Item No.	Title	Utilization Category	Date
099-001NW	General Occupational Safety and Health Requirements for the Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC); accomplish	I	05/19/2026
099-002NW	General Contractor Environmental Protection Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC); accomplish	I	05/19/2026
099-003NW	General Contractor Air Pollution Control and Reporting Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC); accomplish	I	05/19/2026
099-004NW	General Contractor Hazardous Material Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC); accomplish	I	05/19/2026
099-005NW	General Contractor Water Pollution and Spill Prevention Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC); accomplish	I	05/19/2026
099-006NW	General Contractor Waste Management Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC); accomplish	I	05/19/2026
099-007NW	General Contractor Solid Waste Management Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC); accomplish	I	05/19/2026
099-008NW	Schedule and Associated Report for CNO Availability and CMAV over 90 days; provide and manage	I	05/19/2026
099-009NW	Schedule and Associated Reports for Availabilities 9 Weeks or Less in Duration; provide and manage	I	05/19/2026
099-011NW	Compartment Closeout; accomplish	I	05/19/2026
099-012NW	General Requirements for Service Contracts; accomplish	I	05/19/2026
099-013NW	Weld, Fabricate, and Inspect Submarine Structure; accomplish	I	05/19/2026

1. SCOPE:

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

1.2 Location of Work:

1.2.1 None

1.3 Identification:

1.3.1 Not Applicable

2. REFERENCES:

2.1 Standard Items

2.2 42 USC 65.4914, Development of Low-Noise Emission Products

2.3 OSHE Control Manual 250, Hazardous Energy Control

2.4 29 CFR 1915, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Shipyard Employment

2.5 PSNS&IMF M-HFA1, Ship’s Force Industrial Hot Work Training and Shipboard Hot Work Notification and Approval Process

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Ensure all personnel, including supervisors and subcontractors, are trained to the facility specific requirements specified in this local standard item (see Note 4.6).

3.2 Submit all injuries per NAVSEA Standard Items.

3.3 Ensure employees use ANSI approved personal protective safety equipment (i.e. hard-hats, steel-toe safety shoes, safety glasses, and hearing protection).

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

3.3.2 Ensure each employee within the BNC and onboard ships maintain a visible company name and last name on hard-hats utilizing a minimum of 1/2 inch font in contrasting color.

3.4 Maximize use of low-noise emission equipment as certified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) per 2.2.

3.4.1 Provide hazardous noise signs and label equipment wherever work procedures and equipment produce sound-pressure levels greater than or equal to 85 decibels on the A-weighted scale (dBA) steady state and/or 140 dB peak sound pressure level for impact or impulse noise, regardless of the duration of the exposure. Signs must indicate the distance from the source that hearing protection is required (e.g. within 25 feet).

3.5 Accomplish a PCP for all work on energized ship’s equipment (see Note 4.7).

3.6 Accomplish the requirements of 2.3 for contractor's lockout/tags-plus (LOTP) program and procedures.

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

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

3.7.2 Provide any related correspondence/record of communication between the contractor and regulatory agency to the SUPERVISOR.

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

3.7.4 Pay any fines, levied on the contractor by Federal OSHA offices due to safety/health violation.

3.8 Temporary local exhaust ventilation shall be used for all hot work and/or inert gas usage in enclosed shipboard spaces (see Note 4.8).

3.8.1 Place temporary local exhaust ventilation close enough to the hot worker to remove fumes and smoke at the source and keep concentrations in the breathing zone within safe limits.

3.8.2 Contaminated air from a working space shall be discharged into the open air outdoors and clear of the source of intake air. All intake air shall be clean.

3.8.3 Ensure visible smoke from welding and thermal cutting operations does not accumulate in shipboard spaces.

3.8.4 The use of “Smoke Eaters” is prohibited.

3.8.5 Separate ventilation systems for operations generating flames, sparks, or hot material from exhaust systems that convey flammable or combustible materials such as paint.

3.8.5.1 Do not use ventilation systems for conflicting processes at the same time.

3.8.6 If any visible emissions are seen coming from a ventilation exhaust, contact Code 106.31 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.9 Do not allow tools, equipment, or PPE (e.g., hard hats, gloves, TYVEK coveralls, etc.) to enter Government designated eating areas.

3.9.1 Wash hands before entering a Government designated eating area.

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

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

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

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

3.10.4 Smokeless tobacco is prohibited during meetings, briefings, training sessions, and inspections.

3.10.4.1 Spitting in wastebaskets, common trash containers, on the ground, or on other structural features out of doors is

prohibited. Place saliva and smokeless tobacco waste mixtures in closeable containers and empty reusable containers for smokeless waste in toilets, or dispose of closed containers as common trash.

3.11 Operate all motor vehicles in accordance with Washington State law.

3.11.1 Yield right of way to PSNS & IMF trains, cranes, and material handling equipment.

3.11.2 Movement is prohibited between 1602 and 1609 hours.

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

3.11.4 Cell phones shall not be used while driving unless the vehicle is safely parked.

3.11.4.1 Portable headphones, earphones, or other listening devices are prohibited from being worn while driving within the BNC.

3.12 Upon request, submit training documentation to the SUPERVISOR which validates personnel are qualified to operate specific Construction or Material Handling Equipment (MHE) to which they are assigned.

3.13 Operate Material Handling Equipment (MHE) including Fork Lifts with the following requirements.

3.13.1 Comply with the following speed limits:

3.13.1.1 7 miles per hour (mph) on main thoroughfares.

3.13.1.2 5 mph in and around pier/dry docks.

3.13.1.3 3 mph in congested work areas (vehicle/pedestrian traffic/uneven surfaces).

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

3.13.3 Forklift operators are to know the weight of all loads being transported.

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

3.13.5 MHE operators including Fork lifts must use a “spotter” (observer) to assist them where visibility is hampered and in congested areas.

3.13.6 Forklift operators are prohibited from pushing/pulling, use of forklift attachments, and overhead rigging from a forklift without written approval from the manufacturer.

3.13.6.1 Submit manufacturer approval documents to the SUPERVISOR prior to use.

3.14 When working from Aerial Work Platforms (AWPs), maintain materials placed in the platform/basket within the confines of safety railings.

3.14.1 Wear fall protection equipment when working from AWPs.

3.14.2 The AWP shall be cordoned off, barricaded or use a ground

level spotter.

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

3.14.4 Secure AWP operations when wind speeds exceed manufacturer wind speed limits.

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

3.14.5 Maintain on site the manufacturer's authorization which allows AWP operations to take place on waterborne vessels/platforms (barges). Provide a copy of the authorization to the SUPERVISOR upon request.

3.14.6 Ensure the AWP is properly secured at all times per the manufacturer authorization requirements.

3.14.7 Operators shall maintain the completed pre-operational checklist on-site for the current day of use.

3.14.8 Comply with manufacturer's instructions regarding occupancy limits for the basket/platform of contractor operated AWPs and Scissor lifts.

3.14.9 AWPs shall never be stored boom-up in an area of high personnel traffic (e.g. designated pedestrian walkways, etc.) unless a barrier is placed to prevent the area from being used as a thoroughfare.

3.15 Accomplish the requirements of 2.4 and the following for scaffolding:

3.15.1 Scaffold ladder floor openings (without trap doors) shall be guarded by a standard railing with standard toe board on all exposed sides, except at entrance to opening. The entrance to the opening shall be guarded with a self-closing swinging gate. Scaffold ladder access openings through platform guardrails shall be guarded with a swinging gate.

3.15.2 Erect scaffold ladder floor openings, with or without trap doors, a minimum area of 500 square inches (approximately 20 inches by 25 inches) to allow unobstructed personnel egress and/or casualty responder access. Services shall not interfere with safe access to the ladders and rungs.

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

3.15.4 Ladders shall be positioned perpendicular (85 - 95 degrees) to the railing swing gate opening.

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

the job. Calculations for engineered designs shall be made available upon request.

3.15.6 A commercially available scaffold tag system shall be used on all scaffolds. The tagging system shall, as a minimum, consist of red "Danger" tags and green "ok to use" tags.

3.15.6.1 Tags are to be placed on the structure as close to each of the ladder/access points as possible.

3.15.6.2 Any scaffold that is not tagged shall not be used.

3.15.6.3 The red tag shall be applied to indicate to users the scaffold is being dismantled, is not yet completely erected, or for some reason is not safe and shall not be used.

3.15.6.4 The green tag shall be applied by the competent person to indicate the scaffold is safe to use and is compliant with all OSHA regulations and other applicable requirement (ANSI/manufacturer/engineering).

3.15.6.5 As a minimum, the green tag will show the following information:

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

3.16 Observe the following requirements, in addition to the specific requirements of the Job Order, for paint removal:

3.16.1 Isolate and contain all power sanding, grinding, and needle-gunning on paint.

3.17 Accomplish the requirements of 2.4 and the following for Shipboard Spaces Requiring Competent Person Testing and Inspection Prior to Entry of Personnel (see Note 4.9):

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

3.17.2 Contractor, Shipyard and ships force shall coordinate operations so that operations which will change the conditions of the space are reported and appropriately recorded.

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

3.17.3.1 Notify the SUPERVISOR at least 24 hours prior to a checkpoint or inspection requiring the Government or Ships Force personnel to enter a confined space.

3.17.4 Contact the SUPERVISOR for any questions or concerns relative to deciding whether a space does or does not fall under the requirements of reference 2.1 or 2.4.

3.17.5 Remove competent person certificates and logs at the

completion of work in the space.

3.17.6 Maintain free access to exit routes for personnel egress.

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

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

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

3.18 Accomplish the requirements of 2.5, in addition to the specific requirements of the job order for Submarine hot work:

3.18.1 Use Hot Work Notification Form (PSNS&IMF 4850/588) when obtaining a hot work permit to perform hot work.

3.18.1.1 Obtain the latest revision of PSNS&IMF 4850/588 from the SUPERVISOR.

3.18.2 Provide a daily status of active hot work sites to the SDO prior to 1400 each workday, including planned active hot work sites for the following day.

3.18.2.1 Submit permits to the SDO or representative, in accordance with 2.5.

3.18.2.2 Submit Weekend and Monday work permits on the preceding Friday.

3.18.3 Maintain a log of all active hot work permits.

3.18.3.1 Ensure all active hot work permits have an assigned Ship's Force serial number.

3.18.4 Commence hot work only after Ship’s Force signs the hot work permit.

3.18.5 Identify emergent and short notice hot work permits to the SUPERVISOR.

3.18.6 Maintain original hot work permit at the work site.

3.18.7 Return each original hot work permit to Ship's Force Hot Work Office when completed.

3.18.8 Attend Hot Work and Cold Work Coordination meetings when directed by the SUPERVISOR.

3.19 Accomplish the requirements of 2.5, in addition to the specific requirements of the job order for Aircraft Carrier (CVN) hot work:

3.19.1 Use Hot Work Notification Form (PSNS&IMF 4850/588) when obtaining a hot work permit to perform hot work.

3.19.1.1 Obtain the latest revision of PSNS&IMF 4850/588 from the SUPERVISOR.

3.19.2 Provide a daily status of active hot work sites to the SDO

prior to 1400 each workday, including planned active hot work sites for the following day.

3.19.2.1 Submit permits to the Ship’s Fire Marshall by 1000 for day shift and 1700 for swing shift the day prior to work.

3.19.2.2 Submit weekend and Monday work permits prior to 1000 on the preceding Friday.

3.19.3 Maintain a log of all active hot work permits.

3.19.3.1 Ensure all active hot work permits have an assigned Ship's Force serial number.

3.19.4 Maintain original hot work permit at the work site.

3.19.5 Return each original hot work permit to Ship's Force Hot Work Office when completed.

3.19.6 Identify emergent hot work permits to the SUPERVISOR.

3.19.7 Attend Hot Work and Cold Work Coordination meetings when directed by the SUPERVISOR.

3.20 Temporary guardrail systems (i.e. Garlock) shall not be modified without prior authorization from the SUPERVISOR.

4. NOTES:

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

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

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

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

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

4.6 Failure to comply with or incurring repeated violations of local, State, or Federal regulations can result in the violator(s) losing access to the BNC or the operation being suspended until properly trained personnel are provided.

4.7 Any evolution (maintenance, testing, or operation) being performed where energized circuits are readily accessible by incidental contact with tools or personnel is defined as work on energized equipment.

4.8 The following hot work operations do not require ventilation, provided the surface coatings have been removed:

- automatic timed arc stud welding
- electric resistance type strip heaters
- ferrous metal grinding with 3” or smaller wheels

- electric heat guns
- electric soldering

4.9 The following spaces are considered confined spaces at the BNC in addition to those meeting the criteria of a confined space in 2.4:

- JP-5 Pump Rooms.
- Storage Rooms with vertical ladders.
- Shaft Alleys.
- Re-boiler Rooms.
- Number 1 and 2 Catapult Accumulator Rooms.
- Steering Gear Room.

4.10 Hot Work includes the following operations:

4.10.1 Flame heating, welding, torch cutting, brazing, carbon arc gouging, and all ferrous metal grinding.

4.10.2 Work which produces heat, by any means, of 400 °F (204 °C), or more.

4.10.3 Grinding, drilling, abrasive blasting, or similar spark-producing operations EXCEPT when such operations are isolated physically from any atmosphere containing 10 percent or greater of the Lower Explosive Limit of a flammable or combustible substance.

4.10.4 Grinding ferrous metal is hot work regardless of atmosphere.

4.11 HOT WORK NOTIFICATION FORM. The term “permit” and “notification form” are used interchangeably and refer to the latest approved PSNS&IMF 4850/588 form.

4.12 EMERGENT HOT WORK. Hot Work that is required to recover from an actual casualty or Hot Work that is required to recover from a failed operational test.

4.13 SHORT NOTICE HOTWORK. Hot Work that can be accomplished to take advantage of opportunities due to changing conditions in the shift. Typically this will be short duration minimal impact hot work (grinding, stud shooting, soldering, heat gun use).

4.14 INCIPIENT FIRE. A fire in its initial or beginning stage resulting from the uncontrolled and/or unplanned release of flames, sparks, slag, or heat from a hot work process, electrical arc/spark, or other heat source, which impinges on combustible material, causing that material to smoke, smolder, or burn. Incipient fires may or may not have visible flames and can be extinguished by a single portable fire extinguisher.

4.15 COVERINGS FOR HOT WORK. Material used for coverings during hot work evolutions shall be secured in place prior to commencing hot work to adequately protect piping and equipment.

4.16 COMBUSTIBLE. A solid material capable of igniting and burning or any liquid having a flash point at or above 100 deg. F (37.8 deg. C), but below 200 deg. F (93.3 deg. C).

4.17 FLAMMABLE. A liquid that is easy to ignite [flash point below 100 deg. F (37.8 deg. C)].

FY-2027 (CH-1)

ITEM NO: 099-002NW

REVISED: 19 MAY 2026

CATEGORY: I

1. SCOPE:

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

1.2 Location of Work:

1.2.1 None

1.3 Identification:

1.3.1 Not Applicable

2. REFERENCES:

2.1 None

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Accomplish Environmental Duties, Responsibility, and Liability as follows:

3.1.1 Comply with Local, State, and Federal environmental regulations and environmental requirements per the Job Order during performance of this contract.

3.1.2 Ensure subcontractors understand and comply with Local, State, and Federal environmental regulations and environmental requirements of the Job Order applicable to their work under this contract.

3.1.3 Minimize pollution or waste generation at the source.

3.1.4 Notify the SUPERVISOR immediately if the situation is an immediate threat to human health or the environment.

3.1.4.1 Call the Regional Dispatch Center at 911 on a PSNS & IMF telephone or (360) 476-3333 on an outside line or cellular phone.

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

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

3.2 Schedule and facilitate a meeting with the SUPERVISOR, PSNS&IMF C132, C106.31, C106.32, C106.33, S99 and Project ESH Manager fourteen days prior to start of work. This meeting is to develop a mutual understanding relative to details of the environmental plan, shipyard requirements, required submissions and reports, use of subcontractors, and personnel assignments. Discussions must include the following.

3.2.1 Contractor Hazardous material inventory (CHMI) Submissions

3.2.2 Hazardous Material usage, storage, and ways to reduce the generation of hazardous waste or waste that will not be amenable to on-site treatment. The Contractor shall be responsible for the disposal if discussions fail to occur and it is discovered that a discussion would have prevented generation of hazardous waste or permitted the option of on-site treatment of waste.

3.2.3 O&M Plans

3.2.4 Bulk Waste to include wastewater

3.2.5 Drydock cleanliness (for drydock availabilities).

3.3 Accomplish Personnel Assignments as follows:

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

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

3.3.2.1 Know federal, state and Local Environmental Protection regulations.

3.3.2.2 Know the environmental protection requirements of the Job Order.

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.3.2 Documented experience in performing the duties of paragraph 3.3.2.

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

3.4 Accomplish Environmental Training as follows:

3.4.1 Provide documentation of training upon request by the SUPERVISOR.

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

3.4.3 Training can be completed through the Environmental Compliance, Training, and Tracking System ECATTS) or equivalent.

3.4.4 The contractor's or subcontractors designated Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area Operator must successfully complete the Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Material Branch (C/106.33) contractor training course prior to generation of waste. The C/106.33 site specific training course is provided monthly and is paid (instructor's fee only) for by the Government.

3.4.4.1 Schedule HW49 training via the SUPERVISOR.

3.5 Accomplish Contact with Regulatory Agencies as follows:

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

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

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

4. NOTES:

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

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

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

1. SCOPE:

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

1.2 Location of Work:

1.2.1 None

1.3 Identification:

1.3.1 Not Applicable

2. REFERENCES:

2.1 Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA), Regulation I

2.2 40 CFR 89, Control of Emissions from New and In-Use Non-road Compression-Ignition Engines

2.3 40 CFR 1039, Control of Emissions from New and In-Use Non-road Compression-Ignition Engines

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Observe the following requirements, in addition to the specific requirements of the Job Order, for all air pollution generating equipment and associated air pollution control devices:

3.1.1 Ensure abrasive blasting equipment:

3.1.1.1 Employ high efficiency pleated fabric filters capable of controlling 99.4% of particles 0.5 microns and larger.

3.1.1.2 Employ installed manometer(s) capable of determining differential pressure across filtration media.

3.1.1.3 Use only non-silica blasting media such as steel grit, steel shot, garnet, aluminum oxide, plastic media, carbon dioxide (dry-ice), or organic materials.

3.1.2 Ensure filtered ventilation equipment:

3.1.2.1 Employ high efficiency pleated fabric filters capable of controlling 99.4% of particles 0.5 microns and larger.

3.1.2.2 Employ installed manometer(s) capable of determining differential pressure across filtration media.

3.1.3 Ensure portable (e.g. skid or trailer mounted) internal combustion engines:

3.1.3.1 Meet the emission standards for the year it was manufactured per the requirements of 2.2 and 2.3.

3.1.3.2 Use ultra-low sulfur diesel or ultra-low sulfur biodiesel (a sulfur content of 15 ppm or 0.0015% sulfur by weight or less), gasoline, natural gas, propane, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), hydrogen, ethanol, methanol, or liquefied/compressed

natural gas (LNG/CNG).

3.1.3.3 Shall not remain on-site greater than 12 months.

3.2 Submit the following forms to Code 106.31 via the SUPERVISOR no later than 7 business days from contract award or change:

3.2.1 Complete the latest revision of the Contractor Abrasive Blast Equipment Notification Form.

3.2.2 Complete the latest revision of the Contractor Filtered Ventilation Equipment Form.

3.2.3 Complete the latest revision of the Contractor Non-road Engine Notification Form.

3.2.4 Do not operate nor use any air pollution generating equipment or associated air pollution control devices until approved by Code 106.31 (Note 4.6).

3.3 Submit a copy of the contractor's Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan for all air pollution generating equipment and associated air pollution control devices, other than non-road engines, to the SUPERVISOR for approval at least ten working days prior to planned use of the equipment (Note 4.7).

3.3.1 Prepare the O&M plan using the latest template provided by 106.31 (via the SUPERVISOR) or other suitable format.

3.3.2 Submit any changes to an approved O&M plan to the SUPERVISOR at least five working days prior to planned implementation of the change.

3.3.3 Ensure the O&M plan addresses, at a minimum, the following elements:

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

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

3.3.3.3 Accomplish periodic inspections, including but not limited to, evidence of fugitive emissions.

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

3.3.3.5 Accomplish corrective action or stop operations immediately whenever unexpected visible fugitive emissions are observed.

3.3.3.6 Include a copy of the approved contractor equipment notification form as an attachment to the O&M Plan.

3.3.4 Observe the following requirements, in addition to the specific requirements of the Job Order, for abrasive blasting operations:

3.3.4.1 Accomplish open abrasive blasting operations inside an enclosure equipped with negative ventilation and emission collection devices.

3.3.4.2 Accomplish vacuum-blasting within a regulated boundary sufficient to ensure no escape of abrasive media or debris outside the control area (see note 4.10).

3.3.4.3 Ensure the dust collection system is sized to provide at least four air changes per hour in the area enclosure.

3.3.4.4 Ensure the dust collection filters are of the high efficiency pleated fabric design and exhibit greater than 99.4% particulate control efficiency for particles 0.5 microns and larger before exhausting to atmosphere.

3.3.4.5 Ensure acceptable vacuum recovery filters are employed to reclaim spent abrasive and return the media to the pressure vessel.

3.3.4.6 Ensure the vacuum recovery filters are of the high efficiency pleated fabric design and exhibit greater than 99.4% particulate control efficiency for particles 0.5 microns and larger before exhausting to atmosphere.

3.3.4.7 Do not use abrasive blast dust collection and/or vacuum recovery equipment for removal of asbestos, asbestos contaminated materials, or PCB contaminated materials.

3.3.4.8 Post a watch stander to monitor blasting operations to outside the control area.

3.3.4.9 Secure operations immediately upon the loss of grit or fugitive emissions outside of the control area.

3.3.5 Provide any supplemental documentation to the SUPERVISOR that may be necessary for evaluating the O&M plan (e.g. documentation of filter efficiency, operating manuals, maintenance history, or rental agreements) upon request.

(V)(G) "START OF PROCEDURE"

3.3.6 Accomplish a walk through inspection with the SUPERVISOR of the installed equipment with approved O&M Plan and any related paperwork prior to initial operation.

