APPENDIX C – VSFB ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

(Updated March of 2025)

1.0 GENERAL. Vandenberg Space Force Base (VSFB) Contractors, and their subcontractors, shall comply with the most stringent federal, state, and local environmental laws, regulations, Air Force policies, instructions, and Space Launch Delta 30 (SLD 30) plans and supplements. The federal Government is not exempt from compliance with State of CA environmental regulations. The Contractor shall maintain an awareness of changing environmental regulatory requirements to avoid environmental deficiencies for work activities performed on VSFB.

1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION. The 30th Civil Engineering Squadron, Environmental Flight (30 CES/CEIE) is the single point of contact for coordination with all environmental regulatory agencies. Prior to coordinating with any environmental regulatory agency, the contractor shall obtain approval from 30 CES/CEIE. The contractor shall provide all copies of any regulatory agency notifications, reports, consultations, permits, and/or regulatory documents to 30 CES/CEIE in Building 11146, located at the intersection of Utah Ave. and Wake Ave.

1.1.1 The Contractor shall comply with all permit conditions and consultation requirements.

1.1.2 The Contractor shall provide all required testing analysts and monitors.

1.1.3 The Contractor may obtain a copy of SLD 30 environmental documents and plans from 30 CES/CEIE, Bldg. 11146.

1.2 DEFINITIONS.

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

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

pollutants.

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

1.2.4 Pesticides. Pesticides are defined as any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant.

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

1.2.6 Land Application for Discharge Water. The term “land application” for discharge water implies that the Contractor must discharge water at a rate which allows the water to percolate into the soil. No sheeting action, soil erosion, discharge into storm sewers, discharge into defined drainage areas, or discharge into the "waters of the United States" must occur. Land Application must be in compliance with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. NOTE: Coordinate any proposed water discharge with the 30 CES/CEIEC Water Section.

1.2.7 Surface Discharge. The term “Surface Discharge” implies that the water is discharged with possible sheeting action and subsequent soil erosion may occur. Waters that are surface discharged may terminate in drainage ditches, storm sewers, creeks, and/or "waters of the United States" and would require a permit to discharge water from the governing agency.

1.2.8 Waters of the United States. All waters which are under the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act, as defined in 33 CFR 328.

1.2.9 Wetlands. Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, and bogs. Official determination of whether or not an area is classified as a wetland must be done in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and

regulations.

1.2.10 Sediment. Soil and other debris that have eroded and have been transported by runoff water or wind.

1.2.11 Solid Waste. Garbage refuse, debris, sludge, or other discharged material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous materials resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations. Types of solid waste typically generated at construction sites may include:

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

1.2.11.2 Surplus Soil. Excavated soil that is in excess of the volume required for the specific project, (including aggregates) intended, but not used, for on-site mixing of concrete, mortars and paving. Contaminated soil meeting the definition of a designated waste, a hazardous material or hazardous waste are not included in this definition.

1.2.11.3 Debris. Non-hazardous solid material generated during the construction, demolition, or renovation of a structure which exceeds 60 mm 2.5 inch particle size that is: a manufactured object; plant or animal matter; or natural geologic material (e.g. cobbles and boulders), broken or removed concrete, masonry, and rock asphalt paving; ceramics; roofing paper and shingles. Inert materials [may] [may not] be reinforced with or contain ferrous wire, rods, accessories and weldments. A mixture of debris and other material such as soil or sludge is also subject to regulation as debris if the mixture is comprised primarily of debris by volume, based on visual inspection.

1.2.11.4 Wood. Dimension and non-dimension lumber, plywood, chipboard, hardboard. Treated and/or painted wood that meets the definition of lead contaminated or lead based contaminated paint is not included.

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

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

1.2.11.7 Recyclables. Materials equipment and assemblies such as doors, windows, door and window frames, plumbing fixtures, glazing and mirrors that are recovered and sold as recyclable. Metal meeting the definition of lead contaminated

or lead based paint contaminated [may] [may not] be included as recyclable if sold to a scrap metal company. Paint cans [may] [may not] be included as recyclable if sold to a scrap metal company. Plastics and glass, with CRV ratings are also defined as recyclables.

