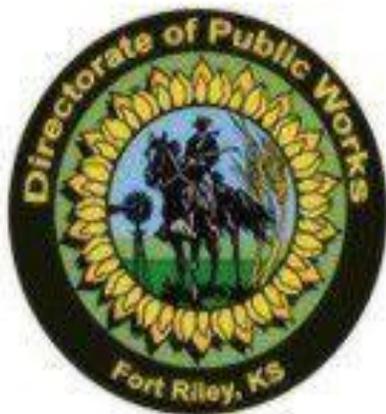


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Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) and Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP)



The Department of the Army
Headquarters,
1st Infantry Division
And Fort Riley, Kansas 66442-5000

September 2011

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP) AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)

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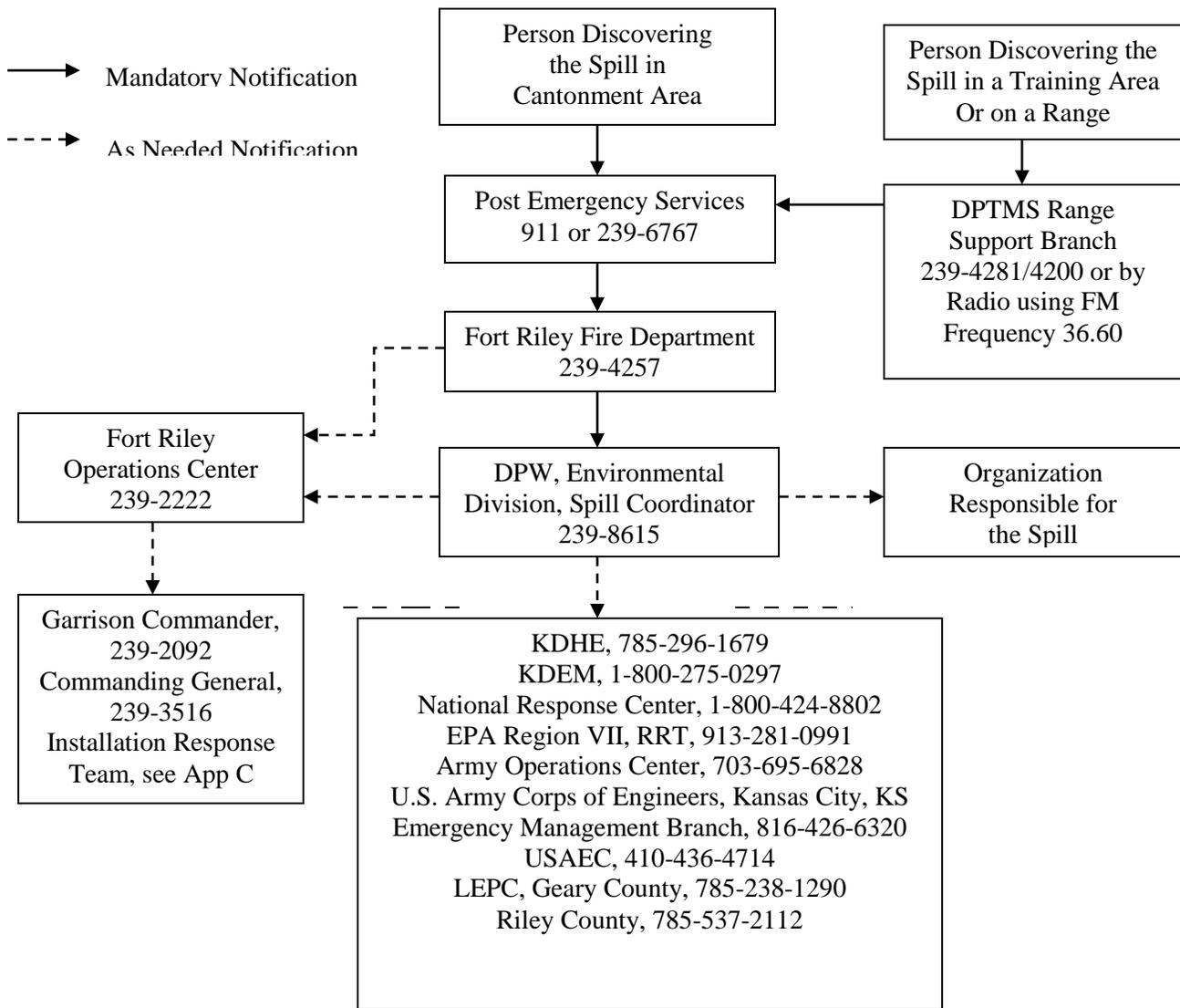
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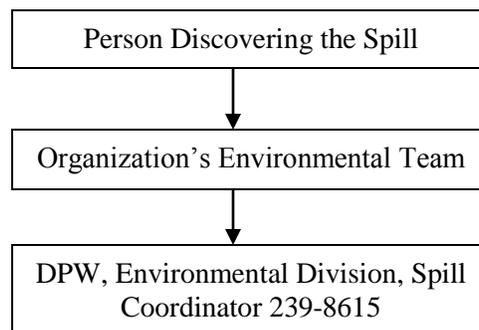
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FORT RILEY SPILL NOTIFICATION CHART



FORT RILEY NON-EMERGENCY SPILL NOTIFICATION CHART



EMERGENCY COORDINATOR AND ALTERNATES

Position	Name	Address	Office Phone	Home Phone
Emergency Coordinator	Jeff Fuller	1418 Candlelight Lane Junction City, KS 66441	785-239-8615	785-223-6161
Alternate # 1	James R. Doll	2008 Deerfield Square Manhattan, KS 66503	785-239-6929	785-539-4778
Alternate # 2	Linda Ward	176 Valleyview Road Wakefield, KS 67487	785-239-2652	785-761-7333

Amendment 1 Certification:

Engineer:

License No:

Date:

Signature:

SEAL

Amendment 2 Certification:

Engineer:

License No:

Date:

Signature:

SEAL

Amendment 3 Certification:

Engineer:

License No:

Date:

Signature:

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Amendment 4 Certification:

Engineer:

License No:

Date:

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SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP) AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP) DISTRIBUTION

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Public Affairs (PAO)	1
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<u>1st HBCT, 1st Infantry Division</u>	1
Distribute to lower Command Levels	8
<u>2nd HBCT, 1st Infantry Division</u>	1
Distribute to lower Command Levels	8
<u>4th IBCT, 1st Infantry Division</u>	1
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Directorate of Public Works (DPW)	1
Installation Safety Office (ISO)	1
Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization & Training (DPTMS)	1

Other Commands

Camp Funston Training Area – KSARNG	1
ECS #33, 89th RSC	1
MATES	1
MEDDAC	1
Readiness Sustainment Maintenance Site	1

Internal Environmental Division, DPW

Chief	1
Pollution Prevention Branch Chief	1
Compliance & Restoration Branch Chief	2
Environmental Management Systems Officer (EMS)	1
Spill Coordinator	25

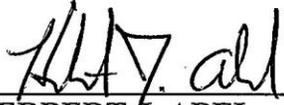
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**SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP) AND
INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP) APPROVAL**

EMS Procedure: Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan and Installation Spill
Contingency Plan
EMS Document Control Number: P2-SPCCP/ISCP

Full approval is extended by the management of this installation at a level with authority to
commit the necessary resources to implement the SPCCP and ISCP.

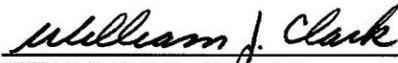
**APPROVED
BY:**



HERBERT J. ABEL
Chief, Environmental Division, DPW

September 22, 2011
Date

**APPROVED
BY:**



WILLIAM J. CLARK
COL, AR
Garrison Commander

3 OCT 2011
Date

**SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)
P.E. CERTIFICATION**

I, Larry David Stillwagon, being a licensed Professional Engineer of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that I am familiar with the facilities on Fort Riley, Kansas, and with the provisions of 40 CFR 112. I have personally visited and examined the facilities on Fort Riley and certify that this Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan(SPCCP) has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, including applicable industry standards and the requirements of 40 CFR 112. In addition, procedures for testing and inspection have been established per the requirements of 40 CFR 112. By my signature and seal below, I certify that this SPCC Plan is adequate for the facility.

Larry David Stillwagon P. E.



SEAL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the Fort Riley Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) and Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP) is to prevent and reduce the effect of spills of oil and hazardous substances at this installation. Federal regulations require spill prevention plans be maintained by Army installations that could reasonably expect spills of oil or hazardous substances in quantities harmful to human health and the environment. This plan requires all Fort Riley personnel, including temporarily assigned personnel, to report all spills. Depending on the location, quantity, and hazardous nature of the material spilled, the following organizations will be notified: the Directorate of Emergency Services (DES (Police and Fire Department)), the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) Environmental Division Spill Coordinator; or the DPTMS, Range Support Branch (Fort Riley Spill Notification Chart, page v).