3.3.6.1 Verify the manufacturer, model, serial number, and EPA non-road engine requirement information (as applicable) matches the information listed in the O&M Plan.

3.3.6.2 Verify differential pressure gauges are installed per the O&M Plan and are operational.

3.3.6.3 Verify all personnel who will operate the equipment or use containments are trained on O&M Plan inspection and logging requirements.

3.3.6.4 Verify all filters are installed and are of the same manufacturer and model number as listed in the O&M Plan.

3.3.6.5 Verify work area enclosures/containments filtered ventilation is emissions and size appropriate to provide a minimum of 4 air changes per hour.

3.3.6.6 Verify blast media being used matches the blast media listed in the initial Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory (CHMI) and the O&M Plan.

3.3.7 Accomplish the requirements of the O&M plan during equipment operation.

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

3.3.7.2 Have the O&M plan records available for prompt review when requested by regulatory agencies such as PSCAA, or PSNS & IMF Code 106 personnel, for inspection.

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

3.3.7.4 Maintain records as required by the O&M plan. Records may be in the form of a logbook.

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

3.3.8.1 Use tarps, shrink-wrap, mobile containments, or similar methods of overspray control to confine overspray from outdoor spray painting to the work area where painting is occurring.

3.3.8.2 Employ total containment or other dust suppression methods at material transfer points where visible dust is likely to be generated.

3.3.8.3 If water spray methods are employed ensure the water does not cause run-on/run-off concerns to dry dock collections systems, storm water collection drains, or Sinclair Inlet.

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

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

3.4 Observe the following requirements, in addition to the specific requirements of the Job Order for marine coating standards and work practices:

3.4.1 Ensure all coatings used on naval vessels, and their components being repaired shore side, comply with the NESHAP VOC limits of the marine coatings.

3.4.2 Label all coating containers, or their components, with “no thinning” labels that are clearly readable.

3.4.3 Submit a Low Usage Exempt (LUE) Product Request form (PSNS&IMF 5090/389) to Code 106.31, via the SUPERVISOR, if a non-compliant marine coating must be used. Include the justification and planned usage.

3.4.3.1 Submit the request at least ten business days prior to the expected use of the coating being requested.

3.4.3.2 Submit a monthly report of the weight of the coating used on a LUE Product Usage Report (PSNS&IMF 5090/213) to 106.31 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.4.3.3 Employ a scale graduated in weight increments of 0.1 ounce or less to measure the amount of coating used per month.

3.4.3.4 Determine the amount used by weighing each container initially, then weighing it again at the end of each month.

3.4.3.5 Weigh each container individually.

3.4.3.6 Submit LUE usage reports no later than the 10th of the month.

3.4.3.7 Submit usage reports the LUE coating is removed from BNC.

3.4.3.8 Obtain the latest revision of the PSNS&IMF 5090/389 and 5090/293 forms via the SUPERVISOR.

3.4.4 Submit manufacturer's batch certification for approval by Code 106.31 via the SUPERVISOR prior to any use of coatings.

3.4.4.1 Ensure each batch certification includes batch number, product description, VOHAP/VOC content minus water and exempt compounds, volume fraction of solids, method of VOHAP/VOC certification, certification signature and date.

3.4.5 Use marine coatings as supplied by the manufacturer; no thinning or tinting is allowed.

3.4.6 Close and seal containers unless adding or removing paint.

3.4.7 Clean up all drips/spills immediately and place paint debris (wipe up cloths, stir sticks, paper paint buckets, etc.) in a sealed container.

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

3.4.9 Use only HVLP or airless spray equipment. Conventional spray guns are prohibited.

3.4.10 Notify the SUPERVISOR verbally and immediately, whenever a NESHAP for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair or an O&M Plan requirement has not been followed. Provide details of corrective actions taken as specified in the corrective action request.

3.5 Observe the following requirements, in addition to the specific requirements of the Job Order, for use of dust collection systems:

3.5.1 Provide a written procedure of the contractors plan for initial actions and response in the event of an actual or suspected fire within a dust collector and/or associated ventilation duct system and actions to prevent smoke from backfilling into the ship.

3.5.2 Provide two 15-pound carbon dioxide fire extinguishers for each 50 linear feet of laydown area containing a dust collector.

3.5.3 Maintain vent ducting cleanliness to prevent excessive buildup of debris in ducting.

3.5.4 Ensure all air moving equipment and its component parts, including duct work, is bonded electrically to the structure of the vessel. Equipment on land-side spaces shall be grounded.

3.5.5 Dust collection systems shall be located outside the hull of

the ship.

3.5.5.1 Exceptions shall be permitted only upon execution of a written waiver approved by the SUPERVISOR. Submit request 10 days prior to placing equipment.

3.5.5.2 Do not locate dust collectors onboard or immediately adjacent to vessels made of flammable hull material or hulls subject to melting.

4. NOTES:

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

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

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

4.4 When an individual contractor’s cumulative engine HP exceeds 2000 on the same project, extensive delays may occur as a written approval must be received from PSCAA prior to operation.

4.5 Definitions.

4.5.1 Visible Emissions. A visible emission is the visible particulate matter other than uncombined water that occurs as a result of a process and is released to the atmosphere via a stack or vent.

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

4.5.3 Project. A specific task that is being performed by a specific contractor on a specific shipyard asset (e.g. nonskid work being performed by IMIA on the CVN 68). This definition will be used to calculate total engine HP for notification purposes to PSCAA.

4.6 If a Notice of Construction (NOC) is required for this work, the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA) requires a minimum of 90 days to process the application. Additional information to support the NOC may be requested via the SUPERVISOR.

4.7 This is a separate requirement from para 3.2.

4.8 Examples of ships made with flammable hull material or hulls subject to melting are submarines and the Avenger-class Mine Counter Measure ships.

4.9 The use of fire retardant dust collector filter media, when available, is encouraged.

4.10 Vacuum-blasting equipment uses a blast nozzle inside a vacuum recovery head that forms a tight seal with the work surface.

1. SCOPE:

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

1.2 Location of Work:

1.2.1 None

1.3 Identification:

1.3.1 Not Applicable

2. REFERENCES:

2.1 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication

2.2 29 CFR 1910.106, Flammable Liquids

2.3 16 CFR PART 1500, Hazardous Substances and Articles

2.4 OSHA, Letter of Interpretation 18 September 2018.

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Accomplish the requirements of references 2.1 through 2.4.

3.2 Accomplish Hazardous Material Approval, Labeling, and Reporting requirements as follows:

3.2.1 Request approval as follows:

3.2.1.1 Complete and provide an initial inventory of hazardous materials to be used by completing Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory (CHMI). Provide trade name, manufacturer, process type and container type/size. In addition to the CHMI, the Contractor must provide additional documentation for hazardous material to be used. This includes a copy of the latest Safety Data Sheet (SDS) from the United States (US) for each product and a US version of the Product Data Sheet (PDS) or Technical Data Sheet (TDS) for Marine Coatings.

3.2.1.2 The CHMI shall be approved by the Government via the SUPERVISOR prior to the contractor bringing any hazardous material onto the BNC. Allow at least ten working days for processing the CHMI once deemed complete by Code 106.33 via written confirmation.

3.2.1.3 For specific documentation requirements for marine coatings see reference 2.1.

3.2.1.4 Hazardous material listed in the exclusion list may require additional documentation prior to approval (see note 4.5).

3.2.1.5 Obtain the latest revision to the CHMI from C106 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.2.2 For multi-year or multi-project contracts, a master CHMI may

be used provided the following additional requirements are met:

3.2.2.1 Provide one initial master CHIMI to Code 106 via the SUPERVISOR in accordance with 3.2.1.1 through 3.2.1.5

3.2.2.2 Monthly usage reports will be provided on separate Receipt and Monthly Usage form in accordance with 3.2.3 for each ongoing project and will differentiate usage by listing the ship number in the "Location" block on the form.

3.2.2.3 The master CHIMI will be reviewed by the contractor every 12 months to validate materials listed are still needed and that supporting documentation is current.

3.2.3 Accomplish labeling requirements as follows:

3.2.3.1 Containers of hazardous material brought into the BNC shall be labeled per the requirements of 2.1 and 2.3. As a minimum, this shall include the following.

•Trade Name.

•Manufacturer's Name and Address.

•Explanation of the Chemical Hazard.

•A transfer label shall be applied per reference 2.1, when a manufacturer's label on the original container is removed or unreadable.

3.2.4 Accomplish reporting as follows:

3.2.4.1 Usage reporting will begin the month the initial usage report is returned to the contractor. Early submission of the CHMI is encouraged prior to the execution phase of the contract.

3.2.4.2 Provide a listing of all hazardous materials used during each month using the Government provided Receipt and Monthly Usage Form. If no material is used, a usage report is still required indicating the quantity used as zero. The hazardous material usage report shall be submitted via the SUPERVISOR no later than ten calendar days after the end of each month.

3.2.4.3 Obtain the latest revision of the Receipt and Monthly Usage forms from C106.33 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.2.5 Accomplish hazardous material storage as follows:

3.2.5.1 Submit the form "Contractor Hazardous Material Storage Location Registration", to Temporary Services, Nuclear Facilities, and Support Services (Shop 99HM) via the SUPERVISOR, for the registration and disestablishment of flammable storage locker(s) (FSL).

3.2.5.2 Ensure Shop 99HM posts a copy of the completed registration at the FSL.

3.2.5.3 When disestablishing the FSL, mark the dates closed on the posted form and submit it to Shop 99HM, via the SUPERVISOR.

3.2.5.4 Post a sign reading "Danger – Flammable, Keep Fire Away, No Hot Work within 50 Feet, Keep Doors Closed" in areas where flammable liquids are stored.

3.2.5.5 Obtain signs and the latest revision of the Contractor Hazardous Material Storage Location Registration form from S99HM

via the SUPERVISOR.

3.2.6 Obtain signs and the latest revision of the Contractor Hazardous Material Storage Location Registration form from S99HM via the SUPERVISOR.

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

3.2.8 The quantity of flammable and combustible liquids brought onboard must be kept to a minimum, must not exceed that necessary for one shift's use and must not be left unattended.

4. NOTES:

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

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

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

4.4 Definitions.

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

4.5 Hazardous Material Exclusions.

4.5.1 Notwithstanding any other hazardous material usage in this contract, radioactive materials or instruments capable of producing ionizing radiation as well as toxic products are prohibited or strictly regulated. Exceptions to the use of any excluded materials may be submitted on a case by case basis to Code 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR unless mandated by NAVSEA or a higher level naval authority. Toxic products include the following:

•Arsenic and Arsenic Compounds

•Asbestos

•Benzene

•Beryllium and Beryllium Compounds

•Cadmium and Cadmium Compounds

•Chromium Compounds (Hexavalent)

•Coal Tar

•Copper Slag Abrasive Blast Media

•Cyanide Containing Compounds

- Formaldehyde
- Isocyanates
- Lead and Lead Compounds
- Mercury and Mercury Compounds
- Methylene Chloride
- n-Propyl Bromide
- Ozone Depleting Substances Class I
- Pesticides
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)
- Selenium and Selenium Compounds
- Vinyl Chloride
- Chemical substances or mixtures subject to an order under 15 U.S.C. § 2606.
- Toxic water pollutants defined in 33 U.S.C. § 502 (1311) and regulated under 33 U.S.C. § 1317.
- Hazardous air pollutants regulated under 42 U.S.C § 112.
- Extremely hazardous substances described in 42 U.S.C. §11002 (a) (2).

4.6 Specific documentation requirements for marine coatings are contained in Local Standard Item 099-03NW.

1. SCOPE:

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

1.2 Location of Work:

1.2.1 None

1.3 Identification:

1.3.1 Not Applicable

2. REFERENCES:

2.1 Standard Items

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

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

2.4 33 CFR, Parts 154 and 156

2.5 40 CFR, Part 112

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Accomplish the requirements of 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4.

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

3.2 Accomplish storm water pollution control as follows:

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

3.2.2 Submit, via the SUPERVISOR, Code 106.33 an Electronic Waste Information Sheet (E-WIS) for known uncontaminated water.

3.2.2.1 Obtain the latest revisions from Code 106.32 via the SUPERVISOR.

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

3.3 Accomplish pressure washing and hydro blasting requirements (>150 pounds per square inch (psi))requirements as follows:

3.3.1 Develop a plan for collection and treatment of pressure washing/hydro blasting wastewater to ensure compliance with PSNS &

IMF's wastewater discharge permit and Treatment-by-Generator requirements as follows.

3.3.1.1 Submit plan five working days prior to washing or hydro blasting for approval by Code 106.32 and Shop 99 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.3.1.2 The contractor must cease all pressure washing / hydro blasting operations and clean the cofferdam when the treatment system is overwhelmed due to heavy rainfall or when the treatment system stops operating.

3.3.1.3 Collect all water from hull pressure washing and hydro blasting (at pressures greater than 150 psi) for treatment. Allow solids/sludge to settle to bottom of tank and separate the solids/sludge from the wastewater (this includes run-off from these operations as well as any precipitation occurring during the operations).

3.3.1.4 Marine growth and paint chips removed by the washing and blasting operations shall be separated from the water and each other to the maximum extent feasible.

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

3.3.1.6 Paint debris shall be dewatered. Paint chips shall be collected in a DOT approved container.

3.3.1.7 Provide collection system(s) for hull pressure wash and hydro blast wastewater sufficient to collect precipitation and background flows (such as water from service galleries) in addition to process wastewater.

3.3.1.8 Provide documentation that the system is appropriately sized.

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

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

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

3.3.1.12 Hoses used for the over water transfer of wastewater shall be rated to 1 ½ times the maximum discharge pressure of the pump being used for the transfer.

3.3.1.13 Provide manufacturer specifications to the SUPERVISOR prior to transfer.

3.3.2 Immediately notify the SUPERVISOR, Shop 99, Code 106.32, and Project ESH Manager in the event wastewater is discharged outside the containment system.

3.4 Accomplish initial hull wash requirements (<150 psi) to remove salt and marine growth following dry docking as follows:

3.4.1 Contact the Project ESH Manager or Code 106.32 via the

SUPERVISOR for inspection of the hull for flaking paint.

3.4.1.1 Portions of the hull containing flaking paint will only be washed if the water will be collected for treatment.

3.4.2 Hull wash shall be performed as soon as possible after docking.

3.4.3 Paint debris shall be dewatered.

3.4.4 Paint chips shall be collected in a DOT approved container.

3.4.5 Accomplish hull washing without detergent, brushes, brooms, scrapers, etc.).

3.4.6 Ensure the Government Process Water Collection System (PWCS) is in NORMAL mode during the hull wash.

3.4.6.1 Contact Code 106.32 for direction via the SUPERVISOR.

3.5 Accomplish containment requirements as follows:

3.5.1 Construct containments to keep pollutants from contacting storm water and being washed to the inlet through either the dry dock outfalls or the storm drains, which are located throughout the shipyard.

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

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

3.6 Accomplish wastewater discharges as follows:

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

3.6.2 Discharge of any wastewater generated by Contractors is prohibited unless prior authorization has been obtained from the SUPERVISOR via EWIS..

3.6.3 Notify Code 106.32, via the SUPERVISOR, seven working days prior to discharging approved wastewater to the sanitary sewer.

3.6.4 For discharges in quantities greater than 1,000 gallons notify Code 106.32, via the SUPERVISOR, 24 hours prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer.

3.6.5 Chlorinated disinfection water shall be discharged to the sanitary sewer at flow rate of no more than 100 gallons per minute if residual chlorine level is less than 100 ppm.

3.6.5.1 Subsequent rinse water used to flush out the chlorinated water is allowed to be discharged to the sanitary sewer at no more than 200 gallons per minute.

3.6.5.2 Notify the SUPERVISOR 24 hours prior to discharge.

3.6.6 Obtain discharge approval from Code 106.32, via the SUPERVISOR, for shipboard liquid waste (e.g., liquids resulting from draining, cleaning, flushing, or testing systems on naval vessels).

3.6.7 Liquid wastewater generated from hull preservation work

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

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

3.7 Accomplish spill prevention as follows:

3.7.1 Obtain a copy of the Emergency Response Procedures Poster from Code 106 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.7.1.1 Post at the work site or other location immediately available to employees.

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

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

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

3.7.2.3 Place OHS in approved containers.

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

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

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

3.7.2.7 Secure or empty all containers prior to transportation.

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

3.7.3 All OHS containers with a capacity of 55 gallons or more must be located in an impermeable secondary containment. The containment must be capable of containing 100 percent of the largest container in the containment or 10 percent of the total volume of all containers, whichever is greater. Where possible, cover the containment to prevent the accumulation of rainwater. If secondary containment is not protected from rain, provide additional capacity for five inches of rain, in accordance with 2.5.

3.7.3.1 Post an Emergency Response Procedures Poster at all storage sites.

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

3.7.5 Accomplish the requirements of 009-09 of 2.1 for transfers to or from a vessel.

3.7.5.1 All Process Control Procedures (PCP) shall invoke 2.4 as a mandatory reference.

3.7.5.2 Start of Procedure check point attendees shall include contractor, SUPERVISOR, PSNS Temporary Services Zone manager,

Ship Safety Officer, Fire Department representative and Ship's DCA or designated representative. For home ported ships, the Homeport Office representative shall attend. For ships under overhaul availability, the project ESH Manager is an optional attendee.

3.7.5.3 For home ported ships, the NBK Command Duty Officer (CDO) shall be notified of all transfer schedules and Start of Procedure, but is not required to attend.

3.7.5.4 Start of Procedure brief shall include, but is not limited to, type and quantity of product to be transferred, communications, emergency procedures, and roles and responsibilities for all personnel involved in the transfer.

3.7.6 Maintain at the work site current hose testing records that meet the requirements of reference 2.4 and documentation that transfer personnel are qualified as Person-In-Charge (PIC). These documents shall be readily available upon request for review.

3.7.7 Notify PSNS & IMF Shop 99 and the ESH Assessment Spill Prevention and Response Branch (Code 106.34) via the SUPERVISOR at least three working days in advance of any OHS transfer.

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

3.7.9 OHS transfer operations are prohibited between sunset and sunrise. Should a nighttime transfer be required, the contractor shall obtain written permission from the SUPERVISOR at least 72 hours prior to transfer.

3.7.10 In the event of an emergency spill (see note 4.6), immediately notify the Navy Region Northwest Response Dispatch Center (NRNW RDC) by calling 911 on any NBK telephone, or (360) 476-3333 on a non-NBK telephone or cellular phone.

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

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

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

3.7.10.4 The contractor shall assist the government clean-up crew upon request.

3.7.10.5 All available technical data (e.g., MSDSs and waste profiles) the contractor possesses on the material spilled shall be provided upon request to emergency response personnel.

3.7.11 Assist PSNS & IMF personnel in preparing a spill report as directed.

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

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

3.7.14 Waste debris shall be turned over to the Government Accumulation Area Operator as waste awaiting designation (WAD) per 2.1.

3.7.15 In the event of a non-emergency spill:

3.7.15.1 Stop the source of the spill.

3.7.15.2 Contain the spilled material and keep it away from drains or waterways.

3.7.15.3 Block any drains near the spill if there is a chance the spill will reach them.

3.7.15.4 Clean up the spill wearing the proper personal protective equipment.

3.7.15.5 The waste debris from the spill shall be turned over to the government Accumulation Area Operator as WAD per local shipyard requirements.

4. NOTES:

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

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

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

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

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

4.6 There are two types of spill events; emergency and non-emergency. The Government will respond to all emergency spills.

4.6.1 Emergency spills are defined as meeting at least one of the following criteria:

4.6.1.1 Is an immediate threat to human health or the environment

4.6.1.2 Is a material not known to the person discovering the spill

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

4.6.1.4 Requires assistance from the government for cleanup

4.6.1.5 Is more than 10 gallons or continuing to spill.

4.6.2 A non-emergency spill event is any release not specified as an

emergency spill event.

4.7 Tank cleaning effluent and bilge water are considered “oil” and the subsequent over water transfer of this material is a regulated transfer.

BMPs SPECIFIC TO DRY DOCKS

DD-BMP 1 DRY DOCK CLEANING

1) Worker Cleaning. Personnel working in the dry dock shall remove dirt and debris from their work areas at the end of each shift.

2) Project Cleaning. Each project shall have a cleaning crew assigned to maintain the overall cleanliness of the dry dock. This cleaning crew will inspect the dry dock weekly and clean any buildup of dirt and debris. The inspection will include the dock floor, troughs, and sediment traps. The cleaning crew will use the appropriate tools including vacuums, sweepers, floor scrubbers, pressure washers, etc. as outlined IEI 248.37. Wet methods of cleaning (pressure washing or fire hosing) require the approval by Code 106.3 and will include the collection and treatment of the wash water.

3) Cooling Water Discharge Cleaning. Personnel must notify Code 106ESH, Production Engineering and Facilities Division (Code 980), and Shop 99 prior to discharging cooling water to the dry dock floor. Prior to discharging cooling water, the dock shall be thoroughly cleaned and inspected. Portions of the dock floor may be cleaned and approved for discharging cooling water, but only if cooling water draining from that section of floor is aligned to bypass the PWCS.

4) Pre-Flood. At the end of a project, the dock shall be thoroughly cleaned and inspected prior to flooding. Code 106.3 will approve flooding by signing the dry dock flooding prerequisite list. The cleaning will meet the requirements of IEI 248.37 as follows:

a. Sweep, vacuum, and/or shovel to remove the majority of debris from the dock floor.

b. Pressure-wash or fire hose the dock floor, troughs, and keel blocks. Wastewater generated must be collected and treated.

c. Remove any remaining material from troughs.

d. Dewater and remove accumulated sediment from traps.

5) Post-Flood Cleaning. Following dewatering the dock may need to be cleaned based on the amount of bay silt deposited in the dock, the capabilities of the PWCS and the requirements of the project. Following dewatering the PWCS shall be placed in automatic as soon as possible. Before the PWCS can be placed on-line, vessel cooling water must be routed to the drainage system by installing hull adapters and hoses.

a. Reroute cooling water from vessel sea chests to the dry dock drainage system within 7 days of docking and before starting any industrial work that could put waste on the dock floor including pressure washing of the hull, cutting, blasting, etc.

b. The PWCS can be used in automatic mode to collect hull and floor wash down water using a fire hose with Code 106.3 approval, and if the PWCS can discharge water to the bay, sewer, or tank based on turbidity.