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

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

1.2.13 Chemical Waste. This includes salts, acids, alkalizes, herbicides, pesticides, and organic chemicals.

1.2.14 Hazardous Waste. Any discarded material, liquid, solid, or gas, which meets the definition of hazardous material or is designated hazardous waste by the Environmental Protection Agency or State Hazardous Control Authority as defined in 40 CFR 260, 40 CFR 261, 40 CFR 262, 40 CFR 263, 40 CFR 264, 40CFR 265, 40 CFR 266, 40 CFR 268, 40 CFR 270, 40 CFR 271, 40 CFR 272, 40 CFR 273, 40 CFR 279, and 40 CFR 280.

1.2.15 Hazardous Debris. As defined in Solid Waste paragraph, debris that contains listed hazardous waste (either on the debris surface, or in its interstices, such as pore structure) per 40 CFR 261; or debris that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste per 40 CFR 261.

1.2.16 Hazardous Materials. Hazardous materials as defined in 49 CFR 171 and listed in 49 CFR 172. Hazardous material is any material that:

1.2.16.1 Is regulated as a hazardous material per 49 CRF 173, or

1.2.16.2 Requires a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) per 29 CRF 1910.120, or

1.2.16.3 During end use, treatment, handling, packaging, storage, transpiration, or disposal meets or has components that meet or have potential to meet the definition of a hazardous waste as defined by 40 CFR 261 Subparts A, B, C, or D. Designation of a material by this definition, when separately regulated or controlled by other instructions or directives, does not eliminate the need for adherence to that hazard-specific guidance which takes precedence over this instruction for "control" purposes. Such material include ammunition, weapons, explosive actuated devices, propellants, pyrotechnics, chemical and biological warfare materials, medical and pharmaceutical supplies, medical waste and infectious materials, bulk fuels, radioactive materials, and other materials such as asbestos, mercury, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Nonetheless, the exposure may incur incident to manufacture, storage, use and demilitarization of these items.

1.2.17 Waste Hazardous Material (WHM). Any waste material which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may pose a substantial hazard to human health or the environment and which has been so designated. Used oil not containing any hazardous waste, as defined above, falls under this definition.

1.2.18 Oily Waste. Those materials which are, or were, mixed with used oil and have become separated from that used oil. Oily wastes also means materials, including wastewaters, centrifuge solids, filter residues or sludge, bottom sediments, tank bottoms, and sorbents which have come into contact with and have been contaminated by, used oil and may be appropriately tested and discarded in a manner which is in compliance with other State and local requirements. This definition includes materials such as oily rags, "kitty litter" sorbent clay and organic sorbent material. These materials may be land filled provided that:

1.2.18.1 It is not prohibited in other State regulations or local ordinances.

1.2.18.2 The amount generated is “de minimis” (a small amount)

1.2.18.3 It is the result of minor leaks or spills resulting from normal process operations.

1.2.18.4 All free-flowing oil has been removed to the practical extent possible. Large quantities of this material, generated as a result of a major spill or in lieu of proper maintenance of the processing equipment, are a solid waste. As a solid waste, a hazardous waste determination must be performed prior to disposal. As this can be an expensive process, it is recommended that this type of waste be minimized through good housekeeping practices and employee education.

1.2.19 Regulated Waste. Regulated wastes include types of solid waste that have specific additional Federal, state, or local controls for handling, storage, or disposal. These wastes may include designated wastes and biohazardous wastes.

