**Environmental Protection Guidelines for Contractors on Ship's Projects at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility**
**Revised April 2026**

1. Environmental Compliance. Environmental protection is an important part of the way the Navy accomplishes its mission. Federal facilities are required by Executive Order to be leaders in the environmental field. The Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility (PHNSY&IMF) has established policies, programs and instructions to prevent damage to the environment; comply with environmental laws and regulations; and protect the health and safety of personnel. All Navy personnel and Contractors need to consider the impacts of their actions on the air, land and water.

2. Regulations. Contractors must comply with all Federal, State of Hawaii (aka State) and local environmental rules and regulations, including PHNSY&IMF environmental policies, permits and instructions, including, but not limited to the 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 49 CFR, 29 CFR, Hawaii Administrative Rules, the PHNSY&IMF Environmental Management System, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits HI 0110230, HI 1120801, HI 0110086, Covered Source Permit 0105b-01-C, Mixed Waste Storage Permit HI 6170024339 and PHNSY&IMF Instructions 5090.1, 5090.4, 5090.5, 5090.6, 5090.8, 5090.9, 5090.11, 5090.12, 5090.15, 5090.16, 5090.17, 5090.18, 5090.20 and IPI 5000-001.

3. PHNSY&IMF Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Department (Code 106) Points of Contact (POC). All environmental matters and assistance must be directed to the PHNSY&IMF Environmental Division (Code 106.3).

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| Director, OSHE Office: | 106 | (808) 473-8000 ext 4459 |
| Environment Division | 106.3 | (808) 473-8000 ext 4465 |
| Water Compliance Branch | 106.32 | (808) 473-8000 ext 4812 |
| Pollution Prevention Branch | 106.33 | (808) 473-8000 ext 4855 |
| Waste Compliance Branch | 106.34 | (808) 474-8000 ext 6751 |
| Air and Hazardous Materials Branch | 106.35 | (808) 473-8000 ext 3435 |

4. Regulatory Interface. PHNSY&IMF Environment Division (Code 106.3) will be the POC for interaction with regulatory agencies and will coordinate interface and inspections with the required parties. The Government Contracting Officer or Representative (COR) and Code 106.3 will be notified of any regulatory inspections, meetings, inquiries, issues or requests for information specific to the operations being conducted by its Contractors. Contractors must immediately investigate all practices cited in Notices of Violations (NOVs), Notices of Noncompliance (NONs) or enforcement actions, and take immediate actions to remedy infractions to return to compliance. Contractors must provide to Code 106.3 a written response within 3 calendar days of completing the investigation, identifying the alleged violation, investigation results, reasons for a response, remedial actions taken and preventative actions to prevent a recurrence. Contractors must not enter into any agreement with a regulatory agency without notifying and obtaining concurrence from the Navy. Contractors must reimburse the Navy for any monetary fines and penalties assessed against the Navy as a result of non-compliant actions within 3 calendar days.

5. Contractor Environmental Manager (EM) Responsibilities and Qualifications. The EM is responsible for ensuring all parties, including subcontractors, under Contract are in compliance with Federal, State, local and PHNSY&IMF requirements.

a. Qualifications. The Contractor must submit a letter, signed by an officer of the company, appointing the EM and alternate(s). The letter must state the named person(s) is responsible for managing and implementing the Contractor's Environmental Program and has met the minimum environmental qualifications and training at time of the proposal.

b. The EM and alternate(s) must have a minimum qualification of 5 years of environmental experience and current training. EM training records must be submitted to the Government COR after award of contract but before start of work. Alternate Shift EM must have the same qualifications and responsibilities as the appointed EM on these environmental topics:

(1) Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) management of hazardous waste (40 CFR)

(2) Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) (40 CFR and HAR)

(3) Department of Transportation Hazardous Material (49 CFR)

(4) HAR, Clean Water Act, and Clean Air Act.

c. The EM and alternate(s) must have 5 years of experience to adequately accomplish their duties which include, but are not limited to (as applicable to the contracted scope of work):

(1) Compliance with all applicable Federal, State of Hawaii and local environmental requirements including:

(a) Clean Water Act (NPDES Permits).

(b) Hazardous Materials.

(c) Solid & Hazardous Waste Management.

(d) Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC), oil and hazardous substance (OHS) pollution prevention.

(e) Clean Air Act, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS).

(f) Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and asbestos.

(2) Waste Management:

(a) Performing upfront characterization of waste prior to generation to ensure proper management, accumulation, handling and labeling while under the control of the Contractor.

(b) Waste segregation and storage compatibility requirements.

(c) Inspecting and managing waste accumulation areas.

(d) Ensuring only authorized personnel add wastes to containers.

(e) Ensuring personnel and subcontractor(s) are trained to obtain representative sample(s), including utilization of proper sampling device(s) for specific sampling points and applying proper sampling techniques when collecting samples.

(3) Training:

(a) Ensuring personnel and subcontractor(s) are trained per their position requirements.

(b) Submitting training records to the Government COR within 45 days of contract award.

d. The EM or alternate(s) must be on-site during work operations at all times.

e. The EM or alternate is responsible for reviewing and approving, in writing, all environmental documents submitted to the Government (e.g., turn in documents, plans, profile sheets, etc.).

f. Environmental Records Binder. Contractor must maintain an Environmental Record Binder which includes training or qualification records, Environmental Protection Plan (EPP), and documented environmental surveillances. An EPP is not required if work is administrative in nature such as visual inspections, software installation, gauge reading, etc.

