DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
U.S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY
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NAVSUPPACTNAPLESINST 5090.7C
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NAVSUPPACT NAPLES INSTRUCTION 5090.7C

From: Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Support Activity, Naples, Italy

Subj: SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLAN (SPRP), VOLUME 1: INCIDENT MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK; AND VOLUME 2: PREVENTION, CONTROL, REPORTING, AND TRAINING; FOR U.S. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, NAPLES, ITALY

Ref: (a) Environmental Final Governing Standards for Italy
(b) OPNAV M-5090.1

Encl: (1) NAVSUPPACT Naples SPRP Volumes (1) and (2)

1. Purpose. To promulgate plans and procedures for preventing, controlling, and reporting spills of hazardous substances in the U.S. Naval Support Activity (NAVSUPPACT), Naples, Italy area of responsibility.

2. Cancellation. NAVSUPPACTNAPLESINST 5090.7B

3. Policy. As required by reference (a), enclosure (1) provides plans and procedures to be followed to prevent or minimize the adverse impacts of a hazardous substance spill. Per reference (b), NAVSUPPACT Naples is not responsible for responding to waterborne spills from vessels at the Port of Naples.

4. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, must be managed per Secretary of the Navy Manual 5210.1 of January 2012.

5. Review and Effective Date. Per OPNAVINST 5215.17A, NAVSUPPACT Naples will review this instruction annually on the anniversary of its effective date to ensure applicability, currency, and consistency with Federal, Department of Defense, Secretary of the Navy, and Navy policy and statutory authority using OPNAV 5215/40 Review of Instruction. This instruction will automatically expire 5 years after effective date unless reissued or canceled prior to the 5-year anniversary date, or an extension has been granted.

T. A. ABRAHAMSON

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FINAL SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLAN (SPRP)

VOLUME I OF II – INCIDENT MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK (IMH)

for Naval Support Activity Naples, Italy

FEBRUARY 2016

Contract No. N62470-10-D-3000
DO 0057

Prepared for:

Department of the Navy
NAVFAC ATLANTIC
Norfolk, Virginia

Prepared by:

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FINAL SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLAN
VOLUME I OF II – INCIDENT MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NAPLES, ITALY

PREPARED FOR:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
ATLANTIC
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

PREPARED UNDER:

NAVFAC ATLANTIC
CONTRACT N62470-10-D-3000-0057

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FEBRUARY 2016

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Naval Support Activity (NSA) Naples, Italy

Oil and Hazardous Substance (OHS) Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) Volume I of II *Incident Management Handbook*

In the event of an actual or suspected oil or hazardous substance spill, turn immediately to **Section 1.0.**

References: Primary compliance requirements and procedures are found in the following:

A. *OPNAVINST 5090.1 series*
B. *OPNAV M-5090.1*
C. *COMNAVREGEURAFSWAINST 5090.4 series* (CNREURAFSWA NOSC Plan)
D. *DOD Environmental Final Governing Standards* of Italy (FGS-I) Revision 2 dated June 2015
E. *COMNAVREGEURAFSWAINST 3170.1 (series) (Significant Incident Reporting)*
F. *OPNAVINST 3440.17 (series)* (CNI Emergency Management [EM] Instruction)
G. *NSANAPLESINST 3440.17 (series)* (NSA Naples EM Instruction)
H. *NSA Naples FES Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)*
I. *NSA Naples Natural and Cultural Resources Management User's Guide dated April 2011*
J. *NSA Naples Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP) dated September 2013*
K. *NSA Naples Petroleum Storage Tank Management Plan (PSTMP) dated July 2006*

This Incident Management Handbook is designed to provide a ready reference for the safe and effective response to spills of oil (petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL)) and/or hazardous substance(s) (HS) onboard NSA Naples; or as a result of DoD operations within the designated area of responsibility (AOR) as required by references A-G. This plan utilizes a pro-active risk management spill prevention strategy, coupled with a tiered response structure and the inclusion of OHS spills into the "all hazards" emergency management structure as required by references A-C, and F-G. References H-K provide supporting technical information.

This IMH is Volume I of the installation SPRP, and has full authority of that plan.