1.2.20 Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS)

1.2.20.1 Class I ODS is defined in Section 602 (a) of The Clean Air Act and includes the following chemicals:

- Chlorofluorocarbon-11 (CFC-11)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-12 (CFC-12)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-13 (CFC-13)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-111 (CFC-111)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-112 (CFC-112)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-113 (CFC-113)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-114 (CFC-114)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-115 (CFC-115)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-211 (CFC-211)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-212 (CFC-212)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-213 (CFC-213)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-214 (CFC-214)

- Chlorofluorocarbon-215 (CFC-215)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-216 (CFC-216)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-217 (CFC-217)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-500 (CFC-500)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-502 (CFC-502)
- Chlorofluorocarbon-503 (CFC-503)
- Halon-1211
- Halon-1301
- Halon-2402
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Methyl bromide
- Methyl chloroform

1.2.20.2 Clas II ODS is defined in Section 602 (s) of The Clean Air Act and includes the following chemical:

- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-21 (HCFC-21)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-31 (HCFC-31)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-121 (HCFC-121)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-122 (HCFC-122)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-123 (HCFC-123)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-124 (HCFC-124)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-131 (HCFC-131)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-132 (HCFC-132)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-133 (HCFC-133)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-141 (HCFC-141)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-142 (HCFC-142)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-221 (HCFC-221)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-222 (HCFC-222)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-223 (HCFC-223)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-224 (HCFC-224)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-225 (HCFC-225)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-226 (HCFC-226)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-231 (HCFC-231)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-232 (HCFC-232)
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- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-242 (HCFC-242)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-243 (HCFC-243)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-244 (HCFC-244)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-251 (HCFC-251)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-252 (HCFC-252)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-253 (HCFC-253)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-261 (HCFC-261)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-262 (HCFC-262)
- hydrochlorofluorocarbon-271 (HCFC-271)

1.2.21 Universal Waste. The universal waste regulations streamline collection requirements for certain hazardous wastes in the following categories: batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment (e.g., thermostats) and lamps (e.g., fluorescent

bulbs). The rule is designed to reduce hazardous waste in the municipal solid waste (MSW) stream by making it easier for universal waste handlers to collect these items and send them for recycling or proper disposal. These regulations can be found at 40 CFR 273.

1.**3 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING.** The Contractor shall comply with all testing, monitoring, record keeping, reporting, mitigation, and protection measure requirements resulting from the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP), and the VSFB 332 process. To initiate NEPA and EIAP, submit an AF Form 813 to the EIAP office in 30 CES/CEIE. Completion of the NEPA and EIAP processes can take between three weeks to one year to complete. Early coordination is highly advised.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS AND INSPECTIONS. The Contractor shall promptly support the Government with all federal, state, local, and Air Force environmental inspections, audits, or assessments.

NOTICES OF VIOLATIONS (NOVs) The Contractor shall be liable for any Notices of Violation (NOVs), enforcement action, fine, penalty, and/or corrective action imposed by federal, state, or local environmental regulatory agencies for activities under the Contractor's control. The Contractor shall provide verbal notification to 30 CES/CEIE and the Contracting Officer within 24-hours of receiving a NOV followed by written notification within three (3) working days.

1.5 SUBMITTALS. The Contractor shall provide the following to 30 CES/CEIE.

1.5.1 Environmental Protection Air Emissions Data (if applicable)

1.5.2 Monthly Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) usage totals (if applicable)

1.5.3 HAZMAT Business Plan or HAZMAT Disclaimer.

1.5.4 The Contractor shall submit monthly reports to the CO and COR no later than the 10th calendar day at the end of each month. The solid waste management report shall contain the weight, type and quantity of solid waste and/or Construction & Demolition debris (mixed solid waste, scrap metal, scrap lumber, inert C&D, non-inert C&D, green waste, mixed paper, soil, wood debris, tires, and cardboard) transported off base for recycling or disposal. Copies of weight tickets, sales receipts and disposal certificates shall be included in the submittal report. The Contractor must identify where each type of material was transported for processing or disposal. Any materials shipped out of state must be identified and included in the monthly report.