DD-BMP 2 MATERIAL STORAGE AND HANDLING

1) Oil or Hazardous Substances (OHS). Containers of liquid materials (e.g., fuels, paints, oil, antifreeze, and solvents), shall be stored with tight fitting lids. In addition, containers 55 gallons or greater shall be stored within secondary containment (per PSNS&IMFINST 5090.9, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention Plan, latest revision).

2) Sandblast grit, material contaminated with petroleum products, metal shavings, zinc anodes, welding debris, lead, copper wire, bronze, and brass shall be covered, whether they are in bins or on pallets.

3) Use drip pans, secondary containment, or other protective devices at hose connections when transferring oil, fuel, solvent, oily wastewater, and paint (see PSNS&IMFINST 5090.41, Facility Oil and Hazardous Material Handling Operations Manual and PSNS&IMFINST 5090.9, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention Plan, latest revisions).
4) Immediately repair, replace, or isolate leaking connections, valves, pipes, and hoses carrying wastewater, fuel, oil, or other hazardous fluids.
5) Store treated lumber under cover and not in contact with the dock floor unless the contractor can prove the chemicals used for the treatment of the lumber is the same as used by PSNS & IMF or that it is similarly non-toxic to marine waters.

DD-BMP 3 CONTAINMENT AND CONTROL OF DUST AND OVERSPRAY

1) Painting

a) Spray application of copper antifouling paint shall be accomplished in a manner that contains overspray and keeps it from mixing with water on the dock floor.

b) Roller and/or brush application of antifouling paint shall include the use of tarps or area containments positioned underneath the work area as needed to prevent antifouling paint from mixing with water on the dock floor.

c) Requirements for spray painting with products other than antifouling paints are in the latest revision to PSNS&IMFINST 5090.10, Air Pollution Control Plan.

d) Paint Removal and Metal Preparation Exterior abrasive- blasting operations shall be conducted and controlled in a manner to prevent material from interacting with and contaminating stormwater. Best available technology will be used with good work practices to accomplish this goal. Methods may include containments, vacuum attachments, dust reducing media, or other engineered methods. When ventilated enclosure is used, exhaust shall be filtered to capture particulates.

e) Wastewater generated during hydro-blasting shall be collected and treated.

f) Exterior activities that generate pollutants, (e.g., metal particles, saw dust, paint chips, slag from hot work processes) shall be contained to prevent the discharge of materials to the dry dock drainage system. Appropriate containment methods are placing a tarp on the ground, using curtains or screens placed around the work area, localized filtered ventilation, using shrouded tools, or ensuring the material is swept up so it is not washed to the drainage system. When these pollutant generating activities occur exterior to the hull in an enclosure that is equipped with ventilation, exhaust must be filtered to capture particulates.

DD-BMP 4 EQUIPMENT PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

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

DD-BMP 5 SPILL CONTROL

1) Unless authorized by Code 106.32 in accordance with Industrial Process Instruction (IPI) 0505-903, do not discharge anything to the dry dock floor or the dry dock drainage system.
2) Utilize tarps, secondary containments or other protective devices during operations which could spill significant materials (e.g., liquid hazardous materials, wastes, wastewater, and fuels) on the dry dock floor.

3) Mix paints and solvents in a cofferdam (secondary containment) designed to prevent spills to the dry dock floor.
4) Equipment and supplies must be on hand for the control and clean-up of liquid or debris spills. Examples of items you will need in a spill kit include drop cloths, absorbents, rubber mats, tape, tarps, brooms, or vacuums. Design your spill kit for the material being used.

DD-BMP 6 SOLID WASTE RECEPTACLES
1) Solid waste receptacles shall be placed inside the dry dock to promote the proper disposal of waste.
2) Solid waste containers shall be covered. Waste containers equipped with drains shall have drains plugged.
3) Solid waste containers shall be closed at all times except when waste is being added.

STORMWATER BMPs SPECIFIC TO AREAS OUTSIDE OF DRY DOCKS

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

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

BMP 3 CONTAINMENT AND CONTROL OF DUST AND OVERSPRAY
1) Activities that generate pollutants (e.g., metal particles, saw dust, paint chips, slag from hot work processes) shall be contained to prevent the discharge of these materials into storm drains. Appropriate containment

methods are placing a tarp on the ground, using curtains or screens placed around the work area, or using vacuum attachments on tools.
2) Perform spray paint operations within an enclosure to prevent overspray and spillage and minimize emission of particulates.
3) Rolling or brushing paint shall have tarps positioned underneath the area.
4) Exterior abrasive-blasting operations shall be conducted and controlled in a manner to prevent material from interacting with and contaminating stormwater. Best available technology will be used with good work practices to accomplish this goal. Methods may include containments, vacuum attachments, dust reducing media, or other engineered methods. Ventilation exhaust shall be filtered to capture particulates.

BMP 4 DRIP PANS AND SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

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

BMP 5 VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT CLEANING

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

BMP 6 VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

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

BMP 7 MATERIAL LOADING/UNLOADING

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

BMP 8 IN/OVER WATER MAINTENANCE

The following requirements apply to over water work such as on a vessel’s hull above the waterline and work performed from a pier or floating work platform.
1) Surface Preparation BMPs
a) Hand preparation, such as scraping, needle gunning, or wire brushing are allowed provided that containment and collection measures are in effect to prevent the introduction of dust, dirt, debris, flakes, chips, drips, oil,

or any other pollutants generated from these surface preparation operations from being deposited on or entering water. Containments such as tarpaulins, drapes, shrouding, or other protective
devices shall be securely fastened to collect materials when applicable. The cleanup of all collected materials shall be conducted as necessary or at least by the end of shift to prevent their release into the environment and entry into waters of the state.

b) In addition to the above requirements, power tool preparation producing dust or contaminated water such as power sanding, abrasive blasting, grinding, and hydro-blasting must be fully contained, meeting the abrasive blasting requirements of BMP 3.

2) Paint and Coating Application BMPs

a) Paint application using a roller or brush is allowed provided that all containment, collection, and spill prevention BMPs are in place before any such applications are made.

b) In addition to the above requirements, spray-paint application must be contained to prevent paint from contacting stormwater or surface waters and meet the spray painting requirements of PSNS&IMFINST 5090.10, Air Pollution Control Plan.

3) Floating Work Platforms Used for In-Water Vessel Maintenance BMPs. All necessary precautions should be taken by personnel onboard the float to prevent liquids (such as paints, cleaning materials, petroleum products and unsecured materials) from entering into the water from the float. Any 1 gallon or greater container of paint or any other liquid product for painting or surface preparation must be provided with secondary containment when used onboard a float. All roller pans used on a float must be provided with secondary spill containment. Secondary spill containment capacity is equal to the entire volume of the container plus 10 percent of the volume of that same container.

BMP 9 TREATED LUMBER PRODUCTS

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

BMP 10 DISCHARGES INTO STORM DRAINS

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

BMP 11 OUTDOOR WORK AREAS

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

2) Equipment and supplies must be on-hand for the control and clean up of liquid or debris spills. Examples of items you will need in a spill kit include drop cloths, absorbents, rubber mats, tape, tarps, brooms, or vacuums. Design your spill kit for the material being used.
3) Metal work areas must be constructed to prevent rainwater from contacting the work process and/or debris. Code 106.3 can grant an exemption if the size of the work piece reasonably precludes conducting the work under cover.
4) Metal work areas intended for use for more than one month must be completely enclosed. The enclosure shall be constructed such that debris cannot be washed out of the enclosure. Exhaust vents from work areas must be filtered to capture particulate.

BMP 12 SOLID WASTE RECEPTACLES

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

BMP 13 STORM SEWER SYSTEMS CLEANING

1) Inspect catch basins and storm water treatment systems at least yearly.
2) Clean oils, debris, sludge, etc., from catch basins, settling/detention basins, oil/water separators, conveyance systems, and storm water treatment systems regularly, to prevent the contamination of stormwater. Clean and maintain stormwater treatment systems per the manufacturers' specifications. Clean catch basins when there is less than 6-inches clearance from the debris surface to the invert of the lowest pipe.
3) Label stormwater drains with a warning similar to, “Dump no waste. Drains to the bay."

BMP 14 FUELING OPERATIONS

Mobile fueling shall be accomplished only by trained fueling operators using spill/drip control and reliable fuel transfer equipment. Fueling operating procedures shall be properly signed and dated by the responsible manager, distributed to the operators, and retained in the organization’s files.
1) Locate fueling sites at least 50 feet from the nearest storm drain or cover the storm drains to ensure no inflow of spilled or leaked fuel.
2) Spill prevention methods shall be implemented in the mobile fueling process (e.g., spill kit, absorbent pads, drip pans etc.) as required by PSNS&IMFINST 5090.9, Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention Plan.
3) Fueling on piers is prohibited. Portable fueling tanks may only be used to fuel other equipment either in a dry dock or onboard a ship, such as on an aircraft carrier flight deck. Portable tanks cannot be used to fuel other equipment on the PSNS & IMF’s ground level.

1. SCOPE:

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

1.2 Location of Work:

1.2.1 None

1.3 Identification:

1.3.1 Not Applicable

2. REFERENCES:

2.1 WAC 173-303, Washington Dangerous Waste Regulations

2.2 42 U.S.C. §6901, Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)

2.3 29 CFR 1915.1001, Asbestos

2.4 Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA), Regulation III Article 4

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Government material shall not be reused without prior authorization (Note 4.5).

3.2 Accomplish the requirements of reference 2.1 for a Large Quantity Generator (LQG) of Hazardous Waste (HW) while working at the BNC (note 4.4).

3.3 Contractors shall bring no waste on site.

3.3.1 Vacuum cleaners and blast units must be empty when they arrive at the BNC.

3.4 Identify all wastes to be generated or produced during performance of this contract to the SUPERVISOR prior to generation (See 3.7). Identification of wastes shall be through the submission of an Electronic Waste Information Sheet (E-WIS) to the SUPERVISOR.

3.4.1 Obtain the latest revision from C106 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.5 Request Department of Transportation (DOT) containers and labels for HW via the SUPERVISOR (Note 4.6).

3.5.1 Notify the SUPERVISOR 14 calendar days in advance for requesting bulk containers.

3.5.2 Label containers with an Identification (ID) label to identify the type of waste.

3.5.2.1 Apply waste label(s) and DOT label(s) as specified on the E-WIS.

3.6 Identify waste and request designation as follows (Note 4.7):

3.6.1 Complete Originator Waste Information Section of the E-WIS for each type of waste that will be generated or produced. Guidance for

completing the E-WIS are available from C/106.33 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.6.1.1 Provide any supporting documentation (e.g., SDS number, sampling/laboratory analysis, or manufacturer's product information) upon request.

3.6.1.2 Write the document number from the approved Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory (CHMI) form in Block 17 of the E-WIS form.

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

3.6.1.4 If the formulation or manufacturer of the product changes, a new E-WIS shall be submitted to Code 106.33 for designation through the SUPERVISOR.

3.6.1.5 Process wastes shall be designated for each availability and process by submitting an E-WIS to Code 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR and receiving an authorized designation prior to generating process waste.

3.6.2 Submit E-WIS's to PSNS & IMF Code 106.33, via the SUPERVISOR, at least five working days prior to waste generation (Note 4.8).

3.6.2.1 Submit E-WIS's at least ten working days prior to waste generation when sampling and laboratory analysis is necessary.

3.6.3 Manage each waste stream in accordance with the direction provided in the Code 106.33 Designation Section of the designated E-WIS and the contract.

3.6.4 Submit a new E-WIS for each new excess or unused product and or process waste.

3.6.4.1 Record the new CHMI document number in Block number 17 of the E-WIS.

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

3.6.5 Obtain designation of all wastes collected in nonnuclear vacuum cleaners used in an industrial environment prior to vacuuming the waste.

3.6.5.1 If the waste was designated as HW, then HW requirements apply to the vacuum cleaner.

3.7 Manage Waste Awaiting Designation (WAD) as follows (Note 4.9):

3.7.1 Store WAD in containers compatible with the waste.

3.7.1.1 Ensure containers are in good condition and non-leaking.

3.7.1.2 Containers shall be closed at all times except when adding waste.

3.7.2 Upon generation of WAD, prepare an E-WIS or WIS and submit to

S/99HM upon pick-up or turn-in.

3.7.3 Identify WAD with required labels.

3.7.3.1 Obtain ID labels from Shop 99HM via the SUPERVISOR.

3.7.3.2 Complete ID labels with permanent markers.

3.7.3.3 Apply an ID label to all containers and bags of waste that is awaiting designation.

3.7.3.4 Apply the WAD label to all waste containers awaiting designation.

3.7.4 Store properly labeled WAD in an authorized waste accumulation area. Shop 99HM shall be called to schedule pick-up of WAD by end of shift. The waste shall stay in the authorized waste accumulation area while awaiting pick up. Shop 99HM has three days from notification to pick up the WAD.

3.7.4.1 Store WAD in a DOT container by the end of the shift the WAD was generated.

3.7.4.2 Physically segregate WAD from containers of designated waste.

3.8 Manage Hazardous Waste as follows:

3.8.1 Do not remove HW from the BNC premises. The Government will retain ownership of all HW.

3.8.2 Do not bring HW generated ashore on board any vessel.

3.8.2.1 Do not bring HW generated off site onto BNC premises.

3.8.3 Close and/or seal all containers or poly bags of HW to prevent the emission of air pollutants or spillage of the container's contents, unless actively adding or removing waste (Note 4.3.1).

3.8.4 Notify the SUPERVISOR prior to the start of any work which will result in the generation of HW, unless a contractor specific HW accumulation area (AA) has been arranged on-site.

3.8.5 Turn in contractor generated HW to a Government operated HW AA, or store in a contractor specific HW AA, by the end of the shift the waste was generated.

3.8.5.1 Identify contractor generated HW per 3.7.

3.8.5.2 Ensure originator section of the E-WIS or WIS is completed.

3.8.5.3 Complete barcode and container type section on E-WIS or WIS

3.9 Manage training as follows:

3.9.1 Obtain Code 106.33 approval before operating an on-site contractor operated HW AA.

3.9.1.1 Complete site specific HW accumulation area operator (AAO) training prior to operating a contractor operated HW AA.

3.9.1.2 Request Code 106.33 site specific, contractor HW AAO training at least one month prior to establishing and operating an on-site HW AA (Note 4.10).

3.9.2 Provide a minimum of one trained and qualified HW AAO operator

for each shift the contractor is working.

3.9.3 Submit a list of personnel to be trained and qualified to operate an on-site HW accumulation area prior to starting waste generating work.

3.9.4 Manage on-site HW accumulation area per Code 106.33 training and any instructions on an approved contractor HW accumulation area request form.

3.10 Maintain all training records at the job-site and ensure the records are available upon request.

3.11 Manage waste collection and accumulation as follows:

3.11.1 Ensure polyethylene bags used to collect waste, are compatible with the waste to maintain the integrity of the bag.

3.11.1.1 Ensure bags are free of rips, tears, punctures or other deterioration.

3.11.1.2 Comply with BNC color restrictions for bags: yellow bags are used for radioactive wastes, red bags are used to collect medical waste, and blue bags are used to collect asbestos-only wastes.

3.11.2 Ensure the following information is on each polyethylene bag:

3.11.2.1 ID Label.

3.11.2.2 Accumulations start date written on the bag.

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

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

3.11.4 Maintain operator control of vacuum cleaners at all times.

3.11.5 Empty vacuum cleaners at the end of each shift.

3.11.5.1 Manage vacuum cleaners that cannot be emptied at the end of shift as HW containers.

3.11.5.2 Store vacuum cleaners that cannot be emptied at the end of shift in a registered AA.

3.11.5.3 HW containers shall only be transferred from a Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) to a Central Accumulation Area (CAA).

3.11.6 Mark vacuum cleaner contents with an ID label at all times, including PCB and/or asbestos labels as applicable.

3.11.6.1 Washington State Waste or HW Labels must be applied in an AA.

3.11.7 Accomplish the requirements of 2.2 for all HW generated aboard active ships (known as public vessels), decommissioned vessels, the inactive fleet and private barges on the BNC (Note 4.11).

3.12 Manage Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAA) as follows:

3.12.1 Submit a PSNS & IMF Contractor Request for Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) Registration form to the SUPERVISOR at least 5 working days prior to waste accumulation.

3.12.2 Obtain the latest revision of this form from 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.12.3 Complete and post signs identifying SAA(s) immediately upon initial registration request.

3.12.3.1 Ensure signs are legible from a distance of 25 feet.

3.12.3.2 Obtain signs from Code 106 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.12.4 Define boundaries of the SAA (e.g., marked or enclosed) so personnel clearly understand the area where HW may be stored or accumulated.

3.12.4.1 Segregate all material, equipment, tooling, and non-hazardous waste outside the boundaries.

3.12.5 Locate SAA to ensure personnel not directly associated with the process do not work or routinely pass through the location.

3.12.6 Secure SAA to ensure that unauthorized personnel are unable to access the waste.

3.12.7 Man the SAA with a trained and qualified Accumulation Area Operator (AAO) each shift waste is being generated (See Section 3.10).

3.12.7.1 Man SAA(s) located on piers or over water with a trained and qualified AAO (even if secured), unless granted a waiver by Code 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.12.8 Segregate containers of HW and WAD.

3.12.9 Segregate incompatible wastes.

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

3.13 Manage Central Accumulation Area(s) (CAA) as follows:

3.13.1 Submit a PSNS & IMF Contractor Request for Central Accumulation Area Certification or Registration form to the SUPERVISOR at least 5 working days prior to waste accumulation.

3.13.2 Obtain the latest revision of this form from 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.13.3 Complete and post signs identifying CAA immediately upon initial registration request.

3.13.3.1 Obtain signs from Code 106 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.13.4 Man the CAA with a trained and qualified CAA AAO when the CAA is open to accept HW.

3.13.5 Do not locate CAA on piers or in dry docks, unless approved by PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.13.6 Define boundaries of the CAA with physical boundaries (e.g., fencing, walls, a building).

3.13.7 Secure CAA when not under the direct control of authorized personnel (e.g., Shop 99HM waste handlers) or the AAO.

3.13.8 Exclude the following from CAA and their containment areas:

3.13.8.1 Office spaces

3.13.8.2 Storage areas for non-related materials, equipment, or functions

3.13.9 Segregate HW from hazardous materials, other materials, wastes, equipment, and/or tooling not necessary for the operations of the CAA.

3.13.10 Do not mix waste streams.

3.13.11 Place HW into appropriately labeled containers.

3.14 Comply with the following special restrictions for wastes and accumulation areas:

3.14.1 Obtain SUPERVISOR evaluation for each SAA established on a pier or other over-water locations to determine the secondary containment requirements.

3.14.2 Locate containers of ignitable or reactive waste at least 50 feet from the BNC fence line (unless the waste is located in a building or is in transit).

3.15 Provide secondary containment for the following (Note 4.3.14):

3.15.1 Accumulation or storage of containers and equipment capable of containing grease and oily hazardous substances of 55 gallons or more (including operating equipment).

3.15.2 Solid materials (e.g., loose paint chips) which pose a potential threat to enter any storm drains.

3.15.3 All liquid dangerous waste located within 50 feet of a storm drain or in dry docks.

3.15.3.1 Block (or otherwise protect from spills) storm drains located within 50 feet of a CAA.

3.15.4 When transferring liquid extremely hazardous waste (EHW) from one container to another.

3.15.5 Containers of liquids and sludge.

3.15.6 Any time an area is determined by the SUPERVISOR to have an inherent risk to the environment or a high likelihood of spills.

3.16 Manage used oil as follows:

3.16.1 Comply with E-WIS disposal instructions for non-synthetic oil (pre-designated as “Used Oil”) (Note 4.12).

3.16.1.1 Manage oil as WAD if notified by S 99, via the SUPERVISOR, that oil is unacceptable for the Used Oil Management Program (Note 4.12).

3.16.1.2 Submit an E-WIS for new designation if used oil is controlled per 3.16.1.1.

3.16.2 Label containers of used oil with the ID label and the Used Oil label.

3.16.3 Prominently mark the area used to store used oil as a "Used

Oil Collection Area."

3.16.3.1 Prominently display "No Smoking or Open Flame" and the Emergency Spill Procedures signs.

3.17 Manage waste from abrasive blasting operations as follows (Note 4.13):

3.17.1 Do not use silica sand for abrasive blasting operations.

3.17.2 Containerize recyclable blast media.

3.17.3 Provide DOT containers for recyclable blast media.

3.17.4 Provide transport of recyclable blast media from the BNC to the recycler (Note 4.14).

3.17.5 Follow all E-WIS instructions for disposal of used blast media and de-duster dust (Note 4.15).

3.17.6 Containerize and dispose of used de-duster dust in government provided bulk roll-off containers (Note 4.16) unless otherwise specified in the contract.

3.17.7 Perform blasting operations inside an enclosure equipped with air emission collection devices.

3.17.8 Control fugitive emissions during loading and unloading of abrasive blast media.

3.17.9 Employ control measures such as an enclosure of the area being blasted for outdoor blasting of structures or items too large to be reasonably handled indoors.

3.17.10 Perform open blasting within an enclosure with 100 percent containment and negative ventilation/filtration.

3.17.11 Post a watch stander to monitor and cease blasting operations immediately upon the loss of grit or fugitive emissions outside the enclosure area.

3.17.12 Maintain the area around the enclosure clean and free of debris.

3.18 Manage Asbestos Containing Waste Material (ACWM) as follows:

3.18.1 Accomplish the requirements of 2.3 and 2.4 for disposal of generated ACWM.

3.18.2 Dispose of ACWM generated within 10 calendar days of generation.

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

3.18.3 Submit a copy of the completed AWSR (i.e., AWSR that has the waste generator, transporter, and authorized asbestos waste disposal site signatures) to the SUPERVISOR within 20 calendar days of shipping the ACWM to an authorized landfill.

