwind until arrival of the response organization.

3.7.20.3 If the contractor knows the properties of the spilled material they shall, providing it can be done without endangering the safety or health of the contractor or other personnel, try to stop and/or contain the spill to prevent it from going into drains or waterways.

3.7.20.4 The contractor shall notify the SUPERVISOR and follow the Incident Commander's verbal instructions.

3.7.20.5 The Government will respond to all emergency spills.

3.7.20.6 The contractor may be requested to assist the government clean-up crew. All available technical data (e.g., MSDSs and waste profiles) the contractor possesses on the material spilled shall be provided upon request to emergency response personnel.

3.7.21 Assist PSNS & IMF personnel in preparing a spill report as requested.

3.7.22 The SUPERVISOR shall be provided with all relevant data necessary to determine financial impact and liability of the spill and reimbursement for assistance of spill clean-up and disposal services.

3.7.23 Personnel shall wear the proper personal protective equipment while cleaning up a spill.

3.7.24 Waste debris shall be turned over to the Government Accumulation Area Operator as waste awaiting designation (WAD) per local shipyard requirements.

3.7.25 Non-emergency Spill Event

3.7.26 A non-emergency spill event is any release not specified as an emergency spill event. In the event of a non-emergency spill, stop the source of the spill, contain the spilled material and keep it away from drains or waterways. Block any drains near the spill if there is a chance the spill will reach them. Clean up the spill wearing the proper personal protective equipment. The waste debris from the spill shall be turned over to the government Accumulation Area Operator as WAD per local shipyard requirements.

4 NOTES

4.1 Local standard item requirements apply to prime contractors and their subcontractors.

4.2 BNC includes Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility PSNS&IMF Bremerton site and Naval Base Kitsap (NBK) at Bremerton.

4.3 The SUPERVISOR will consult with PSNS & IMF Code 106 for clarification of any requirements specified in this local standard item.

4.4 Attachment A. PSNS & IMF Best Management Practices (from PSNS&IMF INSTRUCTION 5090.30).

Attachment A
PSNS & IMF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

BMPs SPECIFIC TO DRY DOCKS

DD-BMP 1 DRY DOCK CLEANING

- 1) Worker Cleaning. Personnel working in the dry dock shall remove dirt and debris from their work areas at the end of each shift.
- 2) Project Cleaning. Each project shall have a cleaning crew assigned to maintain the overall cleanliness of the dry dock. This cleaning crew will inspect the dry dock weekly and clean any buildup of dirt and debris. The inspection will include the dock floor, troughs, and sediment traps. The cleaning crew will use the appropriate tools including vacuums, sweepers, floor scrubbers, pressure washers, etc. as outlined IEI 248.37. Wet methods of cleaning (pressure washing or fire hosing) require the approval by Code 106.3 and will include the collection and treatment of the wash water.
- 3) Cooling Water Discharge Cleaning. Personnel must notify Code 106ESH, Production Engineering and Facilities Division (Code 980), and Shop 99 prior to discharging cooling water to the dry dock floor. Prior to discharging cooling water, the dock shall be thoroughly cleaned and inspected. Portions of the dock floor may be cleaned and approved for discharging cooling water, but only if cooling water draining from that section of floor is aligned to bypass the PWCS.
- 4) Pre-Flood. At the end of a project, the dock shall be thoroughly cleaned and inspected prior to flooding. Code 106.3 will approve flooding by signing the dry dock flooding prerequisite list. The cleaning will meet the requirements of IEI 248.37 as follows:
 - a) Sweep, vacuum, and/or shovel to remove the majority of debris from the dock floor.
 - b) Pressure-wash or fire hose the dock floor, troughs, and keel blocks. Wastewater generated must be collected and treated.
 - c) Remove any remaining material from troughs.
 - d) Dewater and remove accumulated sediment from traps.
- 5) Post-Flood Cleaning. Following dewatering the dock may need to be cleaned based on the amount of bay silt deposited in the dock, the capabilities of the PWCS and the requirements of the project. Following dewatering the PWCS shall be placed in automatic as soon as possible. Before the PWCS can be placed on-line, vessel cooling water must be routed to the drainage system by installing hull adapters and hoses.
 - a) Reroute cooling water from vessel sea chests to the dry dock drainage system within 7 days of docking and before starting any industrial work that could put waste on the dock floor including pressure washing of the hull, cutting, blasting, etc.
 - b) The PWCS can be used in automatic mode to collect hull and floor wash down water using a fire hose with Code 106.3 approval, and if the PWCS can discharge water to the bay, sewer, or tank based on turbidity.

DD-BMP 2 MATERIAL STORAGE AND HANDLING

- 1) Oil or Hazardous Substances (OHS). Containers of liquid materials (e.g., fuels, paints, oil, antifreeze, and solvents), shall be stored with tight fitting lids. In addition, containers 55 gallons or greater shall be stored within secondary containment (per PSNS&IMFINST 5090.9, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention Plan, latest revision).
- 2) Sandblast grit, material contaminated with petroleum products, metal shavings, zinc anodes, welding debris, lead, copper wire, bronze, and brass shall be covered, whether they are in bins or on pallets.
- 3) Use drip pans, secondary containment, or other protective devices at hose connections when transferring oil, fuel, solvent, oily wastewater, and paint (see PSNS&IMFINST 5090.41, Facility Oil and Hazardous Material Handling Operations Manual and PSNS&IMFINST 5090.9, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention Plan, latest revisions).
- 4) Immediately repair, replace, or isolate leaking connections, valves, pipes, and hoses carrying wastewater, fuel, oil, or other hazardous fluids.
- 5) Store treated lumber under cover and not in contact with the dock floor unless the contractor can prove the chemicals used for the treatment of the lumber is the same as used by PSNS & IMF or that it is similarly non-toxic to marine waters.

DD-BMP 3 CONTAINMENT AND CONTROL OF DUST AND OVERSPRAY

- 1) Painting
 - a) Spray application of copper antifouling paint shall be accomplished in a manner that contains overspray and keeps it from mixing with water on the dock floor.
 - b) Roller and/or brush application of antifouling paint shall include the use of tarps or area containments positioned underneath the work area as needed to prevent antifouling paint from mixing with water on the dock floor.
 - c) Requirements for spray painting with products other than antifouling paints are in the latest revision to PSNS&IMFINST 5090.10, Air Pollution Control Plan.
- 2) Paint Removal and Metal Preparation
 - a) Exterior abrasive-blasting operations shall be conducted and controlled in a manner to prevent material from interacting with and contaminating stormwater. Best available technology will be used with good work practices to accomplish this goal. Methods may include containments, vacuum attachments, dust reducing media, or other engineered methods. When ventilated enclosure is used, exhaust shall be filtered to capture particulates.
 - b) Wastewater generated during hydro-blasting shall be collected and treated.
 - c) Exterior activities that generate pollutants, (e.g., metal particles, saw dust, paint chips, slag from hot work processes) shall be contained to prevent the discharge of materials to the dry dock drainage system. Appropriate containment methods are placing a tarp on the ground, using curtains or screens placed around the work area, localized filtered ventilation, using shrouded tools, or ensuring the material is swept up so it

is not washed to the drainage system. When these pollutant generating activities occur exterior to the hull in an enclosure that is equipped with ventilation, exhaust must be filtered to capture particulates.

DD-BMP 4 EQUIPMENT PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

- 1) Leaks from equipment found in a dry dock shall be contained using a drip pan or absorbent.
- 2) Leaking equipment shall be repaired by end of shift or removed from the dry dock.

DD-BMP 5 SPILL CONTROL

- 1) Unless authorized by Code 106.32 in accordance with Industrial Process Instruction (IPI) 0505-903, do not discharge anything to the dry dock floor or the dry dock drainage system.
- 2) Utilize tarps, secondary containments or other protective devices during operations which could spill significant materials (e.g., liquid hazardous materials, wastes, wastewater, and fuels) on the dry dock floor.
- 3) Mix paints and solvents in a cofferdam (secondary containment) designed to prevent spills to the dry dock floor.
- 4) Equipment and supplies must be on hand for the control and clean up of liquid or debris spills. Examples of items you will need in a spill kit include drop cloths, absorbents, rubber mats, tape, tarps, brooms, or vacuums. Design your spill kit for the material being used.

DD-BMP 6 SOLID WASTE RECEPTACLES

- 1) Solid waste receptacles shall be placed inside the dry dock to promote the proper disposal of waste.
- 2) Solid waste containers shall be covered. Waste containers equipped with drains shall have drains plugged.
- 3) Solid waste containers shall be closed at all times except when waste is being added.

STORMWATER BMPs SPECIFIC TO AREAS OUTSIDE OF DRY DOCKS

BMP 1 YARD CLEANUP

- 1) Responsible shops, building managers, and cleanliness zone managers shall conduct monthly cleanliness inspections of outdoor areas. Remove debris to minimize loss into Sinclair Inlet or the storm drain system.
- 2) Do not clean paved areas, equipment, buildings etc. using wet methods (hosing down) without approval from Code 106.3 (see BMP 10).

BMP 2 MATERIAL STORAGE AND HANDLING

- 1) Oil or Hazardous Substances (OHS). Containers that hold OHS liquids (e.g., fuels, paints, oil, antifreeze, and solvents) shall be stored with tight-fitting lids away from storm drains. In addition, containers 55 gallons or greater shall be stored in secondary containment (see PSNS&IMF INST 5090.9E, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention Plan).
- 2) Landscaping Supplies: Containers of granulated or liquid materials which have the potential of adding pollutants to water (e.g., fertilizer, pesticides, etc.) shall be stored inside or under cover. Protect the material from stormwater contact.
- 3) Construction and Industrial Debris: Cover and contain stockpiles of raw materials and debris (e.g., soil, deicers, sandblast grit etc.). The covers or other methods to prevent exposure to stormwater running into drains must be in place at all times when work with the stockpiles is not occurring. Construction areas of greater than 1 acre are required to have a general stormwater permit and their own SWPPP. The BMPs in the construction SWPPP shall be equally sufficient to prevent pollutants from mixing with stormwater and entering the storm drains.
- 4) Sandblast grit, material contaminated with petroleum products, metal shavings, zinc anodes, welding debris, lead, copper wire, bronze, and brass shall be covered whether they are in bins or on pallets.
- 5) Conduct regular inspections of storage areas so that leaks and spills are detected as soon as possible. Clean up all spills and leaks immediately.
- 6) Fuel tanks shall not be stored or used on piers.