1.6 AIR QUALITY REQUIREMENTS.

1.6.1 Compliance. The Contractor, and their subcontractors, shall comply with all applicable, but not limited to: Federal and state Clean Air Acts; Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (SBCAPCD) rules and regulations; SBCAPCD Permit To Operate or Authority to Construct requirements; California Air Resources Board (CARB) standards, controls, and portable equipment registration requirements; any applicable US EPA

Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards; AFI 32-7040, Air Quality Compliance; AFI 32-7086, Hazardous Materials Management; 30 SWI 32-7002, Environmental Management Air Emission Inventories; and 30 SW Fuel Use Monitoring Plan (FUMP). The contractor shall comply with all the applicable air quality requirements and implement accepted construction best management practices.

1.6.2 Authority to Construct (ATC) or Permit to Operate (PTO). Prior to beginning an activity on VSFB which requires an ATC or PTO, the Contractor will coordinate with 30 CES/CEI. ATCs and PTOs are required for the installation of new generators, internal combustion engine powered equipment or devices, and modification or installation of boilers, steam generators, furnaces, process heaters, water heater units, paint spray booths, abrasive blasting booths, gasoline dispensing facilities, etc. The ATC or PTO approval can take up to 210 days. Due to strict emissions requirements, all equipment or processes requiring a permit must comply with applicable SBCAPCD rules and be approved by 30 CES/CEI Air Quality staff prior to procurement.

1.6.3 Air Permit Violations. The Contractor shall immediately report air permit or regulatory violations to 30 CES/ CEI and to the Contracting Officer within 24-hours of the occurrence.

1.6.4 Air Quality Provisions.

1.6.4.1 Demolition Site Clearing, Grading, Excavation, Backfilling, and Trenching. Not applicable.

1.6.4.2 Paving Not applicable

1.6.4.3 Coating, Painting, Adhering, and Sealing. Not applicable.

1.6.4.4 Abrasive Blasting and Corrosion Control. Not applicable.

1.6.4.5 Use of Equipment Powered by Portable Internal Engines. The Contractor shall provide proof of CARB registration in the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP) for all portable equipment used for projects on VSFB. Threshold sizes are 20 bhp and greater for spark ignited units and 50 bhp or greater for diesel fired units. A copy of the PERP registration will be submitted to 30 CES/CEI for all contractor owned and/or operated portable equipment operated on VSFB.

1.6.4.5.1 Fuel usage and hours of operation as required by the registration must be submitted to 30 CES/CEIEC at the end of the contract or by 15 January for the previous year's activities, whichever occurs first.

1.6.4.5.2 If the equipment is not registered in the CARB PERP, all ICEs greater or equal to the brake horsepower thresholds listed above must be properly permitted by the SBCAPCD for use at various locations within the county.

1.6.5 Gasoline/E-85 Storage Tanks. The Contractor shall only use storage tanks less than 250 gallons and allow only one storage for each commodity (No multiple tanks of the

same commodity). If the Contractor would like to use more than one tank for each commodity or a tank greater than 250 gallons, prior approval is required by 30 CES/CEI. The Contractor shall report the amount of materials used to 30 CES/CEI at the end of the contract or by 15 Jan for the previous year's activities, whichever occurs first. All tanks must be doubled or have secondary containment. Coordinate with the Tank Manager on if any SPCC plans will be needed for these tanks.

1.6.6 Class I Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS). When the Contractor is required to work on any equipment with Class I ODS refrigerants, then the Contractor shall comply with, at a minimum, all of the requirements identified in 40 CFR Part 82, Section 608; Ozone Protection Regulations: Stationary Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Halon Handling of the Clean Air Act. The Contractor shall supply copies of the technician certifications to 30 CES/CEI. The Contractor shall report the amount of ODS used to 30 CES/CEI at the end of the contract or by 15 Jan for the previous year's activities, whichever occurs first. As applicable to project requirements, the Contractor is required to use non-Ozone Depleting Substance (non-ODS) replacement products found on the EPA's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) www.epa.gov/ozone/snap/lists/index.html.

1.6.7 Operation of Government-Owned State-Permitted Equipment. All permitted equipment operated by the Contractor shall be operated in compliance with the requirements of the PTO. All records required by such permits will be maintained according to the permit and will be provided to 30 CES/CEI as requested.