This SPCCP identifies all known operational sites where oil and hazardous substances are used, stored, or transferred. Each site designated by the Hazardous Waste Program Manager is required to maintain a site file that identifies and describes secondary containment, the physical barriers to prevent spill migration to the environment, deficiencies at each site, and procedures to preclude spills of oil and hazardous substances. A spill into the environment will trigger a response under the ISCP. The site file also identifies the Environmental Team Leader as the Organization's Spill Coordinator.

This document contains two plans required by 40 CFR 112. The first plan (Part 1) is the Fort Riley SPCCP. The SPCCP contains information about the Fort Riley oil and hazardous substance spill/release prevention program. The SPCCP contents include roles and responsibilities, required equipment and procedures, required reporting, and countermeasures to prevent the release of oil and hazardous substances to the environment. The second plan (Part 2) is the Fort Riley ISCP. The ISCP establishes responsibilities, duties, procedures, and resources to contain, mitigate, and clean up accidental and/or intentional spills of oil and hazardous substances.

Training to support this plan is listed in Appendix K of this plan and consists of requirements as stated in the Federal Regulations. The intent of the training is to minimize to the largest extent possible any threats to human health or the environment from oil and/or hazardous materials.

Federal regulations require that the SPCCP and ISCP be reviewed at least once every five years (40 CFR 112.5(b)). The regulation also requires that the plan be reviewed and amended, when necessary, if there is a change in facility design, construction, operation or maintenance that affects the potential for spills of oil and hazardous substances (40 CFR 112.5(a)).

Definitions

Accumulation Points: A location where a generator collects hazardous waste or unwanted hazardous materials in containers or other means while awaiting transport to a consolidation point (less than 90 days) or a treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facility.

Chemtrec: An agency that provides a 24-hour emergency hotline for information on hazardous materials. Phone: (800) 424-9300.

Combustible liquid (DOT): A liquid with a flash point above 140°F and below 200°F.

Container: Any portable device, in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

Controlled Materials: Materials that do not meet the EPA's definition of hazardous waste, but if disposed of improperly, may be a hazardous waste, violate the Clean Water Act, or trigger a cleanup.

Discharge: Includes but is not limited to any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil or other hazardous substance, or action that violates applicable water quality standards, causes a film or sheen or discoloration of the surface of the water, causes sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water, or affects the quality of the ground water.

Emergency Situation: When human health or the environment is threatened because of a fire, explosion, or release of oil or hazardous substances, any of which cannot be contained using organization resources.

Emergency Spill: See definition for Emergency Spill in Section 9 of the "Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan" (SPCCP).

Environmental Team: The organization's personnel responsible for spill prevention and response.

Flammable Liquid (DOT): A liquid having a flash point of not more than 140°F or any material in a liquid phase with a flash point at or above 100°F that is intentionally heated and either offered for transportation or transported at or above its flash point in a bulk packaging.

Fuel Tank: A tank other than a cargo tank, used to transport flammable or combustible liquid or compressed gas for the purpose of supplying fuel for propulsion of the transport vehicle to which it is attached, or for the operation of other equipment on the transport vehicle.

Hazardous Substance: An element or compound, other than oil, which, when spilled in any quantity into or upon navigable waters of the United States or their tributaries, presents an imminent or substantial threat to the public health or welfare.

Incompatible: A hazardous substance, material, or waste, which is unsuitable for the following:

- Placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials such as container inner liners or tank walls.

- Combining with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions because the combination might produce heat or pressure, fire or explosion, violent reaction, and/or toxic flammable fumes or gases.

Installation Response Team (IRT): Properly trained personnel at Fort Riley who respond to spills of oil or hazardous substances.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): The LEPC's primary objective is to develop an emergency response plan and to review it at least annually. This plan evaluates potential hazards and available resources for preparing for and responding to a potential chemical accident. The LEPC is appointed by the state commission and includes, at a minimum, elected state and local officials; police, fire, civil defense, and public health professionals; and environmental, hospital, and transportation officials.

National Contingency Plan (NCP) or the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan: Describes procedures to be followed by agencies and assigns duties and responsibilities for the agencies if oil or hazardous substances are released.

National Response Center (NRC): National reporting center for releases of oil, hazardous substance, or hazardous waste spills. The NRC is staffed by the U. S. Coast Guard, and will forward spill information to the appropriate EPA region.

Navigable Waters: Waters of the United States (as defined in section 502(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA)), and includes:

- (1) All navigable waters of the United States, as defined in judicial decisions prior to passage of the 1972 Amendments to the FWPCA (Pub. L. 92-500) and tributaries of such waters;
- (2) Interstate waters;
- (3) Intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams which are utilized by interstate travelers for recreational or other purposes; and
- (4) Intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams from which fish or shellfish are taken and sold in interstate commerce.

The following waterways on or near Fort Riley are included in this definition:

- Kansas River
- Republican River
- Milford Lake
- Smoky Hill River

On-scene Coordinator (OSC): The official, pre-designated by the Installation Commander to coordinate and direct Installation responses under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. During the emergency response phase of Emergency Spill responses, the OSC is the senior DES Fire Department official who responds to the spill. During non-emergency response phases and non-emergency Spill responses, it is the Public Works, Environmental Division's Spill Coordinator or his/her designated alternate.

Oil: Oil of any kind or in any form, including but not limited to petroleum products, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes. The terms oil and POL are used interchangeably.

Organic Peroxide: Any organic compound containing oxygen (O) in the bivalent -O-O- structure and which may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide, where one or more of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals.

Oxidizer: A material that may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or enhance the combustion of other materials.

Post Emergency Services: Consists of the military police and the Fort Riley fire department.

Potential Spill: Any incident or other circumstance that threatens to result in the discharge of oil or a hazardous substance.

Potential Spill Site: Any site that transfers, handles, and/or stores one or more controlled or hazardous substances in quantities that would threaten human health or the environment if released.

Public Health or Welfare: All factors affecting the health and welfare of humans, including but not limited to human health, the natural environment, fish, shellfish, wildlife, and public and private property, shorelines, and beaches.

Regional Response Team (RRT): Program representatives of enforcement, operations, and when appropriate, research and development agencies that provide support to respond to major spills that could endanger human health and the environment.

Reportable Spill: According to Fort Riley and AR 200-1, oil and hazardous substance spills must be reported if they:

- Are greater than 5 gallons.
- Enter any storm drain, stream, or waterway.

- Are hazardous to human health, or detrimental to aquatic or terrestrial species of plants or animals.
- Are a threat to, or result in, contamination of underground or surface water.
- Cause a film or sheen upon, or discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shoreline, or cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon the adjoining shorelines.

Remedial: Those actions consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of, or in addition to, removal action in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance or oil into the environment

Reportable Quantity: Means quantities that may be harmful as set forth in 40 CFR Table 117.3, the discharge of which is a violation of section 311(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act and requires notice as set forth in 40 CFR 117.21.

Secondary Containment: A structure or system designed to prevent the accidental release of oil or hazardous substance from entering the environment.

Site File: A file maintained by Fort Riley organizations that are required to maintain a Site-Specific Spill Contingency Plan (SSSCP). The file contains a copy of the organization SSSCP, release prevention procedures, site inspection procedures, spill reports for the past three years, and facility inspection reports for the past three years.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEC	Army Environmental Center
AP	Accumulation Point for Hazardous Waste, Universal Waste and Controlled Material
AR	Army Regulation
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHRIS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System
CM	Controlled Material
CVWF	Central Vehicle Wash Facility
CWA	Clean Water Act
DA	Department of Army
DES	Directorate of Emergency Services
DFMWR	Directorate of Family Morale, Welfare and Recreation
DOD	Department of Defense
DOL	Directorate of Logistics
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
DPTMS	Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization & Training
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act
ERG	Emergency Response Guide
ET	Environmental Team
ETL	Environmental Team Leader
EWMC	Environmental Waste Management Center

FROC	Fort Riley Operations Center
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
gpm	Gallons Per Minute
HW	Hazardous Waste
HWPS	Hazardous Waste Profile Sheet
HWSF	Hazardous Waste Storage Facility
IAW	In Accordance With
IC	Installation Commander
IMCOM	Installation Management Command
IRT	Installation Response Team
ISCP	Installation Spill Contingency Plan
KAR	Kansas Administrative Regulation
KDHE	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
KDEM	Kansas Emergency Management
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MASCAL	Mass Casualty
MEDDAC	(U.S. Army) Medical Department Activity
MICC	Mission and Installation Contracting Command
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NRC	National Response Center
NRT	National Response Team
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PE	Professional Engineer
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
POC	Point of Contact

POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
POV	Privately Owned Vehicle
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
ppm	Parts Per Million
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RRC	Regional Response Center
RRT	Regional Response Team
RQ	Reportable Quantity
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SERO	Senior Emergency Response Officer
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SPCCP	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan
SSSCP	Site Specific Spill Contingency Plan
TEMF	Tactical Equipment Maintenance Facility
USAEC	U.S. Army Environmental Center
UST	Underground Storage Tank

Part 1 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement of Purpose of the SPCCP

This SPCCP was developed for the 1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley Kansas to protect human health and the environment. This SPCCP establishes procedures and guidelines to prevent, detect, and report oil and hazardous substance spills on or off Fort Riley that are caused by Department of the Army (DA) activities, including activities of Fort Riley's tenants and contractors. This plan identifies potential spill sites, prevention procedures, maintenance programs, and required training of personnel. This SPCCP is used in conjunction with Fort Riley's Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP), which is Fort Riley's plan for responding to oil and hazardous substances spills on or off Fort Riley.