BMP 3 CONTAINMENT AND CONTROL OF DUST AND OVERSPRAY

- 1) Activities that generate pollutants (e.g., metal particles, saw dust, paint chips, slag from hot work processes) shall be contained to prevent the discharge of these materials into storm drains. Appropriate containment methods are placing a tarp on the ground, using curtains or screens placed around the work area, or using vacuum attachments on tools.
- 2) Perform spray paint operations within an enclosure to prevent overspray and spillage and minimize emission of particulates.
- 3) Rolling or brushing paint shall have tarps positioned underneath the area.
- 4) Exterior abrasive-blasting operations shall be conducted and controlled in a manner to prevent material from interacting with and contaminating stormwater. Best available technology will be used with good work practices to accomplish this goal. Methods may include containments, vacuum attachments, dust reducing media, or other engineered methods. Ventilation exhaust shall be filtered to capture particulates.

BMP 4 DRIP PANS AND SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

- 1) Use drip pans or other protective devices at hose connections when transferring oil, fuel, solvent, industrial wastewater, and paint. Immediately repair, replace or isolate leaking connections, valves, pipes, or hoses carrying wastewater, fuel, oil, or other hazardous fluids.

2) Use drip pans or other protective devices when making and breaking connections or during component removal operations.

BMP 5 VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT CLEANING

- 1) Vehicles and equipment may only be washed in designated approved cleaning areas with wastewaters recycled or routed to the sanitary sewer.
- 2) The approved vehicle and equipment wash area within the Bremerton Naval Complex is located at Building 455.

BMP 6 VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

- 1) Government vehicles and equipment must be checked for leaks before use. Vehicles and equipment must be maintained in good condition at all times. Routinely inspect infrequently used vehicles and equipment for leaks.
- 2) Leaking vehicles awaiting maintenance shall be stored under cover or in a designated area with controls to prevent oil from entering the storm drain system.
- 3) Conduct all routine maintenance and repair of vehicles and equipment in a building covered impervious containment area sloped to prevent run-on of uncontaminated stormwater and runoff of contaminated storm water, or other Code 106.3 approved area for maintenance.

BMP 7 MATERIAL LOADING/UNLOADING

- 1) When loading and unloading liquids and fine granulated materials from trucks and trailers at outdoor loading areas, prevent potential spills to storm drains by using a valved storm drain line, covering drains with a rubber mat, or placing a temporary berm around vulnerable storm drains.
- 2) Loading and unloading areas shall have a stocked spill kit designed for the materials being loaded or unloaded close to the transfer site.

BMP 8 IN/OVER WATER MAINTENANCE

The following requirements apply to over water work such as on a vessel's hull above the waterline and work performed from a pier or floating work platform.

- 1) Surface Preparation BMPs
 - a) Hand preparation, such as scraping, needle gunning, or wire brushing are allowed provided that containment and collection measures are in effect to prevent the introduction of dust, dirt, debris, flakes, chips, drips, oil, or any other pollutants generated from these surface preparation operations from being deposited on or entering water. Containments such as tarpaulins, drapes, shrouding, or other protective devices shall be securely fastened to collect materials when applicable. The cleanup of all collected materials shall be conducted as necessary or at least by the end of shift to prevent their release into the environment and entry into waters of the state.

- b) In addition to the above requirements, power tool preparation producing dust or contaminated water such as power sanding, abrasive blasting, grinding, and hydro-blasting must be fully contained, meeting the abrasive blasting requirements of BMP 3.
- 2) Paint and Coating Application BMPs
 - a) Paint application using a roller or brush is allowed provided that all containment, collection, and spill prevention BMPs are in place before any such applications are made.
 - b) In addition to the above requirements, spray-paint application must be contained to prevent paint from contacting stormwater or surface waters and meet the spray painting requirements of PSNS&IMFINST 5090.10, Air Pollution Control Plan.
 - 3) Floating Work Platforms Used for In-Water Vessel Maintenance BMPs. All necessary precautions should be taken by personnel onboard the float to prevent liquids (such as paints, cleaning materials, petroleum products and unsecured materials) from entering into the water from the float. Any 1 gallon or greater container of paint or any other liquid product for painting or surface preparation must be provided with secondary containment when used onboard a float. All roller pans used on a float must be provided with secondary spill containment. Secondary spill containment capacity is equal to the entire volume of the container plus 10 percent of the volume of that same container.

BMP 9 TREATED LUMBER PRODUCTS

- 1) Treated wood shall only be used when required by PSNS & IMF or higher-level instructions.
- 2) Collect all construction debris including sawdust and drill shavings or dust to prevent entry into the aquatic environment.
- 3) Whenever possible, make cuts and perform machining operations in the shop or under cover.
- 4) Store treated lumber under cover and not in contact with the ground when stored outside, unless the contractor can prove the material used for the treatment of the lumber is the same as used by PSNS & IMF or that it is similarly non-toxic to marine waters.

BMP 10 DISCHARGES INTO STORM DRAINS

- 1) Do not discharge anything other than stormwater to a storm drain unless authorized by Code 106.32 in accordance with appendix C of PSNS&IMFINST 5090.30 and PSNS&IMFINST 5090.9.
- 2) Routine external building wash down and pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred may be discharged to a storm drain with Code 106 written concurrence. Wash pressure shall be no more than water main pressure, 150 psi.

BMP 11 OUTDOOR WORK AREAS

- 1) Mix paints and solvents indoors or in a cofferdam designed to prevent spills to Sinclair Inlet or storm drains.

- 2) Equipment and supplies must be on-hand for the control and clean up of liquid or debris spills. Examples of items you will need in a spill kit include drop cloths, absorbents, rubber mats, tape, tarps, brooms, or vacuums. Design your spill kit for the material being used.

- 3) Metal work areas must be constructed to prevent rainwater from contacting the work process and/or debris. Code 106.3 can grant an exemption if the size of the work piece reasonably precludes conducting the work under cover.

- 4) Metal work areas intended for use for more than one month must be completely enclosed. The enclosure shall be constructed such that debris cannot be washed out of the enclosure. Exhaust vents from work areas must be filtered to capture particulate.

BMP 12 SOLID WASTE RECEPTACLES

- 1) Solid waste receptacles shall be placed throughout the facility to promote the proper disposal of waste.

- 2) Solid waste containers shall be covered. Waste containers equipped with drains shall be plugged.

- 3) Solid waste containers shall be closed at all times except when waste is being added.

BMP 13 STORM SEWER SYSTEMS CLEANING

- 1) Inspect catch basins and storm water treatment systems at least yearly.

- 2) Clean oils, debris, sludge, etc., from catch basins, settling/detention basins, oil/water separators, conveyance systems, and storm water treatment systems regularly, to prevent the contamination of stormwater. Clean and maintain stormwater treatment systems per the manufacturers' specifications. Clean catch basins when there is less than 6-inches clearance from the debris surface to the invert of the lowest pipe.

- 3) Label stormwater drains with a warning similar to, "Dump no waste. Drains to the bay."

BMP 14 FUELING OPERATIONS

Mobile fueling shall be accomplished only by trained fueling operators using spill/drip control and reliable fuel transfer equipment. Fueling operating procedures shall be properly signed and dated by the responsible manager, distributed to the operators, and retained in the organization's files.

- 1) Locate fueling sites at least 50 feet from the nearest storm drain or cover the storm drains to ensure no inflow of spilled or leaked fuel.

2) Spill prevention methods shall be implemented in the mobile fueling process (e.g., spill kit, absorbent pads, drip pans etc.) as required by PSNS&IMFINST 5090.9, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention Plan.

3) Fueling on piers is prohibited. Portable fueling tanks may only be used to fuel other equipment either in a dry dock or onboard a ship, such as on an aircraft carrier flight deck. Portable tanks cannot be used to fuel other equipment on the PSNS & IMF's ground level.

**GENERAL CONTRACTOR WASTE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR
BREMERTON NAVAL COMPLEX (BNC), LOCAL STANDARD ITEM 099-06NW**

NORTHWEST REGIONAL MAINTENANCE CENTER
LOCAL STANDARD ITEM

FY-13

ITEM NO: 099-06NW
DATE: 03/30/2013
CATEGORY: I

1 SCOPE

1.1 Title: General Contractor Waste Management Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC).

2 REFERENCES

2.1 NAVSEA Standard Items

2.2 WAC 173-303, Washington Dangerous Waste Regulations

2.3 Local Standard Item 099-08NW

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Accomplish the requirements of Reference 2.1, and 2.2.

3.2 General

3.2.1 PSNS & IMF Bremerton site is the owner of all hazardous waste (HW) generated within the BNC. This includes waste generated by contractor personnel while working at the BNC. Any item or material not incorporated into the project and that is not reusable without reclamation is a waste. Government material destined for disposal, recycling, or salvage, is also a waste. Government material may not be reused without prior authorization.

3.2.2 The BNC is considered a Large Quantity Generator (LQG) of HW per reference 2.2, therefore the contractor and anyone they hire or subcontract to do work will also be considered a LQG of dangerous waste. Contractors will be familiar with and follow the requirements of reference 2.2 for a LQG of HW while working at the BNC.

3.2.3 Contractors shall bring no waste on site. Vacuum cleaners must be empty when they arrive at the BNC. The Government will not incur any additional costs to the contract for the contractor or their subcontractors to abide by the requirements of reference 2.2 for a LQG of HW while working at the BNC.

3.2.4 The contractor is responsible for identifying all wastes to be generated or produced during performance of this contract to the SUPERVISOR prior to generation. Identification of wastes will be through the submission of an Electronic Waste Information Sheet (E-WIS) (See 3.3) to the SUPERVISOR.

