

Department of the Army, DoD

§ 650.88

accomplished with a minimum emission of air pollutants.

(3) Provide in technical publications appropriate information and instructions on air pollution controls for engine driven equipment and on maintenance and monitoring procedures for minimizing pollutant emissions.

(g) Commanding General, US Health Services Command will—(1) Assist The Surgeon General in fulfilling his responsibilities for the health and welfare aspects of the air pollution control programs.

(2) Provide personnel for conducting field investigations and special studies on sources of air pollution and for recommending measures required to protect health and welfare, and to comply with stationary or mobile emission standards or ambient air quality standards (§ 650.92).

(h) Installation and activity commanders will—(1) Monitor air emission sources within their installations or under their control and identify air emission sources requiring remedial action to ensure compliance with emission standards and ambient air quality standards.

(2) Program remedial projects and funds to control and monitor air emission sources and ambient air quality to insure compliance with emission standards and ambient air quality standards.

(3) Cooperate with representatives of Federal, State and regional agencies in the formulation and execution of the Installation Master Plan, projects, and operations to ensure conformance with the State Implementation Plan. This includes conformance with new source emission standards; new source review procedures for Federal facilities; air pollutant control strategies such as transportation control plans, vapor recovery systems, and air pollution emergency episode plans; and the requirement to obtain a consent agreement for sources not in compliance with applicable air pollutant emission standards.

(4) Monitor the operation of motor vehicles to permit compliance with applicable Federal or State emission standards; or in the absence of applicable standards, to minimize smoke emissions.

(5) Continue mechanic and operator training programs in the prevention, control and abatement of pollution from mobile equipment.

§ 650.86 Reports.

Sources of air pollution will be identified and those requiring remedial action will be reported as specified in subpart J of this part. An example of an exhibit prepared on a facility found not to be in compliance with specified standards is shown in figure 10-3.

§ 650.87 References.

See table 4-1 for related publications to be used in conjunction with this subpart.

STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

§ 650.88 Standards.

(a) *General.* (1) The Clean Air Act establishes the legal basis for improving air quality and maintaining air quality for the protection of public health and welfare. Included in its provisions are the establishment of Air Quality Control Regions, which are approximately 250 in number; the establishment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards to identify the acceptable health and welfare levels which will be permitted for a given pollutant; allowable significant air quality deterioration zones which set the allowable amount of air quality deterioration; and the preparation of Implementation Plans by each State to provide for the attainment of primary standards by July 1, 1975 and secondary standards within a reasonable time. The Act also requires EPA to set Standards of Performance for new or modified sources of pollution; establishing source emission standards for hazardous air pollutants such as asbestos, beryllium and mercury; and controlling motor vehicle emissions.

(2) National Ambient Air Quality Standards prescribe maximum pollutant levels for particulate matter, sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, photochemical oxidants, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides (40 CFR part 50). In all instances the States in their Implementation Plans have specified strict ambient air quality standards and established maximum levels for each pollutant based on the type of source. It is

the applicable State standard that is to be achieved by each Army facility.

(b) *Fixed facilities*—(1) *Existing Sources*. Individual pollutants are to be controlled in accordance with national primary and secondary air quality emission standards, normally those promulgated by a State. The basic reference is 40 CFR part 50.

(2) *New sources*. Specific Federal emission standards are applicable to certain types of new facilities such as large fossil fuel-fired steam generators, incinerators, sulfuric and nitric acid plants, etc. Detailed information is contained in 40 CFR part 60.

(3) *Air quality control regions*. Air quality control regions, criteria, and control techniques are given in 40 CFR part 81.

(4) *Hazardous air pollutants*. Certain hazardous air pollutants as such asbestos, beryllium, mercury, and vinyl chloride, which must be closely controlled are identified in Federal regulations promulgated by EPA. Refer to 40 CFR part 61 and § 650.132 for guidance on control of asbestos during demolition and prohibition on use of sprayed asbestos materials for any purpose.

(c) *Mobile sources*—(1) *Commercial or commercially-adapted vehicles*. The manufacturer is required to certify these vehicles as meeting established emission standards of the year of manufacture. Basic reference is 40 CFR part 85.

(2) *Military vehicles*. Certain military vehicles are excluded from the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Those not excluded will be certified by the manufacturer as meeting standards of the year of manufacture. Basic reference is 40 CFR part 85.

(3) *Replacement engines*. (40 CFR part 85).

(i) Light duty will meet the standards imposed at the year of vehicle manufacture.

(ii) Heavy duty will meet the standards imposed at the year of engine manufacture.

(4) *Aircraft*. Commercial or commercially adapted aircraft will comply with standards applicable to commercial aircraft in year of manufacture. Basic reference is 40 CFR part 87.

§ 650.89 Assessment of air quality.

The impact of emissions produced by the operation of fixed and mobile sources on air quality will be included in an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) of any Army proposed action. Specific information as to existing regional air quality will be provided along with the changes or impact produced by the planned action. See also § 650.91 (b) on significant air quality deterioration zones for additional guidance. Particular attention will be given to vehicle emissions from both military and privately owned vehicles which, along with the vehicles in a nearby community, may constitute a significant source of air quality degradation and health hazard.

§ 650.90 Air pollution sources.

Common sources of air pollution which must be controlled include—:

(a) Heating plants over one million BTU per hour input.

(b) Incinerators.

(c) Large electrical power generating plants.

(d) Manufacturing processes/acid production facilities.

(e) Metal cleaning and treatment operations.

(f) Spray painting operations.

(g) POL storage and dispensing facilities.

§ 650.91 Air pollution abatement and control.

(a) Existing fixed sources of air emission are subject to Federal and State standards promulgated under the Clean Air Act. Those facilities found not in compliance with such standards are to be promptly identified and reported in accordance with the procedures outlined in subpart J of this part. The programming and budgeting for remedial projects will conform with established procedures as in AR 37-40, AR 415-15, AR 415-25 and AR 420-10.

(b) New fixed sources or major modification to existing facilities which are a source of air emissions will be designed in accordance with applicable standards. Consultation with or review by State authorities on such projects