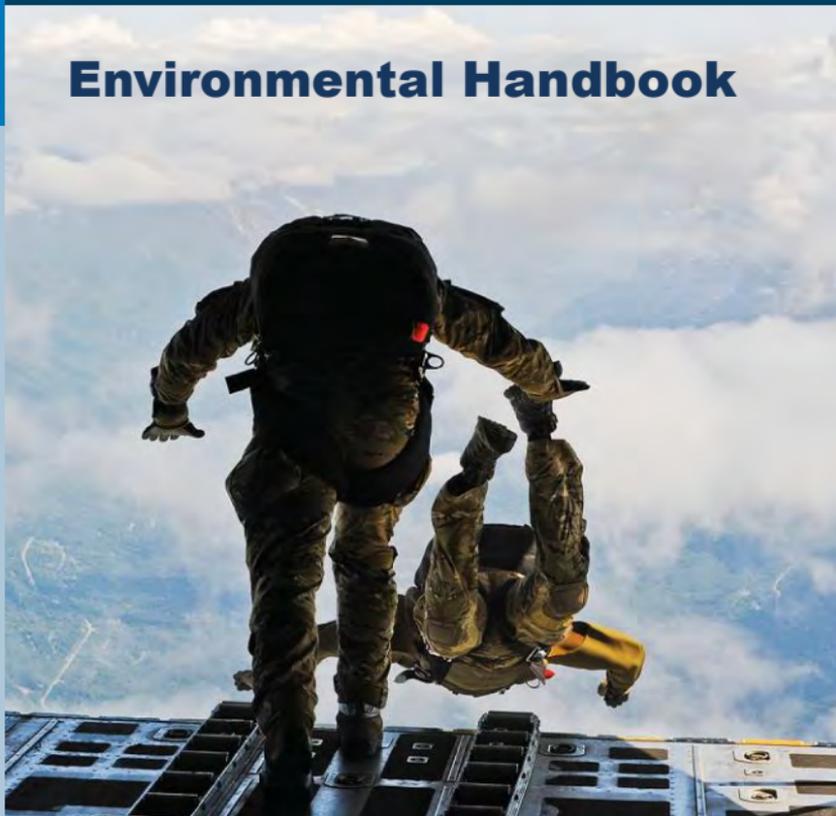
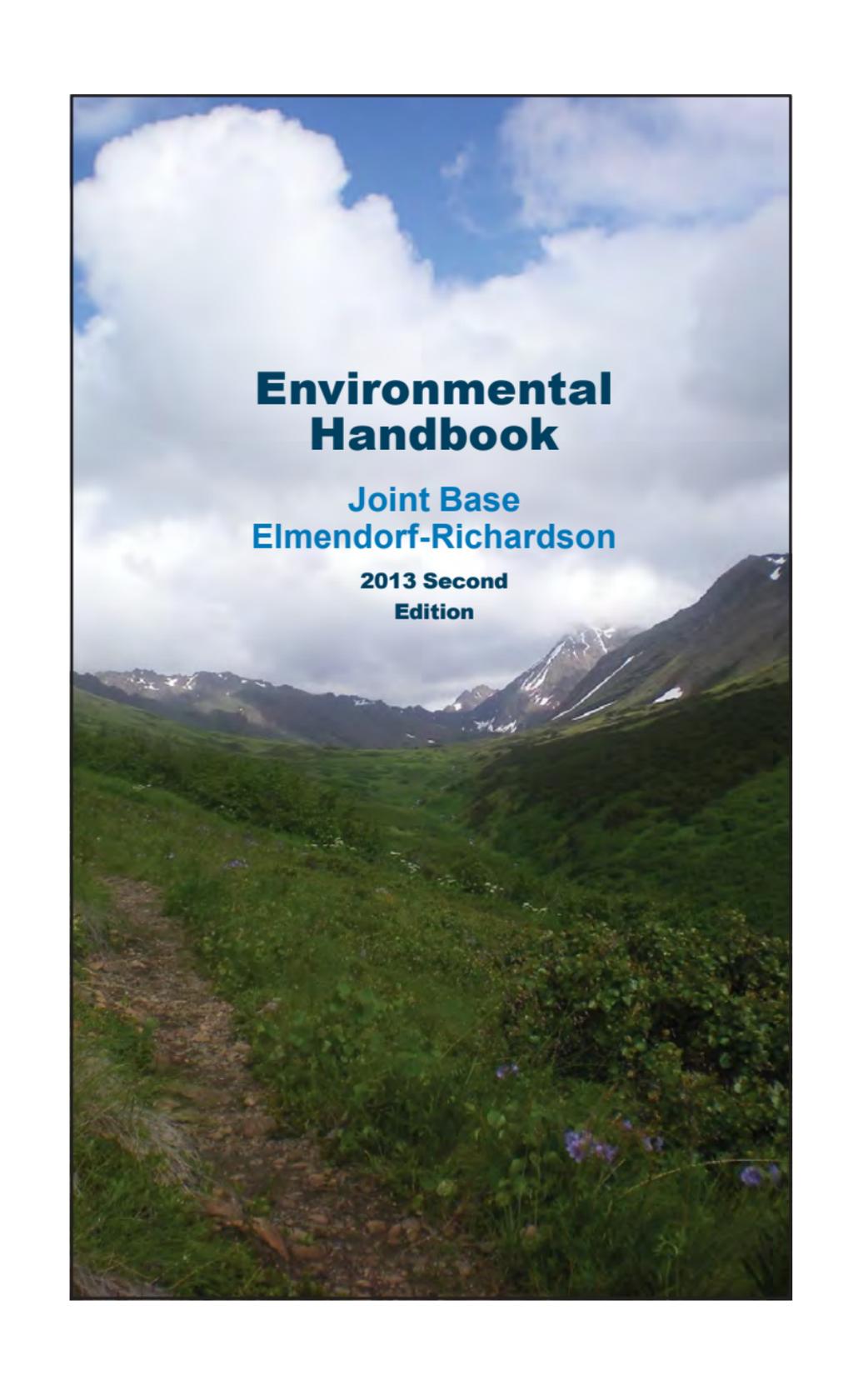


Environmental Handbook



Joint Base Elmendorf -Richardson

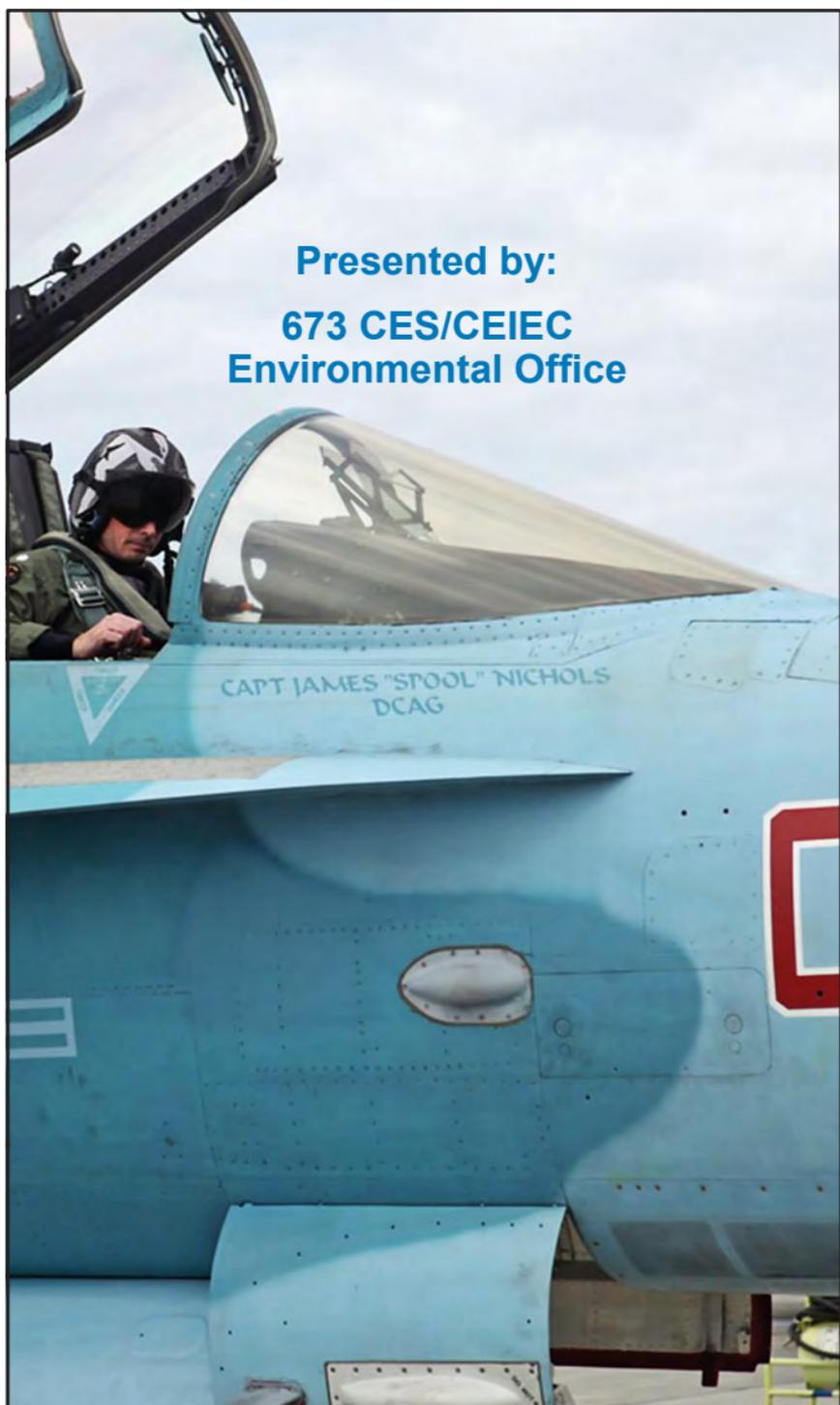


Environmental Handbook

**Joint Base
Elmendorf-Richardson**

**2013 Second
Edition**

Presented by:
673 CES/CEIEC
Environmental Office



**Report On-Base
Emergencies to:****Phone**

Fire-Related Emergencies	911
Major Spills of Hazardous Substances or Wastes	911
Minor Spills of Hazardous Substances or Wastes	911

Environmental Points of Contact	Phone
Administrative, Environmental Program	(907) 552-4942
Environmental Planning and Conservation Chief	(907) 384-3003
Environmental Pollution Prevention	(907) 384-0224
Environmental Quality Chief	(907) 384-2440
Environmental Restoration Chief	(907) 384-1824
Hazardous Waste	(907) 552-3435
Used Oil and Universal Waste	(907) 552-3435
Hazardous Materials	(907) 384-0283
Underground/Aboveground Storage Tanks (UST/ AST)	(907) 384-0283
PCBs and other Toxic Substances	(907) 384-0283
Water Resources and Storm Water Pollution Prevention	(907) 384-1361
Air Quality	(907) 384-2487
Spill Prevention, Countermeasures and Control	(907) 384-2487

Environmental Points of Contact	Phone
Asbestos	(907) 384-0283
Authorized Use List (hazardous materials)	(907) 384-0283
Cultural Resources	(907) 384-6648
Emergency Spill Response	911
Hazardous Waste Inspections	(907) 552-3435
Dig Permit: Environmental Coordination	(907) 384-2984
Hazardous Waste Center	(907) 552-3435
Lead-Based Paint	(907) 384-0283
Medical Waste Management (Regulated)	(907) 580-6134
National Environmental Policy Act	(907) 384-2444
Used Oil Recycling Pickup	(907) 552-3435
Qualified Recycling Program	(907) 552-7827
Non-Hazardous Solid Waste	(907) 552-7827



Environmental Fact Sheets

Aboveground Storage Tanks (Fuel Storage)	A-1
Absorbents with Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL) (Used Rags, Pads, Booms, Technical Wipes)	A-2
Adhesives, Sealants and Epoxy	A-3
Aerosol Cans	A-4
Animal or Fish Carcasses.....	A-5
Antifreeze/Coolant.....	A-6
Asbestos (Floor Tiles, Insulation) and Lead-Based Paint Containing Material	A-7
Batteries – Absorbed Glass Mat (AGM) (e.g., Hawker® Armasafe™ Plus and Optima™)	B-1
Batteries – Alkaline	B-2
Batteries – Lead-Acid (Vehicles, UPS Batteries).....	B-3
Batteries – Tactical	B-4
Bulk Waste (Government-Owned Furniture, Appliances, and Others).....	B-5
Calcium Hypochlorite.....	C-1
Cardboard.....	C-2
Containers – Beverage (Aluminum Cans, Plastic Bottles)	C-3
Cooking Oil.....	C-4
Cultural Resources	C-5
Drip Pans.....	D-1
E-Waste (Electronic Waste).....	E-1
Filters – Fuel.....	F-1
Filters – Oil	F-2
Fire Extinguishers.....	F-3
Fuel – Diesel, Jet Propulsion 8 (JP-8), Gasoline (MOGAS), Aviation Gas (AVGAS).....	F-4
Fuel Trucks (JP-8) – Fuel Tankers, HEMTT, Truck Mounted Pump, Tank Units.....	F-5
Hazardous Waste – Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAA)	H-1
Hazardous Waste Accumulation Areas (HWAAs).....	H-2
Magazines	M-1

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)	M-2
Meals Ready to Eat (MRE) and Flameless Ration Heaters (FRH)	M-3
Medical Waste – Regulated (RMW)	M-4
Newspaper	N-1
Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)	O-1
Paint	P-1
Pallets (Wood)	P-2
Paper	P-3
Parts Washers (Degreasers)	P-4
Parts Washers (Weapons).....	P-5
Pesticides – Insecticides, Herbicides, and Rodenticides.....	P-6
Pet Waste	P-7
Phone Books	P-8
Purging Fuel Tanks (Fuel Tankers, Trailers, HEMTT, Fuel Pods)...	P-9
Scrap Metal (Steel, Aluminum, Copper, Wire)	S-1
Solvent and Solvent Rags (Acetone, Denatured Alcohol, Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK), Methyl Propyl Ketone (MPK), Toluene, Xylene, Mineral Spirit, Paint Thinner)	S-2
Spill Kits.....	S-3
Spill Response.....	S-4
Storm Water (Construction Activities)	S-5
Tires.....	T-1
Toner and Ink Cartridges	T-2
Unknown Materials	U-1
Used Oil (Motor Oil; Diesel Fuel; Transmission, Brake, and Hydraulic Fluid; Synthetic and Heating Oils)	U-2
Vegetation.....	V-1



Environmental Sections

1. The JBER Environmental Handbook	1
2. How to Use This Guide.....	2
3. Introduction.....	2
4. The Natural Resources Element at JBER	3
4.1. Environmental Quality Section.....	3
4.2. Environmental Conservation Section.....	4
4.3. Environmental Restoration Section	4
5. Environmental Quality Section	4
5.1. Environmental Management System.....	5
5.2. Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Compliance	5
Assessment Management Program	5
5.3. Unit Environmental Coordinator.....	5
5.4. Hazardous Waste Management	6
5.5. Hazardous Material Management.....	7
5.6. Spill Prevention and Response.....	7
5.7. JBER Pollution Prevention Program.....	8
5.8. Solid Waste and Recycling	9
5.9. Air Quality	9
6. Environmental Conservation Section	10
6.1. Environmental Planning.....	11
6.2. Wetlands Management.....	11
6.3. Forest Management.....	12
6.4. Cultural Resources Management	13
6.5. Outdoor Recreation	13
6.6. Fish and Wildlife Management	14
6.7. Protecting Fish and Their Habitat	15
7. Environmental Restoration Section	16
8. National Environmental Policy Act.....	16
9. Energy, Fuel, and Paper	20
9.1. JBER Energy Usage.....	21
9.2. JBER Fuel Usage	21
9.3. JBER Paper Usage.....	22



1. The JBER Environmental Handbook

This JBER Environmental Handbook is a simple and informational “how-to” guide for environmental compliance on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER). The handbook is organized into short fact sheets that address the most frequently asked environmental questions and provides information for managing environmental issues at JBER.