3.2.5 Schedule a meeting with the Supervisor, Code 106.33 and Shop 99HM 14 calendar days prior to generating bulk waste. Discussion may

reduce the generation of HW or waste that will not be amendable to on-site treatment. If discussions fail to occur and it is discovered that a discussion would have prevented generation of HW or permitted the option of on-site treatment of waste, the contractor will be responsible for the cost of disposal.

3.2.6 DOT containers and labels shall be provided for HW by Shop 99HM upon request via the SUPERVISOR. DOT containers and labels are available for pick-up in the Controlled Industrial Area (CIA), Building 367 at PSNS & IMF, Monday through Friday between the hours of 0745-1600 and back shift hours 1600-2350. Notify the SUPERVISOR 14 calendar days in advance for request of bulk containers. Label containers with an Identification (ID) label, Reference (2.3), to identify the type of waste. Apply waste label(s) and Department of Transportation (DOT) label(s) as specified on the E-WIS.

3.3 Waste Identification and Designation

3.3.1 Guidance is provided in Local Standard Item 099-07NW for common waste streams, problem waste, recycling, biological waste, and organic materials (raw sewage, solids, and sea growth). Local Standard item 099-05NW provides additional guidance for wastewater.

3.3.2 ONLY PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 is authorized to designate waste at the BNC. Complete Section I of the E-WIS for each type of waste that will be generated or produced. Instructions for completing the E-WIS are provided with the form. Provide any supporting documentation (e.g., MSDS number, sampling/laboratory analysis, or manufacturer's product information) as requested. Write the document number from the approved Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory (CHMI) form in Block 11 of the E-WIS form.

3.3.2.1 The waste designation provided on a previously authorized E-WIS for excess hazardous material, cured mixed and unused material, or empty container may be used for disposing of the exact same waste as listed in the E-WIS for all future work without submitting a new E-WIS to PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 for designation. If the formulation or manufacturer of the product changes, a new E-WIS shall be submitted to Code 106.33 for designation through the SUPERVISOR.

3.3.2.2 Process wastes must be designated for each availability and process by submitting an E-WIS to Code 106.33 and receiving an authorized designation prior to generating process waste.

3.3.3 Submit E-WISs to PSNS & IMF Code 106.33, via the SUPERVISOR, for designation. Allow a minimum of five working days for processing the E-WIS by PSNS & IMF Code 106.33; additional time will be required when sampling and laboratory analysis is necessary.

3.3.4 Upon receipt of the E-WIS, PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 will designate the waste identified on the E-WIS and will perform any analysis required for designation of the waste. The contractor may be requested to obtain a waste sample and turn it over to PSNS & IMF Code 106.33. Upon completion of waste designation by PSNS & IMF Code 106.33, the E-WIS will be returned to the contractor via the SUPERVISOR. Manage each waste stream in accordance with the direction provided in Section IV of the designated E-WIS and the contract.

3.3.5 Turn in a new E-WIS for each new excess or unused product and or process waste. The new CHMI document number must be recorded in Block number 11 of the WIS. If there is an existing E-WIS for an excess or unused

product or their empty containers, these previously designated wastes shall be turned in to Shop 99HM for disposal with a completed WIS attached that identifies the original designation E-WIS serial number in Section I, Block 9.

3.3.6 The designation of all wastes collected in nonnuclear vacuum cleaners used in an industrial environment must be determined prior to vacuuming the waste. If the waste was designated as HW, then HW requirements apply to the vacuum cleaner.

3.4 Waste Awaiting Designation (WAD) (Undesignated)

3.4.1 WAD is waste that the full designation is unknown, and is not known by the originator if it will be hazardous, non-hazardous, or a problem waste. Only PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 will designate WAD.

3.4.2 Place WAD into containers compatible with the waste, in good condition, and non-leaking. Containers are to be closed at all times except when adding waste.

3.4.3 If not already accomplished, the contractor will submit an E-WIS to Code 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR as soon as possible after the generation of a WAD (undesignated) waste.

3.4.4 Identify WAD by the ID label, Reference (2.3), supplied by Shop 99HM and completed using a permanent marker. The Contractor will apply an ID label to all containers and bags of waste that is awaiting designation. Apply the appropriate label for HW, Washington State Waste or Non-Hazardous waste when designation is completed.

3.4.5 Store WAD in an authorized waste accumulation area. WAD shall be placed in a DOT container by the end of the shift the WAD was generated. While being stored, WAD shall be physically segregated from containers of designated waste.

3.4.6 PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 will determine the sampling requirements needed to designate WAD.

3.5 Hazardous Wastes

3.5.1 Under no circumstances shall the contractor remove HW from the BNC premises. The Government will retain ownership of all HW.

3.5.2 Under no circumstances shall HW generated ashore be taken on board any vessel.

3.5.3 All containers or poly bags of HW will be sealed or closed to prevent the emission of air pollutants or spillage of the container's contents, unless actively adding or removing waste (See 4.3.1).

3.5.4 Unless a contractor specific HW accumulation area (AA) has been arranged on-site, the contractor will be required to contact the SUPERVISOR prior to the start of any work which will result in the generation of HW. Contractor generated HW must be turned into a Government operated HW AA or placed in a contractor specific HW AA by the end of the shift the waste was generated.

3.5.5 HW turned into the Government shall be accompanied with a WIS, with Section I completed. Fill in the barcode and container type in

Section II. See Section 3.3 for complete information regarding waste identification.

3.6 Training

3.6.1 An on-site, contractor operated HW AA requires PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 approval and site specific HW accumulation area operator (AAO) training prior to operation by the contractor.

3.6.2 PSNS & IMF Code 106.33's site specific, contractor HW AAO training is usually provided once a month. Plan accordingly if the contractor anticipates having their own on-site HW AA.

3.6.3 A minimum of one trained and qualified HW AAO is required for each shift the contractor is working. Contact the SUPERVISOR with a list of personnel the contractor will have trained and qualified to operate an on-site HW accumulation area.

3.6.4 The SUPERVISOR will contact PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 to schedule training for contractor personnel. Training takes approximately 3 hours to complete and is paid for (instructor's fee only) by the Government. The training course will be conducted at the BNC.

3.6.5 Upon completion of the site specific contractor HW AAO training, the contractor will manage the on-site HW accumulation area per Code 106.33's training and any stipulations on an approved contractor HW accumulation area request form.

3.6.6 Train all personnel to perform their duties in a way that ensures compliance with reference 2.2 for LQG of HW and the requirements of this document for HW management. Keep all training records at the job-site and ensure the records are available upon request.

3.7 Collection and Accumulation General Requirements

3.7.1 DOT containers and labels for HW will be provided by the Government and may be requested via the SUPERVISOR. Bags will not be provided by the Government unless pre-arranged by the project.

3.7.2 If using polyethylene bags to collect waste, the bags must be compatible with the waste to maintain the integrity of the bag. Bags must be free of rips, tears, punctures or other deterioration. The BNC has the follow color restrictions for bags: yellow bags are used for radioactive wastes, red bags are used to collect medical waste, and blue bags are used to collect asbestos-only wastes.

3.7.2.1 Ensure the following information is on each polyethylene bag:

3.7.2.1.1 ID Label, Reference (2.3), (e.g. WSN, description of the waste, point of contact (POC) information).

3.7.2.1.2 Accumulation start date written on the bag.

3.7.2.1.3 All written information will be applied using a permanent marker (e.g., Sharpie).

3.7.3 Label HW containers with an ID label to identify the type of waste. Apply either a HW label, or Washington State Dangerous Waste (WSW) label, and any DOT or major risk label(s) as specified by the Government per the designation provided by PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 on the E-WIS form. See Reference (2.3) to view the required labels.

3.7.4 Vacuum cleaners are considered day cans if under control of their operators at all times and emptied at the end of the shift. Day cans are exempt from the HW management requirements. If a vacuum cleaner cannot be emptied, it must be managed as a HW container, and stored in a registered AA. HW containers shall only be transferred from a Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) to a 45/90 AA.

3.7.4.1 Vacuum cleaner contents must be marked with an ID label, at all times including PCB and/or asbestos labels as applicable. Washington State Waste or HW Labels must be applied in an AA.

3.7.4.2 Manage vacuum cleaners in accordance with the most restrictive applicable regulatory time limits.

3.7.5 On active ships, known as public vessels, RCRA regulations do not apply and HW is exempt from the AA requirements above. Once HW is removed from the public vessel and brought ashore all HW management regulations apply. HW containers must be labeled and stored in a registered AA as soon as it is removed from the ship.

3.7.6 Waste containing PCBs or asbestos do not have a shipboard exemption. RCRA regulations apply on decommissioned vessels, the inactive fleet and private barges; all HW regulations apply on these vessels.

3.8 Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA)

3.8.1 Registration of Satellite Accumulation Area(s) is required prior to waste accumulation. Submit to the SUPERVISOR a PSNS & IMF Contractor Request for Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) Registration form, see Reference (2.3). Obtain a copy of this form from 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.8.2 A sign identifying a SAA is required if the SAA will be in operation longer than seven calendar days. The sign shall be posted at the SAA and be legible from a distance of 25 feet. These signs will be provided by the Government via the SUPERVISOR. The signs will be completed and posted by the contractor.

3.8.3 Define boundaries of the SAA (e.g., marked or enclosed) so personnel clearly understand the area where HW may be stored or accumulated. Segregate all material, equipment, tooling, and non-hazardous waste outside the boundaries.

3.8.4 SAA shall be located so personnel not directly associated with the process do not work or routinely pass through the location. The SAA shall be secured so that unauthorized personnel are unable to tamper with the waste.

3.8.5 A trained and qualified Accumulation Area Operator (AAO) must always be on-site each shift waste is being generated. See Section 3.6.

3.8.6 Properly segregate containers of HW and WAD from each other. Wastes shall be segregated to ensure compatibility.

3.8.7 Provide secondary containment for all liquid HW accumulated within 50 feet of a storm drain and for all transfers of liquid extremely hazardous wastes (EHW's) from one container to another.