4. NOTES:

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

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

4.3 Definitions

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

4.3.2 Dangerous and Hazardous Waste: Reference 2.1 uses the term dangerous waste to describe hazardous waste as used by the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Dangerous waste, per reference 2.1 from the WDOE, is a larger group of wastes that are state specific dangerous/hazardous wastes. The term hazardous waste (HW) will be used to describe both dangerous waste per reference 2.1 and hazardous waste as defined by RCRA in Reference 2.2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3.10 Empty Containers: Containers less than or equal to 119

gallons in size, are defined as "empty" when all material has been removed using commonly employed practices to remove material from that type of container or inner liner (e.g., pouring, scraping, pumping, aspiration, etc.) and, no more than 1 inch of residue remains at the bottom of the container or inner liner; or no more than 3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner. Containers, greater than 119 gallons in size, are defined as "empty" when no more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner.

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

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

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

4.3.14 Secondary Containment: Secondary containment is defined in Reference 2.1 and is impermeable secondary containment capable of containing 100 percent of the largest container in the containment or 10 percent of the total volume of all containers, whichever is greater. If secondary containment is not protected from the rain, provide additional capacity for 5 inches of rain.

4.4 The BNC is considered a Large Quantity Generator (LQG) of HW per reference 2.1, therefore the contractor and anyone they hire or subcontract to do work will also be considered a LQG of dangerous waste. The Government will not incur any additional costs to the contract for the contractor or their subcontractors to abide by the requirements of reference 2.1 for a LQG of HW while working at the BNC.

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

4.6 DOT containers and labels are available for pick-up in the Controlled Industrial Area (CIA)at Building 367 PSNS & IMF, Monday through Friday between the hours of 0745-1600 and back shift hours 1600-2350.

4.7 ONLY PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 is authorized to designate waste at the BNC.

4.8 Upon receipt of the E-WIS, PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 may request via the SUPERVISOR a waste sample to be provided. Upon receipt of the sample, Code 106.33 will provide the laboratory analysis for the designation of that waste. Upon completion of waste designation by PSNS & IMF Code 106.33, the E-WIS will be returned to the contractor via the SUPERVISOR.

4.9 WAD is waste that the full designation is unknown, and is not known by the originator if it will be hazardous, non-hazardous, or a problem

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

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

4.11 Aboard active ships, RCRA regulations do not apply and HW is exempt from the AA requirements of 3.12. Once HW is removed from the public vessel and brought ashore all HW management regulations apply. HW containers must be labeled and stored in a registered AA as soon as it is removed from the ship.

4.11.1 Waste containing PCBs or asbestos do not have a shipboard exemption. All HW regulations apply on these vessels.

4.12 Non-synthetic oil (E-WIS pre-designation "Used Oil") will have instructions on the E-WIS to dispose of the waste to PSNS&IMF Shop 99. Shop 99 will perform a treatability test to determine if the waste is acceptable for management under the Used Oil Program. If the waste fails the treatability test, the pre-designation is void.

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

4.14 Recyclable blast media must contain less than 3 percent magnesium to be acceptable for local recycling into concrete.

4.15 PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 will determine if the used blast media and de-duster dust are hazardous or non-hazardous. Contractor will be informed via the E-WIS.

4.16 De-duster dust from blasting operations cannot be recycled.

1. SCOPE:

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

1.2 Location of Work:

1.2.1 None

1.3 Identification:

1.3.1 Not Applicable

2. REFERENCES:

2.1 WAC 173-303, Washington Dangerous Waste Regulations

2.2 WAC 173-304, Minimal Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Manage non-hazardous solid waste as follows:

3.1.1 Obtain government disposition and disposal determination of all waste via the SUPERVISOR.

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

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

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

3.1.5 Maintain the area around solid waste collection areas clean and free of debris.

3.1.5.1 Dispose of solid waste prior to the end of each work shift in containers specified by the SUPERVISOR.

3.2 Manage Solid Waste Tracking Sheet (SWTS) as follows:

3.2.1 Track disposal of solid waste via SWTS for each accumulation container shipment.

3.2.2 If scales are not available, calculate the weight based on the formula provided in the Monthly Project Waste Summary Report (e.g., 3 cubic yards multiplied by 250 = 750 pounds). The SWTS shall be summarized monthly on the Monthly Project Waste Summary Report.

3.2.3 Submit the Monthly Project Waste Summary Report package to the SUPERVISOR no later than the tenth calendar day of the following month.

3.2.4 Ensure the transporter has the SWTS (face-to-face hand-off) before leaving the BNC (Note 4.5).

3.2.4.1 In the event that a face-to-face hand-off is not possible, firmly affix a clear (no colors) waterproof envelope to

the front left corner of the accumulation container (a zipper sealed bag duct-taped to the box, is acceptable).

3.2.5 Inspect the accumulation box at the end of the shift but prior to pick-up.

3.2.6 Complete the applicable portion of the SWTS, and place it in a waterproof envelope.

3.2.7 Do not allow waste transport without SWTS in the envelope.

3.2.8 Empty containers of solid waste at least once per week, unless otherwise authorized by the SUPERVISOR.

3.2.9 Contained and cover all solid waste during transport to prevent littering.

3.2.10 Leave all areas clean at project completion.

3.2.11 Do not dispose of solid waste at any site that has not been approved by the SUPERVISOR prior to removal from the worksite.

3.2.12 Comply with all federal, state, and local laws when disposing of solid waste.

3.2.13 Ensure solid waste is not hauled to any facility unless it is permitted to handle that type of waste.

3.2.14 Ensure vehicles and haulers used for the transportation of solid waste are permitted, licensed, or otherwise approved by the applicable County Health District(s).

3.2.15 Submit a completed "EZ Profile or equivalent" to Code 106.33 for review/approval and joint signature, via the SUPERVISOR if the contractor is to dispose of solid waste at the local transfer facility (Note 4.6). When required by the receiving facility.

3.2.16 Comply with all local testing requirements for solid waste disposal.

3.3 Manage oily waste as follows:

3.3.1 Observe the following requirements, in addition to the specific requirements of the Job Order for managing oily wastewater.

3.3.1.1 Label oily wastewater containers with an ID label, marked with the words "Oily Wastewater".

3.3.2 Observe the specific requirements of the Job Order for oily wastewater containers.

3.3.3 Manage other used oil and oily wastewater based on its designation and direction on the E-WIS.

3.4 Manage disposal of Ultra High Pressure (UHP) non-skid waste per 3.1, 3.2, and as follows:

3.4.1 Provide all containers required for the on-site management as well as the off-site disposal of the waste.

3.4.2 Submit an E-WIS for pre-designation of non-skid solids (with water) and an E-WIS for non-skid solids (without water).

3.4.2.1 In block 18, mark the "Contractor-Arranged" box and identify the transporter and disposition facility. For pre-designation, block 18 does not have to be completed, but the E-

WIS must be re-submitted with this information prior to disposal.

3.4.3 Containerize non-skid waste to prevent spills or discharges to the environment.

3.4.4 Maintain the collection area clean and free of debris.

3.4.4.1 Track disposal in accordance with 3.2. For shorter duration upkeeps and Carrier Incremental Availabilities, the Waste Summary Report shall be submitted as agreed upon by the contractor and the SUPERVISOR.

3.4.4.2 Empty containers no less than once per week, or as otherwise permitted by the SUPERVISOR.

3.4.4.3 Ensure the waste is contained and covered during transport.

3.5 Dispose of hydro blast pressure washing wastewater from CHT tank and piping system cleaning at 10,000 psi or above.

3.5.1 Accomplish freshwater flush of affected piping at <150 PSI for 15 Minutes after hydro blast operation.

3.5.2 Submit one E-WIS for CHT Hydro blasting wastewater and one E-WIS for CHT Hydro blasting sludge solids.

3.5.3 Collect hydro blasting wastewater into collection tanks.

3.5.4 Allow sludge solids to settle to bottom of tank and separate the solids/sludge from the wastewater by pumping the wastewater to another tank.

3.5.5 Collect a sample of the wastewater and provide to the SUPERVISOR for testing (Note 4.7).

3.5.6 Disinfect wastewater with 200 ppm Sodium Hypochlorite liquid bleach solution (Note 4.8).

3.5.6.1 Thoroughly mix the wastewater and bleach solution for 30 minutes.

3.5.7 Coordinate with Shop 99 to send disinfected hydro blasting wastewater to Oily Water Treatment System (OWTS) for treatment when informed by the SUPERVISOR that the testing is satisfactory.

3.5.8 Remove sludge solids from frac tank and dispose in accordance to EWIS (see paragraph 3.8).

3.6 Dispose of pressure washing CHT wastewater (>150 PSI to < 10000 PSI).

3.6.1 Accomplish freshwater flush of affected piping at <150 PSI for 15 Minutes after pressure washing operation.

3.6.2 Submit one E-WIS for CHT Pressure Washing wastewater and one for CHT solid sludge. Identify any degreasers or other additives used in the process.

3.6.3 Collect pressure washing wastewater into collection tanks.

3.6.4 Allow solids/sludge to settle to bottom of tank and separate the solids/sludge from the wastewater by pumping the wastewater to another tank.

3.6.5 Collect a sample of the wastewater and provide to the

SUPERVISOR for testing (Note 4.7).

3.6.5.1 Transport wastewater off site to an approved facility for disposal if informed by the SUPERVISOR that the wastewater is not treatable at the OWTS.

3.6.6 Disinfect wastewater with 200 ppm Sodium Hypochlorite liquid bleach solution. (Note 4.8)

3.6.6.1 Thoroughly mix the wastewater and bleach solution for 30 minutes.

3.6.7 Coordinate with Shop 99, via the SUPERVISOR, to transport wastewater to the OWTS after SUPERVISOR notification that the testing is satisfactory.

3.6.7.1 Do not transport to OWTS if degreasers were used during the pressure washing process.

3.6.8 Remove sludge solids from frac tank and dispose sludge solids in accordance with EWIS (see paragraph 3.8).

3.7 Dispose of sea growth and raw sewage solids.

3.7.1 Dry sea growth out as much as possible either before or after removal.

3.7.1.1 Add kitty litter to absorb any residual liquid residue.

3.7.1.2 Mark the bag with the words “Sea Growth” to identify the contents.

3.7.2 Add kitty litter to absorb any residual free liquid in raw sewage solids (Note 4.9).

3.7.2.1 Mark the bag with the words “Raw Sewage Solids” to identify the contents.

3.7.3 Coordinate with NAVFAC, via the SUPERVISOR, to ensure the container will be removed from the BNC within 24 hours to keep odors at a minimum.

3.7.3.1 Double-bag to discourage vectors and reduce down odor.

3.7.3.2 Place bags in the Solid Waste Common Trash dumpsters.

3.8 Dispose of CHT Piping from CHT Systems per direction on the returned EWIS.

4. NOTES:

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

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

4.3 Definitions.

4.3.1 Dangerous Waste. Waste as defined as dangerous waste under reference 2.1. This includes, but is not limited to, hazardous waste, extremely hazardous waste and state-only dangerous waste (definitions may be found in reference 2.1).

4.3.2 Hazardous Materials. Any material, which by virtue of its potentially dangerous nature (e.g., toxic, flammable, corrosive, oxidizing, irritating, sensitizing, reactive) requires controls in

its use, packaging, handling, storage, or stowage to assure safety to life and property. This definition is intended to apply to proprietary industrial, commercial, or locally prepared blends, mixtures, formulations or compounds of gases, liquids and solids intended for use at the job site.

4.3.3 Sanitary Wastes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3.6 Problem Waste. Waste defined as problem waste in reference 2.2. The County Health Department may have a more stringent definition, which must be adhered to.

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

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

4.6 The completed SWTS will need to be presented to transfer facility personnel before the waste will be accepted.

4.7 The tank has to be thoroughly mixed to ensure a representative sample is collected.

4.8 200 ppm = 2 gallons of 10% Sodium Hypochlorite liquid bleach for every 1,000 gallons of wastewater or 4 gallons of 5% Sodium Hypochlorite liquid bleach for every 1,000 gallons of wastewater.

4.9 Raw Sewage Solids and sea growth do not require an EWIS or Waste Stream Number.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Common Industrial Waste Streams and How to Manage Them

Common Office Type Waste Streams and How to Manage Them

Remember:	You cannot throw anything (i.e., waste) away without a designation! • All waste must be designated by submitting an Electronic Waste Information sheet (E-WIS) to Code 106.33 (unless otherwise specified in this table or by your Project ESH Manager) even if it is **not** hazardous waste. • **YOU** are responsible for filling out an E-WIS for each waste stream you originate. • Whenever possible, have waste pre-designated by Code 106.33 before you start your job. • Manage waste per the instructions written on the returned E-WIS. • Bag color restrictions at the facility: ➢ **BLUE** – Asbestos or asbestos-containing only ➢ **RED** – Infectious medical waste ("Bio-Hazard") ➢ **YELLOW** – Radiological Controls (RadCon) **COMMON TRASH:** The term used at the Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC) for non-hazardous waste that is not reusable or recyclable, and not designated as asbestos waste, dangerous/hazardous waste, food waste, landfill-controlled/problem waste, liquid waste, medical waste, mixed waste, PCB waste, radioactive waste, or any combination thereof. Common items found are: • **Cloth:** Uncontaminated rags, head gear, rope, twine, canvas, tarps, etc. • **Glass:** Beverage bottles, food jars, broken picture glass, windows, cases, etc. If broken, protect from personal cuts and injury during handling. • **Inert Office Materials:** Pencils, pens, tape dispensers, paper clips, staples, binders, diskette holders, tape, rubber bands, etc. Reuse whenever possible. Binders and folders can be recycled, see Paper: General in the Office Type Waste section. • **Lunch Room Waste:** Food wrappers, utensils, food stuff (half-eaten sandwich, banana peelings, etc.), napkins, bags, cartons. Other food related items like aluminum, metal, glass, or plastic type cans, jars, bottles, or containers can be recycled. • **Paper Products:** White or colored papers, envelopes, direct mailings, coated papers, file folders, unbleached papers, post-it notes, etc. Recycle whenever possible and per recycling guidelines posted at collection centers.See Paper: General in the Office Type Waste section. NOTE: You can also recycle NOFORN, FOUO, Privacy Act, or Business Sensitive papers in paper recycling containers. • **Personal Care Items:** including combs, brushes, toiletries, cigarette butts, shampoo bottles, cotton swabs, etc., • **Plastics:** Wrappers, plastic bags, cases, uncontaminated tarps, shrink wrap, etc. Recycle whenever possible and per recycling guidelines posted at collection centers, especially empty beverage containers. • **Wood:** Unpainted, untreated, wooden poles, handrails, wedges, scraps, sawdust, furniture fixtures, etc. Reuse or recycle whenever possible.

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
Abrasive Blasting Materials, Spent	This category consists of silica sand, sandblast grit, garnet blast grit, steel shot, non-skid, and material being blasted (paint, metal, insulation material, etc.). • To be recycled, the grit or steel shot must be designated by Code 106.33, dewatered, and free of trash. Arrangements must be made by the originator with Shop 99HM (call 476-7777) for disposition of grit. • To be disposed in the landfill, the grit must be designated as non-hazardous by Code 106.33 (the TCLP and ***Total*** metal constituents are below dangerous waste levels), have an approved ***EZ Profile or equivalent***, and be dewatered. • If it is designated as hazardous, manage waste per the requirements stated on the returned WIS.
Battle Lantern Batteries, Used, 6-Volt	These batteries are usually managed as a Universal Waste. Submit a Waste Information Sheet (WIS) to Code 106.33 for designation and manage waste per the requirements listed on the returned WIS. Please provide an MSDS or manufacturer information whenever possible when submitting the WIS. **NOTE: Used non-consumable batteries, i.e. car or emergency light batteries are recycled at Building 978.**
CHT: Calcified	Dispose of solids according to EWIS
CHT: Piping from CHT Systems	If Code 106.33 has designated the piping as non-hazardous and the piping can be disposed of or recycled, observe the following: • If the piping is “smelly,” there is visible residue, or you can't see through it due to bends in the pipe, flanges, etc., securely bag or cap the ends, label as “sewage,” and dispose of in 40-cubic-yard dumpsters for common trash. • If the piping is from a well-chlorinated system and there is no visible residue (you can see through both ends of the pipe), take the CHT labels off and recycle the metal.
CHT: Raw Sewage Solids	See “*Organic Material: Raw Sewage Solids*”.
CHT: Spill Clean-up	When a spill happens, call 911. This substance is a health hazard and must be handled accordingly. CHT (sewage) spill clean-up waste must be placed into drums and solidified with an absorbent substance.
CHT: Spill Clean-up Residue	When a spill happens, call 911. This substance is a health hazard and must be handled accordingly. CHT (sewage) spill clean-up residue (i.e., small amounts of CHT cleaned up with kitty litter) must be bagged before placing in the dumpsters. Free liquids are not allowed.

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
Common Trash: General	Refer to the definition of common trash and the completed WIS for Waste Stream 985-0001. If what you have is an item listed there and your code, shop, or project is listed as a Waste Originator, it has already been designated by Code 106.33. If working on a project, it may need a different waste stream number. ***Remember:*** Reuse or recycle what you can first (see other headings on your left for your item). Bag waste (being careful to observe bag color restrictions). Determine if marking is required. Although a label is not required for common trash, ask yourself: "If a person did not work here, would they know what the waste inside the bag is, and would they know it was not hazardous?" If the answer is "no," label or at least legibly mark the bag for identification. Place into the appropriate dumpster.
Construction/ Demolition Debris	Do not assume this is common trash! Waste streams to be generated from the demolition process should be identified via WIS to Code 106.33 and designated **prior to assignment** of work. If there are suspected or known contaminants, this information must be provided to Code 106.33 on each WIS. Code 106.33 will sample if required to support waste designations and assignment of waste streams. Manage each waste stream to be generated per the applicable waste management plan and the returned WIS.
Cooking Grease, Used	A sales contract for recycling used cooking grease is in place. DO NOT PUT USED COOKING GREASE IN ANY DUMPSTER!! Manage this recyclable item as follows: • Contact Shop 99HM at 476-7777 to request drums for used cooking grease. They will provide the drums and necessary secondary containment to collect any overflow that might occur. • Use ID Label, PSNS&IMF 5090/82, provided by Shop 99HM and identify the contents as "Used Cooking Grease." Place on the side of the drum, toward the top, where it can easily be seen. • It is the responsibility of the originator of the grease (i.e., ship, club, etc.) to ensure the accumulation drums and secondary containment areas are kept clean. • Do not put **anything** other than cooking grease into the accumulation drum. • When one accumulation drum is full, contact Shop 99HM again to exchange it for an empty drum. Because time must be allowed for response, it is highly recommended that the call be made **before** all of the drums are full. • If you are vacating a space (whether on the pier or in a building), it is imperative Shop 99HM is contacted to pick up the grease container(s) and secondary containment **prior** to your departure.
Drums, Steel, Empty	The BNC has a recycling contract for empty, open top and bung top, 55-gallon steel drums with lids and bands that do not designate as extremely hazardous waste (EHW). Take them to Shop 99HM for accumulation (even though they are not HW). When a truckload of drums has accumulated, Shop 99HM will notify the RMTS for pick-up via the recycling contractor.
Electrical Cable	All types of electrical cable are sent for recycling under the PCB cable recycling contract. We do not test this cable for PCB, asbestos, or heavy metals because the receiving facility is permitted to receive cable containing these contaminants. There is no longer an electrical cable sampling requirement. Contractors shall place their cabling into marked containers on the projects (as directed by the ESH Manager).
Fluorescent Tubes	Fluorescent tubes contain varying amounts of mercury causing them to designate as a hazardous waste. Manage and dispose of waste tubes as Universal Waste as detailed on the returned WIS.

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
Hoses Rubber	Submit a WIS to Code 106.33 for designation of this waste.
Hull, Wash Water	You must notify Code 106.32 prior to starting work. If water pressure is less than 150 psi, hull wash water may go to the dry dock floor. For water pressures greater than 150 psi, refer to Local Standard Item 099-005NW paragraph 3.3.
Lighting Ballast: Non-PCB	Lighting ballasts that are marked as No PCBs can be recycled while lighting ballasts marked as Non-PCBs may be regulated as hazardous waste, but the final determination is made via the WIS process.
Mattresses from Submarines and Ships	Provided they have not been used in the hospital/infirmary areas, mattresses will be sold through DLA without health certification. Contact DLA at 476-7441 to see if a market is available for the mattresses and follow these procedures: • Contact NAVFAC NW, PRK33 for delivery of flat bed or van trailer. • Palletize lengthwise in groups of 20 mattresses, taking care to stack them evenly. Immediately cover the stack with plastic to ensure no rainwater can come in contact with the mattresses during transport or storage. • Using rope, tightly secure the stack to the pallet. • Take a mattress count and with help from DLA, completely fill out a turn-in document, DD 1348-1A. • Place the pallet(s) on the vehicle. • Contact NAVFAC NW, PRK33 to request scheduling for pickup and delivery to the DLA Fort Lewis transfer site, Building 513.
Medical Waste	Call Naval Base Kitsap Environmental Office at (360) 476-6614 for disposal instructions.
Metal: Cadmium-Plated Fasteners	These are not required to be managed as hazardous waste if they are properly managed as a recyclable material. These fasteners are a type of steel with particular storage requirements. Accumulate in a sealable container and take to the RMTS.
Metal: Carbon-Arc Electrode Ends	These rods are only 15 percent copper. When they are expended, there is not enough copper to reclaim. Dispose per guidance provided on the returned WIS.
Metal: Compressors with Motors Removed from Refrigeration Units	These must have the Freon and oil removed prior to turning in for scrap metal recovery at the Reutilization Material Transfer Station (RMTS). The Freon must be reclaimed by certified reclamation personnel. Drain the oil, following the oil handling procedures as indicated on the returned WIS. Seal the ends of the compressor oil lines. Contact RMTS for help in filling out a Material Delivery Record (MDR) which must be submitted with the units being turned in. On the MDR, use "copper-bearing metal scrap" as a description. Add the following additional verification to the description block: "Freon and Oil have been removed". Turn into the RMTS.
Metal: Steel Containing Fillers	Steel containing fillers (e.g., syntactic foam, coal tar, pine tar, or asphalt varnish) are now recycled on a special contract. Keep separate from other metals.

