



USCG ENVIRONMENTAL TIMES

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AFFECTING YOU

NEWLY PUBLISHED TRAINING MATERIAL FOR MARINE OIL SPILL RESPONSE WORKERS

Submitted by LT Tarik L. Williams, Office of Response, USCG

OSHA's Office of Health Compliance Assistance in conjunction with the U.S. Coast Guard Office of Response has prepared a booklet to address the hazards and exposures associated with oil spill response. The publication entitled "Training Marine Oil Spill Response Workers Under OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard" is available online at www.osha-slc.gov/Publications/osha3172.pdf.

The publication, written especially for marine oil spill response employers, describes the training employees need under HAZWOPER (Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response standard, Title 29 of Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.120). Additionally this booklet explains how HAZWOPER training requirements apply to the wide range of workers who participate in marine oil spill response.

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Note: If you currently are receiving a paper copy of this publication and are capable of receiving it electronically, please notify Martin Nguyen at (202) 267-2342 or e-mail mnguyen@comdt.uscg.mil. Electronic distribution will help us achieve our goal of a paperless office, thereby reducing costs and minimizing waste.

"USCG Environmental Times" (*E-Times*) is designed to help you keep up with environmental information relevant to your job. The "USCG Environmental Times" is provided for informational purposes only and does not necessarily reflect official Coast Guard policy.

We welcome and encourage questions, comments, or articles for this publication from personnel, bases, stations, ISCs, and all Coast Guard units. Contact Martin Nguyen at Coast Guard Headquarters, (202) 267-2342 or e-mail mnguyen@comdt.uscg.mil, or Kim Costner Moore at Potomac Management Group, Inc., (703) 836-1037 or e-mail kcostnermoore@potomacmgmt.com.

Articles are due on the 30th of the first month of each quarter.

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Editorial Policy: "USCG Environmental Times" articles cover the entire range of environmental issues that may confront Coast Guard facilities, operations, project or activity planning, and policy making. The articles are intended to be brief, so they often provide a point of contact for further information. Suggestions for articles are welcome. Articles submitted may be edited for brevity.

Electronic and paper "USCG Environmental Times" distribution includes HQ offices, MLCs, CEUs, FDCCs, independent HQ units, various district offices, and other units as requested.

One of the more significant aspects of the publication is that it provides guidance on how to determine whether a response action has crossed into the post-emergency response phase. The booklet also explains that not every spill response worker needs the same amount of training—that the type of training given to a worker depends on how close the worker will be to a spill and what role the worker has in stopping, containing, or recovering the spilled material from the release. For example, a worker who controls an oil spill early in an incident would require a different level of training than a worker who simply warns others about a spill.

To use this guidance effectively, employers need to know their worker's duties and potential level of exposure to oil. Workers must be trained to the highest level of skill, responsibility, and exposure level that an employer will assign them.

ALTERNATIVES TO LANDFILLS AS A MEANS OF GETTING RID OF THOSE CPUs AND MONITORS

Discarded computers and cathode ray tubes (CRTs) are rapidly becoming a major problem in the U.S. Estimates are that only about 10% of the CPUs taken out of service each year in the U.S. are reused or recycled. The rest are either stockpiled or sent to a landfill where materials such as lead, mercury, cadmium, and others may eventually leach into nearby aquifers and create a hazard.

We would like to discuss some alternatives available to any unit that is changing out its old CPUs, so that the landfill is the last resort for disposal.

The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) manages excess or surplus electronics, including CPUs and monitors (See www.drms.dla.mil/). Their contractors use state-of-the-art processes to dismantle electronics not suitable for sale, then identify, remove and properly dispose of any hazardous components, and sort the remaining scrap to maximize return to the U.S. Government. The process involves recycling of all material, with a minimal amount of material sent to landfills. DRMS also has a partnership with UNICOR to process DOD surplus computers, requiring the same technical demanufacturing standards as other contractors (See <http://www.unicor.gov/services/condeman.htm>).