3.9 45/90-Day Accumulation Area (45/90-Day AA)

3.9.1 Registration of 45/90 Day AA(s) is required prior to waste accumulation. Submit to the SUPERVISOR a PSNS & IMF Contractor Request for 45/90-Day Hazardous Waste Day Accumulation Area Certification/Registration form, see Reference (2.3). Obtain a copy of this form from 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.9.2 45/90-Day AA will be registered and posted with required signs, postings, and warnings. Posting will be current, legible, and in good condition.

3.9.3 45/90-Day AA must be operated by a trained and qualified 45/90- Day AAO. The AAO will be on-site if the 45/90-Day AA is open to accept HW.

3.9.4 45/90-Day AA will not be located on piers or in dry docks, unless approved by PSNS & IMF Code 106.33.

3.9.5 Physical boundaries (e.g., fencing, walls, a building) will be used to define the boundary of a 45/90-Day AA.

3.9.6 45/90-Day AA must be secured or under the direct control of authorized personnel (e.g., Shop 99HM waste handlers) or the AAO.

3.9.7 45/90-Day AA and their containment areas are not to include office spaces or storage areas for non-related materials, equipment, or functions.

3.9.8 HW will be clearly segregated from hazardous materials, other materials, wastes, equipment, and/or tooling not necessary for the operations of the 45/90- Day AA. Do not mix waste streams.

3.9.9 WAD will be segregated from all other HW.

3.9.10 HW is to be placed into appropriately labeled containers.

3.10 Special Restrictions for Wastes and Accumulation Areas

3.10.1 SAAs located on piers or over water must never be left unattended by the AAO (even if secured). The AAO must transfer the waste to a Government operated 45/90-Day AA. A waiver to this requirement may be granted by PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.10.2 The SUPERVISOR shall evaluate each SAA established on a pier or other over-water locations to determine the secondary containment requirements.

3.10.3 Containers of ignitable or reactive waste must be located at least 50 feet from the BNC fence line, unless the waste is located in a building or is in transit.

3.10.4 Taking waste onboard vessels that is generated off-hull is strictly prohibited.

3.11 Secondary Containment Requirements

3.11.1 Secondary containment as defined in Reference (2) with impermeable secondary containment capable of containing 100 percent of the largest container in the containment or 10 percent of the total volume of all containers, whichever is greater. If secondary containment is not protected from the rain, provide additional capacity for 4 inches of rain. Secondary containment is required for the following:

3.11.1.1 Accumulation or storage of containers and Equipment capable of containing grease and oil hazardous substances 55 gallons or more. This includes operating equipment.

3.11.1.2 Solid materials (e.g., loose paint chips) which pose a potential threat to the storm drains shall have secondary containment.

3.11.1.3 All liquid dangerous waste within 50 feet of a storm drain or in dry docks. Storm drains within 50 feet of a ninety-day area shall be blocked or otherwise protected from spills.

3.11.1.4 Transferring of liquid EHW from one container to another.

3.11.1.5 Containers of liquids and sludges.

3.11.1.6 Or, any time an area is determined by the SUPERVISOR to have an inherent risk to the environment or a high likelihood of spills.

3.12 Used Oil

3.12.1 Non-synthetic oil, which pre-designates as "Used Oil", will have instructions on the E-WIS dispose of the waste to Shop 99. Shop 99 will perform a treatability test to determine if the waste is acceptable for management under the Used Oil Program. If the test fails, the pre-designation is void and the oil shall be managed as WAD and an E-WIS shall be submitted for a new designation.

3.12.2 Label containers containing used oil with the ID label, marked with the words "Used Oil".

3.12.3 Secondary containment requirements apply.

3.12.4 Prominently mark the area as a "Used Oil Collection Area" Prominently display "No Smoking or Open Flame" and the Emergency Spill Procedures Sign, see Reference (2.3).

3.12.5 Smoking in a Used Oil collection area is prohibited.

3.13 Abrasive Blasting

3.13.1 Abrasive blasting operations require the use of blast media that can be recovered, recycled and reused on site or can be recycled off-site after use. Economic feasibility will be considered for exceptions to this requirement.

3.13.2 PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 will determine if the used blast grit and de-duster dust are hazardous or non-hazardous. Instructions will be provided on the E-WIS sheet returned to the contractor. The

government will provide the bulk roll-off containers, transportation, and disposition of the de-duster dust that is transported off-site unless otherwise specified in the contract. De-duster dust from blasting operations cannot be recycled. The contractor will containerize, provide Department Of Transportation (DOT) containers and transportation for recyclable blast grit. Contact the recycler for specific packaging requirements. Contractor's use of silica sand is prohibited in sandblasting. Blast media must contain less than 3 percent magnesium to be acceptable for local recycling into concrete.

3.13.3 Control fugitive emissions from loading and unloading abrasive blast media. Perform blasting operations inside an enclosure equipped with emission collection devices. For outdoor blasting of structures or items too large to be reasonably handled indoors, employ control measures such as an enclosure of the area being blasted. Open blasting within an enclosure is acceptable with 100 percent containment and negative ventilation/filtration. Post a watch stander to monitor blasting operations to ensure operations are ceased immediately upon the loss of grit or fugitive emissions outside the control area around the collection areas shall be kept clean and free of debris.

3.14 Asbestos Containing Waste Material (ACWM)

3.14.1 Remove asbestos containing material, and handle and dispose ACWM generated per OSHA 29 CFR 1915.1001 and PSCAA, Regulation III Article 4.

3.14.2 Dispose of ACWM generated within 10 days of generation. Submit a copy of the Asbestos Waste Shipment Record (AWSR) to the SUPERVISOR after the initial transporter acknowledges receipt of ACWM generated from PSNS & IMF Bremerton site and signs the AWSR.

3.14.3 The SUPERVISOR is to provide a copy of the AWSR signed by the waste generator and transporter to PSNS & IMF Code 106.31 within 10 days. The SUPERVISOR shall submit a copy of the completed AWSR (i.e., AWSR that has the waste generator, transporter, and authorized asbestos waste disposal site signatures) to PSNS & IMF Bremerton site, Code 106.31 within 20 days of shipping the ACWM to an authorized landfill.

3.14.4 For asbestos projects located at NBK Bremerton, submit copies of the AWSR to NBK at Bremerton, Code N45A4.

3.15 Wastewater

3.15.1 At no time shall any wastewater, be disposed in the storm sewer system or dry dock drainage systems. Discharge to the sanitary sewer is also prohibited without written authorization from the SUPERVISOR via the Waste Identification and Designation Process (See Local Standard Item 099-05NW).

4 NOTES

4.1 Local Standard Item Requirements apply to Prime Contractors and their subcontractors.

4.2 The SUPERVISOR will consult with PSNS & IMF, Code 106 for clarification of any requirements specified in this local standard item.

4.3 Definitions

4.3.1 Container closure means having the container's bung plug, cap, lid, cover, etc. installed to prevent the emission of air pollutants or spillage of the container's contents. If a drum has a ring and bolt lid assembly, the ring and bolt must be installed and tightened. Bung top containers must have funnels removed and the bung plug or cap reinstalled and tightened. A container lid with tabs will have 4 tabs bent, one in each quadrant, to secure the lid to the container. A container's cover/plug will be used and installed as the manufacturer intended to seal the container. A bag must be taped or tied to prevent release of vapors or spillage.

4.3.2 Dangerous and Hazardous Waste Reference 2.2 uses the term dangerous waste to describe hazardous waste as used by the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Dangerous waste, per reference 2.2 from the WDOE, is a larger group of wastes that are state specific dangerous/hazardous wastes. The term hazardous waste (HW) will be used to describe both dangerous waste per reference 2.2 and hazardous waste as defined by RCRA.

4.3.3 Dangerous Waste as defined as dangerous waste under WAC-173-303. This includes, but is not limited to, hazardous waste, extremely hazardous waste and state-only dangerous waste, (definitions may be found in WAC-173-303).

4.3.4 Hazardous Materials are any materials, which by virtue of their potentially dangerous nature (e.g., toxic, flammable, corrosive, oxidizing, irritating, sensitizing, reactive) require controls in its use, packaging, handling, storage, or stowage to assure safety to life and property. This definition is intended to apply to proprietary industrial, commercial, or locally prepared blends, mixtures, formulations or compounds of gases, liquids and solids intended for use at the job site.

4.3.5 Hazardous Waste is regulated by the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and enforced in part by the dangerous waste regulations defined above in paragraph 4.3.2.

4.3.6 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Waste is any waste or material containing PCB and regulated under 40 CFR 761 or WAC-173-303.

4.3.7 The Electronic Waste Information Sheet (E-WIS) is a form that is used to designate waste prior to generation, known as "pre-designation". This form is used to describe the process and waste to Code 106.33 for designation prior to the generation of any waste at the BNC.

4.3.8 The Waste Information Sheet (WIS) is a form that is multifunctional and is used to identify and track waste that is turned into Shop 99HM for disposal. The E-WIS number for the pre-designation shall be written in Block 9 on the WIS.

4.3.9 Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC) includes Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility PSNS&IMF Bremerton site and Naval Base Kitsap (NBK) at Bremerton.

4.3.10 Empty Containers

4.3.10.1 Containers less than or equal to 119 gallons in size, are defined as "empty" when all material has been removed using commonly employed practices to remove material from that type of container or inner liner (e.g., pouring, scraping, pumping, aspiration, etc.) and, no more than 1 inch of residue remains at the bottom of the container or inner liner;

or no more than 3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner. Containers, greater than 119 gallons in size, are defined as "empty" when no more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner.

4.3.11 Excess Hazardous Material

4.3.11.1 Excess hazardous material has not been used in any manner or is left over from partial use. The waste is in its original, manufactured, physical state (e.g., excess paint, still in liquid form NOT cured).

4.3.12 Process Waste

4.3.12.1 Waste generated from an industrial process (e.g., flushing, removal, demolition, installation)

4.3.13 Unused

4.3.13.1 Unused mixed cured waste is waste that is cured and hardened after proper mixing (e.g., two part epoxy cured in can from mixing) and may include PPE, stir sticks and paint brushes.