1.2 Applicable Laws and Regulations

This SPCCP has been prepared in accordance with (IAW) the regulations and standards listed in Appendix A.

1.3 Scope of the SPCCP

This SPCCP implements U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for the Clean Water Act to ensure that Fort Riley has procedures to prevent and control spills of oil and hazardous substances that could adversely affect human health or the environment. This SPCCP serves as the standard for all personnel, units, activities, organizations, and contractors involved in the handling, transfer, removal, or storage of oil and hazardous substances on or off Fort Riley. In addition, this plan establishes requirements for training activities, record documentation, and inspections of operational sites.

1.4 Overview of Fort Riley

The following narrative presents a general overview of Fort Riley, describing the installation's geographic location, history, mission and training activities, topography and geology, climatology, soils, hydrology, and vegetation.

1.4.1 Geographic Location

Fort Riley is located in north-central Kansas, just north of Interstate 70, approximately 65 miles west of Topeka, Kansas. The installation encompasses over 100,000 acres located in Riley, Geary, and Clay Counties and is bordered by the Kansas and Republican Rivers on the south. Fort Riley is divided into six cantonment areas: Camp Whitside, Camp Forsyth, Custer Hill, Camp Funston, Main Post, and Marshall Army Airfield. These areas are identified on the Fort Riley Military Installation Map in Figure 1 on Page 1-6.

1.4.2 History

Initial surveys for the Fort Riley site were conducted in the late fall of 1852 at the confluence of the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers. Because the installation was believed to be near the geographic center of North America, it was initially called Camp Center. The 6th Infantry Division, whose mission was to protect westward-moving pioneers on the Santa Fe Trail, garrisoned Camp Center. In 1853, Congress appropriated funds to construct a new post on the site that was designated Fort Riley, in honor of Major General Bennett Riley. During the late 1800s, Fort Riley became the center of military training for cavalry and light artillery.

From 1955 to 1995, Fort Riley was the center of operations of the First Infantry Division (Mechanized). 1st Infantry Division's history begins in 1917 when General John "Blackjack" Pershing arrived in France with the First American Expeditionary Force.

During World War II, the 1st Infantry Division was the first to reach England, the first to fight the enemy in North Africa and Sicily, the first on the beaches of Normandy on D-Day and the first to capture a major German City – Aachen. The 1st Infantry Division remained in Germany until 1955, first as occupation troops, then as partners with the new Germany in NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In 1955, the Big Red One redeployed to Fort Riley Kansas. In the summer of 1965, the Big Red One was the first division called to fight in Vietnam. In April 1970, the colors of the 1st Infantry Division returned to Fort Riley. Home again, the Big Red One became a dual based division with its 3rd Brigade in West Germany.

On November 8, 1990, the 1st Infantry Division was alerted and over the next two months, deployed more than 12,000 soldiers and 7,000 pieces of equipment to Saudi Arabia in support of Operations Desert Shield/Storm. Another first, the Big Red One led the charge into Iraq.

On April 10, 1996, the colors of the 1st Infantry Division moved to the German city of Würzburg. Shortly after their arrival, the Big Red One soldiers assumed peace enforcement responsibilities in Bosnia-Herzegovina in support of Operations Joint Endeavor/Guard. The Division deployed to the Balkans twice in 1999, first as part of Task Force Sabre in Macedonia, then in Kosovo with NATO's Task Force Falcon on 10 June.

In January 2003, the division primed itself for Operation Iraqi Freedom. The 1st Brigade Combat Team deployed to support Operation Iraqi Freedom in the fall of 2003 and returned to Fort Riley in September 2004.

As part of the BRAC changes, the Division cased its colors in Germany July 7, 2006. The 1st Inf. Div. conducted a transfer of authority with the 24th Inf. Div. on Aug. 1, 2006, assuming command and control of Fort Riley.

1.4.3 Mission and Training Activities

Fort Riley's mission is to provide training, readiness, and deployment support for four Brigade Combat Teams, one Combat Aviation Brigade and one sustainment Brigade; serve as higher headquarters providing Training / Readiness Oversight, pre- and post-mobilization validation for combat forces as assigned; provide planning, mobilization, validation and demobilization for Active Component (AC) and Reserve Component (RC) units and individuals; and provide a safe and secure environment and exemplary well-being for soldiers, civilians and their families.

Fort Riley supports the following activities:

- Military maneuvers and training activities.
- Military aircraft operations.
- Facility-related industrial operations.
- Natural and cultural resource management activities.
- Military Construction, Army (MCA) activities.

1.4.4 Topography and Geology

Fort Riley is located in the Osage Plains section of the Central Lowlands physiographic province, where elevations range from 1,025 to 1,365 feet above sea level. Fort Riley is composed of three types of geological-topographical areas: high upland, tallgrass prairies in the northern and western portions of Fort Riley; alluvial, bottomland flood plains along the Republican and Kansas Rivers; and broken, hilly transition zones in the eastern portion of Fort Riley.

Two types of alluvial bottomlands exist at Fort Riley: wide meandering floodplains of major rivers, with associated terraces, and areas created by smaller creeks and streams that cut the uplands. Local relief in bottomland areas range from 23 to 60 feet. The transitional areas, extending from the uplands down to the valley floors, are broken, sloping to steep country composed of alternating limestones and shales. The upland areas are mostly covered with the residuals of various shale units that overlie the escarpment-forming limestones. The cutting action of the streams on the thick shale units has sculpted much of the area into a rolling plateau. Local relief ranges from 164 to 240 feet.

Fort Riley is located within a Zone II seismic area that includes the entire Flint Hills, stretching from Oklahoma to Nebraska through east central Kansas. The only identified geologic hazard is a fault located northeast of Fort Riley. Earthquakes producing moderate structural damage are possible within the Fort Riley area.

1.4.5 Climatology

The climate in central Kansas is categorized as temperate continental, with hot humid summers and cool dry winters. Precipitation averages 31 inches per year at Fort Riley, with a pronounced peak in rainfall in late spring and the first half of the summer. Snowfall averages 22 inches during a typical year in central Kansas, with eight inches as the norm for a single storm.

Precipitation is the major limiting factor to plant growth at Fort Riley. Normally, spring rains are adequate to recharge soil moisture before the summer months when evapotranspiration rates normally exceed precipitation rates, especially in the latter half of the summer. In years when rainfall is below average, soil moisture in the upper soil levels is depleted, causing stress on particular grain and forage crops, as well as shallow-rooted landscape plants.

The prevailing winds at Fort Riley are south to southwesterly during most of the year except during February and March when prevailing winds are from the north. Mean wind speeds range between 4 and 12 miles per hour.

1.4.6 Soils

Fort Riley is part of the Great Plains Winter Wheat and Rangeland Soil Resource Region. Most soils are friable, silt loam 6 to 12 inches thick, overlying nearly impervious clays. Soils in Fort Riley developed residually from parent materials carried by water or deposited by wind at the installation. Post soils vary from excessively drained sandy lowland soils with high permeability to tight clays with very low permeability. The bedrock depths under these soils vary from less than 1 foot to greater than 10 feet. There are 36 soil series mapped on Fort Riley, categorized into six broad soil associations: the Eudora-Haynie-Sarpy, Reading-Kennebec-Ivan, Smolan-Geary, Wymore-Irwin, Clime-Sogn, and Benfield.

1.4.7 Hydrology

Fort Riley is located in the Kansas River Basin. The basin consists of ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams, some of which are perennial and some intermittent. Surface waters in the southern part of Fort Riley drain to the south to either the Republican or Kansas Rivers. The Kansas River forms by the confluence of the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers. The western portion of Fort Riley drains toward the southwest via tributaries to Milford Lake on the Republican River. The northeastern portion of Fort Riley drains to the northeast to Wildcat Creek, a tributary of the Kansas River. Fort Riley contains 14 creeks, all of which are intermittent streams, except for Wildcat, Sevenmile, and Madison Creeks. The larger rivers and streams have a nearly stable grade and well-developed floodplains. The smaller streams and intermittent drainages have steeper gradients and narrower channeled floodplains, or none at all if in the younger stages of stream development. These waterways are identified on the hydrology map shown in Figure 2 on Page 1-7.