This document does not represent policy and is not meant to be a Standard Operating Procedure or other form of operational control. This handbook is informational. It is made available to help personnel manage environmental concerns and situations they may encounter.

The JBER Environmental Handbook may be used by the following organizations:

- **All organizations, tenants, contractors and activities located on JBER.**
- **Any outside organizations or activities training on JBER ranges.**

*Disclaimer: It is noted that some waste management or disposal procedures specified in this guide may not apply to certain contractors and installation tenants based on contractual relationships, support agreements and scopes of work. Please contact the Hazardous Waste Center 552-3435 if you have questions about your unit/activity's tenant agreement with JBER. **This handbook is not intended for use in JBER Military Family Housing. Military Family Housing residents should contact the JBER military housing office for assistance with environmental topics.***

2. How to Use This Guide

Use the Table of Contents to find the topic heading you are looking for and refer to the corresponding fact sheet number to find the page you need. If the information you are looking for is not contained in this handbook, do not hesitate to contact Environmental Program personnel listed in the Point of Contact directory of this handbook for assistance.

3. Introduction

Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) contains approximately 74,600 acres of property not including geographically separated areas. JBER supports a total population of 35,000 that includes over 15,000 joint warriors. JBER provides services, installation facilities, training areas, and outdoor recreation for the JBER community that must maintain a balance with the unique environment of JBER.

The Department of Defense (DoD) addresses sustainability in its operations as a systematic framework aimed at building an enduring future (from DoD Strategic Sustainability Performance Play, FY 2011):

“The Department’s vision of sustainability is to maintain the ability to operate into the future without decline – either in the mission or in the natural and manufactured systems that support it. DoD embraces sustainability as a critical enabler in the performance of our mission, recognizing that it must plan for and act in a sustainable manner now in order to build an enduring future. Sustainability is not an individual Departmental program; rather, it is an organizing paradigm that applies to all DoD mission and program areas. Applying a systematic framework for improving sustainability involves a wide range of

practices that span much of the Department's day-to-day activities and military operations, and DoD personnel are learning to apply this mindset to improve mission performance and reduce lifecycle costs. The Department recognizes that many key issues facing DoD can be addressed through smart investments that improve the sustainability as well as promote the mission, such as using energy and water more efficiently, acquiring more energy from renewable sources, designing buildings for high performance, reducing the use of toxic and hazardous chemicals, and optimally managing solid waste."

The JBER Natural Resources Element (673 CES/CEIEC) is tasked with supporting the JBER mission through environmental sustainability.

4. The Natural Resources Element at JBER

The Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson Natural Resources element is divided into three sections that work cooperatively to reach program goals: Environmental Planning and Conservation, Environmental Quality, and Environmental Restoration.

4.1. Environmental Quality Section

The Environmental Quality section ensures JBER is in compliance with federal, state, local, and Air Force environmental rules and regulations.

For JBER units that generate hazardous waste, the Environmental Quality section provides comprehensive environmental services including: accumulation point inspections, container pick-up and delivery, waste characterization, labeling, and completing any necessary environmental disposal paperwork. Environmental Quality offers hazardous waste training courses to personnel and contractors work-

ing on the installation. Details of what training is available, as well as how hazardous materials and wastes are to be managed, may be found in the JBER O-PLAN 19-3.

4.2. Environmental Conservation Section

JBER is responsible for the sound management and protection of more than 74,600 acres of land. These lands serve as natural areas for local wildlife. They are also open to the base population and general public for outdoor recreational uses. The Conservation Program is responsible for forestry, fish and wildlife management, outdoor recreation planning, as well as cultural resources management on JBER. The Environmental Planning Program ensures that all projects undertaken on base are reviewed to determine their impacts on the environment and natural resources.

4.3. Environmental Restoration Section

The Environmental Restoration section is responsible for cleaning up contamination from past operations and reducing risks to human health and the environment. This section manages the Installation Restoration Program, Military Munitions Response Program, and Contaminated Sites Program.

5. Environmental Quality Section

JBER maintains environmental compliance with state, federal, local and Department of Defense regulations through numerous management programs, including but not limited to the following:

- The Environmental Management System
- Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Compliance Assessment Management Program
- Unit Environmental Coordinator

- Hazardous Waste Management
- Hazardous Material Management
- Spill Management and Response
- Pollution Prevention
- Solid Waste and Recycling
- Air Quality

5.1. Environmental Management System

The Environmental Management System is part of the overall joint base management system for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and improving environmental performance. The Environmental Management System follows the International Organization for Standardization 14001 Environmental Management Systems standards.

5.2. Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Compliance Assessment Management Program

The Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Compliance Assessment Management Program is a compliance management tool to ensure JBER complies with federal, state and Department of Defense rules and regulations. It assists base leadership in managing their environmental, safety and occupational health programs more effectively by helping identify and correct deficiencies before they result in accidents or violations. Internal assessments are conducted yearly, while external assessments are conducted every three years.

5.3. Unit Environmental Coordinator

The Unit Environmental Coordinator organizes training for personnel assigned as primary or alternate hazardous material/waste managers within their units. Unit Environmental Coordinators ensure all unit personnel are aware of the JBER Environmental Management System.

They also identify requirements for accumulation areas to be established for hazardous waste and/or hazardous materials that will be recycled, reclaimed, or burned for energy recovery. Unit Environmental Coordinators inspect waste accumulation and hazardous material storage areas and assist individual managers with compliance issues or concerns. Unit Environmental Coordinators are the primary liaison between JBER units and the JBER Environmental Office.

5.4. Hazardous Waste Management

Hazardous waste is harmful and may cause immediate physical harm or adverse health effects that show up years later. State and federal agencies have strict regulations on hazardous wastes and violators may be subjected to fines and disciplinary action. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act gives the Environmental Protection Agency the authority to control hazardous waste from the “cradle-to-grave.” This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act also sets forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid wastes. The federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments are the 1984 amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act that focus on waste minimization and phasing out land disposal of hazardous waste as well as corrective action for releases.

JBER is regulated as a large quantity generator of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act hazardous waste. Efforts are made to minimize the generation of all wastes. When waste is generated, it must be properly identified, managed, and disposed. All generators of hazardous waste need to be aware of and in compliance with hazardous waste regulations and management procedures. For guidance on hazardous waste management, contact your unit’s Hazardous Waste Manager, your Unit Environmental Coordinator, or the JBER Hazardous Waste Center.

5.5. Hazardous Material Management

Hazardous material (HAZMAT) includes all items (including medical supply items, but excluding drugs in their finished form and pharmaceuticals in individually-issued items) covered under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act tracking requirement, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard, and all Class I and Class II Ozone Depleting Substances. HAZMAT does not include munitions or hazardous waste. Established procedures and standards that govern management of hazardous materials throughout the Air Force are located in Air Force Instruction 32-7086, *Hazardous Materials Management*.

Air Force Instruction 32-7086, *Hazardous Materials Management*, requires the Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Committee to establish a cross-functional Hazardous Material Management Process Team. The Hazardous Material Management Process Team includes representatives from Civil Engineering, Bioenvironmental Engineering, Safety, and Logistics. This Team provides oversight for three major areas: the Hazardous Materials Pharmacy Program, the weapon system Hazardous Materials Reduction Prioritization Process, and the Ozone Depleting Substance Management Program. The HAZMAT Pharmacy is the single point of authorization on JBER through which hazardous materials may be requested. Designed to facilitate control of hazardous materials, the HAZMAT Pharmacy's goal is to achieve reductions in hazardous material usage, procurements of hazardous materials, and hazardous wastes generation through combinations of management controls, organizational changes, and automated information system support. Each organization storing or bringing hazardous material on JBER is required to comply with Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act requirements and register the materials with the HAZMAT Pharmacy.

5.6. Spill Prevention and Response

Spill prevention is one of the most important aspects of the Environmental Quality Program and is regulated by the Environmental

Protection Agency, which requires certain facilities to prepare and implement a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan in order to reduce or eliminate oil discharges to navigable waters of the United States. The SPCC Plan, also referred to as the Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan, establishes guidelines for the safe and proper storage and management of petroleum, oils, and lubricants on JBER as well as the coordinated deployment and response of emergency resources when a spill occurs. This plan works to protect JBER's natural resources and the Alaskan environment, in addition to installation personnel, residents, and the surrounding community from the potential detrimental effect of a spill or release.

The goal of the SPCC Plan is to ensure that proper training, planning, and resources are in place for all industrial activities to minimize the potential of any harmful releases from occurring. The SPCC Plan includes site-specific plans that consider the unique aspects of all industrial facilities and activities on JBER. The Plan establishes best management practices to prevent spills and releases as well as response actions to minimize the effect of a release should one occur. Updated regularly, the SPCC Plan reflects the changing processes and activities at JBER and includes training exercises to assess the effectiveness of response procedures.

5.7. JBER Pollution Prevention Program

The Pollution Prevention (P2) Plan at JBER includes concepts and practices necessary in reducing the use of hazardous materials and the release of pollutants to as near zero as is feasible. P2 is accomplished by reducing or eliminating pollution at its source. By using fewer hazardous materials, decreasing the release of pollutants, and improving resource use, P2 provides JBER with the opportunity to reduce or eliminate harmful discharges to the air, land, and water. In order for P2 efforts to be effective, a proactive management approach is necessary to incorporate P2 throughout the varied installation programs.

The P2 Manager, who oversees the P2 Plan, is responsible for organizing, implementing, managing, and monitoring the methods and programs that enact P2 principles. The P2 Manager coordinates efforts with media area managers to achieve P2 goals. Media area managers must plan, implement, check, and revise P2 activities regularly to make these goals a reality.

5.8. Solid Waste and Recycling

In May 1998, the Department of Defense published the Measure of Merit memorandum (DoD 1998a) to establish that, by the end of 2005, the diversion rate for non-hazardous solid waste should exceed 40 percent while ensuring that integrated solid waste management programs provide an economic benefit when compared with disposal by landfilling and/or incineration. To achieve the established diversion goal, the primary methods of managing non-hazardous solid waste includes diversion through recycling and reuse, disposal at the local solid waste landfill, and burning for energy recovery. Diversion of non-hazardous solid waste is the preferred method of managing solid waste; disposal is the option of last resort.

Air Force Instruction 32-7042 outlines procedures for municipal solid waste management planning, training, collecting and disposing. "Installations will integrate cost-effective waste reduction and recycling programs into their municipal solid waste management program. Air Force Instruction 32-7042 establishes the requirements for recycling under a Qualified Recycling Program and describes the requirements for recovered materials and the requirement to buy materials with recycled content (Green Procurement). All organizations on JBER should actively participate in the Qualified Recycling Program.

5.9. Air Quality

The JBER Air Quality Program works to ensure that JBER is in constant compliance with the numerous federal, state, local and Department of Defense regulations pertaining to air quality. The Alaska

Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) has regulatory authority for air quality in Alaska including issuance of permits and enforcement, in accordance with federal regulations and Environmental Protection Agency oversight.

JBER maintains an air emission source inventory (AEI) that covers all stationary emission sources. This includes sources such as boilers, generators, paint booths, incinerators, and fuel storage tanks. The air emission source inventory is used to record operating data and calculate pollutant emissions from these sources, evaluate which regulations are applicable to JBER, and track permit requirements. Currently, ADEC does not require JBER to maintain an inventory of mobile sources. The local vehicle emissions testing program has also been curtailed.

There are source specific requirements for a few shops on JBER, however most air quality compliance issues do not affect the general population on a day to day basis. Two areas of facility-wide concern are generation of dust and open burning. Fugitive dust can be generated by the use of leaf blowers, street sweepers, uncovered piles or truckloads of soil and debris, and vehicle traffic on unpaved roads. Methods to minimize these emissions include limiting use of blowers in dusty areas, wetting surfaces and roads, and using secure covers on stockpiles and truckloads. Open burning is not allowed without prior coordination and approval from the Fire Department and the Environmental Section.