**GENERAL CONTRACTOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR
BREMERTON NAVAL COMPLEX (BNC), LOCAL STANDARD ITEM 99-07NW**

NORTHWEST REGIONAL MAINTENANCE CENTER
LOCAL STANDARD ITEM

FY-13

ITEM NO: 099-07NW
DATE: 03/30/2013
CATEGORY: I

1 SCOPE

1.1 Title: General Contractor Solid Waste Management Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC).

2 REFERENCES

- 2.1 NAVSEA Standard Items
- 2.2 Local Standard Item 099-06NW
- 2.3 WAC 173-303, Washington Dangerous Waste Regulations
- 2.4 WAC 173-304, Minimal Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling
- 2.5 Local Standard Item 099-08NW

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Waste identification and designation.

3.1.1 The contractor is responsible for identifying all wastes to be generated or produced during performance of this contract to the SUPERVISOR. Identification of wastes will be through the submission of a E-WIS to the SUPERVISOR. An E-WIS form is the process the BNC uses to identify, designate (assigns a WSN), track, and determine the requirements for containerizing, labeling, and handling (proper PPE needed) to manage waste at this facility. The E-WIS process is covered in reference 2.2.

3.1.2 Waste that has not been designated (i.e., does not have an assigned WSN), but a E-WIS has been submitted, is called Waste Awaiting Designation (WAD) and will be managed as if it were a hazardous waste per reference 2.2 until designation by Code 106.33 is complete. WAD will be managed according to the instructions provided on the returned E-WIS.

3.1.3 Code 106.33 will determine the sampling requirements needed to designate the waste identified on the E-WIS.

3.2 Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management.

3.2.1 The Government will determine the disposition and disposal of all waste via the SUPERVISOR.

3.2.2 At no time shall any waste, including wastewater, be disposed in the storm sewer system or dry dock drainage systems. Discharge to the sanitary sewer is also prohibited without written authorization from the SUPERVISOR via the waste identification and designation process per reference 2.2.

3.2.3 Segregate salvageable, reusable, and recyclable items, and place in containers designated for each commodity.

3.2.4 Segregate and containerize at the source waste designated as solid waste to prevent spills or discharges to the environment.

3.2.5 Cover and contain all solid waste to prevent it from blowing away and to prevent water run-on or run-off.

3.2.6 The area around the solid waste collection areas shall be kept clean and free of debris. Prior to the end of each work shift dispose of solid waste in containers specified by the SUPERVISOR.

3.3 Solid Waste Tracking Sheet (SWTS) Reference 2.5.

3.3.1 Track disposal of solid waste by use of the SWTS for each accumulation container shipment.

3.3.2 If scales are not available, calculate the weight based on the formula provided in the Monthly Project Waste Summary Report (e.g., 3 cubic yards multiplied by 250 = 750 pounds). The SWTS shall be summarized monthly on the "Monthly Project Waste Summary Report". This package shall be submitted, no later than the tenth calendar day of the following month, to the SUPERVISOR.

3.3.3 Ensure the transporter has the SWTS before leaving the BNC. Hand-off exchange is preferred, but when a face-to-face hand-off is not possible, firmly affix a clear (no colors) waterproof envelope to the front left corner of the accumulation container (a zipper sealed bag duct-taped to the box, is acceptable).

3.3.4 At the end of the shift, prior to pick-up time, inspect the box, complete the applicable portion of the SWTS, and place it in a waterproof envelope.

3.3.5 The transporter removes the SWTS from the envelope, signs on the appropriate line, and provides it to the receiver for signature at the disposal site. The receiver completes their portion of the SWTS and returns it to the contractor.

3.3.6 When no SWTS is in the envelope, the waste will not be transported for disposal.

3.3.7 Containers of solid waste shall be emptied no less than once per week, or as otherwise permitted by the SUPERVISOR.

3.3.8 The solid waste must be contained and covered during transport to prevent littering. At project completion, leave all areas clean.

3.3.9 Solid waste shall not be taken to any site that has not been approved by the SUPERVISOR prior to removal from the worksite. Contractor is responsible to ensure no disposal action is taken that can be construed as illegal dumping. Solid waste shall be hauled to a facility permitted to handle that type of waste, and vehicles and haulers used for the transportation of solid waste shall be permitted, licensed, or otherwise approved by the applicable County Health District(s).

3.3.10 If the contractor is to dispose of solid waste at the local transfer facility, the completed SWTS will need to be presented to transfer facility personnel before the waste will be accepted. When required by the receiving facility, submit a completed "Waste Disposal Application" to Code 106.33 for review/approval and joint signature, via the SUPERVISOR. Any additional testing required by the local health officer is the contractor's responsibility.

3.4 Oily Waste

3.4.1 Submit an E-WIS for pre-designation for oily waste. Non synthetic oil (uncontaminated with a dangerous waste) which pre-designates non-hazardous will have instructions on the E-WIS to contact Shop 99 to conduct a Chlor-D-Tect test. If the test fails, the pre-designation is void and the oil shall be managed as WAD and a new E-WIS shall be submitted for a new designation.

3.4.2 Label containers used to store used oil with an ID label (see Reference 2.5) marked with the words "Used Oil". Label oily wastewater containers with an ID label, marked with the words "Oily Wastewater".

3.4.3 Secondary containment requirements apply for oily waste containers.

3.4.4 Prominently mark the area as an "Oil Collection Area" and prominently display a "No Smoking or Open Flame" sign and the Emergency Response Procedures sign, Reference 2.5.

3.4.5 Smoking in an oil collection area is prohibited.

3.4.6 Used oil and oily wastewater, which passes a Chlor-D-Tech test or jar/flock test, will be transferred to the on-base Oily Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) managed by Shop 99 for collection or treatment. Manage other used oil and oily wastewater based on its designation and direction on the E-WIS.

3.5 Abrasive Blasting.

3.5.1 Contractors performing abrasive blasting are required to use blast media, which is recovered, recycled, and reused on-site or can be recycled off-site after use. Economic feasibility will be considered for exceptions to this requirement.

3.5.2 PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 will determine if the used blast grit and de-duster dust are hazardous or non-hazardous. Instructions will be provided on the E-WIS sheet returned to the contractor. The government will provide the bulk roll-off containers, transportation, and disposition of the de-duster dust that is transported off-site unless otherwise specified in the contract. De-duster dust from blasting operations cannot be recycled. The

contractor will containerize, provide Department of Transportation (DOT) containers and transportation for recyclable blast grit. Contractor's use of silica sand is prohibited in sandblasting. Blast media must contain less than 3 percent magnesium to be acceptable for local recycling into concrete.

3.5.3 Control fugitive emissions during the loading and unloading of abrasive blast media. Perform blasting operations inside an enclosure equipped with air emission collection devices. For outdoor blasting of structures or items too large to be reasonably handled indoors, employ control measures such as an enclosure of the area being blasted. Open blasting within an enclosure is acceptable with 100 percent containment and negative ventilation/filtration. Post a watch stander to monitor and cease blasting operations immediately upon the loss of grit or fugitive emissions outside the enclosure area. The area around the enclosure shall be kept clean and free of debris.

3.6 Disposal of Ultra High Pressure (UHP) Non-skid Waste and Waste Container Requirements.

3.6.1 Non-skid waste, generated by ultra high pressure (UHP) blasting, is the contractor's responsibility for disposal, if designation is a solid waste. Historically this waste stream designates as a solid waste (non-hazardous). Provide all containers required for the on-site management as well as the off-site disposal of the waste. The following procedures apply for the management of non-skid waste:

3.6.1.1 Submit an E-WIS for pre-designation of non-skid sludge (with water) and an E-WIS for non-skid sludge (without water). In block 18, mark the "Contractor-Arranged" box and identify the transporter and disposition facility. NOTE: For pre-designation, block 18 does not have to be completed, but the WIS must be re-submitted with this information prior to disposal.

3.6.1.2 Containerize to prevent spills or discharges to the environment. Keep the collection area clean and free of debris.

3.6.1.3 Track disposal by use of the Solid Waste Tracking Sheet (SWTS). If scales are not available, calculate the weight based on the formula provided in the "Monthly Project Waste Summary Report" (e.g., 3 cubic yards multiplied by 250 = 750 pounds). Summarize the SWTS monthly on the Monthly Project Waste Summary Report. Submit this package no later than the tenth calendar day of the following month to the SUPERVISOR. For shorter duration upkeeps and Carrier Incremental Availabilities - the Waste Summary Report shall be submitted as agreed upon by the contractor and the SUPERVISOR.

3.6.1.4 Empty containers no less than once per week, or as otherwise permitted by the SUPERVISOR. The waste must be contained and covered during transport.

3.6.1.5 Obtain approval from the SUPERVISOR of all transporters and receiving facilities prior to removal of waste from the worksite. Ensure no disposal action is taken that can be construed as illegal dumping. Transport waste to a facility permitted to handle this type of waste. Ensure vehicles and haulers used for the transportation of solid waste are permitted, licensed, or otherwise approved by the applicable County Health District(s). Present the completed SWTS to the transfer facility

employees, when disposed at the local transfer facility, to permit the waste to be accepted.

3.6.1.6 Submit a completed Waste Disposal Application to Code 106.33 for approval and joint signature via the SUPERVISOR when required by the receiving facility. Conduct any additional testing required by the local health officer and provide documentation to the SUPERVISOR.

3.6.1.7 The government provides containers for disposal or recycling of waste which is arranged for and provided by the government. For clarification purposes, the containers provided by the government are the ones in which the waste will be transported in (for off-site disposal or recycling) to the receiving facility. Containers (e.g., bags) desired by the contractor to collect waste prior to placing it in the government provided container(s) are the contractor's responsibility.

3.7 Sea Growth, Raw Sewage Solids, and Collection, Holding, and Transfer (CHT) Tanks.

3.7.1 Sea Growth. Dry the sea growth out as much as possible, either before or after removal. Where free liquid is still present, add kitty litter to absorb the liquid residue. Mark the bag with the words "Sea Growth" to identify the contents.

3.7.2 Raw Sewage Solids. Where free liquid is still present, add kitty litter to absorb the liquid. Mark the bag with the words "Raw Sewage Solids" to identify the contents.