1.6.8 Air Emissions Data.

1.6.8.1 Submit manufacturer's specifications to 30 CES/CEIEC prior to purchase of steam generator, furnace, process or water heater.

1.6.8.2 Boiler Emissions Standards and/or Source Test with applicable Compliance Certifications data that complies with applicable boiler, steam generator, furnace, process heater, and/or water heater. Submittal required prior to purchase and installation.

1.7 WATER QUALITY.

1.7.1 Surface and Ground Water. Prevent pollutants (sediment, debris, trash, chemicals and other pollutants) from entering into the storm water system, natural surface water drainages or groundwater. There will be no discharge of excavation groundwater to the sanitary sewer, storm drains, or to surface waters. Discharge of hazardous substances will not be permitted under any circumstances. Notify a 30 CES/CEIE, Water Program Manager prior to any planned discharge or threat of discharge into storm drains, stormwater conveyance systems, natural drainages, or surface waters to maintain compliance with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act.

1.7.2 Storm Water

1.7.2.1 Storm Water Best Management Practices (BMPs). In compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from

Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s), NPDES No. CAS000004 (MS4 General Permit), implement and maintain BMPs to effectively prevent trash, debris, chemicals, sediment or other pollutants from migrating into the storm water system, natural drainages and surface waters. For example, ensure trash receptacle lid function is maintained and receptacles are placed in existing enclosures.

1.7.2.2 Construction General Permit Requirements. Not applicable.

1.7.2.3 Post-Construction Storm Water. Not applicable

1.7.2.4 Domestic Wastewater. VSFB sanitary sewer connections are authorized for discharges of approved domestic wastewater as defined by discharge standards set by the City of Lompoc. Discharge of any wastewater on VSFB, other than routine domestic wastewater, into the sanitary sewer system requires pre-authorization from 30CES/CEIE.

1.7.2.5 Industrial Waste Water

1.7.2.5.1 Discharge: Approval from the City of Lompoc, an industrial discharge permit, or waiver from the Regional Water Quality Control Board is required to discharge process or industrial wastewater. 30 CES/CEIE Water Resources coordination and approval is required prior to wastewater disposition.

1.7.2.5.2 Treatment: If contract allows generator to dispose of their industrial or process wastewater at the VSFB Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (IWTP), 30 CES/CEIE coordination and approval of an IWTP Processing Request is required. Sampling and analysis is required to determine hazardous characteristics. A Sampling Request Form and Industrial Wastewater Characterization.

1.7.2.6 Miscellaneous Wastewater

1.7.2.6.1 Discharge to Grade (DTG): Coordinate with a 30 CES/CEIE Water PM prior to discharge of any low-level contaminated wastewater. Discharge of hazardous substances will not be permitted under any circumstances. A DTG Form may be required for certain types of wastewater to grade.

1.7.2.6.2 Aqueous Unknowns: Storm water, non-storm water, groundwater, or wastewater that is collected in any kind of structure or container may need to be analyzed prior to removal and disposition. 30 CES/CEIEC Hazardous Waste or Water Quality coordination and approval is required.

1.7.2.6.3 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning: Do not perform vehicle and equipment cleaning onsite using soaps, solvents, degreasers, steam cleaning equipment or equivalent methods. Perform vehicle or equipment cleaning offsite or onsite with water only, in a designated area that will not allow water to enter storm drain inlets, drainage systems or surface waters.

1.7.2.6.4 Building and Structural Preparation Washing. Not applicable.

1.7.2.7 Drinking Water

1.7.2.7.1 Backflow Prevention. Not applicable.

1.7.2.7.2 Cross Connection. Not applicable.

1.7.2.7.3 Non-potable Water. Not applicable

1.8 HAZARDOUS WASTE REQUIREMENTS. Reserved.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (HAZMAT) REQUIREMENTS. The Contractor shall comply with, but not limited to: AFI 32-7086, Hazardous Materials Management, the Air Force Space Command Supplement to AFI 32-7086, and SLD 30 Plans 32-7086, Hazardous Materials Management Plan.