Levees constructed around Fort Riley protect certain areas from flooding (these areas are beyond the 100-year flood plain of the Republican and Kansas Rivers). However, the southern periphery of the Main Post is just inside the 100-year floodplain boundary. The construction of Milford

Dam provides added protection to Fort Riley from flooding by the Republican and Kansas Rivers.

Ground water aquifers in the Fort Riley area occur primarily in three areas: alluvial deposits of major streams and rivers, porous surface deposits, and near-surface limestone fissures of upland areas. The three common types of aquifers from which groundwater is derived are confined, semi-confined, and unconfined. The principal aquifers are unconfined and are composed of alluvial valley fill, colluvial material, or jointed, solutioned limestones (in the upland areas). The alluvial aquifers are recharged from rain infiltration, leaching from limestones and shales, or adjacent streams and rivers at high flow stages. Ground water flow direction is toward the rivers and streams except during flooding. The valley-filled, alluvial sediments discharge water into streams and rivers as base flow. The limestones have water in the solution channels and joints within the rock.

1.4.8 Vegetation

Fort Riley is located in the Bluestem Prairie section of the Tall Grass Prairie biotic province. This area is characterized by rolling plains dissected by stream valleys. These plains are dominated by tall grasses such as big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), indiagrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), and mid-grasses such as little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparius*) and sideoats grama (*Boutaloua curtipendula*). This system evolved to maintain itself by wildfires and herbivore grazing.

Forest lands, which occur mainly in stream valleys, are dominated by bur and chinquapin oaks (*Quercus macrocarpa* and *Q. muehlenbergii*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and red mulberry (*Morus rubra*) on the upper slopes, and black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), and honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) on the lower slopes. Flood plains along the Kansas and Republican Rivers are dominated by cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), and hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*).

Much of the bottomlands and uplands in this region, including Fort Riley, have been cultivated for crop production, although, areas once cultivated have largely reverted back to tall grasses since being acquired by the Army.

* For more detailed information on Fort Riley, consult the *Environmental Baseline Evaluation*, December 1994 located in the Spill Coordinators office at building 407.

1.5 Spill History

A summary of the reported spills at Fort Riley for the past four calendar years is contained in the Fort Riley Spill History, 2007-2010 (See Appendix B).

A database of each reportable quantity spill and a complete list of all known spills are maintained by the Environmental Division, DPW. Each report contains information on the cause(s), corrective action(s) taken, and plan(s) for preventing future recurrence.

FIGURE 1. MAP OF FORT RILEY

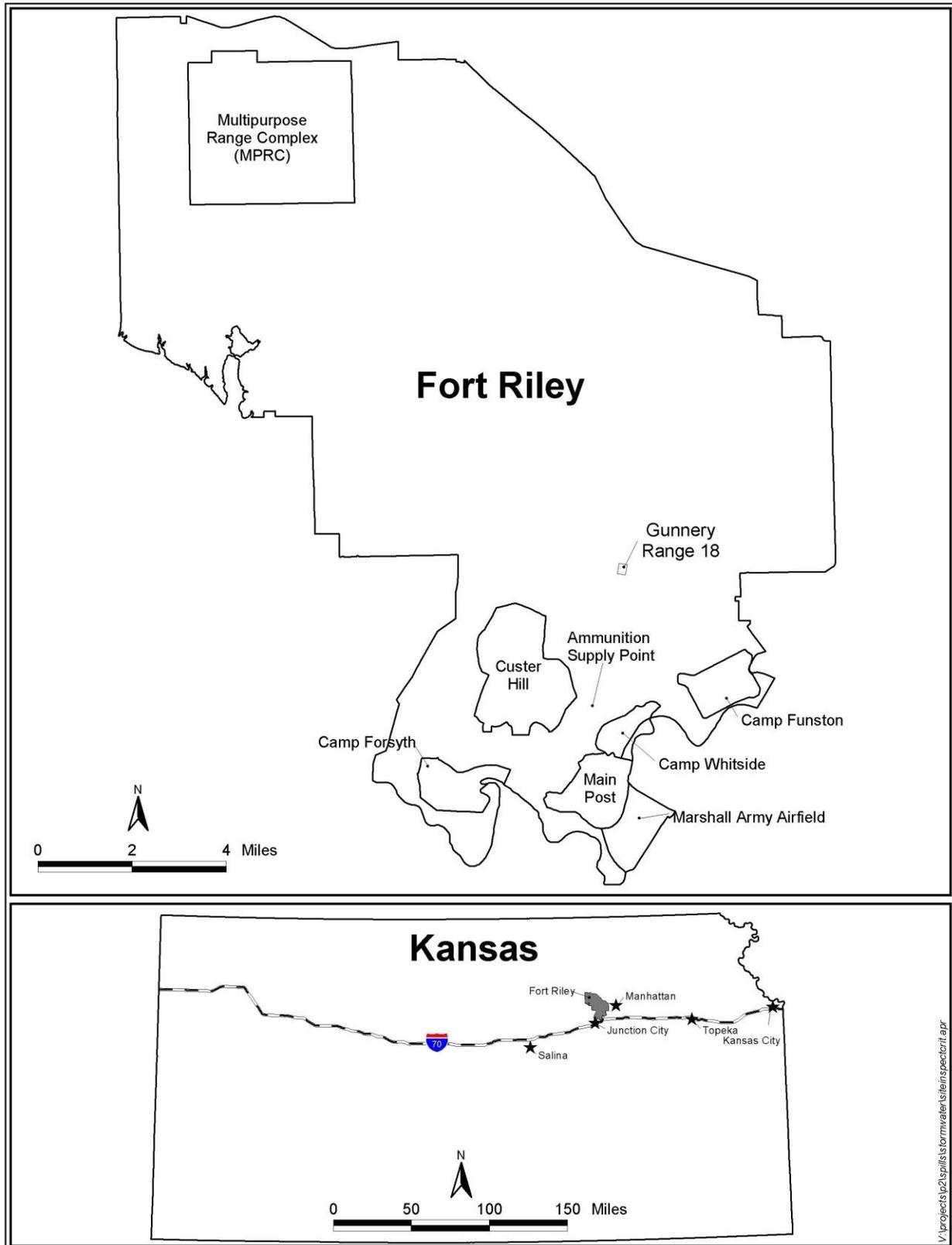
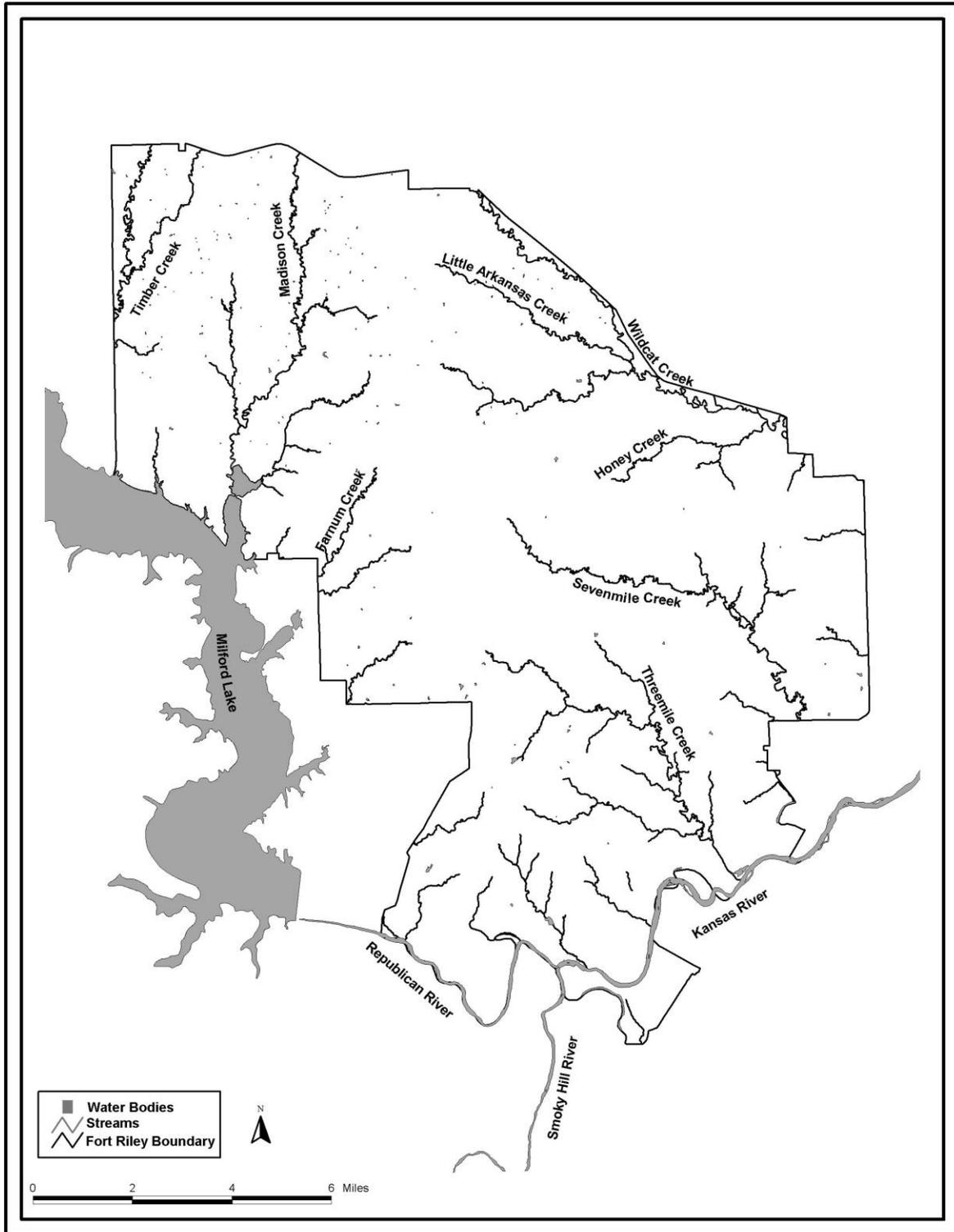