3.7.3 NOTE: For the above wastes, make prior arrangements with NAVFAC via the SUPERVISOR, to ensure the container will be removed from the BNC within 24 hours to keep odors at a minimum. Double-bag (this is to discourage vectors and also cut down on the smell). Place bags in the Solid Waste Common Trash dumpster. Raw Sewage Solids do not require a WIS or Waste Stream Number.

3.7.4 CHT Piping from CHT Systems shall be designated by Code 106.33 and disposed of by direction on the returned WIS. Solids from this piping shall be handled as raw sewage solids per paragraph 3.7.2 of this section.

3.8 Solid Waste Management Matrix: See Attachment A.

4 NOTES

4.1 Local Standard Item Requirements apply to Prime Contractors and their subcontractors.

4.2 The SUPERVISOR will consult with PSNS & IMF, Code 106 for clarification of any requirements specified in this local standard item.

4.3 Definitions.

4.3.1 Dangerous Waste. Waste as defined as dangerous waste under WAC-173-303. This includes, but is not limited to, hazardous waste, extremely hazardous waste and state-only dangerous waste (definitions may be found in WAC-173-303).

4.3.2 Hazardous Materials. Any material, which by virtue of its potentially dangerous nature (e.g., toxic, flammable, corrosive, oxidizing, irritating, sensitizing, reactive) requires controls in its use, packaging, handling, storage, or stowage to assure safety to life and property. This definition is intended to apply to proprietary industrial, commercial, or locally prepared blends, mixtures, formulations or compounds of gases, liquids and solids intended for use at the job site.

4.3.3 Sanitary Wastes.

4.3.3.1 Sewage. Black water or grey water characterized as domestic sanitary Sewage and normally discharged through domestic sanitary sewage systems.

4.3.3.2 Black Water. Human body wastes and the wastes from toilet and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes.

4.3.3.3 Grey Water. Discarded water from drainage systems (excluding rainwater), sinks, showers, dishwashers, laundries, and garbage grinders.

4.3.4 Solid Waste includes rubbish, problem wastes, garbage and other discarded solid, semi-solid and liquid materials (except dangerous/hazardous wastes, asbestos, PCBs) resulting from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations and from community activities. The term "solid waste" may also be referred to as "non-dangerous/hazardous solid waste".

4.3.4.1 Rubbish. All non-putrescible, non-painted wastes such as paper, boxes, glass, crockery, metal, lumber, and cans.

4.3.4.2 Garbage. Any solid scraps resulting from preparation, cooking, dispensing, and consumption of food.

4.3.4.3 Liquid Wastes. Liquid wastes that are designated solid waste and that are not permitted to be disposed of at a municipal solid waste landfill because of its liquid state.

4.3.4.4 Problem Waste. Waste defined as problem waste in WAC-173-304. The County Health Department may have a more stringent definition, which must be adhered to.

4.3.5 Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC) includes Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility (PSNS&IMF) Bremerton site and Naval Base Kitsap (NBK) at Bremerton.

5 ATTACHMENT A. Solid Waste Management Information

ATTACHMENT A

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Common Industrial Waste Streams and How to Manage Them

Common Office Type Waste Streams and How to Manage Them

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Remember:

- You cannot throw anything (i.e., waste) away without a designation!
- All waste must be designated by submitting a Electronic Waste Information Sheet (E-WIS) to Code 106.33 (unless otherwise specified in this table or by your Project ESH Manager) even if it is **not** hazardous waste.
- **YOU** are responsible for filling out a E-WIS for each waste stream you originate.
- Whenever possible, have waste pre-designated by Code 106.33 before you start your job.
- Manage waste per the instructions written on the returned E-WIS.
- Bag color restrictions at the facility:
 - **BLUE** – Asbestos or asbestos-containing only
 - **RED** – Infectious medical waste (“Bio-Hazard”)
 - **YELLOW** – Radiological Controls (RadCon)

COMMON TRASH: The term used at the Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC) for non-hazardous waste that is not reusable or recyclable, and not designated as asbestos waste, dangerous/hazardous waste, food waste, landfill-controlled/problem waste, liquid waste, medical waste, mixed waste, PCB waste, radioactive waste, or any combination thereof. Common items found are:

- **Cloth:** Uncontaminated rags, head gear, rope, twine, canvas, tarps, etc.
- **Glass:** Beverage bottles, food jars, broken picture glass, windows, cases, etc. If broken, protect from personal cuts and injury during handling.
- **Inert Office Materials:** Pencils, pens, tape dispensers, paper clips, staples, binders, diskette holders, tape, rubber bands, etc. Reuse whenever possible. Binders and folders can be recycled, see Paper: General in the Office Type Waste section.
- **Lunch Room Waste:** Food wrappers, utensils, food stuff (half-eaten sandwich, banana peelings, etc.), napkins, bags, cartons. Other food related items like aluminum, metal, glass, or plastic type cans, jars, bottles, or containers can be recycled.
- **Paper Products:** White or colored papers, envelopes, direct mailings, coated papers, file folders, unbleached papers, post-it notes, etc. Recycle whenever possible and per recycling guidelines posted at collection centers. See Paper: General in the Office Type Waste section.

NOTE: You can also recycle NOFORN, FOUO, Privacy Act, or Business Sensitive papers in paper recycling containers.

- **Personal Care Items:** including combs, brushes, toiletries, cigarette butts, shampoo bottles, cotton swabs, etc,
- **Plastics:** Wrappers, plastic bags, cases, uncontaminated tarps, shrink wrap, etc. Recycle whenever possible and per recycling guidelines posted at collection centers, especially empty beverage containers.
- **Wood:** Unpainted, untreated, wooden poles, handrails, wedges, scraps, sawdust, furniture fixtures, etc. Reuse or recycle whenever possible.

COMMON INDUSTRIAL / OFFICE WASTE STREAMS AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
<p>Abrasive Blasting Materials, Spent</p>	<p>This category consists of silica sand, sandblast grit, garnet blast grit, steel shot, non-skid, and material being blasted (paint, metal, insulation material, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be recycled, the grit or steel shot must be designated by Code 106.33, dewatered, and free of trash. Arrangements must be made by the originator with Shop 99HM (call 476-7777) for disposition of grit. • To be disposed in the landfill, the grit must be designated as non-hazardous by Code 106.33 (the TCLP metal constituents are below dangerous waste levels), have an approved Waste Disposal Application, and be dewatered. • If it is designated as hazardous, manage waste per the requirements stated on the returned WIS.
<p>Battle Lantern Batteries, Used, 6-Volt</p>	<p>These batteries are usually managed as a Universal Waste. Submit a Waste Information Sheet (WIS) to Code 106.33 for designation and manage waste per the requirements listed on the returned WIS. Please provide an MSDS or manufacturer information whenever possible when submitting the WIS.</p> <p>NOTE: Used non-consumable batteries, i.e. car or emergency light batteries are recycled at Building 978.</p>
<p>CHT: Calcified</p>	<p>See "<i>Organic Material: Raw Sewage Solids</i>".</p> <p>NOTE: Code 106.33 would NOT get a E-WIS for this (no different than a dead bird, rat, etc.)</p>
<p>CHT: Piping from CHT Systems</p>	<p>If Code 106.33 has designated the piping as non-hazardous and the piping can be disposed of or recycled, observe the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the piping is "smelly," there is visible residue, or you can't see through it due to bends in the pipe, flanges, etc., securely bag or cap the ends, label as "sewage," and dispose of in 40-cubic-yard dumpsters for common trash. • If the piping is from a well-chlorinated system and there is no visible residue (you can see through both ends of the pipe), take the CHT labels off and recycle the metal.
<p>CHT: Raw Sewage Solids</p>	<p>See "<i>Organic Material: Raw Sewage Solids</i>".</p>
<p>CHT: Spill Clean-up</p>	<p>When a spill happens, call 911. This substance is a health hazard and must be handled accordingly. CHT (sewage) spill clean-up waste must be placed into drums and solidified with an absorbent substance.</p>
<p>CHT: Spill Clean-up Residue</p>	<p>When a spill happens, call 911. This substance is a health hazard and must be handled accordingly. CHT (sewage) spill clean-up residue (i.e., small amounts of CHT cleaned up with kitty litter) must be bagged before placing in the dumpsters. Free liquids are not allowed.</p>

COMMON INDUSTRIAL / OFFICE WASTE STREAMS AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
<p>Common Trash: General</p>	<p>Refer to the definition of common trash and the completed WIS for Waste Stream 985-0001. If what you have is an item listed there and your code, shop, or project is listed as a Waste Originator, it has already been designated by Code 106.33. If working on a project, it may need a different waste stream number.</p> <p>Remember: Reuse or recycle what you can first (see other headings on your left for your item).</p> <p>Bag waste (being careful to observe bag color restrictions). Determine if marking is required. Although a label is not required for common trash, ask yourself: "If a person did not work here, would they know what the waste inside the bag is, and would they know it was not hazardous?" If the answer is "no," label or at least legibly mark the bag for identification. Place into the appropriate dumpster.</p>
<p>Construction/ Demolition Debris</p>	<p>Do not assume this is common trash! Waste streams to be generated from the demolition process should be identified via a WIS to Code 106.33, and designated prior to assignment of work. If there are suspected or known contaminants, this information must be provided to Code 106.33 on each WIS. Code 106.33 will sample if required to support waste designations and assignment of waste streams. Manage each waste stream to be generated per the applicable waste management plan and the returned WIS.</p>
<p>Cooking Grease, Used</p>	<p>A sales contract for recycling used cooking grease is in place. DO NOT PUT USED COOKING GREASE IN ANY DUMPSTER!! Manage this recyclable item as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact Shop 99HM at 476-7777 to request drums for used cooking grease. They will provide the drums and necessary secondary containment to collect any overflow that might occur. • Use ID Label, PSNS&IMF 5090/82, provided by Shop 99HM and identify the contents as "Used Cooking Grease." Place on the side of the drum, toward the top, where it can easily be seen. • It is the responsibility of the originator of the grease (i.e., ship, club, etc.) to ensure the accumulation drums and secondary containment areas are kept clean. • Do not put anything other than cooking grease into the accumulation drum. • When one accumulation drum is full, contact Shop 99HM again to exchange it for an empty drum. Because time must be allowed for response, it is highly recommended that the call be made before all of the drums are full. • If you are vacating a space (whether on the pier or in a building), it is imperative Shop 99HM is contacted to pick up the grease container(s) and secondary containment prior to your departure.
<p>Drums, Steel, Empty</p>	<p>The BNC has a recycling contract for empty, open top and bung top, 55-gallon steel drums with lids and bands that do not designate as extremely hazardous waste (EHW). Take them to Shop 99HM for accumulation (even though they are not HW). When a truckload of drums has accumulated, Shop 99HM will notify the RMTS for pick-up via the recycling contractor.</p>