1.9 SPILL OR RELEASE AND CLEANUP REQUIREMENTS.

1.9.1 General. The Contractor shall comply with, but not limited to: 30 SW Plans, 32-4002-C, Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan; 32-7043-A, Hazardous Waste Management Plan; 32-7043-E, Recoverable and Waste Petroleum Products Management Plan; 32-7086, HAZMAT Management Plan; and 32-4002-A, HAZMAT Emergency Response Plan.

1.9.2 Notification. When the Contractor has a spill or release, then the Contractor shall immediately notify 30 CES/CEI, (805) 606-1921 / 605-2015, fax (805) 734-1339, the Command Post, (805) 606-9961, and the Contracting Officer. Based on the Reportable Quantity of the contractor's spill or release, 30 CES/CEI will determine if an environmental regulatory agency Incident Release Report will need to be prepared and submitted based on the Reportable Quantity of the contractor's spill or release. (Note: If a regulatory agency incident release reporting action is required for the Contractor’s spill or release on VSFB, then 30 CES/CEI is responsible to notify the appropriate regulatory agency within the mandated reporting period).

1.9.3 Reporting. When the Contractor has a spill or release, then the Contractor shall provide a copy of the Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting Form and any other required documentation to 30 CES/CEI, (805) 606-1921 / 605-2015, fax (805) 734-1339, for 30 CES/CEI to provide the appropriate regulatory agency’s mandatory reporting. (References: SLD 30 Plan, 32-7043-A, Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Appendix 8; EPP; or Plan, 32- 4002-A, HAZMAT Emergency Response Plan).

1.9.4 Clean-up. The Contractor shall take immediate actions involving hazardous material spill or release to properly contain, clean up, make notifications, and provide final cleanup documentation for their spill or release. When the Contractor is unable to conduct proper cleanup activities from a spill or release, then immediate notification to the Government is required. The Government reserves the right to conduct the mandatory cleanup activities until the Contractor is able. All costs incurred by the Government until the Contractor is capable of taking control of the cleanup activities are the sole

responsibility of the Contractor.

1.9.5 Disposal. The Contractor is responsible for the characterization and disposal of cleanup materials and/or hazardous waste generated from its spill, release, and cleanup activities. See SLD 30 Plan, 32-7043-A, Hazardous Waste Management Plan for further information.

1.10 ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING REQIUREMENTS. The Contractor and their subcontractors shall provide, upon request from 30 CES/CEI, any applicable environmental training certifications necessary to verify contractual compliance. Please call 30 CES/CEI, Environmental Compliance Section, extension (805) 606-2359 for more information.

1.11 SOLID WASTE REQIUREMENTS. (Includes Construction and Demolition (C&D) Project Debris)

1.11.1 General. Waste generation is inevitable and should be managed in accordance with the P2 hierarchy - source reduction, reuse, recycle, treatment, and as a last resort disposal. The Contractor shall comply with, but not limited to: California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989; California Assembly Bill AB 939; HQ AFSPC CEI Policy Letter P01009, dated 30 April 2001 (Tracking and Reporting Solid Waste Disposal and Diversions); SLD 30 Plans, 32-7043-A, Hazardous Waste Management Plan; 32-7080, Pollution Prevention Management Plan; and 30 SW Plan 32-7042, Solid Waste Management.

1.11.2 Generation. Not applicable.

1.11.3 Segregation. Not applicable.

1.11.4 Recycling and Refuse Containers. Located outside facilities on VSFB; are intended for solid waste/ recycling associated with the VSFB mission. Materials that are generated from off base activities or by activities not associated with the VSFB mission are not acceptable.