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
Metal: Steel Containing Fillers	Steel containing fillers (e.g., syntactic foam, coal tar, pine tar, or asphalt varnish) are now recycled on a special contract. Keep separate from other metals.
Metal:	Steel shot is recycled through RMTS unless it has been used to remove PCB contaminated material. Contact Code 106.33 for disposal of steel shot with PCB.
Metal: Welding Rod Ends	With the exception of carbon rod stubs (i.e., carbon arc electrodes) and thorium-tungsten rod stubs, welding rod ends will be segregated into two categories: ferrous and non-ferrous. • If metals are normally accumulated in your area, you may place the ferrous rods in the container holding light steel and the non-ferrous rods in the container holding non-ferrous metals. • Using an MDR, identify the ferrous rod ends as "light steel." If non-ferrous, identify them as "non-ferrous welding rod ends." Turn rod ends into the RMTS.
Oil-Contaminated Items	Example: Oily rags. Do not just throw these away! They are controlled by Shop 99HM; and designated via the WIS submittal process.
Oil, Used	Used oil is recycled. Submit a WIS for your used oil and follow directions provided by Code 106.33. When it does not meet the criteria, it must be managed and disposed as a hazardous waste.
Organic Material: Raw Sewage Solids	• Where free liquid is still present, add kitty litter to absorb the liquid. • Double-bag (this is done to discourage vectors and cut down on the smell). • Mark the bag with the words “Raw Sewage Solids” • Place bag in the common trash dumpster. • Make prior arrangements with NAVFAC NW, PRK33 Dispatcher, whenever possible, to ensure the container will be removed from the BNC within 24 hours to keep odors at a minimum. • THIS WASTE DOES NOT REQUIRE A WIS OR WASTE STREAM NUMBER.
Organic Material: Sea Growth (Marine Growth)	• Make prior arrangements with NAVFAC NW, PRK33 Dispatcher, to ensure the container used to accumulate sea growth will be removed from the BNC within 24 hours (to keep odor at a minimum). • Dry the sea growth out as much as possible, either before or after removal. Where free liquid is still present, add kitty litter to absorb the liquid residue. • Double-bag (this is done to discourage vectors and cut down on the smell). • Mark the bag with the words “Sea Growth” to identify the contents. • Place bag in the common trash dumpster. • THIS WASTE DOES NOT REQUIRE AN E-WIS OR WASTE STREAM NUMBER.
Polypropylene Shipboard Non-Skid	See “Abrasive Blasting Materials, Spent”.

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
Respirator Cartridges	• When respirator cartridges are used in work areas generating dust which may be contaminated with lead, asbestos, and/or PCB: Manage spent units per the requirements that apply to the particular contaminant, along with other disposable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) items used on the job. Check your WIS! Contact Code 106.33 via your Project ESH Manager if you need additional information.
Wastewater	Contact Code 106.32 for additional information.
Wire Rope (or greased metal cable)	• When removing worn wire rope from its place of origin (such as replacing catapult cable), wind the old cable (wire rope) onto an empty reel, wrap with Herculite and seal. Then with help from DLA, fill out a DD 1348-1A (Jul 91) form, and turn in to DLA for resale. Wire rope may be used for another purpose where MIL-SPEC strength is not as crucial. An MSDS representing the grease must accompany the document. • When wire has been removed and there is no reel available, wipe it clean, cut it up into 6-foot lengths, put them in drums, and turn in to the RMTS. The cable MUST be clean or it will not be acceptable for recycling. Contact the RMTS Scrap Metal Coordinator at 476-7338 via the Project ESH Manager or Contract Representative for assistance.
Wood with Coal Tar	Wood with coal tar was used, before syntactic foam was invented, in many parts of ships and submarines (e.g., diving planes, rudders, etc.). When this wood is removed from the void spaces it cannot be recycled. Manage this waste as directed in your waste management plan and the returned WIS. NOTE: If wood with coal tar is left in the void space, it may be recycled with the metal. See “Metal: Steel Containing Fillers”.
Wood: Empty Wooden Cable Reels	Leave intact if it is less than or equal to 4 feet in diameter. If greater than 4 feet in diameter, disassemble the reel; place the wood in a 40-cubic-yard dumpster for wood recycling, and the hardware in the applicable metal recycling container.
Wood, Used: General	Until further notice, used wood (with the exception of usable pallets) may be placed in 40-cubic-yard dumpsters provided for recycling. Do not place wood in the smaller dumpsters.
Wood, Used: Treated	Fire retardant wood (and/or Merch Wood) is now recycled. See “Wood, Used: General” for disposal instructions.

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE
Wood: Pallets	After you have inspected your areas and determined which wooden pallets are no longer of use, send the pallets to Building 494. It is helpful, although not required, to segregate them into two stacks, hard wood and soft wood, at the point of origination. Soft wood pallets may be used to palletize other material destined for turn-in to DLA Fort Lewis. All commercial and non-standard DOD pallets shall be turned in, regardless of condition or size. A DD 1348-1A is not required when returning pallets. • DLA Maritime Puget Sound has the responsibility for storage, repair, and disposition of all pallets. Building 494 personnel perform the following: Segregate commercial vendor pallets from BNC pallets and return commercial pallets to provisionary who supports the home ported ships; transfer serviceable pallets to stock for subsequent issue and reuse; and send repairable pallets to the repair yard. In addition, uncontaminated pallets beyond repair are held for subsequent pickup by the wood recycling contract or placed in a 40-cubic-yard "Common Trash" dumpster. • Remember: Do not place damaged wooden pallets in 8-cubic-yard "Common Trash" dumpsters. They will damage the compaction equipment.
Zinc Anodes	Zinc anodes, whether new or used, shall **not** be exposed to the environment while waiting for disposition. Cover with water resistant material to prevent storm water run-off when it rains. Used zinc anodes are a recyclable metal and shall be taken to RMTS for processing. Zinc anodes will be: • Placed on an appropriate weight bearing pallet, covered to protect from weather, and ID Label attached for identification or • Placed in a 55 gallon container, lid installed to protect from the weather, and ID Label attached to drum for identification. • Used zinc anodes will have the words "Used Zinc Anodes" written on the ID Label. • New zinc anodes will have the words "New Zinc Anodes" written on the ID Label. • Used zinc anodes going to RMTS will also have the Project number, contractor name, and contact number written on the container(s) or package(s).
Corrugated Cardboard	When you cut through a piece of corrugated cardboard, so you have a view of the inside, you will see a sandwich effect: a wavy layer in the middle and a straight layer on the top and bottom. This is what almost all large boxes are made of, and is the type of cardboard that is recycled in the CARDBOARD RECYCLING CONTAINER. • Flatten corrugated cardboard and place in the designated and marked collection container. DO NOT PUT OTHER ITEMS IN THE CARDBOARD RECYCLING CONTAINER. • If the container is full, place on a pallet large enough to hold the flattened cardboard and place next to the accumulation container. If you know your Recycling Coordinator, ask them to contact the Recycling Hotline. If you don't know your Recycling Coordinator you must call the Recycling Hotline and let them know the container is full and you have additional cardboard on a pallet. • Cardboard with plastic coating or contaminated with food is not recycled because the process machinery will clog when those substances are present. Place food-contaminated cardboard (e.g., pizza boxes) in either the common trash or the food waste dumpster (preferably toward the bottom if possible). Please ensure the cardboard is flattened prior to placement in the dumpster. The flattening procedure reduces the space the cardboard takes up in the dumpster and allows easier compaction of the dumpster contents. • Additional note: Pizza boxes are not recyclable due to contamination by foodstuffs. Put in FOOD WASTE container.

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
Cardboard: Non-corrugated	Non-corrugated cardboard, also called “chipboard,” is recyclable and should be placed in the PAPER RECYCLING CONTAINERS. Types of non-corrugated cardboard are cereal boxes, frozen dinner boxes, soda boxes, paper clip boxes, folders, etc.
Glass Containers	**GLASS CONTAINERS SHOULD BE RECYCLED!** Glass containers are being recycled in the same recycling and collection container as aluminum cans. Please rinse out glass containers before putting in the aluminum can recycling container. If facilities are not available**,** rinsing is not required. Color (clear, brown, green, blue, etc.) of the glass container does not matter.
Laser Printer Toner Cartridges	Used laser toner cartridges should be recycled. Unwanted cartridges are recyclable and should be placed in the TONER RECYCLING CONTAINER located on the loading dock platform in front of Building 997.
Metal: Empty Aluminum Beverage Cans	**EMPTY ALUMINUM BEVERAGE CANS SHOULD BE RECYCLED!** **DO** one of the following: • Take your empty aluminum beverage cans home (and recycle), **OR** • Accumulate them in the contractor-provided accumulation container located in the designated contractor’s accumulation area for recyclables, **OR** • Own the process: Collect and accumulate the cans in a container provided by you and not located in the contractor’s designated accumulation area, take the cans to a buy-back center. Do not remove the liners or cans within the liners from the contractor’s accumulation containers (this is considered “stealing” and is punishable by law). IF your group has chosen to accumulate and collect empty beverage cans yourselves, and you have a contractor-provided container that you are not accumulating cans for contractor pick-up, please call the Recycling Hotline and ask that it be removed from your area. BUT please make sure that everyone knows where YOUR container is located.
Styrofoam: Packing P-Nuts Packing Sheets and Molded Packing	We do not currently have a market for packing p-nuts. Place in a bag (to keep them from flying everywhere) and dispose as common trash. Packing sheets or molded packing, commonly used when packing equipment or computers is very effective in absorbing shipping shock; however there is no market available for recycling them. Dispose as common trash.

ITEM	HOW TO MANAGE IT
Paper: General	**PAPER SHOULD BE RECYCLED!** • Paper recycling and accumulation is very simple. Information should be posted inside the paper recycling container lid or somewhere near the area. The current contract allows accumulation and recycling of all acceptable paper products in one container, and is called "Mixed Paper". • Items that are considered Mixed Paper and can go in the paper recycling bins are: ➢ Colored paper ➢ Envelopes (including ones with windows and padding) ➢ Carbonless paper ➢ Paper ream covers ➢ Magazines and Newspapers ➢ Construction paper ➢ Folders ➢ Non-corrugated cardboard • Individual accumulation containers (what you use at your desk) are neither required to look official nor must they be made in any particular way. An example of a common accumulation container is an empty box that used to hold copy paper. They fit nicely under the desk. You, the originator, are responsible for taking the paper from your individual container and placing it in the designated recyclable paper accumulation area in your building/outside area. • For information concerning security-sensitive papers, contact the Security Department for instructions. • PSNS & IMF has an "All Shred" policy for paper waste. Place all government produced paper in the lockable paper recycling receptacles. Commercially produced paper (e.g., newspapers and magazines) is encouraged to be shredded also to avoid mishandling.
Plastic: Empty Plastic Containers	LOTS OF PLASTICS ITEMS ARE NOW RECYCLABLE! • Accumulate empty PLASTIC containers in the same accumulation container as the empty ALUMINUM beverage containers. If facilities are not available, rinsing is not required. • The only segregation requirement is to be sure that what you are putting in the accumulation container is one of the described categories of plastics below (examples for each type of plastic is also given): ➢ #1 PET: Plastic drink containers must be emptied (i.e., void of contents). Remove the cap and dispose as common trash. Oven-ready meal trays. ➢ #2 HDPE: Frosted white (natural-color) plastic milk and juice containers must be emptied (i.e., void of contents). Remove the caps and dispose as common trash. Yogurt, margarine tubs, cereal box liners, detergent bottles, and grocery, trash and retail bags. ➢ #3 PVC: Plastic food wrap, vegetable oil bottles, loose-leaf binders ➢ #4 LDPE: Dry cleaning bags, produce bags, trash can liners, bread and frozen food bags, and squeezable bottles such a mustard or honey. ➢ #5 PP: Ketchup bottles, medicine bottles, aerosol can caps, and drinking straws. ➢ #7 Other: 3 and 5 gallon reusable water bottles, tupperware and other kinds of food containers.

FY-2027 (CH-1)

ITEM NO: 099-008NW

REVISED: 19 MAY 2026

CATEGORY: I

1. SCOPE:

1.1 Title: Schedule and Associated Report for CNO Availability and CMAV over 90 days; provide and manage

1.2 Location of Work:

1.2.1 None

1.3 Identification:

1.3.1 Not Applicable

2. REFERENCES:

2.1 S9AA0-AB-GOS-010 Rev 9, General Specifications for Overhaul of Surface Ships

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Develop one legible copy in Gantt Chart format of a PSM Integrated Production Schedule (IPS) using Critical Path Method (CPM) Network Analysis principles, tools, and practices that reflects accurate scheduling data for each Key Event and Milestone using automated Network Analysis tools in

accordance with the following requirements:

3.1.1 Include assigned government project Milestones and all government project provided Key Events and tests.

3.1.1.1 Alteration (ALT) numbers, Job Sequence Numbers (JSNs), and Task Order numbers (TOs) are considered equivalent to the contractor’s Work Specification Work Items for the purposes of scheduling the work.

3.1.1.2 The term Work Item is inclusive of these additional methods of identifying a body of work.

3.1.2 Schedule each Work Item to the Work Activity level, listing the planned start and planned completion dates, and durations for each Work Activity.

3.1.2.1 Assign each Work Activity with the appropriate predecessor and successor relationships within the contractor’s scheduling software that establish the logic relationship between schedule Work Activities. Each activity must have at least one predecessor and one successor, with the exception of the Key Event Start Availability (which may have no predecessors) and the Key Event Complete Availability (which may have no successors). Each Event and Activity may have more than one predecessor and more than one successor. The preferred relationships between linked predecessor and successor activities is Finish-to-Start. The use of scheduling Lags and Leads should be minimized.

3.1.2.2 Assign appropriate predecessor relationships to each Key Event and Milestone(s) to ensure there is an accurate logical progression through all work activities leading to their assigned

Milestone(s), ensure milestones are linked to the Key Events they support, and ensure the IPS supports accurate prediction of Milestone(s) and Key Event attainment.

3.1.2.3 Assign appropriate predecessor and successor relationships between the Work Activities conducted on the same component, or in the same location but under differing Work Items, to ensure all related Work Activities across all Work Items are interdependently linked together. Request and utilize project provided reports to maximize deconfliction with Other Maintenance Providers (OMP) work schedules. Other Maintenance Providers (OMP) include Alteration Installation Teams (AIT), Government Contracted Third Party Maintenance Providers, Ship's Force (SF), Commercial Industrial Services (CIS), Fleet Maintenance Activities (FMA), and Government Project (GP)

3.1.2.4 Schedule Stage 2 Weight Tests and Hydrostatic Tests, and all Stage 3 through Stage 6 required tests as Work Activities by Work Item. Include the predecessor/successor relationships between tests, the production work, and system restoration required to manage work-to-test progression. Test Stages are defined in Section 092 of 2.1.

3.1.2.5 The use of hard constraints is limited to contractually defined Key Events and Milestones. Each contractually defined Key Event and Milestone will have a constraint assigned in order to lock their date to the current Government approved contractual date.

3.1.2.6 The contractor is permitted, to include contract changes (growth, descopes, and new work) within the integrated production schedule prior to settlement of the associated change. All changes incorporated prior to settlement must be clearly denoted by the word "pending" in the title, in accordance with TABLE 1.

3.1.2.7 Descope activities must remain in the schedule until settlement of the associated change. Corresponding hours and schedule logic may be removed and or updated accordingly.

3.1.2.8 In execution of the availability, the contractor may allow dates to exceed the contract period of performance. This does not constitute government approval of a change to the end of the availability.

3.1.3 Schedule production work and preliminary inspections generating reports required by NAVSEA Standard Items or the Work Item, that could result in a change in work to be accomplished or additional material to be procured, to support reporting no later than the first 20 percent of the availability duration. Required exceptions to this requirement will be reported and adjudicated via the CFR process.

3.1.3.1 Schedule dry dock related inspections generating reports required by NAVSEA Standard Items or the Work Item to support reporting no later than the first 20 percent of the scheduled Work Item.

3.1.3.2 When the required O&I Reports present a sequencing conflict that would prevent one or more reports from being accomplished by the 20 percent O&I Milestone (e.g., stability, work integration, etc.), additional milestones or completion

dates will be created based on when they could be accomplished, and the lower priority conflicted required O&I reports will be associated to those new milestones. (See NOTE 4.1.33)

3.1.3.3 Provide a 20% O&I report for contracted work package at the 25% Conference. The report shall include as a minimum the following requirements work item No., work notification No., CFR No., RCC issued y/n, inspection results summary, comments to include status.

3.1.4 Schedule production work final inspections and testing for work that has to be completed prior to pre-flood/undocking and which generates technical data requiring Government review to complete no later than fourteen days prior to the scheduled undocking Milestone (when applicable) or provide a technical justification for not meeting this requirement.

3.1.5 Develop the PSM Schedule of Record (SOR), a revised PSM IPS at the A-2 (month) milestone that includes refined sequencing and completeness as a result of completed subcontracting actions, incorporation of additional Government Furnished Information (GFI), or any contract modifications increasing the scope of work between contract/delivery order award and availability start. Work activities must be scheduled such that no portion of a Work Activity's effort exceeds the dates of its assigned Key Event or Milestone(s), and that no contractually defined Key Event or Milestone date exceeds the date contractually authorized. The baseline will be maintained to reflect contract changes (RCCs and descopes) throughout availability execution. Deviations from contractually authorized dates will be addressed in the mitigation plan. Mitigation measures must be formulated prior to the next weekly update of the IPS, but in no case exceed two weekly IPS update cycles.

3.1.6 Identify the amount of total float available on each Work Item Work Activity. Activity schedules should be based on a 5-day workweek unless otherwise specified. Manpower resource allocations must support accomplishment of the availability on a 5-day workweek basis.

3.1.7 Revise Weekly PSM IPS at the Work Activity level to include additions, deletions, modifications, actual start and finish dates, progress, and completions. Progress must be based on degree of completion of physical work or accomplishment of the Work Activity. All projected finish date shifts/changes greater than 5 days from last report will be highlighted (green for dates shifted earlier and yellow for dates shifted later).

3.1.7.1 Reassign Milestone and Key Event relationships for incomplete Work Activities when the associated Milestone or Key Event has passed and the Work Activity was authorized as an exception. Authorized exception request shall include CU phases penetrating milestone and ECD. All reassignments of Milestone or Key Event relationships must be approved by the SUPERVISOR via the CFR process prior to implementation in the IPS. A Contract Modification shall be issued to ratify the reassignment of a work item to different Milestone, Key Event or completion date.

3.1.7.2 Activities projected to finish after their assigned Key Event or Milestone date, either by scheduling software-calculated date or by the accumulation of negative float, must be identified and a mitigation plan developed. Mitigation measures must be

formulated and documented in report in accordance with 3.6 prior to the next weekly update of the PSM IPS, but in no case exceed two weekly PSM IPS update cycles.

3.1.7.3 When PSM IPS logic projects attainment of each Milestone or Key Event after their planned completion dates, corrective action must be taken through resource allocation, rescheduling, or other means, to restore predicted Milestone or Key Event attainment within contractually authorized dates. Corrective action should be formulated prior to the next weekly update of the PSM IPS, but must in no case exceed two weekly PSM IPS update cycles. Where the attainment of a contractually defined Key Event or Milestone cannot be recovered by means that are within the contractor's control, comply with the reporting requirements of 009-One of NAVSEA Standard Items.

3.1.7.4 Identify Critical Path and Controlling Work Items. (See note 4.1.9 and 4.1.10)

3.1.8 Include the minimum Table one data elements located in ATTACHEMENT A for each Work Activity in the schedule, as appropriate. Elements listed in Table one are not required to be displayed in ADOBE PDF views of submitted PSM IPS unless otherwise directed in this Standard Item.

3.1.9 Develop an export of the PSM IPS data elements in a sortable/filterable spreadsheet format compatible with Microsoft Excel.

3.2 Display the PSM IPS in a time-oriented Gantt chart format that shows Critical Path and Controlling Work Items at the Work Activity level and assigned Key Events and/or Milestones.

3.2.1 Revise the Gantt Chart weekly in conjunction with the weekly PSM IPS revisions of 3.1.7

3.3 Develop a Critical Path Network in Precedence Diagram Method (PDM) format that displays the Critical Path of the PSM work within the availability with associated Key Events and Milestones. Display Contractor schedule Critical Path at the Work Activity level to provide a visual representation of the logic relationships between displayed work activities.

3.3.1 The network or any sub-network there of may be continued on additional pages. The submittal of requested simplified schedule network diagrams shall be in a format compatible with Microsoft Excel and be sortable/filterable at the Work Item level.

3.3.2 Label each Work Item; Work Activity, Milestone, and Key Event of the network with each Activity box on every Precedence Diagram must contain the following data elements of 3.1.8: Activity Identifier, Activity Title, Early Start Date or Actual Start Date, if Started, Early Finish Dates or Actual Finish Date, if finished, Original Duration, Percent Complete, Calendar Identification, and Total Float.

3.3.3 Revise the network weekly in conjunction with the weekly PSM IPS revisions of 3.1.7.

3.4 Provide Schedule Analysis Reports.

3.4.1 Generate a Key Event and Milestone Analysis Report that

includes the following information for each Key Event and contractually defined Milestone: Event Type (Key Event/Milestone), Title, Work Activity Identifier, Original Schedule Date, Revised Schedule Date, Actual Completion Date, Projected Finish Date, (inclusive of accounting for negative float), and analysis/actions.

3.4.1.1 The revised schedule date and actual date of accomplishment must be left blank on the initial submission and filled in to reflect actual conditions on subsequent submission of the report.

3.4.1.2 Revise the Key Event and Milestone Analysis Report weekly to reflect up-to-date contract performance. All projected finish date shifts/changes greater than 5 days from last report will be highlighted (green for dates shifted earlier and yellow for dates shifted later). The report must reflect the addition, deletion, or modification of settled and pending Work Item changes.