COMMON INDUSTRIAL / OFFICE WASTE STREAMS AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
Electrical Cable	All types of electrical cable are sent for recycling under the PCB cable recycling contract. We do not test this cable for PCB, asbestos, or heavy metals because the receiving facility is permitted to receive cable containing these contaminants. There is no longer an electrical cable sampling requirement. The majority of electrical cable is originated by sub-codes, of the parent Code 300 personnel, during the repair or dismantlement of vessels. All electrical cables, originating within the BNC are sent through this contract. Accumulation containers are distinctly marked.
Fluorescent Tubes	Fluorescent tubes contain varying amounts of mercury causing them to designate as a hazardous waste. Manage and dispose of waste tubes as Universal Waste as detailed on the returned WIS.
Hoses, Rubber	Submit a WIS to Code 106.33 for designation of this waste.
Hull, Wash Water	You must notify Code 106.32 prior to starting work. If water pressure is less than 150 psi, hull wash water may go to the dry dock floor. For water pressures greater than 150 psi, collect hull wash water and send to the Process Water Collection System.
Lighting Ballasts: Non-PCB	Lighting ballasts that are marked non-PCB's can go to general trash via the WIS process. Ballasts that are not marked Non-PCB's shall be designated by Code 106.33 and disposed of according to the returned WIS.
Mattresses from Submarines and Ships	<p>Provided they have not been used in the hospital/infirmary areas, mattresses will be sold through DLA without health certification. Contact DLA at 476-7441 to see if a market is available for the mattresses and follow these procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact NAVFAC NW, PRK33 for delivery of flat bed or van trailer. • Palletize lengthwise in groups of 20 mattresses, taking care to stack them evenly. Immediately cover the stack with plastic to ensure no rainwater can come in contact with the mattresses during transport or storage. • Using rope, tightly secure the stack to the pallet. • Take a mattress count and with help from DLA, completely fill out a turn-in document, DD 1348-1A. • Place the pallet(s) on the vehicle. • Contact NAVFAC NW, PRK33 to request scheduling for pickup and delivery to the DLA Fort Lewis transfer site, Building 513.
Medical Waste	Call Naval Base Kitsap Environmental Office at (360) 476-6614 for disposal instructions.
Metal: Cadmium-Plated Fasteners	These are not required to be managed as hazardous waste if they are properly managed as a recyclable material. These fasteners are a type of steel with particular storage requirements. Accumulate in a sealable container and take to the RMTS.

COMMON INDUSTRIAL / OFFICE WASTE STREAMS AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
Metal: Carbon-Arc Electrode Ends	These rods are only 15 percent copper. When they are expended, there is not enough copper to reclaim. Dispose per guidance provided on the returned WIS.
Metal: Compressors with Motors Removed from Refrigeration Units	These must have the Freon and oil removed prior to turning in for scrap metal recovery at the Reutilization Material Transfer Station (RMTS). The Freon must be reclaimed by certified reclamation personnel. Drain the oil, following the oil handling procedures as indicated on the returned WIS. Seal the ends of the compressor oil lines. Contact RMTS for help in filling out a Material Delivery Record (MDR) which must be submitted with the units being turned in. On the MDR, use "copper-bearing metal scrap" as a description. Add the following additional verification to the description block: "Freon and Oil have been removed". Turn in to the RMTS.
Metal: Steel Containing Fillers	Steel containing fillers (e.g., syntactic foam, coal tar, pine tar, or asphalt varnish) are now recycled on a special contract. Keep separate from other metals.
Metal:	Steel shot is recycled through RMTS unless it has been used to remove PCB contaminated material. Contact Code 106.33 for disposal of steel shot with PCB.
Metal: Welding Rod Ends	<p>With the exception of carbon rod stubs (i.e., carbon arc electrodes) and thorium-tungsten rod stubs, welding rod ends will be segregated into two categories: ferrous and non-ferrous.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If metals are normally accumulated in your area, you may place the ferrous rods in the container holding light steel and the non-ferrous rods in the container holding non-ferrous metals. • Using an MDR, identify the ferrous rod ends as "light steel." If non-ferrous, identify them as "non-ferrous welding rod ends." Turn rod ends into the RMTS.
Oil-Contaminated Items	Example: Oily rags. Do not just throw these away! They are controlled by Shop 99HM; and designated via the WIS submittal process.
Oil, Used	Used oil is recycled. Submit a WIS for your used oil and follow directions provided by Code 106.33. When it does not meet the criteria, it must be managed and disposed as a hazardous waste.
Organic Material: Raw Sewage Solids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where free liquid is still present, add kitty litter to absorb the liquid. • Double-bag (this is done to discourage vectors and cut down of the smell). • Mark the bag with the words "Raw Sewage Solids" or "Calcified CHT" , whichever applies, to identify the contents. • Place bag in the common trash dumpster. • Make prior arrangements with NAVFAC NW, PRK33 Dispatcher, whenever possible, to ensure the container will be removed from the BNC within 24 hours to keep odors at a minimum. • THIS WASTE DOES NOT REQUIRE A WIS OR WASTE STREAM NUMBER.

COMMON INDUSTRIAL / OFFICE WASTE STREAMS AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
Organic Material: Sea Growth (Marine Growth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make prior arrangements with NAVFAC NW, PRK33 Dispatcher, to ensure the container used to accumulate sea growth will be removed from the BNC within 24 hours (to keep odor at a minimum). • Dry the sea growth out as much as possible, either before or after removal. Where free liquid is still present, add kitty litter to absorb the liquid residue. • Double-bag (this is done to discourage vectors and cut down on the smell). • Mark the bag with the words "Sea Growth" to identify the contents. • Place bag in the common trash dumpster. • THIS WASTE DOES NOT REQUIRE A E-WIS OR WASTE STREAM NUMBER.
Polypropylene Shipboard Non-Skid	See " <i>Abrasive Blasting Materials, Spent</i> ".
Respirator Cartridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When respirator cartridges are used in work areas generating dust which may be contaminated with lead, asbestos, and/or PCB: Manage spent units per the requirements that apply to the particular contaminant, along with other disposable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) items used on the job. Check your WIS! Contact Code 106.33 via your Project ESH Manager if you need additional information.
Wastewater	Contact Code 106.32 for additional information.
Wire Rope (or greased metal cable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When removing worn wire rope from its place of origin (such as replacing catapult cable), wind the old cable (wire rope) onto an empty reel, wrap with Herculite and seal. Then with help from DLA, fill out a DD 1348-1A (Jul 91) form, and turn in to DLA for resale. Wire rope may be used for another purpose where MIL-SPEC strength is not as crucial. An MSDS representing the grease must accompany the document. • When wire has been removed and there is no reel available, wipe it clean, cut it up into 6-foot lengths, put them in drums, and turn in to the RMTS. The cable MUST be clean or it will not be acceptable for recycling. Contact the RMTS Scrap Metal Coordinator at 476-7338 via the Project ESH Manager or Contract Representative for assistance.
Wood with Coal Tar	<p>Wood with coal tar was used, before syntactic foam was invented, in many parts of ships and submarines (e.g., diving planes, rudders, etc.). When this wood is removed from the void spaces it cannot be recycled. Manage this waste as directed in your waste management plan and the returned WIS.</p> <p>NOTE: If wood with coal tar is left in the void space, it may be recycled with the metal. See "<i>Metal: Steel Containing Fillers</i>".</p>
Wood: Empty Wooden Cable Reels	Leave intact if it is less than or equal to 4 feet in diameter. If greater than 4 feet in diameter, disassemble the reel; place the wood in a 40-cubic-yard dumpster for wood recycling, and the hardware in the applicable metal recycling container.

COMMON INDUSTRIAL / OFFICE WASTE STREAMS AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
Wood, Used: General	Until further notice, used wood (with the exception of usable pallets) may be placed in 40-cubic-yard dumpsters provided for recycling. Do not place wood in the smaller dumpsters.
Wood: Pallets	<p>After you have inspected your areas and determined which wooden pallets are no longer of use, send the pallets to Building 513. It is helpful, although not required, to segregate them into two stacks, hard wood and soft wood, at the point of origination. Soft wood pallets may be used to palletize other material destined for turn-in to DLA Fort Lewis. All commercial and non-standard DOD pallets shall be turned in, regardless of condition or size. A DD 1348-1A is not required when returning pallets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code 580.2 has the responsibility for storage, repair, and disposition of all pallets. Building 513 personnel perform the following: Segregate commercial vendor pallets from BNC pallets and return commercial pallets to provisionary who supports the homeported ships; transfer serviceable pallets to stock for subsequent issue and reuse; and send repairable pallets to the repair yard. In addition, uncontaminated pallets beyond repair are held for subsequent pickup by the wood recycling contract or placed in a 40-cubic-yard "Common Trash" dumpster. • Remember: Do not place damaged wooden pallets in 8-cubic-yard "Common Trash" dumpsters. They will damage the compaction equipment.
Wood, Used: Treated	Fire retardant wood (and/or Merch Wood) is now recycled. See " <i>Wood, Used: General</i> " for disposal instructions.
Zinc Anodes	<p>Zinc anodes, whether new or used, shall not be exposed to the environment while waiting for disposition. Cover with water resistant material to prevent storm water run-off when it rains. Used zinc anodes are a recyclable metal and shall be taken to RMTS for processing. Zinc anodes will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placed on an appropriate weight bearing pallet, covered to protect from weather, and ID Label attached for identification or • Placed in a 55 gallon container, lid installed to protect from the weather, and ID Label attached to drum for identification. • Used zinc anodes will have the words "Used Zinc" written on the ID Label. • New zinc anodes will have the words "New Zinc" written on the ID Label. • Used zinc anodes going to RMTS will also have the Project number, contractor name, and contact number written on the container(s) or package(s).