6. Environmental Compliance Assessment, Training and Tracking System (ECATTS). The Prime Contractor's Project Manager and EM (including alternate) must complete ECATTS before start of work.

a. Log into http://www.ecatts.com.

b. Select "U.S. Navy Worldwide" located under "Go To Your Training."

c. Create an account by typing "navfac" as the registration password in the "NEW USERS – Register Here."

d. Fill out the Account Registration Form.

e. Select type of Contractor in the "Training Type" blank.

f. Select "Hawaii" as the Primary State where you will be working.

g. Once you receive account confirmation, log in and select "All Available Environmental Training."

h. Select appropriate training, e.g., Naval Facilities (NAVFAC) Construction Contractor (Prime), NAVFAC Construction Subcontractor (Plumbing), etc.

i. Complete all applicable training modules listed under appropriate job title.

j. Print the Certificate of Accomplishment and submit to the Government COR and Code 106.3 prior to the start of work.

7. Contractor Environmental Brief. Contractors must attend a Contractor Environmental Brief presented by Code 106.3 prior to the start of work. The Government Representative, (e.g., COR) prime Contractor and subcontractors must be present. At the briefing, the Contractor must submit a completed Environmental Checklist.

8. Plan Submittals. Contractors must submit their environmental plans to Code 106.3 via the Government COR for review within 45 days of contract award. Revise the plans throughout the project to incorporate changes in site condition or scope of work that could have an environmental impact. Maintain the current versions onsite. No requirement in this section will relieve the Contractor of any applicable federal, state, and local environmental protection laws and regulations.

a. Environmental Protection Plan General Information.

(1) Contractor designation letter for the EM and alternate(s).

(2) Present an overview of known or potential environmental issues that must be considered or addressed during the work.

(3) POC list to include names, position titles and emergency contact information; duties and levels of authority assigned to personnel on the job site who oversee environmental compliance, project specific procedures, training and certifications, contact information, documentation, inspection or oversight program, storm water control and management, procedures for spill prevention and releases, clean air compliance; planned air pollution generating process (e.g., spray painting, abrasive blasting, demolition, etc.).

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

(5) Actions to be taken in the event of inclement weather (heavy rains, high winds, hurricanes, storms, tsunamis, etc.).

b. Management of natural resources (land resources, tree protection, fish and wildlife, historical, archeological)

c. Storm water management and control.

d. Prevention of releases into the environment.

e. Waste Management identification of types and estimated volumes of waste to be generated, procedures for documenting waste determination, management procedures for accumulation, labeling and disposition (when allowed by Code 106.3), management of used oil, etc;

f. Sampling Plan.

(1) Duties and levels of authority assigned to personnel on the job site who will perform sampling, training and certifications.

(2) Waste to be sampled, laboratory accreditations and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) test methods used for waste determination or disposal.

(3) Identification of environmental sampling activities and have a documented quality system meeting the requirements of ANSI or ASQ E4-2004 per OPNAVINST M-5090.1; Environmental Readiness Program

(4) Per OPNAVINST M-5090.1, Laboratories must meet ISO or IEC 17025:2005, General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories, demonstrate the ability to generate acceptable results from analysis of proficiency testing (PT) samples using each applicable method in the specified matrix, make available upon request by PHNSY&IMF results of all PT samples analyzed by the laboratory during the contract period of performance, and must be accredited for each test method per DoDI 4715.15 (latest) or by a nationally recognized laboratory accreditation body compliant with ISO or IEC 17011:2004, Conformity Assessment- General Requirements for Accreditation Bodies Accrediting Conformity Assessment Bodies.

g. Clean Air Act Compliance. Identification of portable and stationary internal combustion engines that will be supplied, used or serviced on site, comply with 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII, 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ, 40 CFR63 Subpart ZZZZ and local regulations. At a minimum, include make, model, serial number, manufacturer date, size (horsepower), and EPA emission certification status of each engine. Maintain records and log hours of operation and fuel use. Logs must include reasons for operation and delineate between emergency and non-emergency operation;

h. Abatement Plan (e.g., asbestos, lead)

i. Demolition Plan

j. Surveillance Plan

Note: Exceptions apply when no dust, debris, pollutant, or waste is generated and no potential exists for a release to the environment.

9. Work Area and Cleanliness. Contractors must maintain the work areas in the highest reasonable state of cleanliness consistent with the work performed. Every effort must be made to prevent pollutants from entering storm drains and the harbor. At a minimum, all trash, industrial waste, mechanical or grinding debris, etc. must be removed and properly disposed of at least once every shift or more frequently as required. No maintenance of Contractor-owned vehicle or equipment will be performed on PHNSY&IMF property. All materials, tanks, items, etc. used must be removed upon completion of work. If Contractor material is placed in the wrong receptacle, the Contractor will be required to segregate material from the receptacle and dispose of properly.