The Department of Energy has partnered with the Oak Ridge National Recycle Center to allow recycling of their electronics and avoid disposal costs. The Oak Ridge Center can refurbish the electronics for reuse or recycling of basic components for profit. Any other government agency can utilize the agreements put in place by DOE (See <http://www.recyclingtoday.com/news/news.asp?ID=1818>).

EPA is nearing completion of a rule to allow for more streamlined recycling of computer and television screens to relieve the concern about hazardous waste. Last October EPA announced that the proposal will be released for public comment early in 2002. The proposal would permit CRTs that are reused, repaired or recycled in whole or in part to be treated as a product and not a waste, thereby removing them

from Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) waste management requirements. This exemption will be similar to the universal waste rule for fluorescent lamps and certain batteries. (See <http://www.epa.gov/epr/>)

The U.S. Postal Service is partnering with Per Scholas, a not-for profit computer demanufacturer and recycler that creates computer access to under-served, low-income schools and families. USPS donates old PCs to them for reconditioning (See <http://www.perscholas.org/recycling>).

Please consider some alternatives before sending your old CPUs to the landfill. This may involve some legwork, and we know these are busy times. The advantages of recycling far outweigh the alternatives, though, and by finding alternatives to putting CPUs in the trash, you are reducing a significant, long-term threat to the environment.

If you develop a method to recycle your PCs and monitors, please share it with the Environmental Management Division (G-SEC-3, Attn: Ken Malmberg). We will include your information in the next edition of the *E-TIMES*.

Article Sources: Electronic Wastes: The Dangers, HITS Bulletin, Nov/Dec 2001, Vol. 11 No. 6; Overview of U.S. Electronics Stewardship Initiatives, National Electronics Stewardship Workshop, Shepherdstown, West Virginia, February, 2001.

For Your Info: The National Safety Council is hosting the 2002 Electronic Products Recovery and Recycling (EPR2) Conference in Washington, D.C. on March 12-13, 2002. See <http://www.nsc.org/ehc/epr2.htm>.

Also the International Association of Electronics Recyclers (IAER) maintains a database of electronics and computer recyclers at www.IAER.org.

DEFENSE ENERGY SUPPORT CENTER (DESC) AWARDS LANDMARK CONTRACT FOR BIODIESEL TO WORLD ENERGY

Reprinted in part from the Kunian Group's News Release 10/26/01

In a move designed to reduce America's dependence on foreign petroleum, the Defense Energy Support Center (DESC), has awarded World Energy Alternatives LLC (www.worldenergy.net) with the government's first-ever long-term contracts for biodiesel—America's fastest-growing alternative fuel derived from domestically produced vegetable oils such as soybeans. World Energy is the nation's leading provider of biodiesel, which can be used in place of traditional diesel and will operate in diesel engines without modifications or retrofitting.

World Energy's Envirodiesel will power vehicles and equipment in multiple fleets from different branches of the U.S. government, including the Postal Service, the Marines, the Air Force, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Agriculture. Municipalities, school systems,

transit systems and construction companies nationwide already use the fuel.

“This is a landmark award and a milestone in the history of biodiesel,” said Gene Gebolys, President and founder of World Energy Alternatives. “The government is leading by example, throwing its weight behind an American made, renewable fuel. Surplus crops such as soybeans could immediately replace hundreds of millions of gallons of petroleum diesel per year. These contracts are a huge leap forward in re-establishing America’s energy independence.”

Among the installations receiving the fuel are the U.S. Postal Service in New York City and several Department of Interior sites in Washington, D.C. The installations will use B20, a 20 percent blend of biodiesel with petroleum-based diesel.