3.4.2 Generate a Schedule Health Report that includes the following information: Number of incomplete activities with missing logic; Finish-to-Start Percentage; Number of incomplete activities with negative float; Number of incomplete activities; Weekly Throughput Percentage. Parameters exceeding threshold values require corrective action. Submit Schedule Health Report with the initial IPS, SOR and at the 25, 50, and 75 percent progress of the availability. (See Section 4, Notes, for report element description and threshold values)

3.5 Provide work force management information.

3.5.1 Develop a total manpower-loading curve depicting the forecasted staffing required to execute the PSM IPS. Show scheduled staffing throughout the contract period calculated in Full Time Equivalents (FTEs). The curve must indicate that portion of the total that is subcontractor provided. The curve must be incremented on a weekly progression.

3.5.1.1 Staffing values must reflect actual FTEs expended. Future requirements must reflect weekly average FTE estimated to complete the project, scheduled using the early start/finish dates.

3.5.2 Develop separate work force curves showing scheduled staffing by trade throughout the contract period calculated in FTE. The curves must indicate that portion of the total that is subcontractor provided. The curve must be incremented on a weekly progression.

3.5.2.1 Staffing values must reflect actual FTEs expended. Future requirements must reflect weekly average FTE estimated to complete the project, scheduled using the early start/finish dates.

3.5.3 Update the work force curves of 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 weekly to accurately reflect the actual FTE expended in past weeks and any changes necessary in future weeks' work force requirements to meet scheduled Milestones, Key Events and vessel delivery.

3.5.4 Develop a weekly work force utilization report showing previous and current totals for: Total mandays scheduled for the week and availability; Total mandays progressed for the week and

availability; Total number of mandays expended for the week and availability; Breakdown for each category indicating that portion of the total that is subcontractor and prime contractor provided.

3.5.4.1 The weekly utilization report must indicate the total hours, within the 3.5.1 Manpower Loading Curve, which are attributed to work pending descope and pending growth RCCs. This must not include unallocated LOE to completion.

3.6 Provide a PSM contractor Work Integration Manager (WIM) whose function is to coordinate and integrate the PSM IPS with the NSA project Integrated Master Schedule (IMS). The WIM or designated representative shall attend all NSA meetings, including Daily Morning Project Meeting, Daily Priority List (DPL) Meeting (Focus on RED color work being executed & updates to Stopped Work), Short Range View (SRV) Meeting (Validate next 4 to 6 weeks of schedule is valid) and Event Readiness View (ERV) Meetings (Completion of all work to Key Event) to coordinate issues regarding PSM contracted work.

3.6.1 The PSM WIM or their representative must meet with the NSA project scheduler regularly between A-6 and no later than A-5- and then daily thereafter commencing on A-2 to compare, resolve, and remove differences to ensure coordination/agreement between the PSM IPS and NSA IMS.

3.6.2 Coordinate PSM IPS development and integration efforts with NSA IMS utilizing the current Outside Maintenance (OM) Job Summary Review method and requested project provided reports to maximize deconfliction with Other Maintenance Providers (OMP) work schedules to maximize PSM IPS work integration into the NSA IMS prior to setting the Schedule of Record (SOR). (See 4.1.26)

3.6.2.1 The WIM or designated representative must develop a report identifying missing or incomplete schedule integration data for known participants in the availability when the SOR is submitted. Identification of missing or incomplete schedule integration data is required to highlight areas of elevated PSM IPS uncertainty, but must not be cause for delay in establishing the PSM SOR nor the delivery of reports required under this Standard Item.

3.6.2.2 Identify, at the weekly progress meeting, schedule conflicts where programmed AIT, Government-Contracted Third Party Maintenance Provider, S/F, and CIS work interferes with previously scheduled contractor work.

3.6.2.3 Daily, resolve schedule issues with NSA ~~scheduler~~ **scheduler.**~~based on changes submitted in 3.6.2.3~~ **(CH-1)**

3.6.2.4 In preparation for the Weekly SRV meetings and for scheduled ERV meetings, accomplish the following: Review NSA Project provided KE & MS Analysis Report and SRV Tally Sheets, Identify Material Constraints, Identify Paper Constraints (WAFs, ASFs), Identify Tooling Constraints, Verify no Obstacles Exist to Starting on Time, Resolve Obstacles or Reschedule Work, Ensure Shift Calendars are Correct.

3.6.3 Coordinate all Delay & Disruption (D&D) issues as the Prime Contractor point of contact for initial notification and interface with Contracts Office. Identify schedule conflicts at NSA held

meetings and coordinate resolution of the conflict.

3.6.4 Identify, at the weekly progress meeting, required AIT, Government Contracted Third Party Maintenance Provider, S/F, and CIS prerequisite actions necessary to support contractor testing and equipment operation schedule.

3.7 Provide cognizant shipyard management representation to participate in the weekly progress meeting at the time and location agreed to by the SUPERVISOR. The representative(s) must be authorized to make management decisions relative to the routine requirements, implementation of corrective actions for each schedule shortfall that, in good faith, commit the contractor. Discussion will include the Schedule Analysis of 3.4 and each work item of concern.

3.8 Participate in review conferences at the 25, 50, and 75 percent points in the availability as well as NSA project progress review conferences (notionally 66 and 80 percent points). Data from the most recent submissions in accordance with 3.8.1 through 3.8.5 as applicable will be used at the review conferences. PSM review conferences will be held within two days of the Weekly progress Meeting of 3.7 or, subject to SUPERVISOR approval, may be held simultaneously with the Weekly Progress Meeting. The conferences will be scheduled at a time and place mutually agreeable to all parties. The contractor must:

3.8.1 Be prepared to discuss planned production staffing versus actual production staffing by total, trades, and subcontractors.

3.8.2 Identify known factors that may affect Key Events, Milestones and the contract completion. Provide recommended courses of action to resolve problem areas.

3.8.3 Provide the SUPERVISOR with the status of open, inspect reports, and be prepared to discuss possible impact of growth work in these items at the 25 percent review conference.

3.8.4 Provide the SUPERVISOR with the following information for the 50 percent review conference:

3.8.4.1 A machinery reinstallation plan showing projected dates for installing the equipment on the foundation, hook-up of the equipment, and operational tests of the equipment.

3.8.4.2 A tank, void and vent plenum closure plan showing projected completion and closeout dates for all tanks, voids and plenums opened as a result of contractor work processes.

3.8.4.3 A list of work items required for the next Milestone including Production Completion Date (PCD) and All Work Complete (AWXX) that are not complete. Annotate those items on the list that may be in jeopardy of completing by the assigned Milestone or Key Event.

3.8.5 Provide the SUPERVISOR with one legible copy, in approved transferrable media, of a test schedule for all planned underway equipment and system testing to the SUPERVISOR to support the 75 percent review conference.

3.9 Submit the reports listed in Table No.2 and 3 of ATTACHMENT A in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf), Microsoft Excel (.xls), or Microsoft Word (.doc) compatible media.

4. NOTES:

4.1 Definitions.

4.1.1 Critical Path Method: A step-by-step network-based method for planning and executing complex, interdependent projects that identifies the Critical Path to each Key Event and Milestone using automated Network Analysis Tools. CPM is an important tool for project management because it identifies critical and non-critical tasks to prevent conflicts and bottlenecks. CPM is applied to the analysis of a project network precedence diagram to produce maximum practical efficiency and a focus on the most critical Work Activities in the project based on Total Float.

4.1.2 Work Breakdown Structure: The WBS reflects how each Work Item is broken down into Work Activities in the IPS, representing a manageable unit of work to be accomplished at a specific period of time in relation to other Work Activities in the IPS to complete the Availability. Typical WBS might break a Work Item down into Work Activities to Remove a component, Repair the component, Reinstall the Component, and Test the Component.

4.1.3 Industrial Testing: Conducted by using stages of testing for the progressive validation of the proper installation and performance of equipment and systems. Test Stages are identified in 009-67 of 2.1.

4.1.4 Integrated Production Schedule (IPS): A schedule used by the contractor as a means of planning, tracking, coordinating and deconflicting work during the availability.

4.1.5 Work Activity: A portion of an individual Work Item, which is a logical subdivision of the Work Item, representing a manageable unit of work that must be accomplished at a specific period of time in relation to other Activities of the Job Order.

4.1.6 Duration: The total number of work periods (not including holidays or other nonworking periods) required to complete a scheduled Work Activity.

4.1.7 Key Event: An event that, if slippage occurs, could impact or delay the overall schedule, or prevent timely delivery of the vessel. Key Events are identified by the contract, the SUPERVISOR, or the contractor.

4.1.8 Milestone: A significant event identified by the Maintenance Team. Milestones are used as a scheduling aid and establish significant points where progress must be evaluated and confirmed. Accumulated failure to achieve Milestones on schedule may result in missed Key Events. Milestones may be identified by either the contractor or the SUPERVISOR.

4.1.9 Critical Path: That sequence of Work Activities, which forms the work and test chain of the longest duration, and directly affects the completion of the availability. Factors that influence when a Work Activity is on the Critical Path include: time duration required for the Work Activity, space limitations, work force available, and the predecessor/successor relationships between Work Activities. The Critical Path is determined by automated schedule analysis and will include any sequential set of Work Activities forming the longest chain of events extending throughout the schedule and which has the

least Total Float.

4.1.10 Controlling Work Items: Those Work Items, which include activities that are on the crtical path of the IPS, which, by virtue of scope, material requirements, complexity, or other considerations, have the significant potential for impact on the scheduled project Key Events or completion of the availability.

4.1.11 Total Float: The total number of days that a path of Work Activities can be delayed without affecting the project finish date. A path of Work Activities is established by predecessor and successor relationships.

4.1.12 Logic Relationship: Defines an interdependence between Work Activities. It is established by assigning predecessor and successor relationships to Work Activities using the functionality provided by project scheduling software. An individual Work Activity will frequently have more than one predecessor or more than one successor.

4.1.13 Network: A graphic display showing the planned sequence and interdependent relationship of Work Activities, Milestones, or Key Events within the Job Order.

4.1.14 Resource: Labor and non-labor demands required to complete a Work Activity. These may include personnel (trade skills), material, special tools, facilities, space, and equipment.

4.1.15 Planned Start or Planned Finish. The date identified in the IPS when the contractor plans to start or finish (respectively) the Work Activity. This may be established by a controlled schedule baseline (preferred method) or by manual entry into the scheduling software according to contractor policy/practice. Where a contractor uses a saved baseline schedule to establish Work Activity planned dates, the terms Baseline Start or Baseline Finish are considered interchangeable with Planned Start and Planned Finish.

4.1.16 Planned progress percent. Baseline progress of work to be completed based on planned start and planned finish dates.

4.1.17 Actual Progress percent. Degree of completion based on the Work Activity’s work scope and degree of accomplishment of production labor.

4.1.18 Early Start: The earliest point in time that a Work Activity may start based on the IPS network logic and any other schedule constraints. Early start dates may change as the availability progresses.

4.1.19 Early Finish: The earliest point in time that a Work Activity may be completed based on the IPS network logic and any schedule constraints. Early finish dates may change as the availability progresses.

4.1.20 Late Start: The latest point in time that a Work Activity may begin without delaying the applicable Milestone or Key Event based on the IPS network logic.

4.1.21 Late Finish: The latest point in time that a Work Activity may be completed without delaying the applicable Milestone or Key Event based on the IPS network logic.

4.1.22 Integration: The incorporation of all work (including testing and availability work certification) for all organizations involved

in an availability.

4.1.23 Precedence Diagram Method (PDM): Used in Critical Path Method Project Management for building a project schedule network diagram using lines and nodes to show the logical relationship between schedule activities.

4.1.24 Gantt Chart: A graphic display of schedule-related information. Typically, schedule Work Activities or work breakdown structure components are listed down the left side of the chart, dates are shown across the top, and Work Activity durations are shown as date- placed horizontal bars.

4.1.25 Negative Float: The amount of time by which the early start or finish dates of a Work Activity exceeds its late start or ending dates. The quantity of float then indicates the amount of time that must be recovered in order to achieve an imposed date.

4.1.26 Schedule of Record: The official PSM IPS at the start of the availability (A-0 day) that includes refined sequencing and completeness as a result of completed subcontracting actions, incorporation of additional Government Furnished Information (GFI), or any contract modifications increasing the scope of work between contract/delivery Order award and availability start.

4.1.27 Un-Exercised Level of Effort: LOE which has not been settled and placed on contract.

4.1.28 Hard Constraint: A Mandatory Start or Finish date imposed on an activity, i.e. the activity becomes fixed to that date. Typically expressed as the activity Must Start On (MSO) or Must Finish On (MFO) the given date. Hard constraints prevent their associated activity from being logic-driven.

4.1.29 Schedule Health Report: A report inferring the reliability of the IPS in accurately predicting availability progression based on correct logic relationships, adequate work breakdown structure, and the completion of work. Schedule Health report elements include:

4.1.29.1 Activities with missing logic. Denotes incomplete activities without a predecessor or successor relationship to another activity. Threshold value is 2 activities of the total incomplete work activities in the IPS. Does not include Summary Activities.

4.1.29.2 Finish-to-Start Percentage. Denotes the preference for use of Finish-to- Start logic relationships between incomplete work activities in the IPS. Calculated by dividing the total number of Finish-to-Start logic links by the total number of all logic link types in the IPS. There is no threshold value; however, a Finish-to- Start percentage below 90% may require explanation by the contractor for other relationship types and their application.

4.1.29.3 Activities with negative float. Denotes the accumulation of incomplete activities projected to finish later than required to maintain the downstream schedule. Threshold value is 5%. Does not include Summary Activities.

4.1.29.4 Activities with high (>60 days) duration. Denotes incomplete activities that may not be distributed into an effective Work Breakdown Structure. Threshold value is 5% of the

total incomplete work activities in the IPS. Does not include Summary Activities or administrative and support activities planned for the duration of the availability.

4.1.29.5 Weekly Throughput Percentage. Denotes success in meeting scheduled activity completion on a weekly basis. Calculated by dividing the number of activities actually completed in the one-week period prior to the data date of the analysis by the number of activities required to complete in the same time period according to the planned schedule finish dates. Does not include Summary Activities, or GFI regarding work accomplished by AIT, Government- Contracted Third Party Maintenance Provider, S/F, and CIS. There is no threshold value; however, throughput below 80% must be evaluated to understand causal factors and potential impact to on-time availability completion.

4.1.30 Lags and Leads. Lags and Leads are scheduling functions used to represent a gap (Lag) or overlap (Lead) between activities. The use of Lags and Leads must be controlled to ensure they support an accurate and logical workflow. Improper and overuse of Lags and Leads can have a detrimental effect on a logic driven schedule and adversely affect float and the Critical Path. Typical examples where their use may be warranted include: insertion of time delay to represent report cycle time, staggering unrelated work item start dates, or drive work based on material receipt projection.

4.1.30.1 Lag: The delayed start of a successor activity and represents time that must pass before the second activity can begin.

4.1.30.2 Lead: The accelerated start of a successor activity where there is a finish to start relationship. The second activity can begin and be conducted in parallel with the first activity.

4.1.31 Full Time Equivalents (FTE) – A normalized representation of full-time workers based on the number of hours spent/scheduled during a finite period of time. An FTE unit assumes an 8-hour work day and a 5-day work week (Monday-Friday) except when accounting for holidays. For example, if the hours spent or scheduled during a week with one holiday was 160 hours, then the FTE value representing that week would be equal to 5 FTE (160 hours divided by 8-hour days divided by 4 works days equals 5 FTE)

4.2 The PSM contractor will request and SUPERVISOR will provide, or direct provision, of AIT, Government-Contracted Third Party Maintenance Providers, S/F, and CIS, schedule data required for schedule integration in 3.1.1, 3.1.2.2, and progress/de-confliction in 3.6.2

4.3 When invoked, the following NAVSEA Standard Items interface with this Local Standard Item: 009-67, and 009-81.

4.4 The following codes are provided as designators for Key Events within the IPS as directed in 3.1.1.

Code, Description /Meaning

CA, Availability Complete

CX, Flight Deck Work Complete

C5ILO, Command, Control, Communications, Computer, Combat Systems and Intelligence (C5I) Light-Off

DT, Dock Trials

FC, Fast Cruise

HB, Habitability – Crew move (off/on)

UD/FD, Undock/Flood Dock

PCD, Engineering Plant Production Completion Date (Propulsion/Aux)

AW, Work Completion

ST, Sea Trials

4.5 The following codes are provided as designators for specific ship systems when applied to Work Activities in the IPS as directed in 3.1.2. More than one designator may be used for a Work Activity. This list is not all inclusive.

Code System

ACE, Aircraft Elevator

ACP, Air Conditioning Plant

AG, Arresting Gear

ANT, Antenna

AUX, Auxiliary Steam

BIL, Bilges

CAT, Catapults

CHT, Collecting, Holding and Transfer

CHW, Chilled Water

COM, Communications

CNDS, Condensate

CS, Combat Systems

CWA, Countermeasures Wash Down

DECK, Any Decking Work

DC, Damage Control

ENG, Engineering

MNFD, Main Feed

FDK, Flight Deck

FM, Fire Main

FO, Fuel Oil

HAB, Habitability

HDK, Hangar Deck

HPA, High Pressure Air

HULL, Hull

IC, Internal Communication

JP5, JP-5 Tanks/System

LAG, Lagging and Insulation

LC, Load Center

LO, Lube Oil

MAG, Magazine

MS, Main Steam

NSK, Non-Skid

PROP, Propulsion System, including Controllable Pitch Propeller

PW, Potable Water

SCAF, Scaffolding Required

SS, Service Steam

STRG, Steering System

STRL, Structural, General

SW, Sea Water

TIS, Temporary Industrial Systems

VEN, Vents/Ventilation

VPC, Vertical Package Conveyor

WH, Water Heaters

WEL, Weapons Elevator

WPNS, Weapons

WW, WasteWater

4.6 The following standard convention is used for identifying locations when applied to Work Activities in the IPS as directed in 3.1.2. The use of general terminology, such as “throughout ship”, as a means of documenting location must be minimized.

- Space/Compartment Number (i.e. 03-130-2-L, 6-81-0-E, etc.)

- Flight and Hangar Deck Locations: deck-frame-P or S (e.g. 04-190-S or 1-

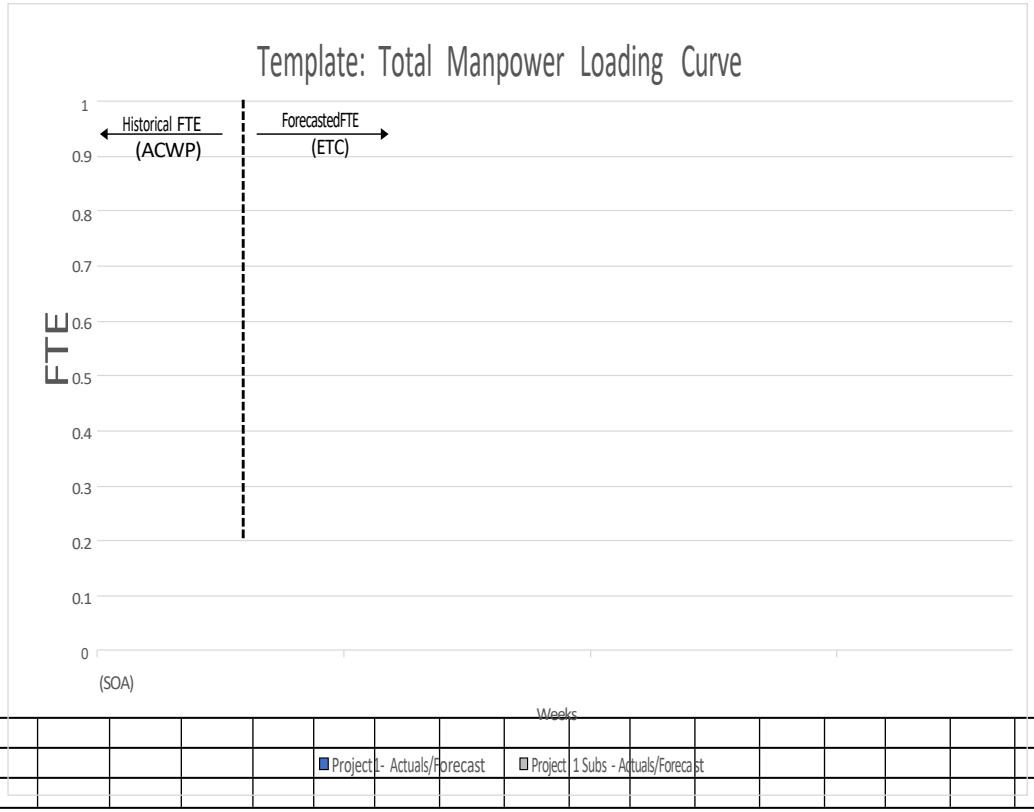
190-P)

- Weather Decks: closest deck-frame-P or S (e.g. 03-140-P-WEA)

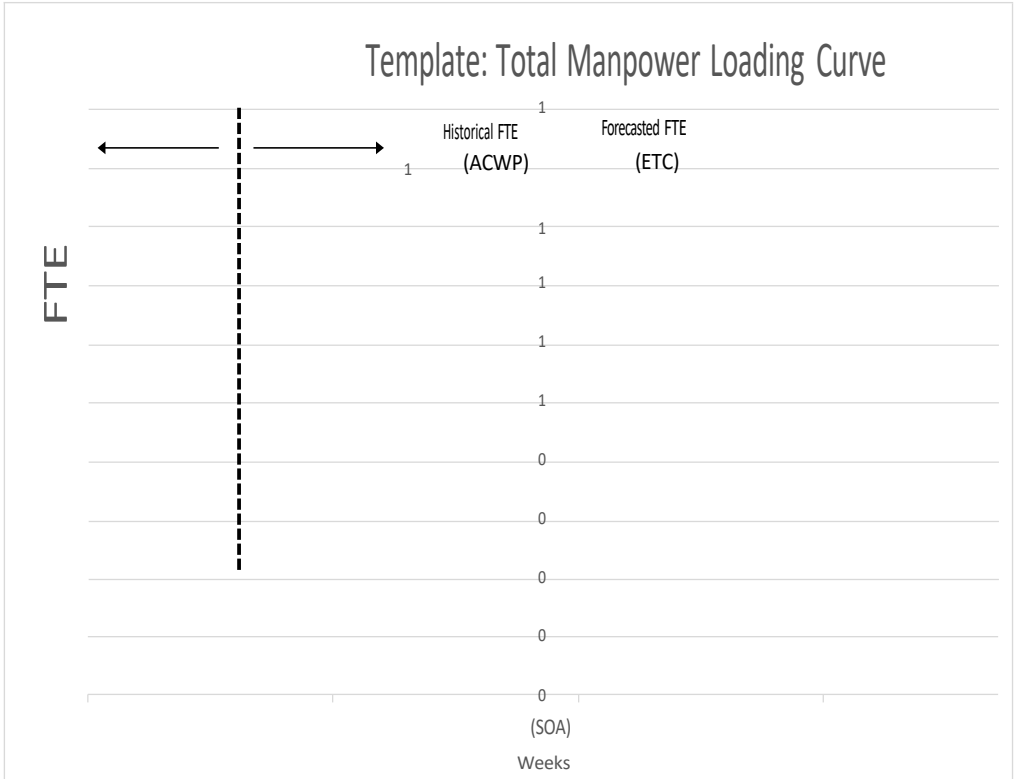
- Span of Frames: deck-frame span-P or S (e.g. for flight deck frames 55 to