10. Inspections and Surveillances. Contractor must have a documented inspection or surveillance and oversight program. Code 106.3 will conduct periodic environmental inspections or surveillances of operations to validate Contractor's compliance. Contractor must provide Code 106.3 personnel access to all spaces, operations and records related to environmental compliance and a knowledgeable person to accompany Code 106.3 personnel. Contractor must remedy any conditions found to be in noncompliance with Federal, State or local rules, regulations and statutes. Contractor may elect to inspect the work area prior to occupancy. Any pre-existing environmental discrepancies identified during the walk-through inspection prior to occupancy must be reported to the Government COR for corrective action and documentation. Prior to completion of work, Contractor must contact the Government COR to accompany Contractor on an inspection to resolve any environmental discrepancies (i.e., abandoned and unknown waste).

11. Hazardous Materials (HM). Contractor must address procedures and proper handling of HM including transportation requirements in their Safety Plan and can bring onto the Government property only HM that is needed for the performance of the Contract. EM must ensure that the HM removed from the job site is HM and does not meet the definition of hazardous waste.

a. All HM must have Safety Data Sheets (SDS) readily available. HM containers must be kept closed when not in use and properly stored in appropriate hazardous material storage lockers. Contractors must provide hazardous material storage lockers. Secondary or transfer containers of HM must be properly labeled to identify the product name, hazard warning, and precautionary statements. No food containers may be used to store HM.

b. Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Sections 312 and 313 and 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.1200. Contractors must provide Code 106.3 an inventory form listing of all HM brought into the command. At the completion of the job or the end of the month, the "EPCRA Section 313 Hazardous Material Storage and Usage Worksheet" must be completed and turned in to Code 106.3.

c. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart II Contractors must Provide certification to the Supervisor, utilizing an Excel spreadsheet for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC). The report is due no later than the 10th of each month, or at the end of each job, whichever is earlier

d. Information on controlled biological substances such as "Gamazyme" must be reviewed by Code 106.3 prior to bringing material into PHNSY&IMF.

e. Lead and Chromate Paints. Paints containing lead or chromates greater than or equal to 0.06% by weight must not be used.

f. Cadmium. Cadmium plated or coated material must not be used unless no technically acceptable substitute is available.

12. Spill or Release Prevention and Reporting. Contractor must exercise due diligence to prevent, contain and respond to spills or releases of oil and hazardous substances, hazardous waste, sewage, etc. per State regulations.

a. The Contractor must notify Code 106, Regional Dispatch Center (RDC) and the Navy's administrator of this Contract immediately (i.e., within 15 minutes of spill occurrence or discovery) regarding all spills of oil, hazardous substance, hazardous waste, fuel, sewage, gases or other chemicals. Spills include reportable quantity spills, per federal and Hawaii regulations, and non-reportable spills, including all spills into water or storm drains, or onto the ground, piers or drydock floors, of less than a reportable quantity and spills that could have reached water or drains if they had not been contained within secondary containment. To the maximum extent practicable, notification should include date and time spill occurred or was discovered, specific substance spilled, spill volume (total spilled and amount in water), operation underway when spill occurred, description of spill (e.g., size, color and movement of spill on land and water), specific response actions taken or planned (e.g. personnel safety, source id, source control, containment, cleanup, volume recovered, disposal). If not all information is readily available, spill notification should still be immediate, and additional information provided with a subsequent update. The Navy alone will determine whether to provide assistance.

b. For any reportable quantity spill or non-reportable quantity spill identified in paragraph 12.a. the Contractor must conduct an investigation into the cause or causes of the spill, including root causes (e.g., equipment failure or personnel error such as failure to follow procedures or inadequate written procedures, training, equipment maintenance or supervision). The investigation will identify corrective actions taken, or to be taken, that will prevent future similar spills at the same or other locations where similar work is planned or ongoing. The Contractor must submit a draft report of the findings and corrective actions taken to Code 106 within 3 working days of the spill. The Contractor must respond to any Code 106.3 follow-up requests for information related to the spill and must not finalize its report until Code 106.3 concurs with the findings and corrective actions.

c. Provide and maintain spill cleanup equipment and materials at the worksite. In event of spill or release, take prompt action to stop, contain, isolate or otherwise limit the amount, duration and severity of the spill or release.

d. Manlift and Forklift Equipment. An operator's daily checklist must be filled out prior to operation of equipment on a daily basis. Any identified leaks or deterioration of hoses must be noted and corrected prior to operation of equipment. At the end of shift, the manlift or forklift must be positioned or located away from nearby drains and parked over a drop cloth. Spill kits must be staged within line-of-sight of manlift and forklift operations.

e. Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC). Contractors who store more than 1,320 gallons of oil products while performing work at PHNSY&IMF must prepare, implement, maintain, and provide a copy of their SPCC plan to Code 106.3 for review. Contractors who store less than 1,320 gallons of oil products, but store, transfer, or use oil products (e.g., diesel, gasoline, kerosene, used oil, hydraulic oil, lubricants, oily wastewater, etc.) in containers or equipment with a capacity of 55 gallons or greater, must implement appropriate spill prevention, control and countermeasure Best Management Practices (BMPs) and post emergency contact information on oil and oily waste containers or their storage areas. Contractors must monitor and remove any rainwater that accumulates in open berms. Inspect accumulated rainwater prior to draining to the environment to determine no oil sheen present and document inspection. Cover containment or berms during inclement weather to prevent overflows and equipment that may produce oil sheen.