A study conducted at the University of California, Davis has shown biodiesel exhaust (BIOO) to reduce the cancer causing potential of diesel exhaust by 80-90 percent. The fuel also cuts EPA-targeted air toxins by up to 90 percent. Biodiesel has passed Tier I and Tier II Health Effects testing required by the Clean Air Act, and is a registered alternative fuel with the Environmental Protection Agency. The Department of Agriculture has determined that increased use of biodiesel will have a positive impact the U.S. farm economy.

UNIFORM NATIONAL DISCHARGE STANDARDS (UNDS)

Submitted by LT Pete Keel, Office of Naval Engineering, Environmental Division, USCG

As any Coastie knows, Coast Guard vessels are responsible for complying with state laws regarding liquid discharges into the water. Doing so requires crews to stay aware of numerous and constantly changing state regulations. Currently, environmental regulations for Coast Guard vessels vary from port to port.

Recognizing this burden, in 1996 Congress signed a law requiring the development of Uniform National Discharge Standards (UNDS). When finalized, UNDS will provide standard regulations, regardless of state, for all vessels of the Armed Forces operating within 12 nm of the U.S. coastline. The Navy and EPA, in consultation with the Coast Guard, are the lead agencies for developing these standards. The Coast Guard has lead responsibility for enforcing the provisions of UNDS.

UNDS is being developed in three phases. Phase I identified all discharges incidental to the normal operation of Armed Forces vessels and analyzed the potential for these discharges to create an adverse environmental effect. It found 39 total discharges, 25 of which possessed the potential to create an adverse environmental effect which, therefore, must be regulated.

Phase II will develop performance standards to mitigate the adverse environmental effect of the 25 discharges identified in Phase I. These standards will be implemented using

Marine Pollution Control Devices (MPCDs), which could be a management practice, a physical device, or a combination of both. When choosing the appropriate MPCD, consideration will be given to the environmental impact, the *available* technology, and the practicability of implementation. The UNDS program is not intended to be a vehicle for testing unproven technology, though it is intended to spur technological innovation. It is also worth noting that the MPCDs chosen may be specific to a cutter class (i.e., the MPCD chosen to control the discharge of greywater from a 110’ WPB may be different from that of a 378’ WHEC.)

Phase III, which requires developing MPCD implementation regulations, is scheduled to begin in 2005. This phase also requires the Coast Guard to develop a mechanism to enforce the provisions of UNDS on *all* vessels of the Armed Forces. The Coast Guard’s Marine Safety and Environmental Protection Directorate (G-M) has lead responsibility for developing this mechanism, and is currently working with offices from the Systems and Operations Directorates on preliminary concepts.

Ultimately, UNDS will be of significant value to the Coast Guard and its fleet of vessels. By providing one set of standards, regardless of location, UNDS protects our state-to-state operational flexibility. Moreover, this single set of standards provides a consistent set of training standards for Coast Guard sailors. Just as UNDS benefits the Coast Guard, so too will it benefit the environment. Because the standards must be reconsidered every 5 years, UNDS is sure to create environmental technological innovation. It is without question a win-win endeavor.

For more information on UNDS, visit the UNDS Website at <http://unds.bah.com> or the CG Office of Naval Engineering Website at <http://cgweb.comdt.uscg.mil/g-sen/gsen.htm> (Click on Environmental Issues) or contact the Coast Guard’s representatives to the UNDS effort, LT Bob Volpe at 202-267-1998, rvople@comdt.uscg.mil or LT Pete Keel at 202-267-2003, pkeel@comdt.uscg.mil.



NEWS YOU CAN USE

ENVIRONMENTAL CORNER – BUY SMART WITH HAZMART

A HAZMART is a logistical management system responsible for control of hazardous material inventories from requisition to disposal. The HAZMART manages authorization, procurement, receipt, storage, issue, use, reuse/recycling and disposal of hazardous materials and their containers. This approach, including a centralized system responsible for procurement, management and tracking of hazardous material inventories, assists with achieving control over the acquisition and management of hazardous materials and disposal of hazardous wastes.