100 starboard side use 04-55/100-S)

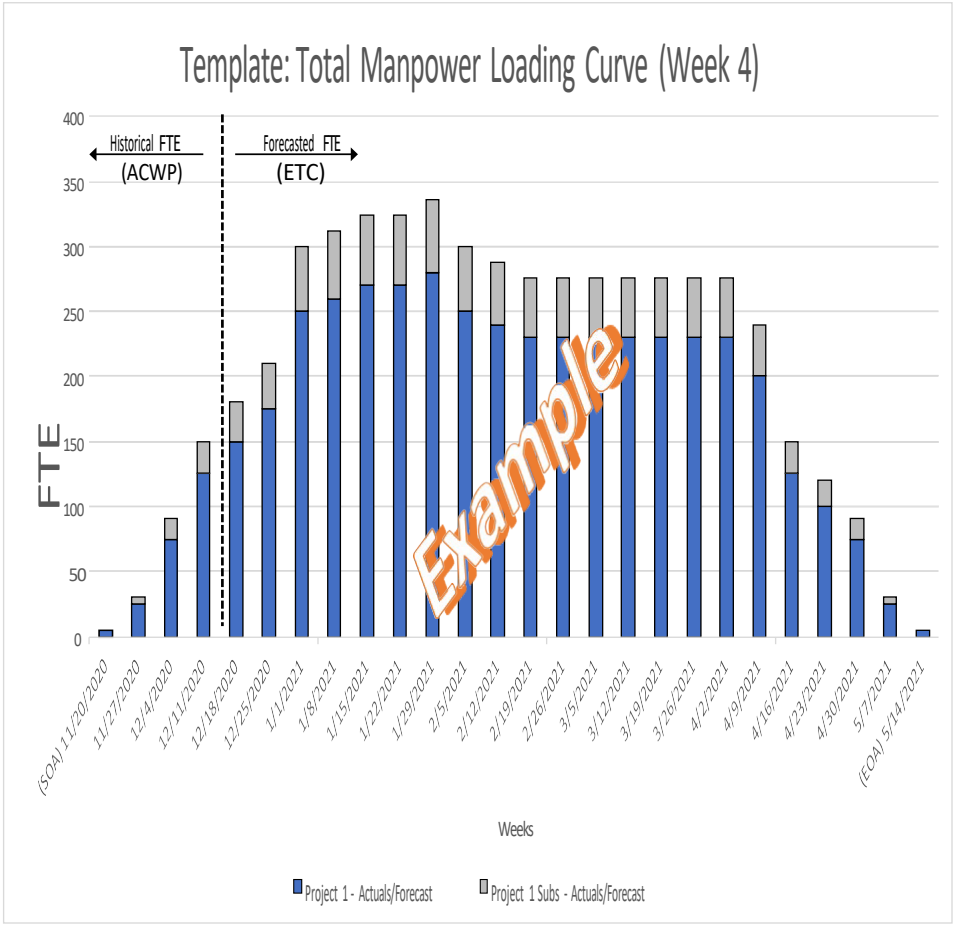
- Masts: Use mast name (e.g. Main Mast, etc.)



Date (xx/xx/xxxx)	(SOA)																									
Project 1 - Actuals/Forecast									Project 1 - Actuals/Forecast			Project 1 Subs - Actuals/Forecast														
Project 1 Subs - Actuals/Forecast																										



Date (xx/xx/xxxx)	(SOA)					Machinist/Valve		Pipefitter	Electrician	Welder	Shipfitter	Crane & Rigger		Painter	Subs										
Machinist/Valve																									
Pipefitter																									
Electrician																									
Welder																									
Shipfitter																									
Crane & Rigger																									
Painter																									
Subs																									



	(SOA) 11/20/2	11/27/2020	12/4/2020	12/11/2020	12/18/2020	12/25/2020	1/1/2021	1/8/2021	1/15/2021	1/22/2021	1/29/2021	2/5/2021	2/12/2021	2/19/2021	2/26/2021	3/5/202	3/12/202	3/19/202	3/26/202	4/2/202	4/9/2021	4/16/2021	4/23/2021	4/30/2021	5/7/2021	(EOA) 5/142/021
Project 1 - Actuals/Forecast	5	25	75	125	150	175	250	260	270	270	280	250	240	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	200	125	100	75	25	5
Project 1 Subs - Actuals/Forecast		5	15	25	30	35	50	52	54	54	56	50	48	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	40	25	20	15	5	0

*Template contains notional data. To be revised for contractual submission.

Production Progress (not inclusive of material):

	Current Week
Planned Progress	
Actual Progress	

Pending RCC Impact Summary:

Growth/New Work Hours	
Descope Hours	

Table 1
Activity Data Elements and Descriptions

Data Element	Description
Work Item Number (as appropriate)	4-E specification Work Item number
Work Activity Identifier	Numerical designator identifying the Work Activity within the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)
Title	Descriptive title of Work Activity
ICN (as appropriate)	Industrial Control Number (ICN): AIM/PSS system identifier for naval shipyard and FMA work
Key Event	Key Event applicable to the Work Activity (See 4.4)
Milestone (as appropriate)	Milestone applicable to the Work Activity (see 4.4)
System	System(s) affected (See 4.5)
Component (as appropriate)	Component Unit (For example: tank, valve, motor, pump)
Location	Work location/compartment number (See 4.6)
Executing Activity	ID specific organization by name: Prime KTR, Sub-KTR, FMA, SMMO, AIT, OSIC, ACIT, ESU, CFSU
Superintendent or Zone Manager	Responsible Contractor Superintendent or Zone Manager
Planned Start	The planned start date identified on the current IPS. (See 4.1.15)
Planned Finish	The planned finish date identified on the current IPS. (See 4.1.15)
Early Start	Software determined date (See 4.1.16)
Early Finish	Software determined date (See 4.1.17)
Late Start	Software determined date (See 4.1.18)
Late Finish	Software determined date (See 4.1.19)
Actual Start	Actual date for the Work Activity's start
Actual Finish	Actual date for the Work Activity's finish
Percent Complete (planned)	Degree of completion based on the Work Activity planned work scope and planned degree of accomplishment of production labor. Based on the Project Baseline.
Percent Complete (actual)	Degree of completion based on the Work Activity's work scope and degree of accomplishment
Duration	The total number of work periods required to complete a Work Activity.
Calendar Identification	Number of scheduled workdays per week
Total Float	The amount of time a Work Activity can be delayed without affecting the project finish date
Predecessor	An Activity or Event that immediately precedes one or more Activities or Events with a direct tie in the PSM Total Project Network. Every Activity and Event in the PSM Total Project Network must have at least one Predecessor (except Start Availability).
Successor	An Activity or Event that immediately follows one or more Activities or Events with a direct tie in the PSM Total Project Network. Every Activity and Event in the PSM Total Project Network must have at least one Successor (except Complete Availability).
Constraints	Constraints used as applicable to Work Item or Work Activity. This may be provided within the predecessor or successor field.
Critical Path/Controlling Work Item	Use CP for Critical Path and CWI for Controlling Work Item (See 4.1.9 and 4.1.10)

Table 2

Deliverables

Para. No.	*Requirements*	*Title*	*Format*	*Due*
3.6	3.1	Initial PSM IPS		Based on contract type as listed
	3.1.9	-Gantt chart	*.pdf	in Table 3
	3.2	-Spreadsheet	*.xls	
	3.3/3.4	-Critical Path (Gantt)	*.pdf/.xls	
	3.5	-Critical Path Network (PDM)	*.pdf	
		-Schedule Analysis Reports	*.xls	
3.10.2	3.1.5	PSM Schedule of Record (SOR)		A-0
	3.1.9	-Gantt chart	*.pdf	
	3.2.1	-Spreadsheet	*.xls	
	3.4.2	-Critical Path (Gantt)	*.pdf	
	3.5.1.2	-Critical Path Network (PDM)	*.pdf	
	3.6.3	-Schedule Analysis Reports	*.doc or *.xls	
	3.6.2	-Manpower Curves (Total)	*.xls	
	3.7.2.2/3.7.4	-Manpower Curves (Trades)	*.xls	
		-Incomplete GFI	*.doc	
3.10.3	3.1.9	Weekly IPS		Weekly after A-0, 24 hrs prior
	3.2	-Spreadsheet	*.xls	to weekly progress meeting
	3.3.3	-Critical Path (Gantt)	*pdf	
	3.4	-Critical Path Network (PDM)	*.pdf	
	3.6.3	-Schedule Analysis Reports	*.doc or *.xls	
	3.5.1	-Manpower Curves (Total)	*.xls	
	3.5.2	-Manpower Curves (Trades)	*.xls	
	3.6.2.1	-Manpower Utilization Report Incomplete GFI	*.doc	
3.10.4	3.1.6	25 Percent Conference Support		3 days prior to meeting
	3.1.7	-Gantt Chart (Most recent Revised Weekly IPS)	*.pdf	
	3.1.3.3	-20 percent O&I Milestone report	*.xls	
		-Critical Path Network (PDM)	*.pdf	
		-Schedule Analysis Reports	*.doc or *.xls	
3.10.5	3.1.6	50 Percent Conference Support	*.doc	3 days prior to meeting
	3.9.4.1	-Gantt Chart	*.xls	
	3.9.4.2	(Most recent Revised Weekly IPS)	*.xls	
	3.9.4.3	-Machinery Reinstallation Plan	*.xls	
		-Tank Closure Plan		
		-Incomplete PCD/AWXX Listing		
3.10.6	3.1.6	75 Percent Conference Support	*.pdf	3 days prior to meeting
	3.9.5	-Gantt Chart	*.xls	
		(Most recent Revised Weekly IPS)		
		-Underway test schedule		

Table 3
Initial IPS Schedule Submission Requirements

Firm Fixed Price Type Contract	Cost Plus Type Contract
No Later Than (NLT) 15 days after award (Availabilities 64 - 90 days)	NLT A-30 Days (Surface Ships)
NLT 30 days after award (Availabilities greater than 90 days)	NLT A-60 Days (CVNs and Submarines)

FY-2027 (CH-1)

ITEM NO: 099-009NW

REVISED: 19 MAY 2026

CATEGORY: I

1. SCOPE:

1.1 Title: Schedule and Associated Reports for Availabilities 9 Weeks or Less in Duration; provide and manage

1.2 Location of Work:

1.2.1 None

1.3 Identification:

1.3.1 Not Applicable

2. REFERENCES:

2.1 None

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 For work packages 9 weeks or less in duration, Firm Fixed Price (FFP) or Private Sector Industrial Activity (PSIA/PSM), Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), Continuous Maintenance (CM), or Emergent Maintenance (EM) work as determined by the SUPERVISOR to be routine or standard repair: Prepare and manage a Production Schedule for each Work Item of the Job Order, including milestones identified by the SUPERVISOR. The Production Schedule shall list:

3.1.1 Schedule each Work Item to the activity level listing the start and completion dates for each activity. Each activity shall be displayed to reflect its relevancy to the applicable key events and milestones.

3.1.1.1 Assign each activity in the Production Schedule a short title to describe the nature of the activity, system and equipment or machinery involved.

3.1.1.2 Each activity shall be scheduled by location, system and integrated into the schedule for each activity.

3.1.2 The latest allowable receipt date for contractor and government furnished material to maintain schedule.

3.1.3 Scheduled key events/milestones.

3.1.4 Critical path and controlling Work Items.

3.1.5 Scheduled start and completion dates of tests.

3.1.6 Submit one legible copy, in approved transferrable media, of the Integrated Production Schedule (IPS) to the SUPERVISOR 3 days prior to the start of work.

3.2 Revise Production Schedule weekly to reflect the addition, deletion, or modification of Work Items, and changes made by the contractor for work packages identified in 3.1.

3.2.1 Submit one legible copy, in approved transferrable media, of the revised Production Schedule to the SUPERVISOR one day prior to weekly progress meeting of 3.3.

3.3 Chair and lead a weekly progress meeting to be held at a time and place mutually agreeable to all parties for work packages identified in 3.1.

3.3.1 Address critical path, controlling work and offer reasonable solutions to problems which may have impact on scheduled milestones or completion date.

3.3.2 Provide management representation to chair the weekly progress meeting, authorized to make management decisions relative to routine requirements of the Job Order which, in good faith, commit the contractor.

3.3.3 Submit one legible copy, in approved transferrable media, of an availability status report to the SUPERVISOR one working day prior to the weekly progress meeting that includes the revised Production Schedule for work packages identified in 3.2. Submit the following for each Work Item:

3.3.4 Percent of production work completed (Physical Progress).

3.3.5 Late contractor furnished material.

3.4 Coordinate and schedule subcontractor's performance with respect to work progress, material procurement, and interface to support the production schedule for work packages identified in 3.1.

3.4.1 Submit one legible copy, in approved transferrable media, of a complete list of subcontractors by Work Item to the SUPERVISOR at the same time the Production Schedule is submitted. The subcontractor list shall include:

3.4.1.1 Work Item paragraph number.

3.4.1.2 Specific work to be accomplished.

3.4.1.3 Subcontractor's business address.

3.4.2 Submit one legible copy, in approved transferrable media, of a report to the SUPERVISOR of any change to the original list prior to making the change, whenever any subcontractor is added or deleted.

3.4.3 Schedule or attend scheduled project daily meetings to resolve problems/unfinished work relating to work tied to milestones and key events. Meetings shall commence 2 weeks prior to the milestone or key event, and continue until completion of work.

3.4.4 Revise the list of unfinished work, including machinery and systems discrepancies, daily.

4. NOTES:

4.1 Definitions.

4.1.1 Production Schedule: The schedule used by contractor and subcontractor personnel as a means of planning, tracking, and coordinating the accomplishment of contract work.

4.1.2 Activity: A portion of an individual Work Item which is a logical subdivision of the Work Item representing a manageable unit of work which must be accomplished at a specific period of time in relation to other activities of the Job Order.

4.1.3 Key Event: An event which cannot slip without impacting or delaying the overall schedule. Key events may be identified by either

the contractor or the SUPERVISOR.

4.1.4 Milestone: A significant event identified by the Maintenance Team. Milestones may be identified by either the contractor or the SUPERVISOR.

4.1.5 Critical Path: That sequence of activities which forms the longest duration, and directly affects the completion of the availability. Factors in determining critical path are: time duration required for the activity, space limitations, manpower available, and the interface between Work Item activities.

4.1.6 Controlling Work Items: Those Work Items which are on the critical path of the Job Order and/or those Work Items which, by virtue of scope, material requirements, complexity, or other considerations, have the potential for impact on the scheduled project key events or completion of the availability.

4.1.7 Float: The amount of time an event can be delayed without delaying the start of subsequent or follow-on activities.

1. SCOPE:

1.1 Title: Compartment Closeout; accomplish

1.2 Location of Work:

1.2.1 None

1.3 Identification:

1.3.1 Not Applicable

2. REFERENCES:

2.1 Standard Items

3. REQUIREMENTS:

(V)(G) "COMPARTMENT INSPECTION"

3.1 Accomplish a joint inspection with the SUPERVISOR and the Commanding Officer's designated representative upon completion, inspection, and acceptance, by the contractor, of work within each compartment.

3.1.1 Acceptance criteria is completion of all contractor work within the compartment inclusive of associated Work Items, settled changes to associated Work Items, restoration of removals under "Interference; remove and install" of 2.1, removal of temporary blanks under "Authorization, Control, Isolation, Blanking, Tagging and Cleanliness; accomplish" of 2.1, as well as insulation, paint, and floor covering restoration required as a result of contractor work. Incomplete work is cause for rejection. Minor cleanliness deficiencies shall be promptly corrected by the contractor within one shift of the closeout inspection. Minor cleanliness deficiencies or outstanding work by Ship’s Force, AIT, FMA, or other Third Party Maintenance providers shall not be cause for rejection. “FINAL CONTAMINATION/DAMAGE INSPECTION” in accordance with "Maintaining Protection and Cleanliness from Non-Radioactive Operations; accomplish" of 2.1 will normally be accomplished for all work within the compartment prior to, or in conjunction with compartment closeout, but may be delayed to facilitate ongoing equipment protection with SUPERVISOR approval.

3.1.1.1 Provide a listing of all contractor work applicable to the compartment for use in evaluating the status of contractor’s work completion during the inspection.

3.1.2 Submit one legible copy, in approved transferrable media, of a report to the SUPERVISOR after each compartment inspection, listing any incomplete work or discrepancies preventing compartment turnover, and recommendation for disposition.

3.1.3 Turn over each compartment accepted in accordance with 3.1.1 to Ship's Force for maintenance/use.

4. NOTES:

4.1 For purposes of this item, the term compartment includes compartments, tanks, and voids. The terms "space/spaces", "room/rooms", and "compartment/compartments" are synonymous.

4.2 Interface conflicts in the closeout schedule will be resolved as they occur.

4.3 Integrated Production Schedule and Production Schedule are prescribed by 099-08NW and 099-09NW of 2.1.

4.4 The term “contractor work” is inclusive of any service or product subcontracted by the contractor.

4.5 When invoked, the following Standard Items interface with this Standard Item: 009-04, 009-06 or 099-10NW, 009-24, 009-43, 009-60 or 099-08NW , 009-67, 009-111 or 099-09NW, and 009-117.

4.6 Coordination with 009-43 and 009-117. These Standard Items provide direction for the completion of work and processes to ensure the ship’s crew can conduct downstream operations. In contrast, 099-11NW is a final closeout of contractor work accomplished in a compartment and marks the end of contractor work in that compartment.

1. SCOPE:

1.1 Title: General Requirements for Service Contracts; accomplish

1.2 Location of Work:

1.2.1 None

1.3 Identification:

1.3.1 Not Applicable

2. REFERENCES:

2.1 Standard Items

2.2 29 CFR 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Standards

2.3 29 CFR 1915, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Shipyard Employment

2.4 46 CFR 164.009, Noncombustible Materials for Merchant Vessels

2.5 COMFLTFORCOMINST 4790.3, Joint Fleet Maintenance Manual

2.6 0924-LP-062-0010, Submarine Safety (SUBSAFE) Requirements Manual

2.7 S0400-AD-URM-010/TUM, Tag-out User's Manual

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Comply with the requirements of 2.1, as well as current applicable federal, state, and local laws, codes, ordinances, and regulations.

3.1.1 Coordinate all regulatory interaction with the Government, via the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR).

3.2 Comply with the fall protection requirements of 2.2 and 2.3.

3.3 Notify the COR and accomplish the requirements of 2.3, 2.5 (Volume IV, Chapter 10) and 2.7 prior to working aloft.

3.4 Ensure all contractor and subcontractor employees wear Contractor supplied Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) in accordance with 2.2 and 2.3 and hard hats are marked with employee and company name.

3.4.1 Ensure each employee is equipped with and carries a working flashlight or head lamp onboard all navy vessels.

3.4.2 Attend a Government safety briefing prior to working onboard naval vessel. Coordinate date/time with the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR). (See Note 4.3)

3.5 Notify immediately, by verbal means, of the circumstances for each incident (accident, injury, fire, flooding, and electrical shock) occurring on the vessel, dry dock or pier/berth involving contractor/subcontractor personnel and environmental mishap incidents/events (actual and potential) to the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) and the Contracting Officer. Provide, within 24-hours, a written report regarding each occurrence containing the

following:

3.5.1 Identity of Contractor/subcontractor employees involved and witnesses (name and badge number) of each injured or affected person; descriptive location of incident/mishap (e.g. ship name and hull number, space, compartment name, compartment location, frame number, etc.); type of incident/mishap (e.g. accident, collision, fire, fall, environmental spill, etc.); date and time of the accident, injury, and mishap; description of the incident/mishap including occurrences and conditions leading up to the incident/mishap; extent of each personal injury or property damage sustained; whether personal injuries required medical treatment or property damage required immediate repair to prevent further damage or injury to personnel or property.

3.5.2 Secure and preserve the scene until released by the COR.

3.5.3 Submit one legible copy, in approved transferrable media, of Attachment A, covering the incident to the COR within 24 hours of events requiring medical treatment, electrical shock, fire, or any environmental incident. Provide daily updates, until the final report is submitted.

3.5.4 Cooperate with Government environmental, health, safety, and accident/mishap investigation(s).

3.6 Prohibit employee tobacco use and carrying of e-cigarettes/power supplies onboard naval vessels. Smoke in designated areas established only on pier or dock. Use of smokeless tobacco is prohibited at all Government facilities.

3.7 Operate all motor vehicles in accordance with state laws, yielding right of way to Government cranes / material handling equipment, and prohibit vehicle movement during work shift turnover at Government facilities.

3.7.1 Comply with posted speed limits on Government facilities and piers (3-5 MPH).

3.7.2 Obtain permission from the Government rigger in charge of directing crane movement on piers, around dry docks in areas of crane operations, and near material handling equipment for entry into these areas, at Government facilities.

3.7.3 Employees are prohibited from wearing portable headphones, earphones, or other listening devices at Government industrial facilities.

3.7.4 Ensure employees use designated walkways, sidewalks and crosswalks.

3.8 Accomplish confined Space Entry, Certification, Fire Prevention and Housekeeping per the requirements of 2.1 and 2.3 for spaces requiring Competent Person Testing and Inspection prior to entry of personnel.