FIGURE 2. MAP OF FORT RILEY WATERWAYS



END OF SECTION

Part 1 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

2.0 GENERAL

2.1 Relationship to Other Plans

This SPCCP is developed to meet the requirements of local, county, state, and federal prevention and response plans.

This SPCCP meets the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Management Program for releases regulated by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Sections 301(a), 303(d)(1), and 304.

This SPCCP is implemented in conjunction with the ISCP. The ISCP specifies guidelines for response to spills outside secondary containment.

This SPCCP meets the requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Part A and B Permits for guidance for releases of regulated hazardous waste from permitted hazardous waste storage facilities.

2.2 U. S. Army Spill Policy

The Army policy is to prevent spills of oil and hazardous substances and to maintain readiness to rapidly respond to spills. A spill is defined as the unpermitted release to the environment of oil or a hazardous substance (AR 200-1).

2.3 Operational Assumptions of the SPCCP

This SPCCP is sufficient so long as its assumptions are true. Any changes in these assumptions will require review of this plan pursuant to the conditions stated in Section 3-3 of this plan. The plan assumes the following:

- That this SPCCP is in effect and is continuously implemented.
- That this SPCCP applies to all military, civilian, and contract personnel involved in activities at Fort Riley.
- That the Fort Riley ISCP is in effect continuously and will be activated should a spill or leak outside secondary containment occur.
- That modifications at Fort Riley (including additions, removals, and relocation of structures and equipment, supplies, vehicles, and activities) are evaluated in terms of their effect on this SPCCP.

- That Fort Riley personnel continue to evaluate, recommend, develop, maintain, or otherwise improve secondary containment for any oil and hazardous substance within their respective work areas with the appropriate approval.

- That Fort Riley personnel routinely clean up all oil and hazardous substances spills.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 The Installation Commander Will:

Exercise overall control of Fort Riley military, DA civilian personnel, and contractors who manage or handle oil and hazardous substances.

Provide resources (personnel, materials, training, and equipment) required for oil and hazardous substance spill prevention, containment, and clean up of spills resulting from Fort Riley activities.

3.2 The Directorate of Public Works Will:

Provide assistance in designing, building, repairing, and razing spill-prevention and spill-control structures.

Provide engineering support in evaluating the effectiveness of spill prevention structures.

3.3 The DPW Environmental Division Will:

Implement policies on Fort Riley and ensure compliance with Army environmental regulations and other applicable federal, state, or local regulations.

Report all reportable spills of oil and hazardous substances through channels to the Installation Management Agency (IMA), DA; the EPA; the National Response Center (NRC); Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC); the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE); the Kansas Emergency Management (KDEM); and other civil authorities, as required.

Review this SPCCP at least every five years (40 CFR 112.5b) and amend it, as necessary, whenever any of the following occur:

- Applicable regulations are revised.
- The plan fails in an emergency (or in a mock emergency).
- Fort Riley changes in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or any other circumstance that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of oil and hazardous substances, or that changes the response necessary in an emergency (40 CFR 112.5a).
- The list of emergency coordinators changes.
- The list of emergency equipment changes.

Monitor and ensure that the training of all Fort Riley personnel involved with spill response, clean up, handling, storage, transport, or disposal of oil and hazardous substances meets statutory requirements as stated in 40 CFR 112.7(f), 40 CFR 112.21, 40 CFR 264.16, 49 CFR 172.704, and 29 CFR 1910.120.

Inspect, note deficiencies in, and initiate improvements to structures, secondary containment, and procedures.

Maintain a database of all Fort Riley spills to generate information that can be used in response to queries concerning spills.

Assist installation organizations in maintaining their Site-Specific Spill Contingency Plans (SSSCP).

3.4 The Directorate of Emergency Services Will:

Detect and report releases of oil and hazardous substances or the obvious potential for such releases during routine patrols on Fort Riley. Report any findings IAW the Fort Riley Spill Notification Chart (page v).

3.5 The Installation Contracting Office Will:

Ensure all contracts it administers specify that:

- the contractor is subject to the provisions of this SPCCP and the ISCP.
- the contractor is responsible for the containment and clean up of spills it causes, including the costs of such containment and clean up. If the contractor is unable to provide the necessary containment and clean up, the OSC can call upon the IRT to contain and clean up the spill.

3.6 All Installation Organizations Will:

Ensure that all oil and hazardous substances are handled so as to prevent or minimize the possibility of spills.

Ensure that inspections required by this plan are conducted and documented pursuant to requirements and procedures contained in Section 6 of this plan.

Maintain a SSSCP, for operational sites that require a SSSCP (Appendix E). The requirements for this plan are specified in Appendix D, and the SSSCP Template is presented in Appendix Y. SSSCPs are required for operational sites that meet at least one of the following criteria (40 CFR 112.1(d)(2)(i) and (ii)):

- The total aboveground oil storage capacity at the operational site is greater than 1,320 gallons.
- The total underground oil storage capacity at the operational site is greater than 42,000 gallons.

- One or more controlled or hazardous substance is transferred, handled or stored at the operational site in quantities that would threaten human health if spilled into the environment.

Appoint an Environmental Team (ET) at operational sites that require a SSSCP. The ET will be responsible for the following:

- Provide appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment, as specified in the SSSCP, to prevent the release of oil and hazardous substances to the environment (40 CFR 112.7(c)).

- Perform periodic inspections as required in Section 6 of this plan to verify compliance with this SPCCP and maintain documentation to support the inspections and any remediation of detected deficiencies (40 CFR 112.7(e)).

- Maintain spill equipment and materials used for prevention and containment at the operational site (40 CFR 112.7).

- Maintain a complete copy of the SSSCP and make the plan available to personnel at operational sites normally attended at least four hours a day and at a higher organizational level if the site is not so attended (40 CFR 112.3(e)).

Review the SSSCP on an annual basis. If any changes need to be made, notify the Environmental Division, DPW's Spill Coordinator in writing. The Spill Coordinator will make the changes and provide the ETL with an updated SSSCP. If there are no changes the ETL will sign and date the review page (Appendix A) of their SSSCP.

Inform the Environmental Division, DPW of any hazardous material that is possessed by the organization but is not listed in the organization's Hazardous Chemical Inventory to ensure proper use, storage, and disposal of the material (29 CFR 1910.1200(e)(1)(i)).

Notify the DES, the Environmental Division, DPW Spill Coordinator, or the DPTMS, Range Support Branch of any spill involving oil or a hazardous substance in accordance with the Fort Riley Spill Notification Chart (page v of this plan). The requirements for notification depend on the location, quantity, and hazardous nature of the material spilled.

Complete a spill incident report for all emergency spills and provide a copy to the Environmental Division, DPW Spill Coordinator within five working days. Complete and provide spill incident reports for non-emergency spills to the Environmental Division, DPW Spill Coordinator upon his or her request. All spills, regardless of size, must be reported to the organization's ET. A spill incident report is contained in Appendix F of this plan.

Ensure all contracts, licenses or outgrants issued on its behalf that are administered by an organization or agency other than the MICC specify that:

- contractors, licensees and grantees are subject to the provisions of this SPCCP and the ISCP.

- if a contractor, licensee or grantee causes a spill, the contractor, licensee or grantee is responsible for the clean up. If the contractor, licensee or grantee is unable to provide the necessary response and clean up, the OSC can call upon the IRT to contain, remove, and clean up the spill. The contractor, licensee or grantee will be responsible for all costs of the containment and clean up activities.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

4.0 POTENTIAL FOR SPILLS

4.1 Potential Spill Sites

A potential for a spill exists at any site where oil and hazardous substances are stored, handled, or transferred. Appendix G lists operational sites at Fort Riley that use AST's or UST's to handle, transfer, or store oil and hazardous substances.