Successful HAZMART facilities operate on a just-in-time delivery basis, eliminating the tendency to over purchase and stockpile materials. The use of hazardous materials is restricted, based solely on need. HAZMART staff endeavor to issue materials in the smallest container that meets mission requirements. Customers return unused materials to the HAZMART pharmacy for reissue.

Part 7, Section 701 of Executive Order 13148, Greening the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management of April 21, 2000, requires that agencies determine the feasibility of implementing centralized procurement and distribution programs at its facilities for tracking, distribution, and management of toxic or hazardous materials and, where appropriate, implement such programs. The Coast Guard currently has some HAZMART programs in operation. For example, there are outstanding HAZMART pharmacies located at Support Center Elizabeth City, North Carolina and ISC Ketchikan, Alaska. HAZMART points of contact in Elizabeth City are Mr. Murray Chappell, Mr. Mike Hanson, and CAPT Michael Herring. The HAZMART point of contact at ISC Ketchikan is Mr. Chris Rose.

Establishing a HAZMART requires cooperation among all operations. For more information about HAZMART pharmacies, please contact any of the individuals specified above. For general hazardous material information, you may access the most recent edition of Support Center Elizabeth City's newsletter THE HAZMAT at the following web site: <http://cgweb.arsc.uscg.mil/supportcenter/ECD.htm>

Also, you may access Executive Order 13148 at the following web site: <http://ceq.eh.doe.gov/nepa/regs/eos/eo13148.html>

CEU PROVIDENCE NEWS: SURPRISE ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION!

Submitted by W.P. Layne, P.E., Chief, Office of Engineering, USCG

Group Long Island Sound had a surprise environmental inspection from the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CT DEP) to determine why the 2000 Biennial Report was not submitted. The Group's Environmental Protection Specialist, Mr. Ricardo Lopez, showed the inspector a copy of the report and the return receipt indicating it had been received by DEP. The inspector apologized for his mistake and was provided a tour of the facility. Two hours later, the inspector informed Mr. Lopez that Group Long Island Sound's compliance program was in satisfactory condition and to expect a written report. Thank goodness we had an Environmental Protection Specialists on board!

PREVENTING NON-POINT POLLUTION AT MARINAS

Many boat cleaners contain chlorine, ammonia, and phosphates—substances that can harm plankton and fish. Small oil spills released from motor and refueling activities contain petroleum hydrocarbons that tend to attach to waterborne sediments. These persist in aquatic ecosystems

and harm the bottom-dwelling organisms that are at the base of the marina food chain.

The siting and design of marinas are two of the most significant factors impacting water quality. To reduce activities that cause non-point source (NPS) pollution marinas should be located and designed so that the natural flushing regularly renews marina waters.

Storm water runoff can be controlled by implementing pollution prevention strategies and properly containing hull maintenance areas.

Marina fueling and sewage collection processes should be maintained and designed to make cleanup of spills easier.

Other useful tips for the Coast Guard unit are—

- ❑ Limit the amount of impenetrable surfaces in your landscape. Use permeable paving surfaces such as wood decks, brick, and concrete lattice, where applicable, and let water soak into the ground.
- ❑ Do not hose down driveways or sidewalks. Dry sweeping paved areas along with careful trash disposal are simple, effective pollution reducers.
- ❑ Divert runoff from pavement to grassy, planted, or wooded areas of your property so storm water can seep slowly not the ground.
- ❑ Wash vehicles and trailers on the grass, if possible, so soapy water soaks into the ground. Use a hose nozzle to prevent water from running when not in use.

Other useful NPS fact sheets are—

[Managing Wetlands to Control NPS Pollution](http://www.epa.gov/OWO/NPS/facts/point1.htm)
www.epa.gov/OWO/NPS/facts/point1.htm

[What is NPS Pollution?](http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/qa.html)
<http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/qa.html>

[More Examples of What You Can Do to Prevent NPS Pollution from the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay.](http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/abc.html)
<http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/abc.html>

2001 COAST GUARD ENVIRONMENTAL AWARD RECIPIENTS

The following ALCOAST was issued on January 7, 2002, to announce the 2001 Coast Guard Environmental Award recipients:

“I am pleased to announce the results of the Environmental Awards Program for superior environmental performance within the Coast Guard. These awards recognize long term achievement and commitment as well as outstanding performance during the year 2001.