6. Environmental Conservation Section

The Environmental Conservation Section is responsible for the sound management and protection of JBER's environmental resources. As administrator of these lands, the Air Force is obligated to the American people to be a good steward and manage these lands and

resources properly. Environmental Planning, forest management, wetlands management, cultural resources management, outdoor recreation, and fish and wildlife management are major components of JBER's Environmental Conservation Section.

6.1. Environmental Planning

JBER lands must be wisely managed and treated with respect if we are to accomplish sustained use of the land. Soils and vegetation in Alaska are particularly vulnerable to damage from human activities such as off-road vehicle travel and even something as seemingly benign as foot traffic. Ruts and damaged vegetation in environmentally sensitive areas can take many years to heal and serve as highly visible reminders of poor use of our resources. Environmental Planning staff actively participates in all planning and decision-making activities regarding land use to ensure that current and planned mission activities are conducted in a manner compatible with natural resource and environmental requirements. Environmental Planning staff from the 673d Civil Engineer Squadron often supports U.S. Army Alaska range personnel on projects that affect JBER-Richardson training lands. The Army's Integrated Training Area Management and Range and Training Land Assessment programs remain integral to effective land management on JBER-Richardson.

6.2. Wetlands Management

Wetlands are of critical importance to a myriad of living resources. They provide essential breeding, spawning, nesting and wintering habitats for a major portion of the nation's fish and wildlife species. Wetlands also protect the quality of surface waters by hindering the erosive forces of moving water and by trapping sediments and pollutants.

Executive Order 11990 Protection of Wetlands requires that federal agencies minimize any significant action that contributes to the loss or degradation of wetlands and that steps are taken to enhance their

natural value. JBER policy is to protect existing wetlands, rehabilitate damaged wetlands, and create new wetlands when possible.

6.3. Forest Management

JBER contains a rich diversity of trees and plants that are crucial to the health and welfare of the natural ecosystem. The benefits of an ecologically sound forest management program include realistic training settings, natural beauty, recreation, improved wildlife habitat, increased wildlife populations and the protection of watersheds. Additionally, trees serve to muffle noise and clean the air we breathe. Forest management on JBER is mandated by Air Force Instruction 32-7064, which sets forth policy, procedures and responsibilities for the conservation, management and restoration of renewable natural resources consistent with the Air Force's military mission. Destruction of trees and vegetation should be avoided unless absolutely required to achieve training objectives and should never be carried out without concurrence from the Environmental Conservation Office. Significant clearing operations will require National Environmental Policy Act documentation. Extra care should be given during cross-country training to avoid mechanical damage to tree trunks and roots.

JBER makes available both commercial and personal-use wood cutting permits. Commercial sales focus on project sites and improving forest health. Most of this wood is used as firewood, but sales could generate \$500-\$2,000 per acre that would be returned to the Federal Reserve Account. Personal-use permits are currently free and are used to dispose of trees that cannot be sold. The personal-use program on JBER-Elmendorf is open to all Department of Defense personnel, and on JBER-Richardson it is open to all I-Sportsman pass holders. Permits are distributed from the JBER Wildlife Education Center from 1200 to 1615 hours, Monday through Thursday, and Friday 1200-1415. Areas open to cutting and specific cutting instructions are provided with the permit. The JBER Wildlife Education Center is located in Building 8481 and can be reached at 552-0310 for more details, or visit www.jber.isportsman.net.

6.4. Cultural Resources Management

Cultural resources are identified, managed and maintained on JBER. The JBER Cultural Resources Program manages and promotes the preservation and productive use of significant historic buildings, cultural landscapes, and archeological and sacred sites. Activities that cause ground disturbance can alter or destroy cultural resources. New facilities construction, clearing of vegetation, military training and live fire activities, looting and theft all pose threats to cultural resources and must be managed accordingly.

6.5. Outdoor Recreation

JBER provides opportunities for a variety of non-military recreational activities such as hunting, hiking, fishing and other river and lake uses. Designated portions of JBER may be used for recreation purposes by military personnel and nonmilitary personnel. Every effort will be made to ensure multiple uses of military land when compatible with mission requirements, safety and environmental concerns. Off- road access by personally owned vehicles to recreational areas and facilities is prohibited unless specifically authorized.

Hunting, fishing and trapping are controlled by each base. Programs are described and regulated through state hunting and fishing regulations and base regulations. Season and license requirements are published by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and can be found online at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov>.

A single source for daily information on available hunting and fishing areas on-base and for check-in and check-out is available at www.jber.isportsman.net. Supplemental information may also be obtained through the Fort Richardson gate, the Conservation Law Enforcement Offices and the Wildlife Education Center.

Organizations and individuals may apply for recreational passes to use portions of JBER. Individual recreational access passes are issued via www.jber.isportsman.net. The 673d Public Affairs

Office coordinates access for external group recreational requests on JBER. Impact areas are off-limits for all activities except those associated with military training.

6.6. Fish and Wildlife Management

JBER's Fish and Wildlife Program includes the management of fisheries, game and non-game species. Emphasis is placed on the maintenance and restoration of habitat favorable to native species.

There are numerous state and federal laws that apply to JBER which are meant to protect fish and wildlife:

- The Sikes Act requires military facilities to ensure that services are provided for proper fish and wildlife management and that priority is given to cooperative efforts with state and federal agencies responsible for conserving or managing fish and wildlife.
- The Anadromous Fish Conservation Act is designed to protect fish that must move from salt water to fresh water in order to spawn. Under this law, the state issues permits for a change or obstruction to the flow or bed of specified streams.
- The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act protects both bald and golden eagles and restricts any clearing or timber harvesting, construction, surface mining, operation of all-terrain vehicles, heavy equipment and any obtrusive human activity, including loud conversations, during critical nesting periods.
- The Migratory Bird Treaty Act prohibits commerce in migrating birds by making it illegal, except as permitted by regulation, to pursue, hunt, kill, take, possess, import, export any migratory bird (including any part or egg). All migratory birds and their nests are protected and may not be disturbed while birds are using them.
- The Endangered Species Act promotes the existence of endangered, threatened or otherwise protected species and seeks to prevent the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat of these species. All personnel must pay special attention to protected wildlife.

DOs and DON'Ts for Outdoor Recreation

DO properly dispose of litter and trash generated in the field. All litter and trash must be placed in containers or plastic bags so they can be taken out of the field and disposed of properly.

DON'T burn, bury or dump trash on base lands for any reason.

DON'T feed or harass wildlife. This is prohibited by State law and base regulations.

DO have fun and enjoy what the outdoors has to offer.

6.7. Protecting Fish and Their Habitat

Protecting fish and their habitat is a major concern on JBER. All work must be conducted to prevent the silting of streams and disturbances of streams and their banks. ***Depositing debris and operation of equipment in a stream is prohibited (unless permitted for a specific project).***

Military and personal vehicles are not allowed to cross fish streams on JBER. Any work, equipment or vehicle movement in a

stream requires a specific permit. Different permit requirements apply to streams with anadromous fish versus those with resident fish only. Contact the Environmental Conservation Office well in advance before any planned activity in streams, floodplains or wetlands.

7. Environmental Restoration Section

The Environmental Restoration Section is responsible for the identification and cleanup of sites on JBER that have been contaminated in the past. Through the Installation Restoration Program, the Military Munitions Response Program, and the Contaminated Sites Program, the Restoration Section supports the JBER mission by managing contaminated soils and groundwater to enhance the JBER environment and prepare JBER lands for future beneficial use. The Environmental Restoration Section is tasked with the identification and characterization of contaminated sites, interfacing with Environmental Protection Agency and State representatives regarding cleanup of contaminated sites, contract oversight, and cradle-to-grave management of restoration activities.

8. National Environmental Policy Act

The Air Force regulation implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is promulgated at Title 32 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Part 989 – Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP). 32 C.F.R. 989 (2011). One of the main purposes of NEPA is to allow for transparency in federal actions by providing the public with an opportunity to comment on major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. The NEPA process

allows the military to make informed decisions that take into account both potential environmental consequences and public opinion.

All installation proposed actions or projects should integrate NEPA into the planning process as early as possible so that environmental concerns can be considered during planning and prior to the decision on the proposed action. Early NEPA analysis prevents costly delays and provides for decisions to meet mission timelines and requirements.

Review Process

Step 1: Before any decision is made on the proposed action, initiate the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (EIAP) by either making contact directly with the JBER Environmental Planning Function (EPF) representative (673 CES/CEAOP) or by submitting a Base Civil Engineer Work Request form (Work Order Form 332) to JBER Customer Service.

To ensure compliance with NEPA, consult with the EPF representative when an action is proposed to determine what level of environmental review is required based on the scope of the proposed action and potential environmental impacts.

Initiating the EIAP will result in the EPF representative providing the requisite “hard look” required under NEPA to determine what level of environmental review is warranted based on the potential for significant impacts. These are the three levels of NEPA analysis, each having specific documentation requirements:

- ***Categorical Exclusion (CATEX)***: Actions that may qualify for a CATEX must be evaluated using predefined criteria that has been determined to ensure the action does not have the potential for significant individual or cumulative effects on the human environment and where further analysis in the form of an Environmental Assessment (EA)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required. In some cases, an Air Force (AF)

Form 813 is required to document use of certain CATEXs (not all cases require generation of an AF Form 813). An AF Form 813 is a brief document that describes the proposed action and explains why further environmental analysis is, or is not needed.

- **Environmental Assessment (EA):** An EA is prepared for those actions that do not fit within a CATEX and do not normally require the preparation of an EIS. An EA will result in preparation of a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) explaining why an EIS is not required, an EIS, or no action taken. An EA may mitigate to insignificance potential impacts of the proposed action to avoid preparation of an EIS (“mitigated-FONSI”).
- **Environmental Impact Statement (EIS):** An EIS is required where the proposed action has the potential to significantly affect the quality of the human environment (unless a mitigated FONSI prepared). An EIS will result in a Record of Decision (ROD) announcing the decision on the proposed action (e.g., the alternative selected) to the public. An EIS involves a more in-depth inquiry of the proposed action and potential environmental consequences as compared to an EA.

Even if an EA or EIS is not required, the proponent may decide to prepare such document on his/her own accord. For the contents of an EA and/or EIS, see NEPA implementing regulations promulgated at 40 C.F.R. §§1500-1508 – Council on Environmental Quality, and 32 C.F.R. 989 (2011).

In most cases, projects will qualify for a CATEX upon submission of a Work Order Form 332 to Customer Service because these usually represent small and routine projects. Work Order Forms 332 are reviewed during regular work order review board meetings that are typically held monthly. The EPF representative would be present at these meetings and sign off on the Work Order Form 332 if a CATEX clearly applies. However, when a proposed action does not clearly come within the scope of a CATEX, or if use of a specific CATEX requires documentation on AF Form 813, then supplemental environmental review (post-work order review board meeting) will be recom-

mended. This provides JBER environmental subject matter experts (SMEs) the chance to comment on proposed actions prior to the EPF representative's recommendation. The result of this supplemental review is that the EPF will recommend a CATEX, an EA, or an EIS. The AF Form 813 is used to document this supplemental EIAP review.

Step 2: The EPF representative will assist the proponent with filling out AF Form 813, provide the preliminary environmental survey, and submit for JBER environmental Subject Matter Expert review, and then make the environmental analysis determination as to whether further analysis is required.

The EPF representative will request that the proponent fill out Section I of Air Force Form 813. The EPF representative will then make a preliminary assessment of the proposed action and submit the AF Form 813 for environmental review by JBER environmental Subject Matter Experts. Subsequently, the EPF representative will make a determination on whether further analysis is required in the form of an EA or EIS. No further analysis is required if a CATEX applies; however, CATEXs that result in documentation on an AF Form 813 require the EPF representative to justify use of that CATEX in the environmental analysis determination.

The EPF representative will submit the completed AF Form 813 to the proponent for signature and then to the EPF (673 CES/CEA) for approval.

Step 3: The EPF (673 CES/CEA) will review and approve/disprove the EPF representative's determination in coordination with the JBER Staff Judge Advocate Office.

An approval of the EPF representative's determination is required for those CATEXs that require documentation on AF Form 813 and recommendations for an EA and/or EIS. If approved, the EPF will sign the AF Form 813 and the EPF representative will provide the proponent with a copy.

Note, however, that a proponent must still make oneself aware of and adhere to applicable environmental laws and regulations even if further NEPA analysis (EA/EIS) is not required. The fact that an EA/EIS may not be warranted does not relieve the proponent of his/her responsibilities under the law. It may also be the case that environmental requirements are not known until late in the planning process, and reliance on contract documents generated earlier may not contain all responsibilities of the proponent in implementing the proposed action. To ensure compliance with environmental laws/regulations, contact the appropriate JBER Natural Resources Element office

Step 4: Retain a record of your NEPA determination and seek further NEPA review if the scope of the proposed action changes.

The 673 CES/CEAOP retains NEPA documentation of the EIAP review and will have copies of AF Forms 813, EAs, and EISs prepared at/for JBER, including former Elmendorf Air Force Base and former Fort Richardson.

***Disclaimer:** “The JBER EPF supports Air Force and certain non-Air Force proposed actions in accordance with the terms of 32 CFR 989 and any subsequent Memorandums of Agreement(s)/contracts(s) that further define the support relationship. For questions, contact the JBER EPF to determine if coordination with the EPF representative is required for any proposed action.”*

9. Energy, Fuel, and Paper

Conservation is the careful management, use and preservation of natural resources and the environment. Conservation is a balance between what we need to perform our jobs and live healthy, comfortable lives without being wasteful of our resources.

9.1. JBER Energy Usage

Energy conservation relies on two factors: human behavior and efficient technologies. Our behaviors have a direct input into the amount of energy consumed on JBER. Please make a concerted effort to reduce energy consumption both on the job and at home by turning off lights when not in use, powering down office equipment at the end of the day, and making sure no windows are open while the heat or air conditioning is on.

New technologies in energy conservation are being developed every day. JBER is making a concerted effort to build its new facilities and retrofit its older facilities to ensure that energy systems are operating as efficiently as possible in accordance with the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design standards whenever possible.