Appendix I contains additional information and requirements pertaining to AST's, UST's, and Hazardous Waste, Universal Wastes, and Controlled Materials Accumulation Points (AP's).

END OF SECTION

Part 1 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

5.0 SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTAINMENT

5.1 Spill Prevention

Secondary containment is practical at most sites where oil and hazardous substances are handled on Fort Riley. Efforts to improve secondary containment will be a continuous process. The spillage of oil and hazardous substances outside secondary containment could occur if secondary containment failed through accident, lack of maintenance, or catastrophic failure of containers.

5.2 Spill Containment

Each SSSCP will contain a narrative of containment and/or diversionary structures, measures to improve secondary containment to reduce the risk of spills, and supporting information. Fort Riley uses one or more of the following systems or their equivalent for secondary containment:

- Dikes, berms, or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain spills.
- Curbing.
- Drip pans.
- Culverts, gutters, or other drainage systems.
- Sumps and collection systems.
- Weirs, booms, or other barriers.
- Floating booms and skimmers.
- Spill diversion ponds.
- Retention ponds or oil/water separators.
- Sorbent materials.

Secondary containment for all ASTs must contain at least 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank (KAR 22-7-8-(a)(2)D). The system providing this containment must be sufficiently impervious to all materials contained within the AST to contain any spill from the AST long enough for clean up operations to be completed.

Secondary containment for mobile or portable hazardous substance storage containers, except for mobile refuelers, must be sufficient to contain the capacity of the largest single compartment or container with sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation (40 CFR 112.8(c)(11)). Mobile refuelers must be parked at least 25 feet away from storm drains in the motor pools.

While in garrison or conducting training in the field, mobile refuelers must use drip pans, spill kits, and/or provide secondary containment sufficient to contain a release or spill long enough to allow the response team to react. These requirements should provide adequate time to properly contain a spill or leak before it is released to the environment.

Existing secondary containment will be inspected pursuant to Section 6 of this plan. If the containment is cracked, eroded, or has sizable vegetation growing along its base, then it will be considered inadequate. The responsible organization will take steps to repair the containment as soon as possible.

Any valve on a containment structure's gravity drain line or on the effluent end of a pump used for removing collected stormwater must be kept in the closed position (40 CFR 112.8(b)). Before any accumulated stormwater is released, it must be inspected for possible contamination. Regulations (40 CFR 112.7(e)) require that records be kept of each release for three years. The operational site personnel will keep these records in their site file.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

6.0 INSPECTION

6.1 Inspection Program

Structures and operating equipment important to preventing, detecting, or responding to potential human or environmental hazards at operational sites that handle, transfer, or store oil and hazardous substances will be inspected. Any deterioration or malfunction of equipment or structures noted during an inspection will be remedied. If the problem poses an imminent hazard to human health or the environment, remedial action will be taken immediately. ETLs of operational sites will follow the inspection criteria, frequency, and documentation procedures listed below, for inspecting their operational site.

6.2 Inspection Criteria

Checklists developed from requirements stated in 40 CFR 112.7 will be used to conduct periodic inspections. An example of a weekly inspection checklist is contained in Appendix J of this plan. More detailed checklists may be required for operational sites where the potential for spills and releases are great. Additional inspection requirements, and appropriate checklists, will be specified by the Environmental Division, DPW on a case-by-case basis for such operational sites. Such inspection checklists will be inserted and maintained in the organization's site file.

6.3 Frequency of Inspections

The ET will perform and document weekly walk-through inspections of operational sites. More formal inspections of each operational site will be completed by the site's ET at intervals specified in the operational site inspection procedures. Hazardous waste storage areas will be inspected at intervals specified in the operational site inspection procedures. Secondary containment and diked areas will be inspected after each precipitation event to determine the presence of contamination. Tanks that store or dispense oil and hazardous substances will be inspected at intervals specified in the Environmental Management Plan. Tanks will be gauged at intervals specified in the operational site inspection procedures, but no less frequently than the intervals specified in Appendix I.

6.4 Inspection Documentation

All inspection records will be maintained by the ET of the operational site for three years from the date of inspection, AST/UST gauging records will be maintained for five years. Inspection records include, at a minimum, the following:

- The date, time, operational site name or identification number, and the inspector's name.
- Description of any deficiencies or problems, any necessary repairs, maintenance status, and work order numbers.
- The signature of the supervisor of the operational site and the inspector.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

7.0 SECURITY

7.1 Security Measures

Security measures that will be in effect include written procedures on the handling, transfer, and storage of oil and hazardous substances, emergency response, and operation of equipment. Deterrents for vandalism and additional safety features include fencing, locked buildings that house electrical controls and automatic valves, security lighting, and chains with locks for manual valves will remain in place. The DES provides Fort Riley's primary security force and conducts security checks during routine patrols.

7.2 Installation Access

Fort Riley is a "controlled access installation". Authorized points of entry and exit are designated. Personnel and the general public are allowed entry to Fort Riley upon showing proper credentials at the access control points. Vehicles are subject to search anytime while on the installation. The general public and the installation's personnel are allowed access to all areas of Fort Riley except those restricted by law, regulation, or specific exclusion actions taken by the Commander.

7.3 Equipment

The procedures and equipment required to secure the handling, transfer, and storage of oil and/or hazardous substances at each operational site will be specified in the SSSCP for that site.

7.4 Lighting

Fort Riley has security lights at the sites required to have a SSSCP (Appendix E) to assist security personnel during hours of darkness. This lighting helps to deter vandalism and helps security personnel detect spills.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

8.0 TRAINING AND MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

8.1 Training

All Fort Riley personnel involved with spill response, clean up, handling, storage, transportation, or disposal of oil and hazardous substances will be trained in proper spill response/notification and health and safety procedures IAW OSHA 29 CFR 1910, and 1926; Army Regulation 200-1, and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472.

8.2 Training Requirements

Training requirements for personnel involved with handling and/or response to spills of oil and hazardous substances are listed in Appendix K of this plan.

8.3 Training Records

Training records (hard and/or electronic) will be kept in at least one of following locations:

- Civilian Personnel Advisory Center, Bldg 319.
- Environmental Site file for each organization or the ETL's office.
- Environmental Division, DPW, Bldg 407.
- DES Fire Department, Bldg 5000.

Training records will contain the following:

- Employee's name.
- Description and location of the training course.
- Name and address of the person providing the training.
- Date training was completed.
- Certificate showing that the employee was trained and tested.

8.4 Medical Surveillance

Medical surveillance guidelines are mandated in 29 CFR 1910.120(f). Personnel who meet any of the criteria below must participate in a medical surveillance program.

- All employees exposed to health hazards above the OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL), without regard to respirators, for 30 or more days per year.
- All employees who wear a respirator for 30 or more days per year as required in 29 CFR 1910.134.
- All employees who are injured due to overexposure from an emergency incident involving hazardous materials.
- Members of the DES Fire Department.

If required to participate in a medical surveillance program, physical examinations are required at the following times:

- Before beginning the assignment that requires the medical surveillance (at the time of assignment).
- Periodically while assigned, the period determined by the occupational health nurse at Irwin Army Community Hospital but not to exceed one year between examinations.
- Upon termination of the assignment.
- Following an overexposure, with the frequency of subsequent examinations and the duration of the surveillance at the direction of the occupational health nurse.

Medical surveillance examinations will contain tests as specified by the occupational health nurse to determine a person's ability to perform work pursuant to the tasks to be performed and the hazards associated with those tasks (including ambient conditions).

END OF SECTION

Part 1 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

9.0 NOTIFICATION OF A SPILL

All Fort Riley personnel, including its residents and temporarily assigned personnel such as Army Reserve soldiers and civilians, National Guard soldiers and civilians, personnel of tenant organizations, contractors, licensees, and grantees, will report all spills in accordance with the Fort Riley Spill Notification Chart (page v). There are two types of spills: Emergency and Non-emergency. A spill is defined as an Emergency Spill when one of the following occurs:

- Human health or the environment is threatened.
- Any quantity of a Hazardous Waste is spilled.
- More than five gallons of a petroleum, oil and lubricant (POL) material or hazardous substance is spilled.
- The spill enters a waterway (e.g., storm drain, lake, stream).
- The organization that spills the material or discovers the spill does not have the capability to control the leak and contain the spill.
- The spill occurs after duty hours of the operational site where the spill is located.

Information provided in the report of the spill should include the following:

- Spill location (building number or grid coordinates).
- Time spill occurred or was discovered.
- Name of product spilled, if known.
- Quantity spilled.
- Caller's name and telephone number.
- Organization's point of contact name and telephone number for additional information.
- Resources affected (land, water, sewer, air, etc.).
- Any additional pertinent information.

9.1 NOTIFICATION OF A DISCHARGE OF A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LISTED IN TABLE 116.4a (LIST OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES) 40 CFR.