The recipients below are recognized for their contributions to one or more of the following ten categories: Source Reduction; Recycling/ Affirmative Procurement; Natural Resources Protection and Management; Pollution Prevention; Compliance; Environmental Planning; Historic and Cultural

Resources Management; Prevention/Remediation of Environmental Damage; and overall environmental excellence. In addition, this year I chose to present special recognition and most improved awards to three nominees.

The recipients are:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| A. INDIVIDUAL | UNIT |
| 1. Chris Hajduk | TC CAPE MAY |
| 2. QMI Matthew J. Coppola | GRU MORICHES |
| 3. Robert J. Rothway | MLCPAC |
| 4. Eleanor E. Thompson | LANTAREA |
| (Special recognition for Outreach) | |
| B. TEAM | |
| 1. BASE ECITY | |
| 2. CEU CLEV/SC ECITY | |
| 3. R&DC/ASCC | |
| (Special recognition for Affirmative Procurement) | |
| C. UNIT | |
| 1. GRU/AS N.BEND (LARGE) | |
| 2. AS CORPUS CHRISTI (LARGE) | |
| 3. AS BORINQUEN (LARGE) | |
| 4. FDCCLANT (LARGE) | |
| 5. GRU CHARLESTON (SMALL) | |
| 6. ACADEMY (LARGE) – MOST IMPROVED | |

This year's recipients were selected from the largest and strongest field yet of nominations. I applaud all these outstanding performances and appreciate our contributions to the success of the Coast Guards environmental stewardship efforts. I encourage all units to contact these winning units, teams, and individuals to learn how you can make a difference and to model your environmental and natural protection efforts after them.

Congratulations, RADM R.F. Silva, Assistant Commandant for Systems "Chief Engineer", SENDS."



P2 AND YOU

COAST GUARD DECOMMISSIONS 180S AND THE FIR

The United States Coast Guard (USCG) is in the process of replacing its aging fleet of buoy tenders. As part of the replacement process, the Coast Guard is decommissioning and/or excess the remaining vessels in its 180-foot seagoing buoy tender class (WLBs) and the former 175-foot lighthouse tender FIR (WLM-212).

As part of its responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, and the NHPA implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the

Coast Guard determined that the buoy tender class is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The FIR, the last surviving unaltered American lighthouse and the last working member of the U.S. Lighthouse Service fleet, is a National Historic Landmark.

The Coast Guard determined that the proposed decommissioning and/or excessing of these vessels could have an adverse effect under the NHPA. Thus, in compliance with 36 CFR Part 800, the Coast Guard consulted with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and in the case of the FIR, the National Park Service, to seek ways to avoid or reduce effects associated with its proposed undertaking on these vessels.

To facilitate consensus on the proposed treatment measures, the Coast Guard prepared and issued a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the 180 fleet and a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the FIR that proposed technical and historic documentation as mitigation of the potential adverse effect on these vessels. The measures were determined to be acceptable and on October 24, 2001, the Coast Guard issued a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), which was announced to be available in the docket for review in a Notice of Availability issued on October 31, 2001, in the Federal Register.

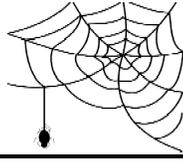
DOT RECYCLING COMMITTEE

Submitted by Catherine Johnson, Office of Security and Administrative Management, DOT.

Good news! This year the DOT did not qualify as one of the top 6 procurers and, therefore, we do not have to report for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Annual Report. However, DOT is still required to purchase recycled content products for the 54 Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (CPG) listed items (For the most recent list of items check out the EPA web site <http://www.epa.gov/cpg/products.htm>.) This does not mean that we will not have to report next year. Depending on who the top 6 procurers are, DOT could easily be back on the list next year.