13. Clean Water

a. Dry Dock Controls. Contractors must comply with NPDES Permit No. HI 0110230 and NAVSHIPYD&IMFPEARLINST 5090.5 Dry Dock Pollution Control Plan. Authorized discharges (i.e., cooling water, A/C condensate, and rain water) to the harbor via the dry dock drainage system are strictly regulated per the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth by NPDES Permit No. HI 0110230. Written concurrence from Code 106.3 is required for all authorized discharges. All other water is prohibited from being discharged into dry dock drains, unless specifically authorized in writing by PHNSY&IMF Code 106.3.

(1) Training. All service members, employees, Contractors or other personnel conducting maintenance activities within the dry docks must receive training specific to the requirements of the Dry Dock Water Pollution Control Plan prior to working within the dry docks and document when and where training was received. Training specific to the Dry Dock Water Pollution Control Plan must be renewed annually for individuals conducting maintenance activities at the facility. Contractors who are performing facility maintenance must attend a Contractor Environmental Brief given by Code 106.3 prior to the start of work and annually thereafter.

(2) Chemical solutions used for cleaning, flushing, or soaking operations must not be released to the dry dock floor or dry dock floor sumps. Fire retardant wood is required in the dry dock except when used in wet operations such as hydroblast containments.

(3) The dry docks in their entirety must be kept sufficiently clean at all times to prevent solids and debris from being washed into the dry dock drainage system. The use of brooms or vacuum cleaners is the preferred method of maintaining cleanliness in the dry dock. Wash downs of work sites in the dry dock is prohibited.

(4) Fire hose or main testing water and sanitary wastes, including drinking fountains, must not be discharged into the dry dock drainage system or onto the dry dock floor. Sanitary wastes must be discharged to the sanitary sewer system with Code 106.3 approval.

(5) Solid wastes, including spent sandblast grit, scale, rust, zinc anodes, and other debris on the dry dock floor must be expeditiously collected and removed from the dry dock floor at the end of each shift to avoid contact with and contamination of rainwater run-off. When practicable, filter material such as Scotch Foam must be used to cover dry dock drain gratings to prevent solids from entering the dry dock drain system. The Scotch Foam (or similar material) must be routinely inspected and replaced when fouled.

(6) Water-tight containments, floor coverings, drop cloths or other similar methods must be used to prevent discharges of pollutants to the dry dock drainage system.

(7) Portable latrines used in the dry docks must be placed in secondary containments to prevent leakage of sewage and cleaning or disinfecting solutions from entering the harbor via the dry dock drain system. Latrines must be secured and placed on flat surfaces for stability to prevent them from falling over. Every effort must be made to prevent spills during movement of latrines.

(8) Herbicides and pesticides (includes wood treated with pesticides) must not be used in the dry dock.

(9) Contractors are required to perform daily inspections of the dry dock at the "end-of-daylight" hours and within 15 minutes of a rain event (when industrial work is being performed). This is a requirement of NPDES Permit No. HI 0110230 and NAVSHIPYD&IMFPEARLINST 5090.5 (latest) Dry Dock Pollution Control Plan. Contact the Government Representative or knowledgeable Code 106.3 personnel for inspection requirements. All inspections must be documented and submitted to Code 106.3 by the 7th day of the following month. For example, records for inspections performed in August are due to Code 106.3 by September 7. It is not necessary to perform a daily inspection if no industrial work occurs, but written records must explicitly indicate "No Industrial Work" for that specific date and also must include the information of a point of contact.

b. Storm Water Controls. PHNSY&IMF has a Storm Water Permit which is applicable to all work being performed dock side and in adjacent laydown and work areas.

(1) BMPs must be implemented to prevent pollutants such as but not limited to solid waste, trash, industrial debris, rust, anodes, blasting media, etc. from entering the storm drain system and the harbor. Examples such as covering storm drain openings, placing of filter material in or around drains that may be affected or placing filtering materials in or around the work site may be used. Pollutants must be removed to prevent contamination of rainwater runoff or entrance into the storm drain system. Debris containing pollutants (e.g., lead, chromate, paint, etc.) must be properly disposed of per environmental disposal requirements.

(2) Non-storm water discharges are prohibited from entering the storm water system. Measures must be taken to ensure nothing is discharged directly onto the pier, into the storm drains or into the harbor. Any generated wastewater must be collected and properly disposed

(3) Keep dust down at all times, including nonworking hours. Dust control from construction work must be sufficiently maintained and excavated material covered to protect from wind and rain at the end of the workday, or be removed from the site immediately to

prevent material from entering the storm drains. Soil or similar materials must be covered at the end of the work day or sooner depending on the weather, placed in an appropriate site away from the waterfront, or stored in a manner that will prevent sediment from being washed or blown into the storm drains, e.g., using protective barriers. Sprinkling the ground surface with water until it is moist or erecting wind break barriers are effective dust control methods.

(4) Storage of Materials. Materials must be stored in a manner that will not contribute pollutants to storm water runoff. If necessary, stored materials that are exposed to the elements must be covered with non-permeable material. Keep moveable metal items more than 5 feet from storm drains. Unpainted metal equipment and metal ship spare parts must be covered with non-permeable coverings. Hazardous materials and hazardous waste must be stored properly to prevent spills or releases into the environment.