Commanding Officer (CO), NSA Naples, as the Navy's designated Facility Incident Commander (FIC) (references A-C), is responsible for ensuring that a proper response is conducted for all reported OHS pollution incidents on, or generated from, NSA Naples, including at satellite facilities and limited off-base USN-related incidents. Command spill response objectives are:

a. Protect personnel health and safety
b. Minimize impacts of the spill
c. Control the source and contain the spill
d. Protect sensitive areas-Environmental, Cultural, Economic
e. Remove and safely manage spilled substances
f. Manage information and coordinate with host nation authorities
g. Maintain operational readiness

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Section One

1.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

In the event of an OHS spill, begin response actions with number 1 below, and follow numbered blocks until incident completion.

1. **Initial actions**: Anyone **discovering/causing** an oil or hazardous substance spill onboard NSA Naples or satellite facilities **shall conduct** the following immediate initial response actions as appropriate; but only if properly trained and they can be done safely.

   - ☐ **Shutdown** all appropriate valves and/or pumps.
   - ☐ **Restrict** all ignition sources and activate available spill control devices
   - ☐ **Notify** supervisor and people working nearby; and evacuate the immediate area to a safe distance upwind.
   - ☐ **Aid** exposed personnel by assisting in safely removing from immediate spill area, and requesting medical assistance when calling 911.
   - ☐ **Secure** storm drains with storm drain covers or diversion barriers.
   - ☐ **Call NSA Naples Emergency Dispatch:**

   - **911 on-base; 081-568-4911 other locations;**
   - **NSA Detachment Gaeta Emergency Dispatch : 626-8352 / 335-781-9886 (Annex A)**

2. Reporting party **provide,** and Emergency Dispatch **gather,** as much of the following information as possible:

☐ Name, identification, and telephone number of caller;
☐ Time and location of spill;
☐ Type and quantity;
☐ Immediate danger to life or health? Yes ___ No ___ Injuries?
☐ Origin and cause of spill: Controlled? Y____ No ____
☐ Spill description (behavior of spill, affected areas);
☐ Anticipated movement of spill;
☐ Planned or initiated actions;
☐ Type of assistance required;
☐ Place to meet and direct the Fire Department (FES) to the spill; and
☐ Provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) **if available**.

All OHS spills onboard NSA Naples will be reported to Emergency Dispatch!

For satellite facility OHS spills call:

Location	Call	First Responders
Support Site (SS) Gricignano	911	FES
Carney Park	081-568-4911	On-site personnel FES and Local Vigili Fuoco (Italian Fire Department)
JFC-SATCOM Lago Patria Antenna Site	081-721-2723	JFC Security and FES
Teverola Household Warehouse	081-568-4911	FES-Support Site
Camaldoli	081-568-4911	FES and Local Vigili Fuoco (Italian Fire Department)
Nisida	081-568-4911	On-site personnel
NSA Detachment Gaeta	081-568-5638	Port Ops

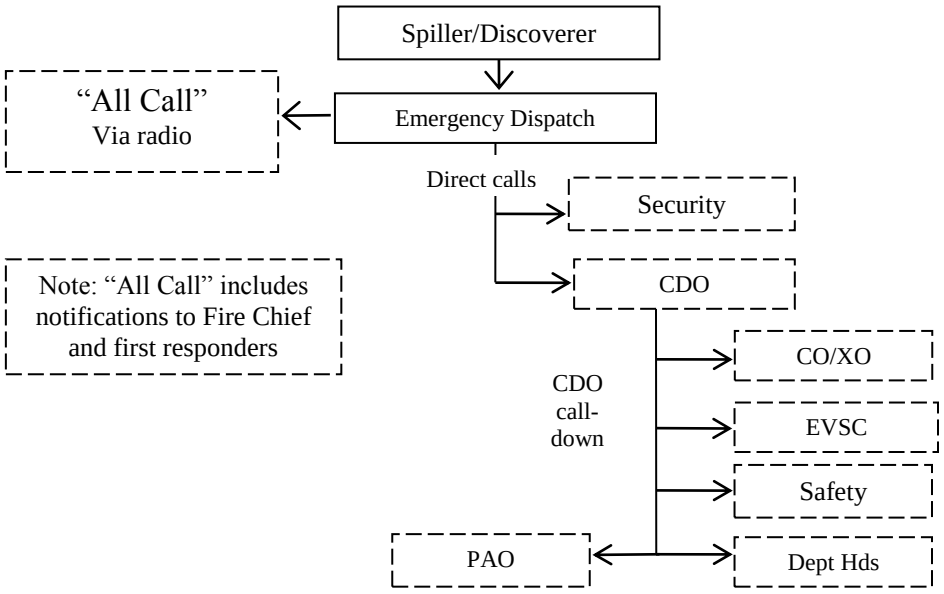
While timely, accurate reporting is essential to minimizing the impacts of an OHS incident, do not delay reporting while trying to gather all the information. ***Make the call!!***