1.11.5 Turn-In of Recyclable and Reusable Materials. The Contractor shall pre-coordinate the turn-in of all recyclable and reusable items with the Vandenberg Recycling Center (VRC) located in Building 11510. Prior to turn-in, the contractor shall segregate all material to the greatest extent feasible. Consult with VRC staff at (805) 605-0102 or (805) 605-1143 to assess items for correct handling procedures. The following lists the primary materials accepted by the VRC. NOTE: The VRC is a separate Air Force organization and distinct from Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Disposition Services, which is also located in Building 11510.

1.11.5.1 Scrap metal: Copper, aluminum, steel, stainless steel, iron, bronze, brass, lead and other items which are found in items such as wires, cable, pipe, conduit, duct work, beams, siding, roofing, doors, framing, water heaters, etc.

1.11.5.2 Government-procured furniture. Either serviceable or unserviceable, from

areas such as offices, classrooms, waiting areas, or conference rooms.

1.11.5.3 Wood of all types. Treated or untreated wood items such as pallets, dimensional lumber, crates, spools, power poles, railroad ties and tree rounds, stumps and includes unusable treated or untreated scrap wood.

1.12 POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs) MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS. Not applicable.

1.13 RADIOACTIVE OR RADIONUCLIDES MATERIALS REQUIREMENTS. Not applicable.

1.14 LEAD BASED PAINT (LBP) MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS. Not applicable.

1.15 ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS-SUPPLEMENTAL. Not applicable.

1.16 ABOVE GROUND STORAGE TANKS (AST) REQUIREMENTS. Not applicable.

1.17 UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (UST) REQUIREMENTS. Not applicable.

1.18 SOIL CONTAMINATION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. Not applicable.

1.19 HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES REQUIREMENTS.

1.19.1 General. The Contractor shall comply with, but not limited to: the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, State of California Health and Safety Statutes; and AFI 32-7065, Cultural Resources Management.

1.19.2 Base Cultural Resource Managers (BCRM). The Contractor shall not disturb any historical, archaeological, or cultural sites or collect any prehistoric and/or historic artifacts on VSFB without proper authorization from 30 CES/CEI, BCRM.

1.19.3 Cultural Resources. Cultural resources are sites, structures, features, artifacts, and other human derived items. These include, but are not limited to: arrowheads and other flaked stone tools, beads, ornaments, sacred objects such as charmstones, hammerstones, stone bowls, bone tools, human remains, non-human bone, charcoal concentrations, unnatural concentrations of stone, shellfish remains, fossils, asphaltum, old bottles, cans, coins, buttons, antiques, foundations, early military materials, and other historical items. As a general rule, any cultural resource item over 50 years of age is protected. If any previously unidentified materials of these types are found individually or in concentrated deposits within the project area, the Contractor shall report these to the on-site CEI environmental representative archaeological monitor, CEI, or the BCRM. Cultural resources are not to be collected or disturbed without approval from the on-site archaeological monitor or the BCRM.

1.19.4 Avoidance and Mitigation. The Contractor is responsible, unless otherwise noted, for implementation of any cultural resources avoidance or mitigation measures assigned to projects as a condition of approval for their activities. These measures may include, but are not limited to, literature searches, archaeological and American Indian monitoring, flagging or fencing to protect resources, avoidance of resource areas, archaeological testing, data recovery, and report preparation. The Contractor shall coordinate with the BCRM who will provide Statements of Work for contracted archaeological work that implements project specific required mitigation measures.

1.20 PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES REQUIREMENTS. The Contractor shall comply with, but not limited to: the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); the Endangered Species Act; the Marine Mammal Protection Act,; the Migratory Bird Treaty Act;, Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands; Executive Order 13112, Invasive Species Management; Executive Order 13186, Migratory Bird Conservation; California Coastal Act of 1976; AFMAN 32-7003, Environmental Conservation and VSFB's Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan. The Contractor shall keep activities under surveillance and control to minimize disturbances and damage to the natural resources on VSFB.

1.21 LANDSCAPING REQUIREMENTS. Not applicable.

1.22 ENERGY USAGE REQUIREMENTS. Not applicable.

PART 2- PRODUCTS. Reserved.

PART 3- EXECUTION. Reserved.