(5) Portable latrines staged throughout PHNSY&IMF must be placed in secondary containments to prevent leakage of sewage and cleaning or disinfecting solutions from entering the harbor via the storm drain system. Latrines must be secured and placed on flat surfaces for stability to prevent them from falling over. Latrines must be situated no less than five feet from storm drains. Every effort must be made to prevent spills during movement of latrines.

c. Industrial Wastewater. All wastewaters generated from work processes at PHNSY&IMF are classified as industrial wastewater unless specifically exempted by Code 106.3.

(1) Industrial wastewater must be collected, sampled and properly disposed per contract agreement. Any industrial wastewater generated that does not have specific disposition requirements per contract agreement must be sampled to determine if it meets NAVFAC Hawaii Wastewater Treatment Plant sewer discharge limits or NAVFAC Hawaii pre-treatment acceptability criteria. Industrial wastewater that meets NAVFAC Hawaii sewer discharge limits or pre-treatment criteria may be disposed via the Government Contracting Officer or Representative. Industrial wastewater that does not meet sewer discharge limits and cannot be pre-treated must be sent for off-site disposal, including resulting sludge, per the contract agreement.

(2) Wastewater Transfer. Contractor must ensure that all wastewater transfer operations do not result in a spill. Positive connection of hoses at collection tank must be verified and a tank watch must be provided during pumping operations. Positive connection must be verified prior to each use. Means of communication is required between source and destination of transfer or pumping operations. Collection tanks must be continuously monitored to ensure overfills and spills are prevented. Precautions must be taken to prevent spillage of residual liquid in the hoses when disconnecting or removing hoses, and hose ends must be capped when not in active use.

(3) Secondary Containment. Provide secondary containments, self-contained drip pans, drop cloths, or other affirmative means to prevent ground (pier or dry dock topside) or dry dock floor contamination, for receiving containers, all equipment (e.g. manlifts, forklifts, cranes, tanker trucks, etc.) and during disconnecting or removing of hoses (i.e. after pumping operations or pneumatic painting operations. Secondary containments will be able to contain 110% of the container or tank's capacity that contains the petroleum or hazardous substance.

(4) Bulk Collection Tanks. Contractor's tanks (collection system or tank truck) must be clean and free of oily or chemical residue (visual cleanliness criteria). Tanks must be labeled with name of project, contents, generator (point of contact) and phone number.

d. Sanitary Sewer System Controls. Sanitary waste must be discharged into the sanitary sewer system. Handwashing for personnel must be performed in a facility connected to the sanitary sewer system, such as an approved sink, per NAVFAC Hawaii sewer system requirements. Contact Code 106.3 via the COR for assistance in disposing of non-sanitary wastewater.

e. Cross-Connection and Backflow Prevention. Contractors must request PHNSY&IMF Temporary Services (Shop 99) when connection is required to any dockside or pier side potable water system. Only Shop 99 personnel are authorized to make connections for Contractors under the cross-connection control and backflow prevention program.

14. Hydroblasting or Sandblasting Operations. Hydroblast water and sandblast grit generated must be collected, sampled and disposed of accordingly. Hydroblast water containments must be implemented to contain all hydroblast water generated from the process to prevent runoff from entering the dry dock drains, storm drains or harbor. Sandblast containment methods must be employed to prevent any fugitive dust to become airborne or entering the dry dock drains, storm drains or harbor. COR and Code 106.3 must be notified of Contractor's plan to establish a containment; to conduct an inspection of the containment prior to the start of the hydroblasting or sandblasting work; and prior to the disestablishment of the containment. If multiple containments will be established, each containment must be inspected by Code 106.3 prior to use and prior to disestablishment. The activity responsible for collection, sampling, and disposal of hydroblast wastewater or spent grit will be dependent upon the contract agreement.

15. Clean Air

a. Painting Operations. For spray-painting operations, reasonable containment methods (e.g., screen containment) must be employed to prevent uncontrolled release of overspray. Contact Code 106.3 for guidance when conducting spray painting operations in dry dock areas which are higher than 10 feet below the pier side of the dry dock. Employing over-spray containments are not required if the method of applying paint coatings is by brush or roller. A drop cloth is required below the area that is being painted whether applying by brush or roller. Containers must be kept closed when not in use. There must be no air drying of brushes, rollers, rags and containers. Contractors must ensure container integrity is satisfactory to prevent leaks.

b. Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Surface Coating Operations - NESHAP, 40 CFR 63, Subpart II. PHNSY&IMF is required to control volatile organic hazardous air pollutants (HAP) for shipbuilding and ship repair surface coating operations. The NESHAP standard requires use of coatings with VOC content below regulated limits. Containers must be kept closed when not in use. There must be no air drying of brushes, rollers, rags and containers. Ensure container integrity is satisfactory. No thinning is allowed unless a waiver is obtained from Code 106.3. In all cases, provide to Code 106.3 a usage log with the coating name, manufacturer, batch number, volume used and coating category for each marine coating applied by the end of each month or when operations end, whichever comes first. Contractor must provide Code 106.3 records of

certification of the as-supplied VOC content of each batch of marine coating prior to application to a ship. Acceptable batch VOC certificates include those supplied by the manufacturer or vendor and those prepared by a laboratory qualified to perform VOC content analysis per EPA Method 24. Contractor must not apply marine coatings without having a batch VOC certificate on hand.

c. Refrigerants. Contract specifications and contractual actions for refrigerants must meet 40 CFR 82 requirements.