3.8.1 Treat the below listed shipboard spaces as confined areas, at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, in addition to those meeting the criteria of a confined space of 2.3, requiring testing prior to entry:

JP-5 Pump Rooms

Storage rooms with Vertical Ladders

Shaft Alleys

Re-boiler Rooms

Number 1 and 2 Catapult Accumulator Rooms

Steering Gear Rooms

3.8.2 Coordinate confined space work between Contractor, Government, and Ship's Force to de-conflict work requirements on a daily basis.

3.8.3 Perform gas free certifications (initial and recertification) ensuring certifications are valid for no greater than 24 hours.

3.8.3.1 Ensure the gas free certification sheet states, at a minimum, the vessel name and hull number, compartment number, date and time, competent person name and signature, badge number, conditions and comments, and atmospheric condition. Note on the certification if HAZMAT usage or painting is authorized.

3.8.4 Post a copy of the marine chemist certificate or industrial hygienist test/inspection record, or competent person test/inspection record at each access to the affected compartment while work is in progress and remove certificates and logs at completion of all work in the compartment.

3.8.5 Maintain free access to exit routes for personnel egress.

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

3.9.1 Post a "person working inside a securable space placard" at the entrance (preferably on the locking mechanism) prior to entering a securable space.

3.9.1.1 Write name(s) of persons in the space on the placard.

3.9.1.2 Remove the placard upon leaving the space.

3.9.2 Utilize an outside/topside safety watch, at the entrance to the securable space to identify that personnel are working inside and prevent the space from being closed and locked as an alternative to placards.

3.10 Notify the Ship's Quarterdeck and the COR immediately of any situation determined to be an immediate threat to human health or the environment and if necessary notify emergency dispatch at 911.

3.11 Minimize pollution or hazardous waste (HW) generation at the source.

3.11.1 Complete and provide an initial inventory of hazardous materials to be used by completing Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory (CHMI) for work at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. Provide trade name, manufacturer, process type and container type/size. This includes a copy of the latest Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for each product and a copy of the Product Data Sheet (PDS) or Technical Data Sheet (TDS) for Marine coatings.

3.11.2 Allow 10 working days for processing of the CHIMI, prior to the contractor bringing any hazardous material onto the Government facility.

3.11.3 Prohibit Contractor solid waste transport onto the job site by removing packing and other materials prior to deliveries when possible.

3.11.4 Empty vacuum cleaner contents prior to arrival at Government facilities.

3.11.5 Identify all wastes to be generated or produced during performance of this contract to the COR prior to generation. Identification of wastes shall be through the submission of an Electronic Waste Information Sheet (E-WIS) to the COR for work at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

3.11.5.1 Obtain the latest E-WIS revision via the COR.

3.11.6 Schedule a meeting with the COR, 14 calendar days prior to generating bulk waste to discuss the following:

3.11.6.1 Reduction of the generation of HW or waste not be amendable to on-site treatment.

3.11.7 Identify waste and request designation as follows:

3.11.7.1 Complete Section I of the E-WIS for each type of waste generated or produced. Instructions for completing the E-WIS are provided with the form.

3.11.7.2 Provide any supporting documentation (e.g., SDS number, sampling/laboratory analysis, or manufacturer’s product information) upon request.

3.11.7.3 Write the document number from the approved Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory (CHMI) form in Block 11 of the E-WIS form.

3.11.7.4 Utilize the waste designation provided on a previously authorized E-WIS for excess hazardous material, cured mixed and unused material, or an empty container may be used for disposing of the exact same waste as listed in the E-WIS for all work without submitting a new E-WIS for designation.

3.11.7.5 Submit a new E-WIS if the formulation or manufacturer of the product changes, for designation, through the COR.

3.11.7.6 Process wastes as designated for each availability and process by submitting an E-WIS via the COR and receiving an authorized designation prior to generating process waste.

3.11.8 Submit E-WIS’s via the COR, at least five working days prior to waste generation.

3.11.9 Submit E-WIS’s at least ten working days prior to waste generation when sampling and laboratory analysis is necessary.

3.11.10 Manage each waste stream in accordance with the direction provided in Section IV of the designated E-WIS and the contract.

3.11.11 Submit a new E-WIS for each new excess or unused product and or process waste.

3.11.12 Record the new CHMI document number in Block number 11 of the E-WIS.

3.11.12.1 Turn over to the Government, any existing E-WIS for an excess or unused product or their empty containers, for disposal

with a completed WIS attached that identifies the original designation E-WIS serial number in Section I, Block 9.

3.12 Obtain designation of all wastes collected in nonnuclear vacuum cleaners used in an industrial environment prior to vacuuming.

3.12.1 If the waste was designated as HW, then HW requirements apply to the vacuum cleaner.

3.13 Manage Hazardous Waste as follows:

3.13.1 Do not remove HW from the Government premises as the Government will retain ownership of all HW.

3.13.2 Do not bring HW generated ashore on board any vessel.

3.13.3 Close and/or seal all containers or poly bags of HW to prevent the emission of air pollutants or spillage of the container's contents, unless actively adding or removing waste.

3.13.4 Notify the COR prior to the start of any work which will result in the generation of HW, unless a contractor specific HW accumulation area (AA) has been arranged on-site.

3.13.5 Turn in contractor generated HW to a Government operated HW accumulation area by the end of the shift the waste was generated.

3.14 Prohibit contractor employees from attempting to check out tools from the Government Tool Rooms.

3.15 Coordinate temporary service installation with Ship’s Fire Marshall to ensure services are correctly installed through fire boundaries and do not interfere with ship’s emergency response workers.

3.15.1 Identify all temporary services with durable unique markings including maintenance activity name, service type, location, and shore side shut-off points. Locate tags (at a minimum) at the source, point of entry aboard ship, at each connection point (including quick disconnects), and termination point.

3.15.2 Ensure markings or tags utilized endure the repair process stay attached and readable until the vital temporary service is no longer in service.

3.15.3 Utilize temporary support trees or ship’s structural members, such as beams, braces, and welded brackets to rig temporary services, such as but not limited to hoses, electrical lines, welding leads, and temporary lights to keep services clear of the decks and arranged to minimize tripping and other safety hazards and to allow free access through doors, hatches, and passageways.

3.15.4 Run temporary services outboard of the ship to keep passageways clear.

3.15.5 Evaluate services/temporary systems to be installed running through spaces and over water and provide leakage/spray protection for fittings and couplings.

3.15.6 Suspend temporary services using non-combustible high temperature devices, brackets, or material meeting the test requirements of 2.4.

3.15.6.1 Prohibit use of plastic tie wraps, string, rope, or other combustible material.

3.15.6.2 Utilize fire retardant temporary ventilation ducting.

3.15.6.3 Provide documentation of ducting fire retardant testing for review upon request of COR.

3.15.6.4 Install temporary ventilation ducts that support hot work (at a minimum), both supply and exhaust, with fire resistant materials.

3.15.6.5 Label all ducting with manufacturer’s markings or identify with "FR" or "Fire Resistant". The labels shall be legible on each installed duct segment.

3.15.7 Evaluate condition of temporary services daily and immediately correct identified discrepancies.

3.15.8 Remove temporary services from the ship when work is completed.

3.16 Accomplish the requirements of 2.1 for Non-Nuclear work on a Nuclear Vessel, paragraphs 3.2 through 3.7.4, conducting a joint on-site walkthrough and briefing with Ship's Force and the Government.

3.17 Accomplish the requirements of paragraph 3.2 through 3.5.4 of 2.1 for Non-SUBSAFE Work on SUBSAFE-Certified Vessel, conducting a walk-through of the work site to identify components and systems.

3.18 Prohibit employee access, unless specifically stated in the contract statement of work, to any area onboard ship that requires personal monitoring of radiation by wearing a Thermo-Luminescent Dosimeter (TLD).

3.19 Prohibit contractor employees from handling radioactive materials, performing nuclear work, or performing work on radiological controlled systems

3.19.1 Attend a briefing provided by Government to become familiar with radiological controlled boundary markings.

3.19.2 Prevent material (permanent or temporary) from contact with nuclear piping/components unless specifically authorized by the Government in writing to include cleaning fluid sprays, dripping grease or liquids, inadvertent paint splatter, attaching rope or strings, wood, tape, plastic bags, temporary contractor’s services that contact hot or cold nuclear piping and components.

3.20 Prohibit the following items from being brought onboard any SUBSAFE-Certified Vessel and any nuclear powered vessel or nuclear support vessel:

3.20.1 Any mercury bearing equipment such as mercury thermometers, portable fluorescent lights, black lights or any other items containing mercury.

3.20.2 Nickel-Cadmium fasteners.

3.20.3 Any device that contains a source of radioactivity.

3.20.4 Bright yellow tools, bags, or equipment.

3.21 Provide a written training plan, to the COR, for accomplishing non-SUBSAFE work on SUBSAFE-certified vessels, using Volume IV, Chapter 10 of 2.5 and 2.6 for guidance.

3.21.1 Submit one legible copy, in approved transferrable media, of

the training plan to the COR no later than 15 days prior to start of work date.

3.21.2 Submit revisions to the training plan to the COR for review and acceptance prior to use.

3.21.3 Train all employees (including subcontractor employees) assigned to perform work on SUBSAFE-certified vessels in accordance with the approved training plan, using Volume IV, Chapter 10 of 2.6 and 2.7 for guidance prior to start of work (See Note 4.4).

3.21.4 Submit one legible copy, in approved transferrable media, of a list of trained contractor and subcontractor employees to the COR no later than 5 days prior to start of work. Include company name, badge number, and date training was provided, along with certification documentation showing that training requirements have been met.

3.21.5 Submit updates to the list as changes occur throughout the period of performance.

3.22 Ensure all industrial material and equipment brought onboard surface ships and submarines meet flammable and combustible requirements in accordance with 2.6, chapter 5, paragraph 5.1.

3.23 Mark or tag material and equipment brought aboard naval facilities and vessels and ensure marking or tags endure the repair process, stay attached and remain legible.

3.23.1 Display the company name, point of contact, phone number, item description and contents on marking tags.

3.24 Provide the COR a complete list of subcontractors (e.g., company name) hired by the contractor prior to commencing work aboard naval facilities or vessels to include a listing of inspectors and special qualifications of employees.

3.25 Coordinate and review work authorization forms (WAF) and tag-outs with Government in accordance with paragraph 1.3.3 and 1.6.3 of 2.6 and Volume IV Chapter 10, paragraphs 10.4.2 and 10.4.5 of 2.7. (See Note 4.4)

3.25.1 Review work authorization form (WAF) with the Government to ensure understanding of authorized work areas and hazards involved prior to starting work.

3.25.2 Ensure the isolation, de-energization, of electrical and electronic components, including stored energy components, and depressurization/drainage of mechanical systems has been accomplished.

3.25.3 Request changes to isolation or work boundary to the via the COR, at least 5 days prior to needing changes.

3.26 Accomplish Fact Finding and Critique of Unplanned Events per the requirements of 2.1 when requested by the COR or Contracting Officer.

3.27 Accomplish (I), (V) and (Q) tests/inspections not having associated (G)-points, with qualified and/or currently certified personnel where required by the technical documents (e.g., NBPI, NACE, nondestructive testing, electrical cableway inspection, etc.) as follows:

3.27.1 (I) Inspections require verification and documentation by a separate individual, other than the person who accomplished the work

that is qualified as an inspector.

3.27.2 (V) Inspections require verification and documentation by the qualified tradesperson, trade supervisor, or inspector.

3.27.3 (Q) Inspections require verification and documentation by a qualified Technical Representative.

3.28 Certify to the COR that work is complete and technically correct with all required Objective Quality Evidence (OQE) and provide a letter of completion at the Production Completion Date (PCD) milestone.

3.29 Prevent contamination and damage of the ship's equipment, components, and spaces during contamination-producing operations by installing and maintaining blanks/plugs, wraps, covers and seals to prevent entry of foreign material and protect flanges and threaded areas.

3.29.1 The use of cloth, polyvinyl sheet, paper, tape, and rubber sheeting as FME is prohibited. All FME material must be applied with care, without using excessive force, to avoid damage to surfaces/components being protected.

3.29.2 Maintain cleanliness of the work site, including bilges, free from accumulation of industrial debris caused by contractor and/or subcontractor employees on a continuous basis throughout the availability. Work spaces include those areas immediately under and adjacent, and those areas where service lines are run, and bilge areas in vicinity of the work site.

3.29.3 Remove and dispose of industrial debris from the ship at the end of the shift at a minimum, on a daily basis.

3.29.4 Vacuum cleaners shall be emptied of all debris at the end of each shift at a minimum, on a daily basis.

3.29.5 Accomplish a daily cleanliness inspection whenever work is in progress made jointly with the COR and the Commanding Officer's designated representative. Provide a written report of any unclean work sites/spaces to the COR and Commanding Officer's designated representative within 4 hours after completion of the inspection listing the responsible activity) contractors, ship, etc.) for each unclean site/area. Clean sites/areas determined as contractor responsible immediately.

4. NOTES:

4.1 Any reference to a specific portion of a federal, state, or local law, code, ordinance, or regulation in this document shall not be construed to mean that relief is provided from any other sections of the law, code, ordinance, or regulation.

4.2 PPE includes, but is not limited to: steel-toed shoes, safety glasses, hard hats (clearly identifying the company and individual employee's name), earplugs and muffs, flashlights, protective clothing (coveralls), fall protection, respiratory protection equipment, and any specialty clothing and equipment to support the work type and all consumables required to maintain PPE.

4.3 The Government point of contact(s) will brief contractors on specific safety requirements that include the basic knowledge of tag-out and Work Authorization Form (WAF) procedures, how to recognize and initiate alarms, and actions to evacuate the ship.

4.4 For work at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, the Government as the Naval Supervisory Authority (NSA) and Lead Maintenance Activity (LMA) will act as the lead

Repair Activity (RA) and accept responsibility to act as the Repair Activity Representative (RAR) for contracted ship repair service contract work controls when included in the contract requirements.

FY-2027 (CH-1)

ITEM NO: 099-013NW

REVISED: 19 MAY 2026

CATEGORY: I

1. SCOPE:

1.1 Title: Weld, Fabricate, and Inspect Submarine Structure; accomplish

1.2 Location of Work:

1.2.1 None.

1.3 Identification:

1.3.1 Not Applicable.

2. REFERENCES:

2.1 Standard Items

2.2 T9074-AD-GIB-010/1688, Requirement for Fabrication, Welding and Inspection of Submarine Structure

2.3 S9074-AQ-GIB-010/248, Requirements for Welding and Brazing Procedure and Performance Qualification

2.4 MIL-STD-22, Welded Joint Design

2.5 MIL-STD-2035, Nondestructive Testing Acceptance Criteria

2.6 T9074-AS-GIB-010/271, Requirements for Nondestructive Testing Methods

2.7 S9086-CH-STM-010/CH-074V1, Welding and Allied Processes

3. REQUIREMENTS:

3.1 Utilize specific requirements of 2.2 through 2.7 for determining welder qualifications, electrodes, weld design, welding requirements, welding procedures, welding parameters and controls, inspection standards, and acceptance criteria.

3.1.1 Maintain a Welding Workmanship Program and a Welding Surveillance Inspection Program if conducting structural and fabrication work in accordance with 2.2.

3.1.2 Maintain a Welding Training Program in accordance with 2.3.

3.2 Ground welding machines, for purposes of providing a return path for welding current, using a grounding bar or lead which must be connected directly from the machine ground return connection to the ship's hull, sized on the basis of 1,000,000 Circular Mils per 1,000 amps per 100 feet, but in no event using less than a Number One cable (85,037 Circular Mils).

3.2.1 Shipboard power distribution system must not be used as the power source for welding equipment unless approved by the SUPERVISOR. External power source must be used.

3.3 The use of a permanent backing bar joint in accordance with Section 11, Paragraph 11.4.1 (a) of 2.2 is specifically prohibited for ships unless detailed in the original weld joint design or when authorized by the SUPERVISOR.

(I) OR (I)(G) "NONDESTRUCTIVE TESTING"

3.4 Accomplish nondestructive testing in accordance with 2.2 and 2.7 for the following:

3.4.1 Nondestructive Testing Visual Inspection - (I)

3.4.2 Nondestructive Testing Liquid Penetrant (Final Only) - (I)(G)

3.4.3 Nondestructive Testing Magnetic Particle (Final Only) - (I)(G)

3.4.4 Nondestructive Testing Ultrasonic Thickness Testing (Final Only) - (I)(G)

3.5 Provide and maintain a Welding Consumable Control System in accordance with 2.2, which covers the control and issuance of filler materials. The system must be described in a written procedure that must be submitted to the SUPERVISOR for review and approval prior to the initiation of production work. This procedure only requires a one-time submittal/approval unless the Standard Items change and/or references change or are updated. The Welding Consumable Control System must be subject to periodic conformity audits by the SUPERVISOR throughout the contract period.

3.6 Notify SUPERVISOR for each repair encroaching within 4 inches of any SUBSAFE component or system for further direction prior to commencing repair operation.

3.7 Notify SUPERVISOR for each repair encroaching within 4 inches of any SUBSAFE component or system for further direction prior to commencing repair operation.

3.8 Accomplish repairs of each defect area identified in Attachment A.

3.8.1 Restore each corroded area to the average surrounding material thickness in accordance with paragraph 7.8.2.2 of 2.7.

3.8.2 Measure and record material thickness.

3.8.2.1 Accomplish Ultrasonic Testing (UT) thickness thickness readings at closest available points practicable (as well as in way of where battens/straight edges are used) to maximize assurance that thickness reduction has not taken place in the area.

3.8.2.2 Accomplish the requirements of Attachment A for expanded UT thickness readings.

3.8.2.3 Document when these methods are used in the report and explain with details on how maximum assurance of remaining thickness was obtained.

3.8.3 Replace corroded structure with material in accordance with paragraph 7.8.2 of 2.7.

3.8.3.1 Submit one legible copy, in approved transferrable media for request of deviations/waivers of this requirement to the SUPERVISOR for approval on a case-by-case basis.

3.8.4 Material replacement may be accomplished using material of equivalent material type, size, and dimensions in accordance with 2.2.

3.8.4.1 Authorization is granted to replace portions of shape materials using flat plate of equivalent type and dimensions.

Example: A defect in the flange does not require replacing both the web and flange. Only replacement of the flange is required.

3.8.5 Accomplish Magnetic Particle (MT) Non-destructive testing in accordance with 2.2 for crack-like indications, linear indications, porosity, areas of seepage, weeping welds or evidence of leakage.

3.8.5.1 Confirmed cracks must be excavated and cleared in accordance with 2.2.

3.8.5.2 Record the actual location and dimensions of each confirmed crack using length (L) by width (W) by depth (D) on completed final Attachment A.

3.8.5.3 Documentation of L x W x D and MT inspection is not required for cracks in weld joints where each adjacent component is being replaced or for cracks in base material where the component structure will be replaced in its entirety (encompassing the crack).

3.8.6 Submit one legible copy, in approved transferrable media, of completed final Attachment A, and any Objective Quality Evidence (OQE) required by 2.2 and 2.7 to the SUPERVISOR within 3 business days after completion of the repairs.

4. NOTES:

4.1 None.

Repair Table

Job Order: **38XXX-XXXXX-XXX** **Work Space:** **Cog.Tech Code XXX.X:**

Work Item: **XXX-XX-XXX**

Site No.	Defect Description/Location	Repair Action: (Circle all that apply)	Final Repair Length, Width, & Depth	Signature, Badge, Date	Remarks:
		CU/CS/MTS/S/REP/WR	L:_____W:_____D:_____ AVG UT:_____		
		CU/CS/MTS/S/REP/WR	L:_____W:_____D:_____ AVG UT:_____		
		CU/CS/MTS/S/REP/WR	L:_____W:_____D:_____ AVG UT:_____		
		CU/CS/MTS/S/REP/WR	L:_____W:_____D:_____ AVG UT:_____		
		CU/CS/MTS/S/REP/WR	L:_____W:_____D:_____ AVG UT:_____		

Repair Table

The following supplemental direction is provided to assist with filling out Attachment A repair tables. This direction is not all inclusive. Repair actions shall be circled in the Repair Action column for each type of defect. Several repair actions may be required to accomplish repairs. Circle all repair actions that apply to each repair site.

Repair Action Definitions:

CU: MT Satisfactory VT Unsatisfactory
CS: MT Satisfactory VT Satisfactory
MTS: MT Satisfactory
S: Straightened
REP: Replaced
WR: Weld Repaired

Cracks:

Cracks shall be verified by MT inspection. All cracks verified by MT shall be cleared by grinding and a satisfactory MT accomplished. For cracks in base material (MTS) or in VT unsatisfactory weld joint (CU), a satisfactory MT must be accomplished prior to weld repair (WR). Weld repair is not required for cracks in weld joints that are VT satisfactory (CS) after a satisfactory MT is accomplished, provided all other requirements are met.

Deformations:

Deformed structure may be straightened (S), weld repaired (WR), or replaced (REP).

Corrosive Undercut:

Corrosive undercut is a defect that is independent of other defects, such as general corrosion. UT thickness data does not provide acceptance for a VT unsatisfactory weld joint.

UT Thickness:

UT thickness measurements are required for each corroded member. PSNS provided UT thickness measurements that are equal to or above drawing thickness provide assurance the surrounding material meets drawing thickness and N/A may be entered for the Final Repair Length, Width, & Depth column Average UT entry. PSNS provided UT thickness measurements that are above drawing thickness do not provide assurance the surrounding material is above drawing thickness. For PSNS provided UT thickness measurements below drawing thickness, UT thickness reading shall be taken in adjacent sound material to determine the surrounding average thickness. Document the average material thickness in the Final Repair Length, Width, & Depth column.

The final Length (L), Width (W), and Depth (D) shall be documented in the Final Repair Length, Width, & Depth Column for each defect. Repair sites that are replaced (REP) in their entirety are the only repair sites that don't require a final depth to be recorded.

If repair sites are combined due to location and ease of repair, a positive statement shall be made in the remarks section identifying all sites that were combined. Remark shall be made for each repair site that is affected.