The only installation personnel authorized to determine whether a discharge of a hazardous substance listed in table 116.4a of the 40 CFR is equal to or exceeds the quantity listed in table 117.3 (Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances) 40 CFR is the Environmental Division, DPW Spill Coordinator or his/her designated representative.

If the Spill Coordinator or his/her designated representative determines that the quantity discharged is equal to or exceeds the quantity listed in table 117.3 of the 40 CFR, the Spill Coordinator or his/her designated representative is the only installation personnel authorized to report the discharge to the appropriate agencies listed in Appendix H of this plan.

The KDHE requires immediate telephonic notification of any spill on/in a waterway, mercury spills, and any large spills over 55 gallons.

The guidance from the EPA is that whenever 42 gallons or more of a hazardous material/waste is spilled into navigable waters twice in any 12-month period or over 1,000 gallons in a single discharge, a written report will be prepared by the Environmental Division, DPW, which will be submitted to the EPA Regional Administrator (IAW 40 CFR 112.4[a]) and IMCOM.

9.2 NOTIFICATION OF A SUSPECTED NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, OR CHEMICAL INCIDENT

If a Nuclear, Biological, or Chemical incident is suspected, immediately notify the Directorate of Emergency Services at 911 and follow their instructions.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan

10.0 PLAN DEVELOPMENT, FILING, AND MAINTENANCE

10.1 Development

This SPCCP is developed and maintained by the Environmental Division, DPW. Copies can be obtained from the Environmental Division, DPW, Building 407, Fort Riley, Kansas 66442; Telephone (785) 239-8615/8619.

10.2 Maintenance

Federal regulations require that this SPCCP be reviewed every five years (40 CFR 112.5 (b)) and that it be amended whenever there is a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects Fort Riley's ability to respond to a worst case spill of oil and hazardous substances (40 CFR 112.5(a) and 112.20(d)). A Regional Administrator of the EPA may also request an amendment to this SPCCP (40 CFR 112.4(e)). In either event, amendments will be implemented as soon as possible but no later than six months after the changes occur or the Regional Administrator requests the amendment, whichever is sooner. The "Record of Plan Amendments and Changes" (page vi) will be updated when amendments and changes are made to this plan. A summary of what requires plan amendments and changes is in Appendix L. A professional engineer's certification is required for amendments containing significant changes, and the Environmental Division, DPW will be responsible for determining when procedural and equipment changes require a professional engineer's certification.

END OF SECTION

Part 2 Installation Spill Contingency Plan

1.0 GENERAL

1.1 Statement of Purpose of the ISCP

U.S. Department of the Army (DA) policy is to handle, use, and store all materials to avoid or minimize accidental spills and pollution of land, air, and water, and to establish and maintain the capability to contain and clean up DA-caused spills of oil and hazardous substances. The purpose of this Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP) is to establish responsibilities, duties, procedures, and resources for containing and mitigating accidental spills of oil and hazardous substances. This ISCP also identifies Fort Riley resources that are available to the Regional Response Team (RRT) to aid in the clean up of non-DA-caused spills.

1.2 Applicable Laws and Regulations

This ISCP was developed in addition to the Fort Riley Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) to meet the requirements of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 112.20 and Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, Chapter 3-3 b.

1.3 Scope of the ISCP

This ISCP was developed for Fort Riley and establishes the procedures to follow if a spill occurs (on or off post) as a result of handling, transferring, or storing oil and hazardous substances. This ISCP serves as a guideline to all personnel, units, organizations, activities, and contractors operating on, or assigned to, Fort Riley. This plan will be used at all operational sites on Fort Riley and by all personnel responding to spills. The procedures outlined in this ISCP complement the SPCCP, which provides guidance to Fort Riley personnel for preventing, controlling, and reporting oil and hazardous substances spills that could affect navigable waters or harm the environment.

1.4 Operational Assumptions of the ISCP

This ISCP is sufficient so long as its assumptions are true. Any changes in these assumptions will require review of this plan. The plan assumes the following:

- Adequate materials and equipment are available to implement this plan.
- Adequate funding will be made available to cover spill clean up, disposal, and restoration expenses.
- Directorate of Emergency Services (DES) Fire Department and Directorate of Public Works (DPW) Environmental Division personnel are trained in hazardous material handling and will be available to respond to spills.
- The necessary personnel have been trained in accordance with (IAW) applicable laws and regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

- All personnel, units, organizations, activities, and contractors operating on or assigned to Fort Riley involved with handling, transferring, removing, or storing of oil or hazardous substances are familiar with the contents of containers they control and have access to a copy of this ISCP.

END OF SECTION

Part 2 Installation Spill Contingency Plan

2.0 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 The Installation Commander Will:

Identify Army resources available to assist other state or federal agencies in response to spills outside Army property IAW AR 200-1, Chapter 11-4.b.(13).

Provide resources (personnel, materials, and equipment) required for cleanup of Fort Riley spills (40 CFR 112.7(d)(2)).

2.2 The Directorate of Emergency Services Will:

Ensure that the Fort Riley ISCP is activated for emergency response to an oil or hazardous substance Emergency Spill incident.

Provide member(s) for the IRT in accordance with Appendix C and provide them training, certifications and Personal Protective Equipment required for them to perform their IRT responsibilities. Provide the specific IRT support (spill prevention and response role) listed in Appendix C as being required of the organization.

Serve as first responders to, and provide an initial On-Scene-Coordinator (OSC) for, Emergency Spill Incidents. The DES Fire Department is the agency responsible for both those actions. Through the OSC, it will direct emergency responses to emergency spill incidents and will control emergency operations at the spill site. The OSC will function as the Senior Emergency Response Official (SERO) as required by 29 CFR 1910.120. DES Fire Department personnel are not responsible for clean up duties; emergency response is their only role at spill sites.

Transfer, as soon as feasible, the role of OSC to the designated representative of the Environmental Division, DPW to enable the DES Fire Department to prepare to mobilize for other emergency calls.

Provide equipment listed in Appendix M and trained operators to operate the equipment to control and clean up spills, when requested by the OSC of a spill incident.

2.3 The Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Division Will:

Implement policies on Fort Riley and ensure compliance with Army environmental regulations and other applicable federal, state, or local regulations.

Provide member(s) for the IRT in accordance with Appendix C and provide them training, certifications and Personal Protective Equipment required for them to perform their IRT responsibilities. Provide the specific IRT support (spill prevention and response role) listed in Appendix C as being required of the organization.

Provide technical environmental assistance and support to the DPW OSC during any emergency spill incident. Additional assistance may be obtained using Appendix H.

Provide an individual, who is normally the Environmental Division, DPW's Spill Coordinator or his or her alternate, to perform OSC responsibilities for Non-emergency spills and provide technical assistance during recovery activities from any spill incident.

Review this ISCP at least every five years or as otherwise required by regulation, and amend it, as necessary whenever any of the following occur:

- Applicable regulations are revised.
- The plan fails in an emergency (or mock emergency).
- The facility changes in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or any other condition in a way that materially changes the potential for fires, explosions, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, or changes the response necessary in an emergency.
- The list of emergency coordinators changes.
- The list of emergency equipment changes.

Ensure that Environmental Division, DPW spill response personnel are properly trained to conduct assigned activities.

Promptly notify the RRT and appropriate DOD agencies, as identified in Appendix H, if the installation is unable to control or clean up a spill.

Maintain a current list of personnel appointed to the IRT, and verify semi-annually that the list is accurate.

2.4 The Staff Judge Advocate Will:

Provide member(s) for the IRT in accordance with Appendix C. If the member(s) needs any Personal Protective Equipment to perform their IRT responsibilities it will be provided on-site. Provide the specific IRT support (spill prevention and response role) listed in Appendix C as being required of the organization.

Assist the Environmental Division, DPW in identifying information, records, and samples that must be retained for legal purposes, as well as provide advice on regulations that apply to spill incident response activities (AR 200-1, Chapter 1-17).

2.5 The Public Affairs Office Will:

Provide member(s) for the IRT in accordance with Appendix C. If the member(s) needs any Personal Protective Equipment to perform their IRT responsibilities it will be provided on-site. Provide the specific IRT support (spill prevention and response role) listed in Appendix C as being required of the organization.

2.6 The Medical Department Activities (MEDDAC) Will:

Provide member(s) for the IRT in accordance with Appendix C and provide them training, certifications and Personal Protective Equipment required for them to perform their IRT responsibilities. Provide the specific IRT support (spill prevention and response role) listed in Appendix C as being required of the organization.

2.7 The Installation Contracting Office Will:

Provide member(s) for the IRT in accordance with Appendix C. If the member(s) needs any Personal Protective Equipment to perform their IRT responsibilities it will be provided on-site. Provide the specific IRT support (spill prevention and response role) listed in Appendix C as being required of the organization.

2.8 The Fort Riley Operations Center (FROC) Will:

Perform communication functions during an Emergency spill response when requested. The FROC will serve as a communications center and provide administrative space for involved entities.