Most OHS spill incidents on or adjacent to NSA Naples will be fuel spills from flight line incidents, facility storage tank transfers, vehicle refueling, waterfront fuel transfers (NSA Detachment Gaeta and Nisida), or HS handling incidents. Spill risks are discussed in more detail in Section 4.0.

3. Upon notification, **Emergency Dispatch will conduct** the following actions:

- ☐ Assume role as primary incident response contact and communications point
- ☐ Broadcast "All Call" via radio
- ☐ Make direct notifications to CDO and Security
- ☐ Dispatch FES response teams and direct to scene
- ☐ Log incident and begin documentation. Utilize check-list

Figure 1-1 Initial Spill Notifications



The CDO will serve as Command Liaison and coordinate with appropriate command staff.

4. NSA Naples FES will assume duties as On-Scene Incident Commander (OSIC) and conduct first responder actions, including control, **contain**, and site **stabilization**, including effective safety zones and security coordination. If no further action is required, FES will secure response operations, and contact Emergency Dispatch to notify all parties involved.

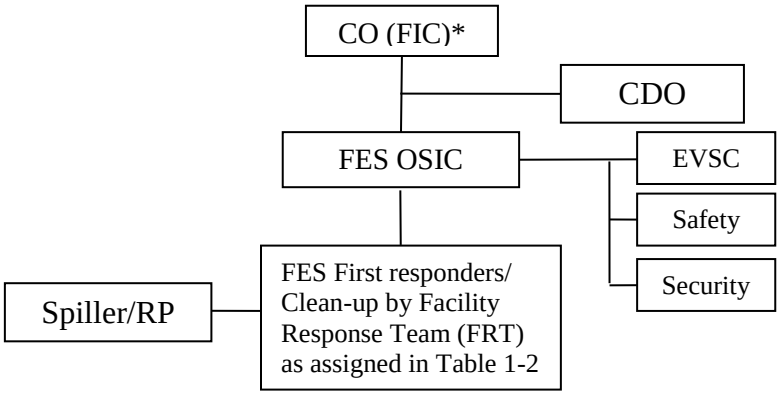
STOP

NSA Naples FES initial response operations will be in accordance with the NSA Naples Standard Operating Guide, specifically section 106. Information will be documented on **Incident Command System (ICS) Form 201 and Incident Site Safety Plan (Annex E)** as appropriate.

For incidents at satellite sites, FES will coordinate with host nation (HN) agencies in accordance with existing mutual aid and other appropriate agreements. The OSIC will keep the CDO informed of any HN involvement. If landlord notification is required, it will be coordinated by the affected facility's site staff.

The initial response organization (IRO) will respond to all reported spills to support the OSIC, and remain until released. It's essential that the responsible party (RP), if known, is part of the IRO.

Figure 1-2 Initial OHS Response Organization (IRO)



*Note that the CO is the designated FIC and the term CO is used in this plan.