9.2. JBER Fuel Usage

Oil is not a renewable fuel source. As fuel prices continue to climb, JBER must take appropriate actions to sustain its mission by lowering its fuel consumption and expenditure.

Executive Order 13423, *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*, calls for a reduction of petroleum product consumption by 2 percent annually, to increase the total fuel consumption that is non-petroleum based by 10 percent annually, and to purchase or use plug-in hybrid vehicles when they are available at comparable prices to gas powered vehicles.

The following tips will help conserve fuel:

Reduce Idling – Turn off your engine if your vehicle will be idling in an off-street area for more than 2 minutes. Idle reduction is an easy and effective way to reduce fuel use, air emissions, and unnecessary wear on engines.

Tune Your Vehicle – A well maintained vehicle is more fuel efficient and produces less greenhouse emissions. Follow your monthly General Services Administration vehicle maintenance and oil change schedule and keep tires fully inflated.

Give Your Vehicle a Break – Carpool, share rides to meetings and combine trips whenever possible to cut down on driving time.

Travel Light – Don't haul extra weight in your vehicle. A heavier vehicle uses more gasoline.

Drive Smart – Avoid quick starts and hard stops and slow down. Avoid unnecessary fuel consumption and wear on your vehicle.

Time it Right – Leaving for work earlier in the morning or later at night will reduce fuel burned in bumper-to-bumper traffic.

Walk or Bike When You Can – Zero emissions are the best way to go and it's a good way to stay in shape.

9.3. JBER Paper Usage

The average U.S. government worker uses 10,000 sheets of copier paper annually, equal to 20 reams of paper per person. For each sheet of paper used, JBER incurs not only purchasing costs, but also equipment maintenance, storage, copying, printing, disposal and recycling costs. By some estimates, the indirect cost associated with paper consumption can reach 10 times higher than the original purchase price of the paper itself.

The following practices will help conserve paper:

- **Set your computer to default to two-sided (duplex) printing.**
- **Promote an office culture of printing on both sides.**
- **Use the print preview feature before printing.**
- **Avoid unnecessary pages by adjusting the margins.**
- **Share reports and other documents electronically.**

- Try to avoid printing emails or web sites. Save electronically.
- Use 'printer-friendly' versions of websites and emails if you must print.
- Make copies as needed rather than in large batches at one time.
- Run a sample copy and inspect before copying or printing big jobs.
- Set up desk-side paper collection and have employees sort their paper into the requisite containers by their desk. Participation increases when collection begins at each desk.





Environmental Management

Fact Sheets

Aboveground Storage Tanks (Fuel Storage)

General Information

Aboveground storage tanks systems (ASTs) are guided by National Fire Protection Association standards, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 112, Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan for tanks containing regulated substances, and applicable sections of various (and predominantly local) building and structural codes.



Potential Hazards

Fuel is a hazardous material that can cause harm to both the environment and to human health. Spilled fuel from an AST can contaminate land and water resources. Fuel is highly flammable and easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Spill runoff to storm sewers and storm drains carry fire and explosion potential.

General Requirements

By law, all ASTs are required to have secondary containment, corrosion protection and leak detection. ASTs are inspected frequently to monitor the physical condition of the tanks. All fuel handlers must be trained annually. Contact your supervisor if you think you need fuel handler training.

Situational Awareness

If you observe a potential hazard regarding an AST, contact the JBER Fire Department Dispatch at 552-2801 and the JBER Storage Tank Program Manager at 384-2478.

Absorbents with Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL) (Used Rags, Pads, Booms, Technical Wipes)

General Information

Absorbents include used rags, pads, booms and technical wipes. Keep absorbents contaminated with other hazardous materials separate from absorbents with petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL). Absorbents with gasoline or motor gas must be handled differently. Call the JB ER Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for absorbent containment, disposal, and guidance.

Potential Hazards

Absorbents **saturated** with POL may be flammable and/or toxic.

Continued

HAZARDOUS WASTE
FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE NEAREST POLICE OR PUBLIC SAFETY AUTHORITY OR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.
HANDLE WITH CARE!

CONTENTS: ABSORBENTS WITH USED OIL - 176 MXS/MXMTc

ABSORBENTS WITH USED OIL - 176 EPA Waste Code(s): MXS/MXMTc
ACCOUNTING START DATE: 04/01/2011 MUST BE OFF SITE BY: 06/29/2011

GENERATOR INFORMATION

ORGANIZATION: 176 MXS/MXMTc	POC: SCOTT MOREY
ADDRESS: 4314 Kenney Avenue	PHONE: 907-552-3435
DRUM NUMBER: 11EDF1628	DATE WAREHOUSED: 05/19/2011
PROFILE NUMBER:	DOCUMENT NUMBER: FB50001139H501
LOCATION: 4314 D-05	LSN/NSN:
MANIFEST NUMBER:	WEIGHT: 162

1 of 1

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT IS EVERYONE'S BUSINESS!
For additional information, contact: 907-552-3435

A-2 Absorbents with Petroleum, continued

Waste Characterization

Used absorbents that are contaminated with POL products **cannot** be disposed of in the trash. Used cloth rags contaminated with small amounts of oils (not saturated), fuel, grease, and antifreeze may be laundered for reuse. However, the rags must be kept separate. The new clean rags must be kept in a bin or container marked "New Rags". The used rags must be placed into a separate drum marked "Used POL Rags or Used Rags".

Handling and Disposal Procedures

A cloth wipe rag may be used in the shop as a Dip Stick Wipe several times during the day. However, those rags must be placed into a "Used POL Rags or Used Rags" labeled container by Close of Business (COB). All other saturated used absorbents must be placed into the correctly labeled container supplied by the Hazardous Waste Center immediately after use and the container log correctly filled out after the container is properly. Cloth rags used as wiping rags may be placed into a sealable metal container labeled "Used POL Rags or Used Rags", however your unit must have a laundry contract for those rags to make the later situation allowable.

Additional Information

Place used cloth POL rags into the "Used POL Rags or Used Rags" container first, before using a new rag. Re-using rags reduces waste and saves money. Used cloth POL rags must be laundered once the container is full.

Adhesives, Sealants and Epoxy

General Information

Most adhesives are flammable and must be stored in an approved flammable storage cabinet. Many adhesives also have an expiration date. Check each item to see if it has expired or if it is no longer usable. Please contact the JBER HAZMART at 552-7446 to determine if the expiration date may be extended. If the expiration date is not extendable, obtain a current copy of the manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet and turn in all unusable or expired items immediately to the JBER Hazardous Waste Center.



Potential Hazards Adhesives, sealants, caulking and multiple-part epoxies are made of combinations of chemicals suspended in a solvent that partially evaporates during use. Refer to the specific Material Safety Data Sheet for hazards.

Waste Characterization

Expired adhesives and sealants may be HAZARDOUS WASTE. Spent adhesives and sealants and the wastes generated during use (stir sticks, containers, material being replaced) may also be considered HAZARDOUS WASTE. Call the Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for disposal guidance.

continued

A-3 Adhesives, continued

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Contact the Hazardous Waste Center for the appropriately labeled containers to collect all applicators, stir sticks, brushes, mixing cups, brushes, and any other disposable tools used in the application of adhesives, solvents, and epoxies to determine if they are hazardous
2	All regulated or hazardous waste containers must be labeled with the appropriate label supplied by the Hazardous Waste Center. All Hazardous Waste must be managed in a Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area. See the definition of a Hazardous Waste Accumulation Areas in Annex Annex B section B-1 for more information
3	Contact the Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for pick-up of hazardous waste.



Aerosol Cans

General Information

Maintenance procedures require the use of many aerosol products including paint, solvents, lubricants and adhesives. Many of these products are flammable and must be stored in an approved flammable storage cabinet with an associated manufacturer's specific Material Safety Data Sheet.

Potential Hazards

All aerosols cans are considered "Reactive" because they are under pressure. They may also be considered flammable, corrosive, or toxic depending on the contents of the cans.

Waste Characterization

Used aerosol cans and those that are no longer serviceable are considered **HAZARDOUS WASTE** and may not be thrown away as trash. Contact the JBER Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for disposal options and guidance.



Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Place all used aerosol cans in your unit's correctly labeled container provided by the Hazardous Waste Center 552-3435.
2	Hazardous Waste must be managed in the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area. See the definition of a Hazardous Waste Accumulation Areas in Annex Annex B section B-1 for more information.
3	Contact the Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for pick-up of hazardous waste.

Animal or Fish Carcasses

General Information

Proper disposal of animal or fish carcasses is important to prevent the transmission of disease and to protect the environment.

Potential Hazards

Animal or fish carcasses can attract bears and other wildlife into unwanted areas. Personal safety hazards may result from nuisance wildlife.



Waste Characterization

Animal or fish carcasses are considered MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTES, the same category as typical trash and garbage and should be disposed of promptly.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Refer to the JBER tenant handbook or contact the Housing Office for disposal questions in JBER housing areas. All dumpsters should be closed to prevent nuisance wildlife. Freezing fish carcasses and placing them for proper disposal immediately prior to refuse collection times may reduce nuisance wildlife issues.

Additional Information

Contact the JBER Fish and Wildlife Program at 552-8609 for additional information regarding animal or fish carcasses.



Antifreeze/Coolant

General Information

Antifreeze/coolant typically contains ethylene glycol. New formulations may contain propylene glycol, which is less toxic.

Potential Hazards

Used antifreeze (ethylene or propylene glycol) may be recycled. However ensure that all coolant is disposed of appropriately. Never mix Coolant with Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL's). Used antifreeze may contain hazardous concentrations of toxic metals such as copper, zinc, lead, cadmium and chromium and therefore must be tested by the JBER HWC to form a waste stream profile for your coolant.

Waste Characterization

Used antifreeze is managed as a RECYCLABLE MATERIAL and is collected and recycled by a service contractor. Used antifreeze is managed as hazardous waste prior to recycling and requires a Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure testing protocol to determine whether the waste is hazardous or non-hazardous. Contact the Environmental Section or the JBER Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for more information.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Transfer used antifreeze from drip pans into the appropriately labeled accumulation drum issued by the JBER HWC. Make sure the drum is closed (finger-tight) when done.
2	Enter the amount placed into the drum on the container log.

Note: Clean out any petroleum, oil, or lubricant product with an absorbent pad before using a drip pan and place the used absorbent pad or rag into the appropriate disposal container. Keep used antifreeze as clean as possible for recycling. If antifreeze is mixed with oil, contact the JBER HWC for guidance at 552-3435.

Asbestos (Floor Tiles, Insulation) and Lead-Based Paint Containing Material

General Information

Asbestos and lead-based paint may be found on any building on JBER. Typical asbestos-containing materials include old floor tile, pipe/tank insulation, fire-resistant safes and coatings. Lead is found in the older coats of paint on some of the installations older facilities. Prior to performing any construction or remodeling in a building contact the Asbestos Program Manager 384-0283 prior to performing any remodeling or construction on a building.

Potential Hazards

Activities such as sanding, grinding, drilling, or sawing of asbestos-containing materials or lead-based paint are **not allowed**. Self-help removal of asbestos-containing tiles is **prohibited**. Only trained and certified abatement workers may disturb or remove these materials (asbestos, lead). The exposure effects of asbestos and lead are dangerous and can be fatal. There may be increased health risks associated with exposure by not following the recommended handling procedures.

Waste Characterization

continued

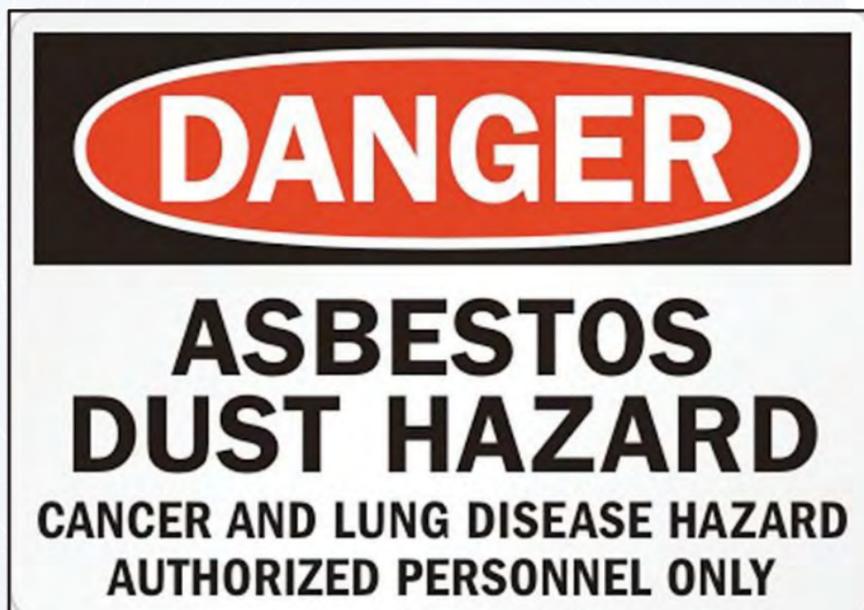
Asbestos-containing materials are managed as ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS. Lead-based paint waste is managed as a HAZARDOUS WASTE.

A-7 Asbestos, continued

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Contact the 773rd CES Asbestos Office before beginning your project to determine if asbestos or lead-based paint is present.
2	If potential asbestos-containing material is encountered during a project, contact the 773rd CES Asbestos Office at 552-3197 to arrange testing.

Note: Do NOT touch or disturb asbestos. Fibers will become airborne and threatening.



Batteries - Absorbed Glass Mat (AGM) (e.g., Hawker[®] Armasafe[™] Plus and Optima[™])

General Information

Absorbed Glass Mat (AGM) batteries are non-spillable. They have no caps that can be opened, do not leak acid, and are maintenance free because they do not require water or electrolyte to be added. Consequently, they are safer to use than the typical “wet” lead-acid batteries.

Potential Hazards

AGM batteries may vent explosive hydrogen gas if they are improperly charged with excessive voltage.