COMMON INDUSTRIAL / OFFICE WASTE STREAMS AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
<p>Cardboard: Non-corrugated</p>	<p>Non-corrugated cardboard, also called "chipboard," is recyclable and should be placed in the PAPER RECYCLING CONTAINERS. Types of non-corrugated cardboard are cereal boxes, frozen dinner boxes, soda boxes, paper clip boxes, folders, etc.</p>
<p>Corrugated Cardboard</p>	<p>When you cut through a piece of corrugated cardboard, so you have a view of the inside, you will see a sandwich effect: a wavy layer in the middle and a straight layer on the top and bottom. This is what almost all large boxes are made of, and is the type of cardboard that is recycled in the CARDBOARD RECYCLING CONTAINER.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flatten corrugated cardboard and place in the designated and marked collection container. DO NOT PUT OTHER ITEMS IN THE CARDBOARD RECYCLING CONTAINER. • If the container is full, place on a pallet large enough to hold the flattened cardboard and place next to the accumulation container. If you know your Recycling Coordinator, ask them to contact the Recycling Hotline. If you don't know your Recycling Coordinator you must call the Recycling Hotline and let them know the container is full and you have additional cardboard on a pallet. • Cardboard with plastic coating or contaminated with food is not recycled because the process machinery will clog when those substances are present. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Place food-contaminated cardboard (e.g., pizza boxes) in either the common trash or the food waste dumpster (preferably toward the bottom if possible). ➢ Please ensure the cardboard is flattened prior to placement in the dumpster. The flattening procedure reduces the space the cardboard takes up in the dumpster and allows easier compaction of the dumpster contents. • Additional note: Pizza boxes are not recyclable due to contamination by foodstuffs. Put in FOOD WASTE container.
<p>Glass Containers</p>	<p>GLASS CONTAINERS SHOULD BE RECYCLED!</p> <p>Glass containers are being recycled in the same recycling and collection container as aluminum cans. Please rinse out glass containers before putting in the aluminum can recycling container. If facilities are not available, rinsing is not required. Color (clear, brown, green, blue, etc.) of the glass container does not matter.</p>
<p>Laser Printer Toner Cartridges</p>	<p>Used laser toner cartridges should be recycled. Unwanted cartridges are recyclable and should be placed in the TONER RECYCLING CONTAINER located on the loading dock platform in front of Building 997.</p>

COMMON INDUSTRIAL / OFFICE WASTE STREAMS AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
<p>Metal: Empty Aluminum Beverage Cans</p>	<p>EMPTY ALUMINUM BEVERAGE CANS SHOULD BE RECYCLED!</p> <p><u>DO</u> one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take your empty aluminum beverage cans home (and recycle), OR • Accumulate them in the contractor-provided accumulation container located in the designated contractor’s accumulation area for recyclables, OR • Own the process: Collect and accumulate the cans in a container provided by you and not located in the contractor’s designated accumulation area, take the cans to a buy-back center. Do not remove the liners or cans within the liners from the contractor’s accumulation containers (this is considered “stealing” and is punishable by law). <p>IF your group has chosen to accumulate and collect empty beverage cans yourselves, and you have a contractor-provided container that you are not accumulating cans for contractor pick-up, please call the Recycling Hotline and ask that it be removed from your area. BUT please make sure that everyone knows where YOUR container is located.</p>
<p>Paper: General</p>	<p>PAPER SHOULD BE RECYCLED!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper recycling and accumulation is very simple. Information should be posted inside the paper recycling container lid or somewhere near the area. The current contract allows accumulation and recycling of all acceptable paper products in one container, and is called “Mixed Paper”. • Items that are considered Mixed Paper and can go in the paper recycling bins are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Colored paper ➢ Envelopes (including ones with windows and padding) ➢ Carbonless paper ➢ Paper ream covers ➢ Magazines and Newspapers ➢ Construction paper ➢ Folders ➢ Non-corrugated cardboard • Individual accumulation containers (what you use at your desk) are neither required to look official nor must they be made in any particular way. An example of a common accumulation container is an empty box that used to hold copy paper. They fit nicely under the desk. You, the originator, are responsible for taking the paper from your individual container and placing it in the designated recyclable paper accumulation area in your building/outside area. • For information concerning security-sensitive papers, contact the Security Department for instructions. • PSNS & IMF has an “All Shred” policy for paper waste. Place all government produced paper in the lockable paper recycling receptacles. Commercially produced paper (e.g., newspapers and magazines) is encouraged to be shredded also to avoid mishandling.

COMMON INDUSTRIAL / OFFICE WASTE STREAMS AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
<p>Plastic: Empty Plastic Containers</p>	<p>LOTS OF PLASTICS ITEMS ARE NOW RECYCLABLE!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accumulate empty PLASTIC containers in the <u>same</u> accumulation container as the empty ALUMINUM beverage containers. If facilities are not available, rinsing is not required. • The only segregation requirement is to be sure that what you are putting in the accumulation container is one of the described categories of plastics below (examples for each type of plastic is also given): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ #1 PET: Plastic drink containers must be emptied (i.e., void of contents). Remove the cap and dispose as common trash. Oven-ready meal trays. ➤ #2 HDPE: Frosted white (natural-color) plastic milk and juice containers must be emptied (i.e., void of contents). Remove the caps and dispose as common trash. Yogurt, margarine tubs, cereal box liners, detergent bottles, and grocery, trash and retail bags. ➤ #3 PVC: Plastic food wrap, vegetable oil bottles, loose-leaf binders ➤ #4 LDPE: Dry cleaning bags, produce bags, trash can liners, bread and frozen food bags, and squeezable bottles such a mustard or honey. ➤ #5 PP: Ketchup bottles, medicine bottles, aerosol can caps, and drinking straws. ➤ #7 Other: 3 and 5 gallon reusable water bottles, tupperware and other kinds of food containers.
<p>Styrofoam: Packing P-Nuts Packing Sheets and Molded Packing</p>	<p>We do not currently have a market for packing <i>p-nuts</i>. Place in a bag (to keep them from flying everywhere) and dispose as common trash. Packing sheets or molded packing, commonly used when packing equipment or computers is very effective in absorbing shipping shock; however there is no market available for recycling them. Dispose as common trash.</p>

FORMS, LOCAL STANDARD ITEM 099-08NW

NORTHWEST REGIONAL MAINTENANCE CENTER
LOCAL STANDARD ITEM

FY-13

ITEM NO: 099-08NW
DATE: 03/30/2013
CATEGORY: I

1 SCOPE

1.1 Title: Forms

2 REFERENCES

- 2.1 Local Standard Item 099-01NW (General Occupational Safety and Health)
- 2.2 Local Standard Item 099-03NW (General Air Pollution and Control)
- 2.3 Local Standard Item 099-04NW (General Hazardous Material)
- 2.4 Local Standard Item 099-05NW (General Water Pollution and Spill Prevention)
- 2.5 Local Standard Item 099-06NW (General Waste Management)
- 2.6 Local Standard Item 099-07NW (Solid Waste Management)

3 FORMS

- 3.1 Reference 2.1.
 - 3.1.1 Personnel Working Inside a Securable Space Placard (PSNS&IMF 5100/868)
- 3.2 Reference 2.2.
 - 3.2.1 Abrasive Blasting Operation &Maintenance (O&M) Plan.
 - 3.2.2 Marine Coating Application O&M Plan.
 - 3.2.3 Engines and Fuel Burning Equipment O&M Plan.
 - 3.2.4 Contractor Equipment Operating Condition Log.
 - 3.2.5 Contractor Equipment Maintenance and Repair Log.
 - 3.2.6 Contractor Non-Compliant Engine Operations Log.
 - 3.2.7 Contractor Fuel burning Equipment Operations Log.
 - 3.2.8 Non Road Engine Notification Form PSNS&IMF 5090/380
- 3.3 Reference 2.3.

3.3.1 Contractor Hazardous Material Storage Location Registration PSNS&IMF 4110/8.

3.3.2 Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory (CHMI) PSNS&IMF 5090/132 (Rev 04-13).

3.3.3 Low Usage Exempt Product Usage Report PSNS&IMF 5090/213.

3.3.4 Receipt and Monthly Usage Form.

3.4 Reference 2.4.

3.4.1 Storm Drain / Sanitary Sewer Discharge Approval PSNS&IMF 5090/110.

3.4.2 Wastewater Disposal Report PSNS&IMF 5090/212.

3.4.3 Emergency Response Procedures Poster PSNS&IMF 5090/9.

3.5 Reference 2.5.

3.5.1 Contractor Request for 45/90-Day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area Certification / Recertification PSNS&IMF 5090/137.

3.5.2 Contractor Request for Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) Registration PSNS&IMF 5090/136.

3.5.3 Hazardous Waste 45/90 Day Accumulation Area Inspection Checklist PSNS&IMF 5090/275.

3.5.4 Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area (HWSAA) Inspection Checklist. PSNS&IMF 5090/276.

3.5.5 Waste Information Sheet (WIS). PSNS&IMF 4855/612

3.5.6 Waste Information continuation Sheet 4855/613

3.5.7 ID Label PSNS&IMF 5090/82

3.5.8 Hazardous Waste Label 5090/81

3.5.9 Washington State Dangerous Waste Label 5090/183

3.5.10 PCB Label 5090/80

3.5.11 Caution PCB in Process Label 5090/165

3.5.12 Caution PCB Decontamination Equipment Label 5090/166

3.5.13 Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area Sign
5090/121

3.5.14 Universal Waste Sign 5090/246

3.6 Reference 2.6.

3.6.1 Contractor's Solid Waste Tracking Sheet (SWTS) PSNS
5090/114.

3.6.2 Contractor's Waste Project Waste Summary Report (CMPWSR)
PSNS 5090/113.

4 NOTES

4.1 Form revisions occasionally occur. Ask the SUPERVISOR for the most up to date form version.