The initial OSIC will continue to manage the response until completion; or properly relieved by another designated OSIC, subject-matter expert, or the CO. The OSIC shall ensure that overall NSA Naples command response objectives are addressed in the incident response in addition to specific incident objectives. Command response objectives include:

- Ensure the safety of citizens and response personnel
- Minimize impacts of the spill
- Control the source of the spill (if possible)
- Contain spilled material
- Protect sensitive areas – environmental, cultural, and economic
- Remove spilled material from the environment (PW EV assist for removal)
- Manage information and intelligence
- Keep appropriate agencies informed
- Maintain operational readiness

Environmental Division will provide an on-site representative that will act as the Environmental Support Coordinator (EVSC) and provide the following coordination support:

Table 1-1 EVSC Support

	EVSC Support
	• Assess immediate and potential impacts, including resources at risk.
	• Advise OSIC on characteristics, movement, and fate of spilled substance.
	• Advise OSIC on sensitive area protection requirements.
	• Confer with OSIC and determine reporting requirements.
	• Make input to situation display, including sensitive area identification, and coordinate with OSIC.
	• Assess clean-up, waste management, and disposal requirements; coordinate proper handling and disposal.
	• Notify PWD; provide incident briefing and assessment; advise if additional clean-up assistance may be required, including potential providers.
	• Assist in preparing external notifications, including drafting of OPNAV 5090 OHS Spill Reports and HN notification correspondence as detailed in Annex D.

5. If **further response actions are required**, Emergency Dispatch or the active OSIC will contact the appropriate subject matter OSIC and supporting Facility Response Team (FRT) (Table 1-2) who will proceed to the spill site and formally relieve the initial FES OSIC, if required.

To ensure site safety and continuity on-scene, the relieving OSIC will receive **incident briefing** with all pertinent response information, including ICS Form 201 (Annex E). Following a turnover brief, the relieving OSIC will make a positive statement to on-site response personnel that they have relieved the initial OSIC, and have assumed duties as the OSIC.

OHS spill response requiring additional recovery beyond immediate FES actions will be conducted by NSA Naples's assigned facility response team (FRT). The FES will contain and recover waste from small incidents (resulting spill response waste material is able to be disposed of in one large plastic hazardous waste bag). The FES will transport the bag to a disposal site. The FRT may be composed of personnel from the RP, designated NSA Naples Departments, or contractors from designated NSA Naples Base Operating Services Contract (BOSC) or regional CNREURAFSWA-coordinated sources. The FRT will conduct all OHS response and recovery operations as well as follow-on site cleanup. If the spill source is unknown or from a NSA Naples facility-related cause, PWD through the EVSC will coordinate recovery/clean-up actions through available resources, including accessing contractor support.

Table 1-2 OHS Spill OSIC and FRT

OHS Spill OSIC and FRT		
Type Incident	**OSIC**	**FRT**
Fuel System	FLC/Fuels	FLC/Fuels/or BOSC contractor
Flight line	Air Ops/Fuels	FLC/Fuels/Airport fueling contractor
General OHS	Responsible Party/PWD	Responsible party/PWD/BOSC contractor
Gaeta Harbor	Port Operations	Port Operations/HN
Nisida	Senior Barge Staff	Barge Crew/ITN

If additional assistance is required beyond available FRT resources, the EVSC will coordinate with PWD or the Navy On-Scene Coordinator (NOSC) to identify additional resource providers.

6. OSIC and EVSC will assess spill reporting requirements (Annex D), including external from the command, and advise the CDO. CDO will advise the CO and assist in making required reports.

An OHS spill is formally designated as **"significant"** when it meets specific thresholds as defined in the FGS and amplified in the Region EURAFSWA NOSC Instruction (CNREURAFSWAINST 5090.4 series), which make a spill a reportable quantity (RQ), as delineated in Annex D, with basic guidelines provided below in Table 1-3. A spill meeting the "significant" criteria **must be reported** externally by voice as soon as practicable, with a follow-up OPNAV 5090 Spill Report message (template in Volume I, Annex D), as a minimum. OHS spill reporting is discussed further in Volume II, Section 4.0. RQ thresholds (*FGS-I*) are found in Volume I, Annex D.

Table 1-3 RQ Thresholds

All Areas	Type	Quantity
Land	Oil	>110 gals
	HS	In accordance with FGS RQ requirements; or has potential health and safety impacts
Water	Oil	Visible Sheen – All spills
	HS	In accordance with FGS RQ requirements; or has potential health and safety impacts
These are general OHS reporting thresholds**, refer to Annex D** for complete reporting guidance, including decision tree and required notifications and reports.		