(1) Class I and Class II ODS

(a) No Navy activity is authorized to transfer any Class I or Class II ODS to Contractors.

(b) Return any recovered Class I and Class II ODS to the Navy (Department of Defense ODS reserve).

(c) Contract specifications and contractual actions must not include the use of Class I or Class II ODS nor be provided as part of any equipment for non-mission critical applications.

(2) All usable Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration (HVAC&R) equipment, e.g., air conditioners, air compressors, and dehumidifiers, removed by a Contractor that contains or potentially contains ODS must have a warning label or marker affixed to the equipment with the following statement: "WARNING: CONTAINS (ODS CHEMICAL NAME) A SUBSTANCE WHICH HARMS PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT BY DESTROYING OZONE IN THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE". Examples of ODS chemical names are Chlorodifluouromethane (R-22) and Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (R-114).

(3) For all scrap HVAC&R equipment removed that contains or potentially contains ODS, the Contractor must ensure:

(a) An EPA-certified technician must evacuate the refrigerant (and compressor oil) in the entire unit using certified recovery equipment to the applicable level of evacuation (40 CFR 82.156(a)(3), Table 1 for appliances or 82.156(a)(4) for small appliances). Install a permanent tag (preferably metal tag) on the unit stating the words "REFRIGERANT AND OIL REMOVED PER (applicable document)" along with "Name, Company or Ship and Date Refrigerant Recovered" or similar. The unit must include a signed statement from the person turning in the equipment verifying all refrigerants have been recovered from the equipment.

(b) The collected compressor oil must be turned in as Hazardous Waste (HW) to the Hazardous Waste Facility (HWF), Building 1663, using the Contractor Custody Transfer Form (CTF) for Waste Turn-In, PH-SYD IMF 5090-25, filled out per NAVSHIPYD&IMFPEARLINST 5090.1 and a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the refrigerant.. If the collected refrigerant is Class I or Class II ODS it must be turned in to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Defense Distribution Center.

(4) Accidental release of a refrigerant is a release and must be reported immediately to the COR and to the RDC, 911. See Spill or Release Prevention and Reporting.

16. Waste Management and Disposal. All waste streams not subject to a specific exclusion or exemption from the regulations must be accurately characterized per the requirements in the HAR Title 11 and local regulations. All waste must have a documented waste determination made, prior to generation while, under the custody of the Contractor. The Contractor may perform sampling and laboratory analysis per their sampling plan after notifying the COR and Code 106.3.

a. HW generated by Contractor must be turned in to the HWF accompanied with a completed Contractor CTF for Waste Turn-In, PH-SYD IMF 5090-25, profile and characterization sheet and SDS via the COR. The CTF must be reviewed and co-signed by the designated EM for the Contract in section K of the CTF. The HWF hours of operation are Monday – Friday 0700-1400.

(1) Contractor is responsible for the proper waste determination and waste management from the point of generation until accepted at the HWF.

(2) HW must be properly packaged using Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved containers and labeled to identify its contents prior to turn in to the HWF. Contractor must be responsible for providing DOT containers compatible with the waste generated.

(3) Waste must be properly segregated. Waste must not be combined or consolidated with waste generated from different processes.

(4) HW must be turned in daily to the HWF. If HW is not turned in daily, a Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area (HWSAA) permit to store hazardous waste at or near the point of generation must be requested in advance (3 working days minimum) and will be issued by Code 106.3.

(5) Contractors are not allowed to remove HW from PHNSY&IMF without the authorization of Code 106.3.

(6) If waste turned in to the HWF as HW is later determined to be Non RCRA, the contractor must pick up the waste and properly dispose.

b. Non-Regulated Waste. Contractor is responsible for disposal of the following Non-regulated (aka Non-RCRA) waste streams listed below per Federal, State, and local laws, and regulations, unless otherwise directed by COR and Code 106.3. All other Non-RCRA Waste must be turned in to the HWF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Construction Debris | Sandblast grit |
| Excavated Soil | Empty HM containers |
| Excess materials | Aqueous Film-Forming Foam (AFFF) |
| Expired materials | Oily water (except for Used Oil as defined by 40 CFR 279 or HAR Title 11) |
| Fuel products | Sanitation waste, wastewater and related personal protective equipment |

(1) Prime Contractor generating the waste is responsible for obtaining and signing all waste disposal permits, landfill waste profiles, and signing the Non-RCRA manifests or various transportation documents. Accuracy of the documents is the Contractor's responsibility.