Waste Characterization

Unrecoverable (used) AGM batteries are considered a RECYCLABLE MATERIAL. Broken batteries may be HAZARDOUS WASTE. Check with the Environmental Section or the JBER Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for guidance or assistance.

continued



B-1 Batteries – Absorbed Glass Mat, continued

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	AGM batteries need a higher quality charger for optimal maintenance and recovery. Be sure to use a “Redi-Pulse Pro HD” or similar auto sensing 12/24 Volt pulse charger.
2	AGM batteries can be recovered from a “dead” state to full charge almost indefinitely. Do not turn in AGM type batteries for recycling until all attempts to recharge and reuse them have failed.
3	Once it is determined that a battery is no longer recoverable, mark the battery with the words “Used Battery.”
4	If it is determined that a battery is no longer recoverable, contact your vendor or supply section for recycling. If you cannot recycle your batteries, call the Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for assistance with storage and disposal options.



Batteries – Alkaline

General Information

Non-rechargeable alkaline batteries are commonly used in household items. When alkaline batteries were introduced in the 1960s, they contained small amounts of mercury; however, since 1993, domestically made alkaline batteries contain no added mercury and are essentially mercury free.

Potential Hazards

Over time, alkaline batteries are prone to leaking potassium hydroxide, a caustic agent that can cause respiratory, eye and skin irritation. This can be avoided by not attempting to re-charge alkaline cells, not mixing different battery types in the same device, replacing all of the batteries at the same time, storing in a dry place, and removing batteries for storage of devices.

Waste Characterization

Used alkaline batteries are considered NON-REGULATED WASTE. Batteries must be segregated according to type and collected in an appropriate container obtained from the JBER Hazardous Waste Center. Used alkaline batteries are NON-HAZARDOUS but shall be managed the same as other battery types. Any battery that shows evidence of damage, leakage or spillage must be separated into a closeable plastic bag.

continued

B-2 Batteries – Alkaline, continued

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Alkaline batteries are easily identified as common household batteries: “AA,” “AAA,” “C,” “D,” 9 volt, etc.
2	Tape both terminals on 9 volt batteries. Alkaline batteries may be taken directly to the HWC and dropped off on a walk-in basis. Do not mix alkaline batteries with other battery types during disposal.
3	Try to replace non-rechargeable alkaline batteries with rechargeable batteries to minimize the generation of waste batteries.



Batteries – Lead-Acid (Vehicles, UPS Batteries)

General Information

Lead-acid batteries are considered “wet-cell” batteries because they contain cells made of lead, lead dioxide and an acidic electrolyte solution of sulfuric acid. The electrolyte is a strong corrosive agent. Most vehicle and Uninterrupted Power Supply batteries are lead-acid batteries.

Potential Hazards

Lead-acid batteries may vent explosive hydrogen gas. Batteries should be stored in a cool, dry place on a plastic secondary containment pallet.

Waste Characterization

Most standard vehicle-type lead-acid batteries and uninterrupted power supply batteries are recycled and are managed as a RECYCLABLE MATERIAL. Damaged lead-acid batteries must be managed as HAZARDOUS WASTE and must be stored in an appropriate container and turned into the JBER Hazardous Waste Center for proper disposal. Call the Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for guidance with damaged lead-acid batteries.

continued

B-3 Batteries – Lead-Acid, continued

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Make every attempt to recharge and reuse a lead-acid battery before disposing of it.
2	Battery terminals MUST be taped to prevent electrical shorting. Metal strapping should not be used to strap batteries to pallets.
3	If it is determined that a battery is no longer recoverable, contact your vendor or supply section for recycling. If you cannot recycle your batteries, call the Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for assistance with storage and disposal options.



Batteries – Tactical

General Information

Tactical rechargeable and non-rechargeable batteries, such as lithium sulfur dioxide, nickel-cadmium, nickel metal hydride, etc. have hazardous chemicals which require special consideration for their disposal. Some common examples of tactical batteries are the BA-5590, BA-5800, BA-5600, BB-390, BB-388.

Potential Hazards

All tactical batteries are to be stored in a cool, dry place. Batteries may react violently or explode when exposed to high temperatures or water. Failure to properly manage and dispose of tactical batteries is harmful to the environment and is a violation of environmental regulations, which could result in serious penalties and fines. Some lithium batteries have a discharge device that should not be activated. **DO NOT DISCHARGE LITHIUM OR ANY OTHER BATTERIES.**

Waste Characterization

Most used batteries are considered RECYCLABLE MATERIAL. Damaged and broken batteries must be managed as HAZARDOUS WASTE and must be stored in an appropriate container and turned into the JBER Hazardous Waste Center for proper disposal. Check with the Environmental Section or the Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for guidance or assistance.

continued

B-4 Batteries – Tactical, continued

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	DO NOT DISCHARGE ANY BATTERY. Separate batteries according to type (i.e., lithium, nickel-cadmium, nickel metal hydride). Do not mix different kinds of batteries in the same container.
2	Tape all terminals and place in a cardboard box with the inventory written on the top of the box.
3	If it is determined that a battery is no longer recoverable, contact your vendor or supply section for recycling. If you cannot recycle your batteries, call the Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for assistance with storage and disposal options.
4	Broken/damaged batteries must be properly containerized and managed as hazardous waste. Contact the Hazardous Waste Center for guidance, 552-3435.

Bulk Waste (Government-Owned Furniture, Appliances, and Others)

General Information

Bulk waste refers to large waste items such as furniture, large appliances, and plumbing fixtures (bath tubs, toilets). Military furniture, appliances and fixtures (government property) require special handling and disposal procedures. Excess and surplus property is regulated by the Defense Material Disposition Manual – Department of Defense 4160.21-M.

Waste Characterization

Bulk waste include: furniture, appliances, wood waste, pallets, batteries, tires, construction debris, plumbing fixtures, large scrap metal, large green waste etc. Furniture and appliances should be recycled or reused when applicable.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

- DO NOT place any bulk waste items in the garbage dumpsters.
- Scrap metal generated from JBER-Elmendorf shops can be recycled by calling 552-3304. Contact the JBER Qualified Recycling Program at JBER.Recycles@elmendorf.af.mil for JBER-Richardson scrap metal.
- See individual fact sheets for batteries and tires.
- Take government owned bulk waste to the supporting unit's Supply Support Agency to determine requirements for turn-in.
- For other bulk waste, contact 552-3727.
- For more information or assistance on waste diversion, contact the JBER Environmental Quality Section Solid Waste Program Manager, 552-7753.

Calcium Hypochlorite

General Information

Calcium hypochlorite is commonly used in water purification operations. Calcium hypochlorite should be stored and managed as an Oxidizer Hazardous Material.



Potential Hazards

Calcium hypochlorite (e.g., water purification tablets) is an oxidizer which poses a great fire and inhalation risk. It should be handled and stored carefully. It is generally available as a white powder and/or pellets and decomposes in water to release chlorine and oxygen gases. It is toxic by oral and dermal routes and can react to release chlorine or chloramines, which can be inhaled. It can generate enough heat to cause a fire if thrown in a dumpster.

Waste Characterization

Discarded, expired or contaminated calcium hypochlorite is a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Keep all calcium hypochlorite away from organic materials.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Obtain a manufacturer's specific Material Safety Data Sheet and use required Personal Protective Equipment when handling calcium hypochlorite. Store this material in a cabinet labeled "Corrosive" away from flammables and acids.
2	If the material is expired or no longer usable, contact the JBER Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for disposal guidance.

Cardboard

General Information

Corrugated cardboard is recyclable and is accepted for recycling by the JBER Qualified Recycling Program. Cardboard is made from a paper-based material consisting of a fluted corrugated sheet and one or two flat linerboards. It is widely used in the manufacture of shipping boxes.

Waste Characterization

All clean corrugated cardboard can be recycled. All cardboard that is contaminated with cooking oil, wax, food, dripped oil or fuel cannot be recycled and should be disposed of properly.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Cardboard should be flattened and placed in a labeled cardboard recycling trailer or cardboard dumpster. Contact the JBER Qualified Recycling Program at **JBER. Recycles@elmendorf.af.mil** or on **Facebook at JBER Recycles** for recycling locations and additional information.



JBER Recycles on Facebook



Containers – Beverage (Aluminum Cans, Plastic Bottles)

General Information

Two-thirds of all beverage containers sold in the U.S. are not recycled (source: www.container-recycling.org). Consumers can help prevent beverage containers from ending up in the waste stream or as litter in the JBER community by recycling plastic and aluminum beverage containers.



Waste Characterization

Plastic and aluminum beverage containers are a RECYCLABLE MATERIAL.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

- Remove lids from #1 or #2 plastic beverage containers and place lids in the garbage.
- Rinse #1 and #2 plastic containers and aluminum cans and place them in an appropriate recycling container.
- Contact the JBER Qualified Recycling Program for questions about beverage container recycling at **JBER Recycles on Facebook** or JBER.Recycles@elmendorf.af.mil.



JBER Recycles on Facebook

Cooking Oil

General Information

Oil and grease generated during cooking operations cannot be poured into the sink, sanitary sewer/storm water drain or be disposed of as a free liquid.

Potential Hazards

Dumping cooking oils or grease down the drain can clog sewer lines, which can result in sewage back-ups and flooding.

Waste Characterization

DO NOT pour grease into the sink, sanitary sewer or storm water drain. Cooking grease disposal is performed by contacting an outside recycling company to pick up your used cooking grease from your facility.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Garrison Operations:

Step	Procedure
1	Food service operations at JBER facilities must dispose of cooking oil/grease in the containers provided at dining facilities. Make sure the container is clearly marked "USED COOKING OIL/GREASE."
2	Use caution when transferring oil/grease into containers. Secondary containment, overhead protection, and spill cleanup materials should be available and Recycle.

Field Operations:

- Bring cooking oil back to your dining facility and pour into the cooking oil container. Do not pour on the ground. Clean up any spills.
- The responsible party is in charge of cleaning up any spill of cooking oil.

Cultural Resources

General Information

The JBER Cultural Resources Program promotes the preservation and productive use of significant historic buildings, cultural landscapes, and archeological and sacred sites.

Threats to JBER's Cultural Resources

Natural occurrences and human activities threaten fragile archaeological sites and historic properties. Cultural resources can be impacted by naturally occurring erosion, pedestrian and animal traffic, and aggressive vegetation or weather.

Human activities that cause ground disturbance can alter or destroy cultural resources. New facilities, construction of underground utilities, clearing of vegetation, detonation of explosives, military training exercises and live-fire activity, vandalism, looting and theft all pose threats to cultural resources.

Conservation Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Never engage in activities that could potentially alter the historical integrity, features and value of a building, archeological or cultural site. Cultural resources are 'non-renewable;' once lost they can never be replaced.
2	To avoid costly mistakes, consult with the Environmental Conservation Office before you begin any self-help project. Preserving historical buildings may range from the paint color of the facility to the type of doors and windows used for replacement.
3	When training on ranges, stay clear of areas that delineate natural or culturally sensitive areas.

Drip Pans

General Information

Leaks and spills from vehicles and equipment are a large contributor to industrial sources of storm water pollutants. Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson prescribes and implements best management practices to reduce or prevent pollutants in industrial storm water discharges by limiting contact of storm water with source materials (fuel, oil, chemicals, solvents, etc.). The proper placement and management of drip pans under vehicles is vital to meeting this requirement. All drip pans shall be appropriately labeled or marked for their intended use by means of stenciling either the words "USED OIL," or "JP-8". Antifreeze and other petroleum, oil, or lubricants may be placed in a drip pans marked Used Oil because used oil is the most regulated waste that the drip pan will hold. Each drip pan must be wiped clean prior to and after each use. All drip pans shall be emptied as soon as the last drop leaves the unit being maintained. Do not leave drip pans unattended this is a serious RCRA violation .



D-1 Drip Pans, continued

Potential Hazards

Vehicles and equipment that are parked in motor pools on the installation have the potential to leak fluids onto ground surfaces that lead to the storm water system. Failure to properly use drip pans to prevent releases to the environment could lead to storm water contamination as well as violations and monetary fines by regulatory agencies.

Waste Characterization

Drip pans under vehicles may contain petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) products, water, coolant, or a mixture of all three products. Any used oil products in drip pans must be managed as USED OIL (see Used Oil fact sheet).

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Mark all drip pans with the words "Used Oil."
2	Drip pans should be placed below engines and other potential areas of leakage on vehicles and equipment that are parked or stored outside and exposed to storm water.
3	Drip pans should be visually inspected for water, oil or other contaminants.
4	Do not pour oily water into USED OIL collection drums. Remove any POL from the water using a white oil-only absorbent pad until no POL sheen is visible. Water with no POL sheen can be discarded. Place used absorbent pads in the used POL rag container.
5	A routine inspection by the Unit Environmental Coordinator should be conducted to ensure that drip pans are being used and kept clean. Drip pans should also be inspected after heavy rains.

E-Waste (Electronic Waste)

General Information

Electronic waste, e-waste, e-scrap, or Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment describe loosely discarded, surplus, obsolete, or broken electrical or electronic devices. These products contain hazardous or toxic materials that can pollute the environment and threaten human health. Computers, laptops, monitors and peripheral equipment (i.e., keyboards, scanners, printers, cables, digital photo and music devices, DVD/VCR players) are recyclable and should not be discarded in the trash. All government-owned office electronics must be turned in according to your unit turn-in procedures for processing.

Waste Characterization

Modern electronics contain up to 60 different elements – many valuable, some hazardous, and some both. When disposed of improperly, obsolete electronics can leave behind lead, cadmium, mercury and hazardous flame retardant toxic chemicals that can contaminate the environment. Recycling of these materials (referred to as “e-cycling”) involves the process of collecting, disassembling, repairing, reusing, reprocessing, or recycling any hazardous materials in an environmentally responsible manner. Electronic equipment also contains glass, plastics and chemical compounds that are highly recoverable, recyclable and reusable.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

- For government-owned obsolete electronics, take them to your supporting unit turn-in location.
- When buying new electronic products make sure they are energy efficient and Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool certified.
- For personal e-waste, contact the manufacturer or a local retailer for recycling instructions.

Filters – Fuel

General Information

Military fuel filters are generally used with Jet Propulsion 8 (JP-8) and diesel fuel.