Even though DOT does not have to report on an item by item basis, the Federal Task Force on Recycling and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy are looking for anecdotal information about environmentally preferable procurement. If you have any examples that you think are especially noteworthy, please send email to Catherine Johnson at Catherine.Johnson@OST.dot.gov.





UNTANGLING THE WEB

JOINT SERVICE P2 TECHNICAL LIBRARY URL CHANGE

The Joint Service P2 Technical Library is the single most comprehensive resource for information on equipment, technologies, and management practices that reduce or eliminate the generation, disposal, and release of pollutants at joint service installations. The P2 Technical Library is an excellent source of the lessons learned and success stories throughout the joint services, and is useful for researching pollution prevention opportunities during P2 plan development and other projects. The P2 Technical Library is an excellent environmental resource tool for all Coast Guard units.

The P2 Library has grown quickly causing the need for a new URL. The URL has been switched to <http://p2library.nfesc.navy.mil>.

The old URL will be available for a few more months, but then only access will be gained using the new URL. The change will provide the room to grow and incorporate new changes to the Library including sections on:

- ❑ Emerging Technologies
- ❑ An extended section on “Sustainable Development”, and
- ❑ Joint Service Presentations from various conferences.

The Joint Service Pollution Prevention (P2) Technical Library is comprised of six main elements:

1. The Joint Service P2 Opportunity Handbook was designed to identify available off-the-shelf pollution prevention technologies, management practices, and process changes that will reduce the amount of hazardous waste and solid waste being generated at joint service industrial facilities.
2. The PREP book is a product of the Pollution Prevention Equipment Program (PPEP) established by the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), Environmental Protection, Safety, and Occupational Health Division (N45). The program provides a source of funding to non-Navy Working Capital Fund (NWCF) activities to acquire commercially available pollution prevention (P2) equipment. The on-line book was developed to provide eligible participants with easy access to technical information on items already under contract or under solicitation for contract by the Navy.
3. The Defense Logistics Information Service (DLIS) Environmentally Preferable Products Catalog, called “EPRO,” in partnership with the DOD EMALL, is a DLA initiative to promote the purchase of Environmentally Preferable products that meet clearly

defined environmental agency standards. EPRO is a user-friendly, “real time,” on-line, “shop and buy” application that accepts both Government credit cards and standard MILSTRIP requisitioning.

4. The Joint Group Pollution Prevention (JG-PP) was established to overcome duplication of efforts in changing military specifications/standards, budget constraints for pollution prevention, and to establish common test protocol acceptance of alternatives.
5. The Fleet Assistance Support and Technology Transfer (FASTT) Team is an open dynamic Partnership between the process workers and the process owners that has identified over \$150 Million in potential cost avoidance over the next 10 years for the Navy, Air Force, and Army. The team consists of environmental and maintenance process experts from the Navy, Air Force, and Army that perform on-site assessments of maintenance processes, hazardous material usage, and hazardous waste disposal.
6. The Propulsion Environmental Working Group (PEWG) is an established forum for DOD and propulsion industry original equipment manufactures (OEMS) collaboration to identify and resolve common environmental issues and promote the introduction and use of environmentally advantaged industrial materials and processes. The PEWG meets twice yearly during February and July to promote new technologies and receive updates on regulatory issues affecting DOD weapon system acquisition and sustainment.