(2) All documents will be submitted to the COR and Code 106.3 at least 3 working days before removal from PHNSY&IMF worksite. The documents must include but not limited to: details of the waste, disposal process and requirements, written waste determination, sample analysis (if applicable), SDS, waste disposal permits, landfill waste profiles, and signing the Non-RCRA manifests and various transportation documents.

c. Fluorescent Tubes (FT). Fluorescent bulbs must be removed and disposed of prior to removal of the light ballasts from the fixtures. Fluorescent lights contain small amounts of mercury that may be released when the bulbs are damaged. As such, they need to be removed and handled carefully to avoid breakage. The bulbs must be turned in to the HWF via the Contractor CTF. FT must be packaged in strong sturdy boxes and packaged to avoid breakage

d. Contractor must have a waste minimization program in place per 40 CFR 262.27

17. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

a. Fluorescent lights ballasts that cannot be proven to be PCB-free must be managed as regulated PCB waste IAW 40 CFR 761. Acceptable indications of PCB-free include labels on equipment (either manufacturer or Navy) or label plate data indicating contents such as "Mineral Oil" or manufacture date after 1985.

b. Code 106.3 must be notified prior to establishing a temporary storage area by the submittal of a request form. The temporary storage area must have a PCB mark (Mark ML) on each side. Waste must be stored in a DOT container and be protected from the weather. The size of the DOT container must be reflective of the amount of PCB waste expected to be generated. Non-DOT containers may be used for temporary storage of PCB waste upon approval of Code 106.3. Along with PCB mark ML, PCB containers must be marked with the following: generating project, shop or code; OSD (mm/dd/yy); and type of PCB waste, e.g., "Felt Gaskets," "PPE," "paint chips." PCB waste must be transferred to HWF within 25 calendar days from the OSD. For long-term projects, work and disposal efforts must be scheduled to not exceed the 25 day limit. Code 106.3 when the Temporary Storage Area is used (use will be annotated on the notification paperwork) and also for disestablishment. Exceptions need to be included in this statement, such as soils and construction & demo debris.

18. Recyclables.

a. Fluorescent Lamp Starters. If the starter is affixed to the metal light fixture, the fixture must be managed as recyclable metal and turned in to the Navy Recycle Center at Building 159. The fluorescent lamps and PCB ballast must be removed from the fixture and turned in to the HWF. If the starter is removed from the fixture, place the starter into a zip lock bag and mark and label the zip lock "Recyclable metal (starter)" and turn in to the Navy Recycle Center located at Building 159. The Navy Recycle Center can be contacted at 474-3717 or 471-0967. The metal light fixture with the starter or the starter itself must not be disposed of as general industrial trash.

b. Zinc and Aluminum Anodes or Lead Ballast. To minimize release of zinc, aluminum and lead to the environment:

(1) During handling of used anodes and ballast, use a drop cloth to contain debris and flakes that might break off and fall to the floor. This drop cloth is in addition to any containment that may exist. Remove all debris and flakes from the area upon completion of work and turn in to the HWF with the Contractor CTF per NAVSHIPYD&IMFPEARLINST 5090.1.

(2) Stage and store "new" anodes or ballasts in a manner that prevents ground contamination and also to prevent exposure to rainwater and the environment. When not in use, new anodes and ballast should be covered at all times. Minimize staging time on the dock floor and at pier side.

(3) Used anodes must be totally contained and protected from the environment. Methods include but not limited to putting anodes in closed containers or wooden boxes with covers. The intent is to contain all oxidized particles during collection, staging and transport of used anodes. Place different anode or ballast types in separate containers and clearly identify each container.

(4) Disposal Method. Used anodes and lead ballasts are recyclable and should be turned in to the Navy Recycle Center, 474-3717 or 471-0967.

c. Recycling Program. Recyclable materials must be turned into the Navy Recycle Center at Building 159.

(1) Corrugated Cardboard

(2) Scrap Metal (segregate ferrous metal and non-ferrous metal)

19. Smoke Detectors and Tritium Signs. Turn in to PHNSY&IMF Radiation health Division, Code 105.5, via the COR. Contact 473-8000 ext. 3889 or ext. 3822 for packaging, labeling and disposal requirements. Contractors must not dispose of ionization smoke detectors and tritium exit signs to the HWF.

20. Gas Cylinders. All gas cylinders used must be removed from the project site when work is completed.

21. General Refuse Sent to H-POWER. Contractor must not send HM, HW, empty HM or HW containers, compressed gas cylinders, propane tanks, ordnance, and munitions to H-POWER for disposal. Contractors must not use government trash or refuse containers unless authorized by Contract or COR.

**Environmental Protection Guidelines for Contractors on Ship's Projects at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility Revised April 2026**

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTORS

1. (V)(G) Checkpoint – "Cleanliness Inspection (Pre-Existing Condition)"

a. Mark and identify ownership with indelible ink all Prime contractors and subcontractor's equipment, material, and properties (e.g. gas cylinders, forklifts, man lift, pallets of paints, sandblast or paint equipment, storage containers or connex boxes, temporary lighting and ventilation ducts, etc.).

b. Accomplish liquid transfers and painting operations in a manner that prevents spills, ground (pier or dry dock topside), harbor, or dry dock floor contamination.

c. Inspect and verify positive connection at each connection joint prior to liquid transfers and pneumatic painting operations. Provide a receiving vehicle watch person who has a means of constant communication (e.g. phone, walkie-talkie, etc.) with source pump operator during liquid transfers to monitor and prevent overfill of the receiving vehicle.