Potential Hazards

Fuel filters have volatile organic compounds in varying levels based on the type of fuel they are used with. Refer to the fuel specific Material Safety Data Sheets for specific hazards. Fuel filters are fuel specific and may contain benzene (a listed hazardous waste) and must be treated differently than other types of filters.



Waste Characterization

Military-type fuel filters used with JP-8, diesel fuel or gasoline may be HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact the JBER Hazardous Waste Center for assistance with these filters.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Drain all used filters into the drip pan.
2	Place the filter immediately into the appropriate labeled disposal container labeled 'Used Fuel Filter Drum.'
3	Contact the Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 to schedule a pickup.

Filters – Oil

General Information

Metal oil filters are recyclable and should never be thrown into the dumpster.

Potential Hazards

Oil filters have volatile organic compounds in varying levels. Refer to the oil specific Material Safety Data Sheets for specific hazards. Used oil filters thrown in the trash can release oil into the environment. Just one quart of oil can affect an area the size of three football fields and one gallon can pollute 250,000 gallons of water.



Waste Characterization

Used oil filters should be drained in the appropriate drip pan, and immediately placed in the appropriately labeled container. Used oil filters should never be thrown in the trash or left overnight to drain.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Empty the oil filter into the drip pan.
2	Transfer the oil into the USED OIL DRUM, and place the filter into the appropriately labeled container.

Fire Extinguishers

General Information

A variety of fire extinguishers are present on JBER including: ABC or monoammonium phosphate, Purple K, Carbon Dioxide and Halon.

Potential Hazards

Fire extinguishers pose a health and safety risk when discharging. Fire extinguishers may contain residue that could be an irritant.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Standard Guidance recommends:

- Used fire extinguishers may be turned into Fire Station #2; however, the fire department does not “replace in kind.”
- Fire extinguishers must be serviced and/or disposed of through a private vendor. This means that the unit must contact the vendor and pay for the service or disposal on its own. The unit is responsible for selecting a provider for this service, and JBER does not endorse any particular company. Prices will vary depending on the type and number of extinguishers, so it will be up to the unit to find the best value.
- All portable fire extinguishers should be inspected at least monthly and maintained according to Fire Department and manufacturer’s recommendations.
- Access should be maintained at all times to all portable fire extinguishers. This is commonly interpreted to mean a clear and unobstructed path of approximately 2 to 3 feet in width. In addition, each extinguisher should be mounted at approximately 3 feet above the ground.
- The fire extinguishers should be the appropriate size and type to fight the type of fire that may occur in the area where they are located. Contact the JBER Fire Department Fire Prevention office at 552-2620 for more information.
- Keep fire extinguishers out of the elements. The effects of the weather on canisters will quickly cause rust and compromise the integrity of the extinguisher. If an extinguisher is showing signs of corrosion on the base or any welds, ultra-violet damage to the head caps, or is missing parts, it should not be used.

Fuel – Diesel, Jet Propulsion 8 (JP-8), Gasoline (MOGAS), Aviation Gas (AVGAS)

General Information

Types of fuel that are used on JBER include: diesel fuel, jet propulsion 8, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline.

Potential Hazards

All fuels are potentially dangerous and should be handled in accordance with the proper safety guidelines. Refer to the fuel specific Material Safety Data Sheet and always use the appropriate personal protective equipment.

Waste Characterization

All off-specification fuel is recycled and managed as a RECYCLABLE MATERIAL.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	UNITS SHOULD NOT USE PLASTIC CONTAINERS/JERRICANS FOR STORING FUEL AT THE WORKPLACE. (Jerricans should only be used to store/transport fuel for in the field training.)
2	Use an approved metal safety can (NSN: 7240-00-177-4997) if you must temporarily store a small quantity of fuel. Fuel for lawn mowers and other gasoline driven power equipment should be maintained at minimum levels and stored in a flammable locker.
3	Mark the approved can with its contents and always keep containers closed except when adding or removing fuel.
4	Ensure the containers are in good condition, not leaking, and are placed in flammable lockers with secondary containment when not in use.
5	Transfer used recyclable fuel into the accumulation drum at the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area.
6	Close drum, finger tighten
7	Contact the JBER Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 to arrange for pickup

Fuel Trucks (JP-8) – Fuel Tankers, HEMMT, Truck Mounted Pump, Tank Units

General Information

Activity/unit personnel may transport hazardous materials (including HEMTT fuel tankers and truck mounted pump/tank units) provided:

- The transport vehicle is equipped with an appropriate spill kit.
- The driver received the Department of Defense equivalent of a Commercial Drivers License with a Hazardous Material endorsement offered through the JBER Transportation Office.
- Commercial or government owned vehicles must be used to transport fuel.

Potential Hazards

Jet Propulsion 8 (JP-8) is a Department of Transportation flammable material and should be handled in accordance with appropriate safety guidelines. Storage of large quantities of JP-8 presents a potential risk to the storm water system. Preventive measures (i.e., secondary containment) must be in place prior to conducting any fuel storage or transfer operations.

Waste Characterization

Off-specification JP-8 is a RECYCLABLE MATERIAL.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

- Secondary spill containment must be used under the fueling area of at fueling truck or trailer.
- All fuel trucks must be equipped with the appropriate spill kit.
- All drivers of fuel trucks must have the Department of Defense equivalent of a Commercial Drivers License with a Hazardous Material endorsement from the JBER Transportation Office.

Use of privately owned vehicles to transport fuel is prohibited.

Hazardous Waste – Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAA)

General Information

An SAA is a satellite accumulation point for the storage of hazardous waste (HW). Federal and state laws strictly regulate all types of SAAs. SAAs allow for the accumulation of up to 55 gallons of hazardous waste (or one quart of acute hazardous waste) to be stored at or near the point of waste generation.

Potential Hazards

Improper management of HW could pose a threat to unit personnel and the environment and result in fines by the Environmental Protection Agency.

continued

Management Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Never establish, deactivate or move an SAA without prior authorization from the JBER Hazardous Waste Center; 552-3435.
2	Hazardous material becomes a HW as soon as it can no longer be used for its intended purpose and a determination is made that it meets the criteria for HW. Once this determination is made, it must be transferred to the SAA immediately.
3	The maximum total empty hazardous waste container volume of an SAA may be no more than 55 gallons. Spill debris from petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) is not considered hazardous waste unless the POL was gasoline. Containers for POL may exceed 55 gallons.

H-1 Hazardous Waste – Satellite, continued

4	Transfer the HW to the SAA or Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area. All drums and containers stored in the SAA must be marked/labeled with the proper RCRA Labels as well as Department of Transportation hazard class label.
5	Containers of HW may only be opened and closed when transferring HW into the container. If storing HW in a drum, close the drum and ensure it is finger tight.
6	Enter the amount of HW added to the HW container onto the HW Collection Log.
7	Conduct daily HW inspections using the daily inspection checklist.
8	Call the Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for pickup prior to exceeding 55 gallons of HW or 1 quart of acute HW. If the SAA meets or exceeds 55 gallons of HW or 1 quart of acute HW, then a start date must be annotated on the container, and HW must be transferred to a Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area within 72 hours.



Hazardous Waste Accumulation Areas (HWAAAs)

General Information

Hazardous Waste Accumulation Areas (HWAAAs) allow for the storage of hazardous waste with a maximum storage time of 90 days. An HWAA is necessary only if the amount of waste being stored exceeds Satellite Accumulation Area limits or if the wastes that are generated are not being stored at or near the point of generation. The 90-day clock starts when the first drop hits the container. It is recommended that no more than 110 gallons of any one waste stream be stored at an HWAA. Before the 90-day time limit is reached, the waste must be moved to the JBER Hazardous Waste Center.

Potential Hazards

Improper management of Hazardous Waste could pose a threat to unit personnel and the environment and result in fines by the Environmental Protection Agency.

continued

Management Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Never establish, deactivate or move an HWAA without prior authorization from the JBER Hazardous Waste Center.
2	The accumulation start date at an HWAA must be placed on each container when the first drop of waste is put into that container.
3	Hazardous waste containers located in the HWAA must be moved to the HWC within 90 days.

H-2 Hazardous Waste Accumulation, continued

4	If a hazardous waste does not have a profile, the Hazardous Waste Center will arrange for any necessary sampling and analysis. .
5	Place the hazardous waste into the correct hazardous waste container. Enter the amount of Hazardous Waste added to the waste container onto the Container Log.
6	Conduct daily Hazardous Waste inspections using the daily inspection checklist.

The EPA can penalize up to **\$37,500 per day** for each container that exceeds allowed accumulation time limits.



Magazines

General Information

Magazines and glossy paper can be recycled to make other paper products, saving 60 percent of the energy it takes to make new paper. (source: www.earth911.com) Contact the JBER Qualified Recycling Program at JBER.Recycles@elmendorf.af.mil or on **Facebook at JBER Recycles** for information on recycling magazines.



JBER Recycles on Facebook

Waste Characterization

Magazines are made out of paper that has been coated and buffed by a process called “supercalendering” in order to give a glossy appearance. During this process, paper is covered with a white clay called “kaolin” and put under high pressure rollers. The resulting shiny pages are suitable for color photographs. Glossy paper, brochures and catalogs are recycled with magazines.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Segregate magazines in a group with other mixed paper. Keep magazines and mixed paper separate from office paper and newspapers. Recycle magazines with brochures, glossy paper and catalogues. Do not mix these items with office paper or newspaper. Contact the JBER QRP at JBER.Recycles@elmendorf.af.mil or on **Facebook at JBER Recycles** for recycling information.

M-2 Material Safety, continued

this information. All MSDSs must be manufacturer generated and provided by the manufacturer.

Management Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	All hazardous materials must first be listed on the unit's Authorized Use List and ordered through the Hazardous Materials Control Point. An MSDS must accompany any request to add a material to the unit authorized use list, to return the excess material to the Hazardous Material Control Point, and for any request for disposal once the material is expired or no longer usable.
2	MSDSs will be provided by Hazardous Material Control Point personnel for all hazardous material issued to customers. Materials procured through authorized local purchases must be obtained from the vendor.
3	MSDSs must be placed in the locations where the hazardous material is both used and stored.
4	In operational areas, MSDSs must be posted where they are visible and accessible to all personnel who work in the area.
5	MSDS information should be presented to all personnel as part of the unit's Hazard Communication Safety and Environmental Training.

Medical Waste – Regulated (RMW)

General Information

Regulated Medical Waste (RMW) includes human blood, blood products, body fluids, pathological wastes and used/unused sharps. If you handle RMW, you are required by law to have training under Occupational Safety and Health Administration Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HAZCOM and HAZ-WOPER) and 29 CFR 1910.1030 (Blood borne Pathogen Standard). RMW generated on JBER is managed through 673d Medical Group. For assistance in managing or disposing of RMW, contact: Regulated Medical Waste Manager at 580-6134.

Potential Hazards

Regulated medical waste (also known as infectious waste or biohazardous waste) is a waste capable of causing infectious disease in humans.

Waste Characterization

The handling, treatment, transportation and disposal of RMW is regulated by federal, Air Force, Army, MEDCOM and installation regulations.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Only trained personnel should handle RMW.
2	Non-MEDCOM units will follow established RMW management procedures.
3	Ensure proper containers are available for the collection of RMW (i.e., "red bags," sharps containers).
4	Do not overfill or compress RMW in containers.
5	Contact 673d Medical Group for assistance and further information, 580-6134.

Newspaper

General Information

Newspaper is recyclable. Contact the JBER Qualified Recycling Program for more information at **JBER.Recycles@elmendorf.af.mil** or on **Facebook at JBER Recycles**. Newspaper can be recycled to make new news print paper, cellulose based insulation, and other paper products like egg cartons and cereal boxes.



JBER Recycles on Facebook

Waste Characterization

Recyclable newspaper consists of material typically generated from newsprint publications.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Segregate newspaper from other types of paper and place in an appropriate recycling container. Contact the JBER Qualified Recycling Program at **JBER.Recycles@elmendorf.af.mil** or on **Facebook at JBER Recycles** for drop-off locations.

Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs)

General Information

Ozone depleting substances (ODSs) are those substances which deplete the ozone layer and are widely used in refrigerators, freezers, air-conditioners, water coolers, dehumidifiers and fire extinguishers.

Potential Hazards

Ozone depleting substances (ODSs) are man-made compounds that include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), halons, bromochloromethane, methyl bromide, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform. ODSs can destroy the protective ozone layer of earth's atmosphere, which allows more harmful ultra-violet rays to reach the earth's surface and can lead to higher rates of skin cancer and cataracts. Other suspected consequences of ozone depletion are damage to plants and a reduction of plankton populations.

Waste Characterization

Removal of an ODS by a certified technician is required by the Environmental Protection Agency before an appliance can be disposed of. The ODS must be captured and containerized utilizing certified equipment and canisters and then must be recycled, reclaimed or destroyed. The known release or venting of an ODS is prohibited under the Clean Air Act; failure to comply may result in fines.

continued

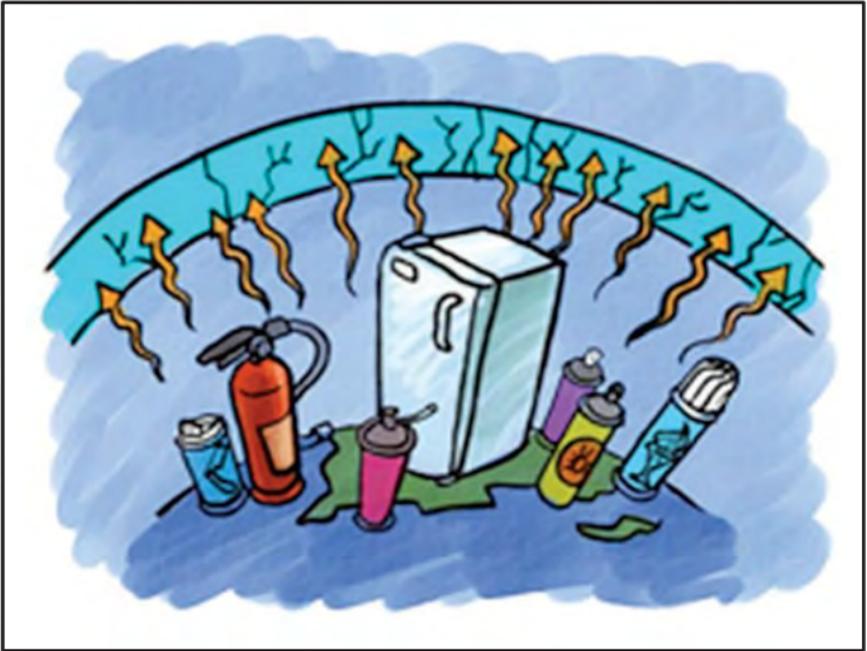
Handling and Disposal Procedures

Do not attempt to remove the refrigerant from your appliance. Air Force Policy requires that recovered Class I and R-22 refrigerants remain in Air Force ownership. Please contact the JBER Air Program to obtain proper disposal procedures for any appliances containing ODSs.