2.9 All Installation Organizations Will:

Appoint an Environmental Team Leader and Environmental Team members to be responsible for spill response.

2.10 The Installation Response Team Will:

Respond to spill incidents and perform functions listed below and in Appendix C, as directed by the OSC, on and off Fort Riley.

2.11 The Assistant Chief of Staff, Installation Management will:

At the request of the OSC, provide Emergency and Non-emergency response personnel and associated equipment (from tactical resources of military units) required beyond that available within DES and DPW.

END OF SECTION

Part 2 Installation Spill Contingency Plan

3.0 SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

3.1 General

The organization responsible for causing a spill will contain, clean up, and complete recovery actions with its own resources. The Army is responsible for cleaning up spills of oil or other hazardous substances occurring on or off Army property if they are caused by Army activities. The Army will also restore the environment to as nearly as practical its pre-spill condition. If clean up and restoration are not accomplished, the Army is liable for the costs incurred on or off Army property.

Spills of less than five gallons of oil or hazardous substances must be cleaned up immediately by the organization and are Non-emergency spills provided they do not enter a waterway or the environment (Fort Riley Spill Notification Chart, page v).

3.2 Phases of Spill Response Operation

The function of the Fort Riley SPCCP and this ISCP is to identify the means to prevent, contain, and clean up spills of oil and hazardous substances. The SPCCP outlines spill prevention measures that must be implemented by each organization handling, storing, or using oil or hazardous substances and the reporting of spills that occur. This ISCP describes the steps to be followed in the event of a spill to facilitate spill containment and clean up.

The phases of operation for response to spills resulting from activities of Fort Riley are described in the order in which they should be initiated. This section should be used as a spill response guide; however, not all spills at Fort Riley will require complete implementation of each phase. The OSC will designate which phases are required for each spill. A summary of Fort Riley spill response procedures are contained in Appendix O through W.

Phase I	Discovery and Notification
Phase II	Assessment and Initiation of Action
Phase III	Spill Containment and Countermeasures
Phase IV	Clean up and Disposal
Phase V	Restoration and Damage Assessment
Phase VI	Documentation and Recovery of Damages
Phase VII	Evaluation

3.2.1 Phase I: Discovery and Notification

The purpose of this phase is to select an appropriate response and begin implementation of the response procedures and is described in chapter 9 of this SPCCP.

Any notification made to agencies outside Fort Riley will only be done by the Spill Coordinator or his/her designated representative.

3.2.2 Phase II: Assessment and Initiation of Action

This phase involves using available information, supplemented where necessary and possible by an on-scene inspection, to determine the magnitude and severity of the spill, and to assess the feasibility of removal, mitigation, and containment of the spill. The ETL or OSC accomplishes the following:

- Analyze pertinent spill information and determine the threat posed to public health, welfare and the impact on the environment. Determine evacuation procedures in the event of a release of a hazardous substance into the atmosphere or the environment that may endanger the public health or welfare.
- Determine the best course of action to ensure effective and immediate removal, mitigation, or containment.
- Determine if the organization responsible for the spill can effectively and immediately remove, mitigate, or contain the spill.
- Determine what outside resources are required for removal, mitigation, or containment of the spill (resources that Fort Riley is unable to provide). The OSC has the authority to direct and coordinate installation resources to contain a spill. The OSC may request assistance from outside agencies pursuant to procedures established by the Installation Commander if the incident is beyond the capability of Fort Riley resources to contain.
- Notify the proper installation off-post agencies for assistance and additional resources as required.

3.2.3 Phase III: Spill Containment and Countermeasures

This phase involves rapidly stabilizing the situation and controlling the spread of the released oil or hazardous substance. It is performed by the organization responsible for creating the spill if the incident is a Non-emergency spill response incident. The OSC directs containment for an Emergency spill response incident.

Containment must begin as soon as possible to prevent the spreading of the pollutant. The first action should be elimination of any additional spillage, if this can be done safely and without further danger to human health. Shutting off a pump or valve, placing a cap or epoxy patch over a leak, setting upright an overturned container might all be appropriate actions. Appendices O through W provide guidelines for containment of spills of several material hazard classes. Appendix X lists other general containment techniques for several different types of spills. Some circumstances require simultaneous implementation of several techniques to contain a spill.

3.2.4 Phase IV: Clean Up and Disposal

Clean up operations will begin as soon as possible after discovery and containment. In this phase, recovery and disposal of spilled materials occurs. Appendices O through W provides guidelines for cleanup of oil and other hazardous substances by hazard class.

The organization responsible for the spill conducts all clean up operations in Non-emergency spill incidents and the cleanup operations are directed by the OSC in Emergency spill incidents.

Every attempt will be made to render the land or water entirely free of oil or hazardous substances or to return the land or water to background levels. When this is not possible, the goal will be to remove the maximum amount of contamination as is practical.

Contaminants will not be washed into any drainage system. Use of dispersants is prohibited until EPA approval is obtained. Contaminants that have entered a water source and are floating on the surface will not be burned or dispersed. Burning or dispersing would allow the heavier fraction of the contaminants to sink and cause long-term impairment of the source as a drinking water supply.

Recovered materials will be stored and disposed of IAW the Fort Riley Environmental Management Plan and/or other directives from the Environmental Division, DPW.

3.2.5 Phase V: Restoration and Damage Assessment

This phase includes actions to restore the environment to its pre-spill condition.

The Environmental Division, DPW will initiate and coordinate a preliminary assessment to determine the quantities of contaminants remaining at the site and predict the environmental impact of these contaminants.

The Environmental Division, DPW will oversee assessment and restoration activities.

Restoration is complete when it meets the approval of the Environmental Division, DPW and/or regulatory agencies.

3.2.6 Phase VI: Documentation

The purpose of this phase is to document all actions associated with spills. Any organization causing a spill on Fort Riley will complete a Fort Riley Spill Incident Report (Appendix F). Depending on the nature and size of the spill, additional information may be required. For reportable quantity spills, documentation must be sufficient to support full reimbursement to the government for response and restoration costs.

The OSC will collect and safeguard necessary information, samples, and reports. Scientific and technical information must be collected at the appropriate times throughout the incident, as

determined by the OSC and the Environmental Division, DPW's designated representative when he or she is not the OSC for any spill incident.

The OSC, or a designated representative, will maintain a log of events. This log will include, but is not limited to, sequence of events, names of IRT members involved, organizations of Fort Riley or DA involved, outside agencies that were contacted or responded, actions taken, discussions and plans, and any additional information that might be beneficial in preventing future spill incidents.

Within five working days after notification of a reportable quantity spill, the Environmental Division, DPW will provide a written spill incident report to the United States Army Environmental Center (USAEC) and the Army's Installation Management Agency (IMA). This report will include location, topographic maps, and flow diagrams in addition to a completed spill incident report.

Within 60 days after the conclusion of a reportable quantity spill, a report will be prepared summarizing the incident. The summary report will include:

- Description of cause and initial situation.
- Organization of response action and resources committed.
- Effectiveness of response and removal action.
- Estimated costs of the incident.
- Unique problems encountered.
- Tracking of spill waste.
- Recommendations for the following:
 - (a) Means to prevent recurrence
 - (b) Improvement of response actions
 - (c) Changes to this ISCP

Whenever 42 gallons or more of a hazardous material/waste is spilled into navigable waters twice in any 12-month period or over 1,000 gallons in a single discharge, a written report will be prepared by the Environmental Division, DPW and it will be submitted to the EPA Regional Administrator (IAW 40 CFR 112.4[a]) and IMCOM. The report must include the following:

- Name of the facility.
- Name(s) of the owner or operator of the facility.
- Location of the facility.

- Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput.
- The corrective actions and/or countermeasures taken, including an adequate description of equipment repairs and/or replacements.
- Description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographic maps.
- The cause(s) of such spill(s), including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred.
- Additional preventive measure(s) taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence.
- Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require as pertinent to this Plan or spill event.

In the event of a hazardous substances spill, KDHE and EPA will determine the need for a written incident report on an incident-specific basis.

The Environmental Division, DPW will maintain a hard copy record of each spill for three years. The most current four calendar-years' spills are listed (condensed format) in Appendix B of this plan.

3.2.7 Phase VII: Evaluation

This phase is intended to improve spill response and prevention at Fort Riley.

The response action will be reviewed by all response participants in a formal debriefing conducted following completion of spill response activities. The Environmental Division, DPW will consider the resulting recommendations for ISCP changes and make amendments to this ISCP as appropriate.

The Environmental Division, DPW will review the cause of the spill and initiate improvements to the installation SPCCP and the SSSCP as appropriate.

3.3 Support for Non-Fort Riley Spills

Fort Riley may be called upon to respond to spills caused by Army activities off the installation and to non-installation caused spills at reserve centers, of known or unknown origin. All such requests will be supported, providing mission capabilities are available, IAW AR 200-1, 11-4.b.(13).

END OF SECTION