d. Provide secondary containments, self-contained drip pans, drop cloths, or other affirmative means to prevent ground (pier or dry dock topside) or dry dock floor contamination, for receiving containers, all equipment (e.g. manlifts, forklifts, cranes, tanker trucks, etc.) and during disconnecting or removing of hoses (i.e. after pumping operations or pneumatic painting operations. Secondary containments will be able to contain 110% of the container or tank's capacity that contains the petroleum or hazardous substance.

e. Provide and stage ample spill kits within close proximity of storage or accumulation areas, manlifts, forklifts, tanker trucks, receiving containers, and painting operations.

f. Position manlifts and forklift equipment over self-contained drop cloths and away from drains when not in use, including at the end of, and in between, each shift.

g. Accomplish daily "shift" inspections for each manlift and forklift equipment used on-site. Any unsatisfactory condition(s) must be noted and corrected prior to operation.

h. Maintain a minimum of 20 feet separation between fuel and oxygen cylinders when they are not in use within a 24 hour period. Ensure that all gas cylinders have proper plugs and caps.

i. Do not abandon any waste (i.e. hazardous, industrial, liquid or solid) on the Federal Property.

j. During all sandblasting or painting operations, contain the spent debris and overspray from entering the dry dock drains, storm drains, or into the harbor.

k. Collect, label, sample (representative sampling), manifest, transport and dispose of all hydro blast water or spent sandblast grit per Federal, state and local laws, and regulations, unless otherwise directed by terms of the contract or the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility (PHNSY&IMF) Environment Division (Code 106.3).

l. Erect containment(s) to prevent uncontrolled releases during pneumatic paint over-spray operations with purpose to prevent damage to Federal, public, or private property, including to the dry dock floor or basin area.

m. Install drop-cloth(s) beneath all paint mixing areas and paint application areas located on the pier or in the dry dock basin. All pier and dry dock basin areas must be covered regardless of the method used to apply the paint coatings (e.g. spray, brush, roller, etc.).

o. Immediately notify the Regional Dispatch Center (RDC) at 911, the AIT Sponsor/Manager (OSIC), WIL, and Code 106.3 of <u>all</u> spills of any hazardous substance.

(1) Hydraulic oil spills resulting from manlift, forklift, receiving containers, or tanker truck equipment that can be handled by the operator must be immediately contained and cleaned up.

(2) Immediately notify RDC at 911, the Code 400 Supervisor and Code 106.3 upon completion of the clean-up.

p. Collect, label, fill out Contractor Custody Transfer Form (CTF), PH-SYD IMF 5090-25, transport and dispose of all spill clean-up debris per Federal, state and local laws, and regulations. <u>Contractor must be responsible for the disposal costs and associated handling and transporting costs for contractor-generated spills</u>.

q. Contractor must properly fill out CTF and turn in all waste and spill debris generated at PHNSY&IMF to the Hazardous Waste facility (HWF), Building 1663. Call between the hours of 0700 to 1400.

r. Paints containing lead or chromates greater than or equal to 0.01% by weight must not be used.

s. Cadmium plated or coated material must not be used unless no technically acceptable substitute is available. Immediately notify the Code 400 Supervisor, in writing, of intended use.

2. <u>(V)(G) "Cleanliness Inspection (Final Condition)"</u>

a. Burning of fuel containing in excess of two percent sulfur by weight, except for fuel used on ocean-going vessels is prohibited. For each diesel fuel load purchased from non-Navy sources, submit a lab analysis report, Safety Data Sheet (SDS) or Technical Data sheet certifying the fuel's sulfur content to Code 106.3. Notify Code 106.3, ext. 4468 prior to storing diesel fuel in tanks larger than 55-gallons for air permit applicability determinations.

b. Contractor must return any recovered Class I Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) to the Navy (DoD ODS reserve). No Navy activity will transfer any Class I ODS to contractors. Contract specifications and contractual actions must not include the use of Class I ODS nor be provided as part of any equipment for non-mission critical applications.

(1) All usable Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration (HVAC&R) equipment removed by contractor that contains or potentially contains ODS (air conditioners, air compressors, dehumidifiers) must have a warning label or marker affixed to the equipment with the following statement: "WARNING: CONTAINS (ODS CHEMICAL NAME) A SUBSTANCE WHICH HARMS PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT BY DESTROYING OZONE IN THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE". Examples of ODS chemical names are Chlorodiflouromethane, Dichlorotetraflouroethane, etc.

(2) All scrap HVAC&R equipment removed that contains or potentially contains ODS the contractor must ensure:

(a) An Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) certified technician must evacuate the refrigerant (and compressor oil) in the entire unit using certified recovery equipment to the applicable level of evacuation (40 CFR 82.156, Table 1 for appliances or 82.15(4)(f) for small appliances). Install permanent tag (preferably metal tag) on the unit stating the words "REFRIGERANT AND OIL REMOVED PER (per applicable document)" along with "Name, Company or Ship and Date refrigerant recovered" or similar. The unit must include a signed statement from the person turning in the equipment verifying all refrigerants to have been recovered from the equipment.

(b) The collected compressor oil must be turned in to the HWF.

c. Recyclable materials must be managed and disposed of per Federal, state and local laws and regulations, unless otherwise directed by terms of the contract or Code 106.3.