O-1 Ozone Depleting, continued

Additional Information

Appliances purchased from off-post suppliers should not contain Class I or R-22 refrigerant. These refrigerants have been or are in the process of being phased out of production, and appliances containing these substances will eventually be unserviceable. Please contact the JBER Air Program if you are unsure if the appliance you are purchasing contains an unacceptable refrigerant.



Paint

General Information

Paint and paint-related material include Chemical Agent Resistant Coating (CARC), oil-based, and latex (water-based) paint and stain, as well as aerosol paint cans. All paint and paint-related material must meet Authorized Use List inventory and storage requirements.

Potential Hazards

Paints and paint-related material may contain heavy metals and flammable chemicals. Check paint specific Material Safety Data Sheets for precautions on all paints and paint-related materials. Mismanagement of paint and paint-related materials can cause harm to the environment or personnel and could result in fines by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Waste Characterization

Excess, unusable latex paint is potentially RECYCLABLE; contact the JBER Hazardous Waste Center for information; 552-3435. Oil-based and CARC paint are considered HAZARDOUS WASTE if not used or recycled. Contact the JBER HAZMART if the product is unopened and usable; 552-7446.

continued

P-1 Paint, continued

Handling and Disposal Procedures

NEVER leave cans of paint open to dry if they contain more than a slight residue in the can; contents may be flammable.

Step	Procedure
1	Refer to paint specific Material Safety Data Sheet for handling of all CARC and oil-based paint and paint related materials.
2	Tarps, rollers, brushes, gloves, stir sticks and tape used with latex paint should be allowed to dry before being placed in the trash.
3	Empty and dry metal cans of paint may be placed in a trash receptacle.
4	Wastewater from latex paint cleanup can only be put into the sanitary sewer with prior approval from the Environmental Section Waste Water Program Manager. Wastewater should never be disposed of in storm drains or septic systems.
5	Where possible, reuse wastewater from latex paint cleanup by allowing the solids to settle out and put the water into another container. The latex solids can then be dried out and managed as latex paint waste.
6	Unused paint must be stored in a climate-controlled area.

Pallets (Wood)

General Information

Wood pallets are reusable.

Waste Characterization

Wood pallets that are in good condition and considered usable can be reused. Contact your supply office for unwanted, reusable pallets. Broken or otherwise unusable wood pallets are disposed as SOLID WASTE.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Usable wood pallets should be neatly stacked and stored for reuse. Unusable pallets should be disposed of. Contact 552-3304 on JBER-Elmendorf and 384-3664 on JBER-Richardson for disposal guidance.



Paper

General Information

Various types of paper products are recyclable.

Waste Characterization

Paper is categorized as “high grade” or “mixed.” Most office paper is considered high grade, which allows it to be recycled several times over. High grade paper includes office paper, envelopes and computer/copier printouts. Recyclable white paper can be whole sheets or shredded. Mixed paper includes color paper, blueprints, manila envelopes, unserviceable file folders, chipboard backing, phone books and junk mail.



Handling and Disposal Procedures

Do not mix high grade office paper with mixed paper. Segregate paper by type and place it in designated paper recycling receptacles.

JBER has a 100 percent shred policy. Contact your Operational Security manager for additional information. Shred it; bag it; bin it. Contact JBER Recycles at JBER.Recycles@elmendorf.af.mil or on **Facebook at JBER Recycles** for more information about JBER paper recycling.



JBER Recycles on Facebook

Parts Washers (Degreasers)

General Information

Parts washers with closeable lids should remain closed when not in use. Parts washers should be used for cleaning parts only, and the solvent in the washer should be properly labeled with an appropriate manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet, Spill Plan, and Standard Operating Procedure on the outside of the parts washer. The JBER Hazardous Waste Center suggests that all parts washers be maintained by the manufacturer or vendor of the unit. Ensure that the vendor contacts the Hazardous Waste Center for the current process of solvent recycling.

Potential Hazards

All personnel are to read and adhere to the solvent specific Material Safety Data Sheet, warning labels, and information posted on the parts washing equipment. Dry sweep, rags and other foreign matter should be kept out of the parts washer. Parts washing machines must be used according to the manufacturer's specifications and be complete (i.e., not missing any control devices). It is highly recommended that organizations currently using chlorinated or flammable

continued



P-4 Parts Washers (Degreasers), continued

solvents work with the JBER Hazardous Materials Pharmacy to find a less hazardous substitute and a disposal method for those solvents.

Waste Characterization

Parts washer solvent can contain heavy metals and other contaminants hazardous to the environment. Please contact the Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 to ascertain if the solvents used in the parts washer may be recycled to reduce the cost of procurement and the environmental impact of hazardous waste generated.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Parts washer lids must be closed and locked when not in use. A label should be on the parts washer indicating "Keep Closed When Not in Use."
2	Personal Protective Equipment must be available at all times and worn while operating the parts washer (rubber gloves, goggles and rubber apron).
3	Label the parts washer appropriately for its proper use (i.e., Vehicle or Weapons Parts Cleaning Station).
4	Equipment or parts should be pre-cleaned with absorbent pads (removal of excess grease and dirt) before using the parts washing equipment.
5	Do not contaminate parts washer solvent with other chemicals (i.e., paint, paint cleaning solvents, oil, gasoline, etc.)

Solvents or solvent-containing items CANNOT BE BURNED for energy recovery.

Parts Washers (Weapons)

General Information

The IT48WC weapons parts washer has a closed filtering system that requires regular maintenance.

Potential Hazards

All personnel are to read and adhere to the product specific Material Safety Data Sheet, warning labels, and information posted on the parts washing equipment. Dry sweep, rags and other foreign matter should be kept out of the parts washer. Parts washing machines must be used according to the manufacturer's specifications and be complete (i.e., not missing any control devices). Ensure that the location of the parts washer has been approved 673 ABW Safety Office.

continued

HAZARDOUS WASTE
FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE NEAREST POLICE OR PUBLIC SAFETY AUTHORITY OR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.
HANDLE WITH CARE!

CONTENTS: PARTS WASHER RESIDUE - 3 EMS/MXMTWT

PARTS WASHER
RESIDUE - 3
EPA Waste Code(s):
EMS/MXMTWT
ACCUMULATION START DATE: 06/06/2011
MUST BE OFF SITE BY: 09/03/2011

GENERATOR INFORMATION

ORGANIZATION: 3 EMS/MXMTWT
ADDRESS: 4314 Kenney Avenue
POC: SCOTT MOREY
PHONE: 907-552-3435
DRUM NUMBER: 11EDF2300
DATE WAREHOUSED: 06/09/2011
PROFILE NUMBER:
DOCUMENT NUMBER: FB50001160H508
LOCATION: 4314 C-06
LSN/NSN:
MANIFEST NUMBER:
WEIGHT: 485

2 of 5

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT IS EVERYONE'S BUSINESS!
For additional information, contact: 907.552.3435

P-5 Parts Washers (Weapons), continued

Waste Characterization

Weapons parts washer solvent is recycled by a two stage filter system. Regular preventative maintenance checks and service includes changing the filters, removing the sludge, and topping off the solvent according to the manufacturer's instructions. Used solvent, sludge and filters may be a HAZARDOUS WASTE when disposed. Contact the JBER Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for proper disposal guidance.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Parts washer lids must be closed and locked when not in use. A label should be on the parts washer indicating "Keep Closed." The washer should also be properly labeled with an appropriate manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet, Spill Plan, and Standard Operating Procedures on the outside of the parts washer.
2	Personal protective equipment must be available at all times and worn while operating the parts washer (rubber gloves, goggles and rubber apron).
3	Perform regular preventative maintenance checks and service in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.
4	Contact the Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for proper disposal methods of used solvent, sludge and filters.

Solvents or solvent-containing items CANNOT BE BURNED for energy recovery.

Pesticides – Insecticides, Herbicides and Rodenticides

General Information

Pest management at JBER is governed by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and the Installation Integrated Pest Management Plan. Air Force pest management programs are essential to prevent pest and disease vectors from adversely affecting military operations. Safe, effective and environmentally sound Integrated Pest Management programs reduce pollution and other risk factors associated with pesticide use.

There are two classes of pesticides recognized and registered by the Environmental Protection Agency: restricted use and general. The application and purchase of restricted-use pesticides is limited to personnel who are Department of Defense or State certified in the operational category in which they are working. Contact 673 Civil Engineering customer service for assistance with pest issues in your work area at 552-3727.

Potential Hazards

Many of these products can be HAZARDOUS WASTE and harmful to people and the environment. Always store, handle, apply and dispose of according to the Material Safety Data Sheet or manufacturer's label.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Contact Pest Management to survey your work area to see if pesticide treatments are needed.
2	If unused excess pesticides are discovered in your work area, refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet for each item to determine if they are hazardous or non-regulated waste. Contact the Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for assistance.
3	Pesticides are managed as UNIVERSAL WASTE.
4	Contact the JBER Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for disposal.

Pet Waste

Pet Ownership

Educate yourself and your family before deciding to obtain a pet. Being a responsible pet owner is much more than just providing adequate water, food and shelter for your pet. Domestic pets are completely dependent on their owners for their welfare.

Pet Waste

Pet feces should be immediately removed and properly disposed of.

Potential Hazards

Canine waste is potentially hazardous to the water supply. When pet waste is improperly disposed of, it can be picked up by storm water runoff and washed into storm drains or nearby water bodies. Since storm drains do not always connect to treatment facilities, untreated animal feces often end up in lakes and streams, causing significant water pollution.

Decaying pet waste consumes oxygen and sometimes releases ammonia. Low oxygen levels and ammonia can damage the health of fish and other aquatic life. Pet waste carries bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can threaten the health of humans and wildlife.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Obtain a plastic bag. Used plastic shopping bags and biodegradable pet waste bags work well.
2	Pull the bag over your hand like a glove and ensure there are no holes in the bag.
3	Pick up the waste with the bagged hand. Use your other hand to grasp the open end of the bag and pull it inside out. Knot the bag and drop it in the nearest trash receptacle.

Phone Books

General Information

Phone books are recyclable. Contact the JBER Qualified Recycling Program for more information at **JBER.Recycles@elmendorf.af.mil** or on **Facebook at JBER Recycles**. By recycling just 500 books, we could save between 17 and 31 trees, 7,000 gallons of water, 463 gallons of oil, 587 pounds of air pollution, 3.06 cubic yards of landfill space and 4,077 kilowatt hours of energy according to the American Forest and Paper Association. (source: **www.earth911.com**)



JBER Recycles on Facebook

Waste Characterization

All phone books can be recycled (both yellow and white pages). Some phone books may contain magnets or cards attached to the covers; these items need to be removed before being recycled.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

- **Recycle phone books along with mixed paper.**
- **Do not place phone books in or around refuse containers.**
- **Remove any magnets, cards, etc. that may be attached to the phone book.**

Purging Fuel Tanks (Fuel Tankers, Trailers, HEMTT, Fuel Pods)

General Information

Tank and container purging may be required for maintenance, transportation and turn-in. Purging of fuel tankers, HEMTT tankers and fuel pods is prohibited on unit wash racks.

Potential Hazards

Fuel containers, tanker vehicles or trailer units may contain vapors or residue that may be dangerous during turn-in, transport or maintenance. Follow all safety requirements for purging fuel.

Waste Characterization

Fuel in tanks or containers should be analyzed to determine if the product is still usable. Contact your unit's Fuel Quality Officer to conduct fuel testing. If the fuel is usable, it may be transferred to another unit. If the fuel is no longer usable, it may be recycled.

Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Contact the unit's Fuel Quality Officer to determine if the fuel is still usable.
2	If unusable, contact the JBER Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for guidance.

Scrap Metal (Steel, Aluminum, Copper, Wire)

General Information

JBER-Elmendorf scrap metal is recyclable and is accepted at the JBER Recycling Center, 6258 Gibson Avenue. Contact the JBER Qualified Recycling Program at JBER.Recycles@elmendorf.af.mil for recycling JBER-Richardson scrap metal.

Potential Hazards

Scrap metal contaminated with chemical agent resistant coating cannot be turned in as scrap metal. Contact the JBER Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for guidance on chemical agent resistant coated metal.

Waste Characterization

Scrap metal that can be recycled include: metal bandings, wire, empty/clean oil cans, empty/clean drums/barrels, and other scrap steel, aluminum and copper. Recyclable metal can't contain oil, gasoline, grease or any other petroleum product.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

- All scrap metal must be empty and cleaned of contaminants before recycling.
- For oil filters: see the Filters – Oil fact sheet for more information.
- Cut all metal banding into 1 foot sections.
- Place all scrap metal in a receptacle designated for scrap metal until it can be taken to the appropriate location for recycling. For more information on scrap metal recycling, contact 552-3304 on JBER-Elmendorf and JBER.Recycles@elmendorf.af.mil on JBER-Richardson.