NAVIGATING RCRA ONLINE

For a comprehensive reference site of waste management-related documents, visit the EPA Office of Solid Waste’s online electronic database—Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Online. RCRA Online can be accessed via the Internet at www.epa.gov/rcraonline. This database can be searched easily from the “Welcome” page by choosing one of the following search options from the menu:

- ❑ **Topics Search:** Click the blue arrow next to the desired topic to display documents related to that topic by date, title with brief description, and type (memo or publication). Click on the document title to view or print detailed information.
- ❑ **Full Text Search:** Type the keyword(s) or phrase into the search field. Limit the search by document type (all, memo, or publication), number of results (no limit, 10, 50, 100, or 200), and/or word options (variants or synonyms). Click the search button to display documents in order of relevance by date, title with brief description, and type. Click on the document title to view or print detailed information.
- ❑ **Advanced Search:** Type the keyword(s) or phrase into the search, fax-on-demand code/RCRA online number, RCRA Permit Policy Compendium (RPPC) number, National Technical Information Service (NTIS) number, EPA document number, date, recipient’s organization, regulatory part and subpart, regulatory section, and



policy directive number fields. Limit the search to meet any or all of the listed conditions, number of results (no limit, 10, 50, 100, or 200), and/or word options (variants or synonyms). Click the search button to display documents in order of relevance by date, title with brief description, and type. Click on the document title to view or print detailed information.

For an in-depth look at search techniques, use the on-line tutorial, which can be accessed by clicking "How to Use RCRA Online" on the "Welcome" page. The RCRA Hotline also is available Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., at 800-424-9346 (outside DC area) or 703-412-9810 (within DC area) to answer any search questions. In addition, make technical suggestions on-line by clicking "RCRA Online Administrators" under "Tips on Using RCRA Online" on the "Welcome" page.

COAST GUARD NEPA HOMEPAGE

Having trouble finding NEPA requirements for your projects? Visit the Coast Guard's NEPA home page at <http://www.uscg.mil/systems/gse/nepa.htm> where you will find all the latest publications, forms, and other environment-related information.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR LEAD AT OUTDOOR SHOOTING RANGES

EPA Region II has published guidance on best management practices for lead at outdoor firing ranges. The guidelines can be found online at <http://www.epa.gov/r02earth/waste/leadshot/bps.pdf>



PUBLICATIONS

DIRECTIVES AND PUBLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

COMDTINST/PUBNOTE	DATE
M16478.2 The Procurement Handling and Disposal of PCBs	11/16/81
M16478.1B Hazardous Waste Management Manual	03/25/92
16479.5 Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) Program	10/94/92
16477.5 CG Qualified Recycling Program (QRP) Policy	03/16/94
M15466.10 Emergency Planning, Community Right-to-Know Act and Pollution Prevention	06/13/94
16478 Facility Response Plan	02/02/95
11360.3 Storm Water Management Guide	03/27/95
16478.12 National Plan for ATON Battery Recovery and Disposal	05/01/95
16451.8 CAA Employee Committee Options (ECO) Program	05/22/95
M5090.9 Storage Tank Management Manual	11/02/95
P16480.1 Emergency Planning, Preparedness, and Prevention Guide for Oil Spills and Hazardous Substance Releases	03/05/96
16475.5 Environmental Initial Assessment Survey (IAS) Program	03/06/96
5090 Strategic Plan for Environmental Management (SPEM) in USCO	03/15/96
16470.10 ATON Battery Release Reporting Requirements	06/10/96
4454.1 Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance (L/M) Program	07/18/96
5090.3 Natural Resources Management	11/10/97
M16475.1C National Environmental Policy Act Implementation Procedures	11/14/97
5090.5A Pollution Prevention Awards Program	01/14/98
16000.1 Mandated Use of Recycled Copier Paper	04/06/98
P6280.3 Management Guide for Refrigerants, Coolants and Fire Suppressants	07/26/99
P15475.6 Environmental Considerations for Decision Making	09/14/99
P5090.1A Commanding Officer's Environmental Guide	02/04/2000
M16475.1D National Environmental Policy Act	11/29/2000
5090.5B Environmental Awards Program	10/01/2001
16475.2B Floodplain Management and Protection	10/03/2001

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“As environmental stewards we must all think ahead in order to minimize the consequences of our actions on the air, land and water.”