Solvent and Solvent Rags (Acetone, Denatured Alcohol, Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK), Methyl Propyl Ketone (MPK), Toluene, Xylene, Mineral Spirit, Paint Thinner)

General Information

Solvents are commonly used in maintenance operations on JBER. Solvents used in painting and aviation maintenance operations include harmful chemicals such as paint thinner, acetone, denatured alcohol, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl propyl ketone, toluene, xylene and mineral spirit. **Do not use any solvent unless you have an approved Air Force Form 3952 authorizing its use.** Approved solvents must be authorized by a technical manual and

continued



S-2 Solvent and Solvent Rags, continued

listed on the Authorized Use List. For authorization, contact JBER HAZMART at 552-7446.

Potential Hazards

Excess or used solvents and rags contaminated with solvents may be hazardous to human health and the environment. Solvent and solvent-related materials may also be flammable. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet for specific hazards.

Waste Characterization

Excess/used solvents and used solvent rags may be HAZARDOUS WASTE. Consult the JBER Hazardous Waste Center for assistance.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Ensure that the use of any solvent has been approved by the JBER HAZMART and listed on the unit's Authorized Use List.
2	Never discard excess or used solvent in the sanitary sewer, storm or floor drains. Contact the Hazardous Waste Center for proper management of excess or used solvents.
3	Contact the Hazardous Waste Center for a container appropriate for waste solvents.
4	The rags should be reused to the fullest extent possible. When the rags are no longer usable, place rags in an open head drum in the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area or Satellite Accumulation Area labeled "HAZARDOUS WASTE (name of solvent) RAGS."
5	Contact the Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for pickup of rags for disposal.

Spill Kits

General Information

Spill kits must be equipped with the type and quantity of spill equipment adequate to respond to a spill or release of a hazardous material that is stored or used in an operational area. Spill materials for cleanup and restocking of spill kits may be purchased from a local vendor or the General Services Administration.

A suggested general inventory for spill kits includes:

- Absorbent pillows (5 each) or pads (bundle of 100)
- Straight edge, non-sparking shovel (1 each)
- Broom (1 each)
- Rubber gloves (2 pair)
- Rubber boots (2 pair)
- Absorbent booms, 8 or 10 feet long (2 each)



Note: Spill kits should be appropriate for the size and type of spills that may occur in your work area.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Report all hazardous material or chemical spills to the Fire Department at 911. Petroleum spills over one (1) gallon must be reported to the Fire Department; call 911 to report the spill.
2	Spill kits must be marked/labeled "SPILL KIT."
3	Used spill response materials become hazardous or non-regulated waste depending on the material that is cleaned up. See the Spill Response fact sheet for cleanup and management procedures.

Spill Response

General Information

Many hazardous materials are used in the daily maintenance and training operations on JBER. Hazardous material spills pose a risk to personnel safety and a risk to the environment. Never attempt to clean a spill unless it is safe to do so. **To clean up spills, use absorbent pads, socks, or booms that can be placed into your unit's appropriate absorbent pad waste container located in the hazardous waste or satellite accumulation area. Use dry sweep, in addition to absorbent pads, if necessary.** Use limited amounts of dry sweep to clean up the remainder of a spill or when the spill occurs on a rough surface. Grind in the dry sweep for best results. If you do not have a spill response container, you can purchase one with your Government Purchase Card at the General Services Administration or a private supplier.

Potential Hazards

Make sure your facility is prepared to respond to a spill based on the material that is stored and in-use, (i.e., specific spill kits need to match the hazardous materials being stored and used at the unit). Different hazardous materials will have different threats when released or spilled into the environment. These threats should be based on the material stored at the facility. Your unit is responsible to prepare and maintain a "Spill Response Plan" as per the JBER O-Plan 19-3 Chapter 8. Ensure that all members of the unit are familiar with the spill plan.

Waste Characterization

Spill response materials used to clean up hazardous spills may be regulated as Hazardous or Non-Regulated Waste. Contact the JBER Hazardous Waste Center 552-3435 for assistance with the disposal of any used spill response materials.

continued

S-4 Spill Response, continued

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Report Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants spills in excess of 1 gallon and all hazardous material or waste spills to the Fire Department at 911. Please reference the "O-Plan 19-1 Spill Response Handbook," available at the JBER Hazardous Waste Center on request, for the proper response method for all spills.
2	Only clean a spill if you can handle the size or chemical and have obtained the proper Personal Protective Equipment and training to do so. Call 911 when in doubt for spill guidance.
3	Spills over one (1) gallon must be reported in writing using the JBER Spill Notification Form. Please contact the Spill Response Manager at 552-2867 or email: Rosanna.dickens@elmendorf.af.mil .
4	Coordinate the disposal of used spill response material with the Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435.

Storm Water (Construction Activities)

Who Needs Construction General Permit Coverage?

If your construction project disturbs one or more acres of land through clearing, grading, excavating or stockpiling of fill material, you need permit coverage authorizing the discharge of storm water from your site.

There are some instances where permit coverage may be required for projects under one acre. If your project is located on or near a stream, river, lake, wetland or the Knik Arm of Cook Inlet, contact the 673 CES/CEANQ Storm Water Program Manager (552-7415) to discuss Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System requirements.

Why Do I Need Permit Coverage?

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) requires operators of construction sites one acre or more to apply for permit coverage to discharge. The operator shall develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and submit it to the ADEC along with a Notice of Intent. It takes at least seven days from submittal to receive authorization to discharge. After posting the ADEC approved Notice of Intent at the site, site work may then commence.

The purpose of the SWPPP is to minimize the discharge of storm water pollutants from construction activities to waters of the United States. A pollutant can be soil, sand, rock, debris, chemicals and heat, to mention a few. When operators implement their SWPPP properly, virtually all pollutants can be retained on site. The most challenging sites are those with steep grades and channelized flows of storm water. Most JBER projects are located on fairly level ground, and it is relatively easy to control storm water discharges. It is the responsibility of the operators to understand the Construction General Permit, the characteristics of their site, their SWPPP, and to plan properly.

continued

S-5 Storm Water (Construction), continued

Construction General Permit and SWPPP information may be found at ADEC's website: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/wnpssc/stormwater/index.htm>

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)

JBER requires the operator of construction projects under one acre to submit an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan to the 673 CES/CEANQ Storm Water Program Manager. The ESCP must be submitted and approved prior to commencement of soil-disturbing activities. It is the responsibility of the construction site operator to develop and implement the ESCP and maintain all the best management practices for the duration of the project. The intent of the ESCP is the same as a SWPPP: minimize the discharge of storm water pollutants from construction activities to waters of the U.S. There are no application fees for an ESCP.

continued

Implementation and Inspection Procedures

- Complete a site specific Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Simple projects may require only one page. More complex projects may require several pages to adequately describe measures to be taken to control off-site discharges.
- Submit the ESCP to the 673 CES/CEANQ Storm Water Program Manager for approval.
- Upon approval, install storm water control measures.
- Once control measures are in place, site work may commence.
- There are no formal inspection requirements for an ESCP. The operator shall continually monitor the site for best management practice deficiencies. Deficiencies shall be corrected in accordance with the ESCP.
- The ESCP shall be updated if the scope of work is modified.
- If a control measure proves to be inadequate, the ESCP shall be updated, and new control measures shall be installed.
- Upon stabilization of the site, all control measures shall be removed from the site.

S-5 Storm Water (Construction), continued

Potential Hazards and Risks

- Failure to keep pollutants on construction sites can lead to adverse effects on the ecosystem.
- Failure to keep pollutants on construction sites can lead to additional cost for the removal of sedimentation from outside the project limits.
- Failure to keep pollutants on construction sites can lead to Notices of Violation from the regulators, which could lead to a fine.



Tires

General Information

Tires may be used for many purposes. About 290 million tires are disposed of annually in the United States. (source: www.earth911.com)

Waste Characterization

Tires are very durable and do not break down easily. Stockpiling of tires can be a safety and environmental issue. Tire fires are very difficult to extinguish and release toxins into the air and create oil residue on the ground. Stockpiled tires are also breeding grounds for mosquitos and rodents that can carry diseases.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Unit/military tires are considered Class 9 repair parts. Ensure that tires are properly accounted for by maintenance personnel before disposal. Follow your unit's turn-in procedures.



Toner and Ink Cartridges

General Information

Over 375 million empty toner cartridges and ink cartridges are thrown into the trash every year in the U.S. Most of these printer cartridges end up on landfill sites or in incinerators. This mountain of waste can be reduced through reuse and recycling, yet approximately 70 percent of all ink cartridges and 50 percent of all toner cartridges are still not recycled.

Help us keep printer cartridges out of our waste stream and landfill by recycling and buying remanufactured cartridges. Buying recycled cartridges can reduce cost up to 50 percent as well.

Waste Characterization

The plastics used in printer cartridges are made of an engineering grade polymer that has a very slow decomposition rate that ranges between 450 and 1,000 years. Ink cartridges may also leak excess printer ink, polluting the surrounding environment.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

- Up to 97 percent of the materials that make up a printer cartridge can be recycled or reused.
- Printer cartridges can be refilled 5-7 times before reaching the end of their life.
- Contact the JBER Qualified Recycling Program for off-base toner and ink cartridge recycling options at JBER.Recycles@elmendorf.af.mil.

Unknown Materials

General Information

Every effort should be made to properly mark/label containers of hazardous materials.

Potential Hazards

Unmarked/unlabeled containers and chemicals pose a great risk to personnel and the environment. Unmarked/unlabeled containers are violations of safety and environmental regulations and may result in safety and environmental violations and fines.

Waste Characterization

Chemical identification/characterization must be made prior to proper disposal. Analytical testing of unknown materials is expensive. Every effort must be made to properly identify the contents of any unmarked/unlabeled containers to avoid this unnecessary expense. Unknown materials must be managed as a HAZARDOUS WASTE until proper identification can be made.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Make every safe attempt possible to identify possible contents without putting yourself or others at risk.
2	If unable to identify the material/chemical, manage the material as a hazardous waste and contact the JBER Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435 for guidance.



Used Oil (Motor Oil; Diesel Fuel; Transmission, Brake, and Hydraulic Fluid; Synthetic and Heating Oils)

General Information

Used oil includes all of the following items: motor oil, diesel fuel, transmission fluid, brake fluid, hydraulic fluid, synthetic oils and heating oil. Used oil is generated by vehicle/aircraft repair and maintenance services. Used oil is regulated by used oil regulations and always must be properly marked "USED OIL."

Potential Hazards

Mismanagement of used oil could be harmful to the environment and may result in fines by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the Environmental Protection Agency. Never mix solvents, antifreeze or other hazardous waste with used oil.

continued



U-2 Used Oil (Motor), continued

Waste Characterization

When managed properly, used oil is a RECYCLABLE MATERIAL.

Handling and Disposal Procedures

Step	Procedure
1	Ensure that your facility is authorized to collect used oil by contacting the JBER Hazardous Waste Center at 552-3435.
2	All containers containing free flowing used oil must be marked with the words "USED OIL." This includes drums and drain pans.
3	Transfer used oil to the appropriate drum in the Satellite Accumulation Area.
4	Do not mix used oil with antifreeze or any other material. If used oil becomes contaminated, contact the Hazardous Waste Center for assistance.
5	Drip pans with oil and water should not be poured in used oil container; see Drip Pans fact sheet for disposal procedures.

For Personally Owned Vehicles used oil, take to the Auto Hobby Centers, Anchorage Regional Landfill, or the Anchorage Central Transfer Station used oil collection areas.

Vegetation

Protection

Protection of vegetation assists in the control of flooding, soil erosion, and dust and helps maintain aesthetic values and control invasive species.

Clearing of vegetation (trees, shrubs, turf or any other surface vegetation) is limited to the construction area only as outlined on an approved site plan. All vegetation outside of the development area shall be maintained and protected. Areas to be preserved shall be protected by placing a highly visible fence around the perimeter of the area of vegetation to be preserved. Vegetation that required protection, but was damaged or destroyed, shall be restored to its prior condition and composition upon completion of site activities.

Regulations

Protection of existing vegetation, structures, equipment, utilities, and improvements by military contractors is outlined in 48 Code of Federal Regulation 52.236-9. Further, Executive Order 13112, Invasive Species, requires all federal agencies to prevent the introduction of invasive species, to provide for their control, and to minimize economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species may cause.

Planting

Parties needing to plant surface vegetation on JBER need to coordinate with the 673 CES/CEANC Office (552-4939) to ensure that invasive plant species are not planted on JBER.

Potential Hazards and Risks

Failure to maintain an adequate vegetative mat may lead to erosion and pollutants entering water bodies. Sediment trapped in storm drain catch basins will need to be cleaned out more often, which leads to additional costs.

- **Damaged or destroyed vegetation will need to be replaced, which leads to additional cost.**

Invasive species can be a threat to natural resources, impact local economies, and adversely affect the military mission.



Acronyms

ABW	Air Base Wing
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
AF	Air Force
AGM	Absorbed Glass Mat
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
AVGAS	Aviation Gas
CARC	Chemical Agent Resistant Coating
CATEX	Categorical Exclusion
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CES	Civil Engineer Squadron
CES/CEANC	Cultural and Natural Resources Conservation Office
CES/CEANQ	Civil Engineer Squadron, Environmental Quality
CES/CEANR	Civil Engineer Squadron, Environmental Restoration
CES/CEAOP	Civil Engineer Squadron, Environmental Planning
CFCs	Chloroflourocarbons
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DoD	Department of Defense
EA	Environmental Assessment
EG	Ethylene Glycol
EIAP	Environmental Impact Analysis Process
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPF	Environmental Planning Function
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FRH	Flameless Ration Heater
HAZMART	Hazardous Material Pharmacy
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material

2013 JBER Environmental Handbook

HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HEMMT	Heavy Expanded Mobile Tactical Truck
HW	Hazardous Waste
HWAA	Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area
JBER	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson
JP-8	Jet Propellant
MEDCOM	Medical Command
MEK	Methyl Ethyl Ketone
MOGAS	Motor Gasoline
MoM	Measure of Merit
MPK	Methyl Propyl Ketone
MRE	Meals Ready to Eat
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NSN	National Stock Number
ODSs	Ozone Depleting Substances
P2	Pollution Prevention
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
RMW	Regulated Medical Waste
SAA	Satellite Accumulation Area
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures
SPCCP	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
UST	Underground Storage Tank