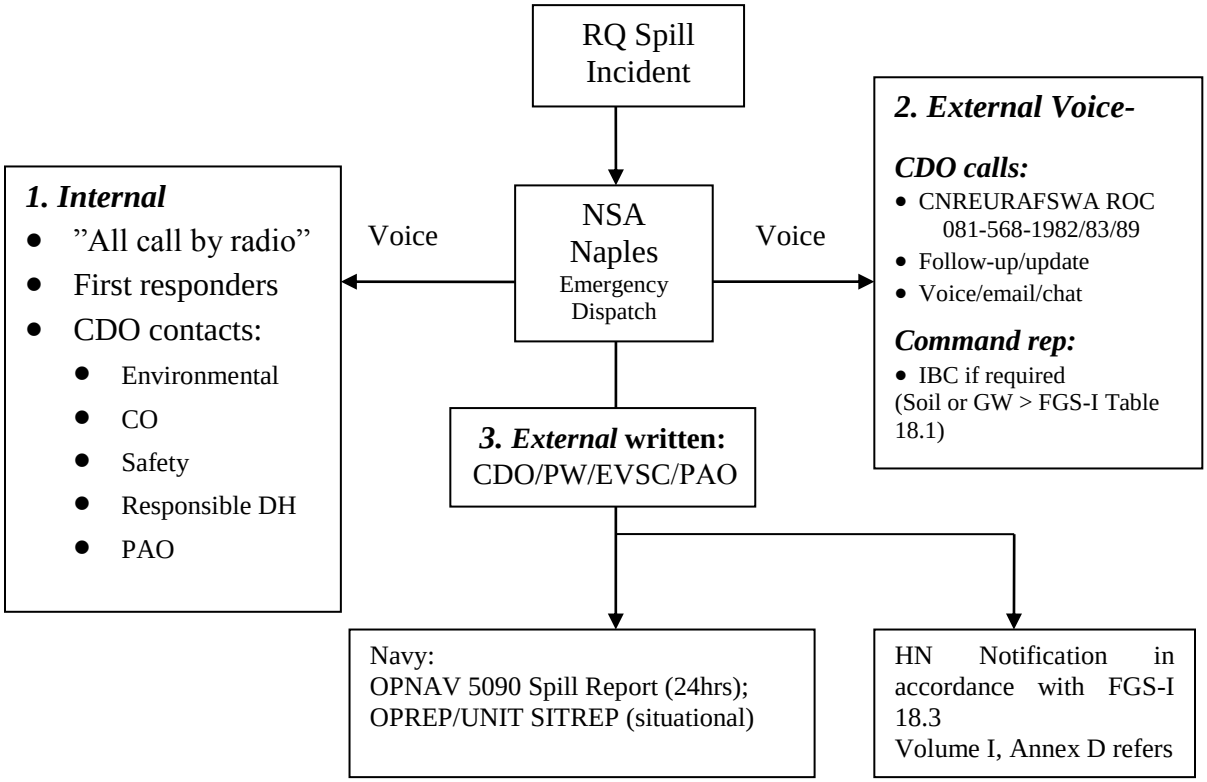
The COMNAVREGEURAFSWA Regional Operations Center (ROC) serves as a single point of contact for notifying the Region NOSC and Theater Component Commander (CNE) of significant incidents as directed by COMNAVREGEURAFSWAINST 5090.4 (series) and 3170.1 (series).

7. If spill is not a "significant" spill, not a RQ, and no additional assistance is required, complete response operations, and document in accordance with SPRP Volume II, Section 4.0 (Reporting).

8. If spill is a RQ, and with CO/XO approval, CDO or designated command representative will make the following notifications, as a minimum (Figure 1-3):

- ☐ Notify ROC via voice; email or C4I chat as back-up
- ☐ Update via voice, email, and/or C4I chat as conditions warrant
- ☐ Draft and send OPNAV 5090 Spill Report

Figure 1-3 NSA Naples OHS Spill Reporting Paths

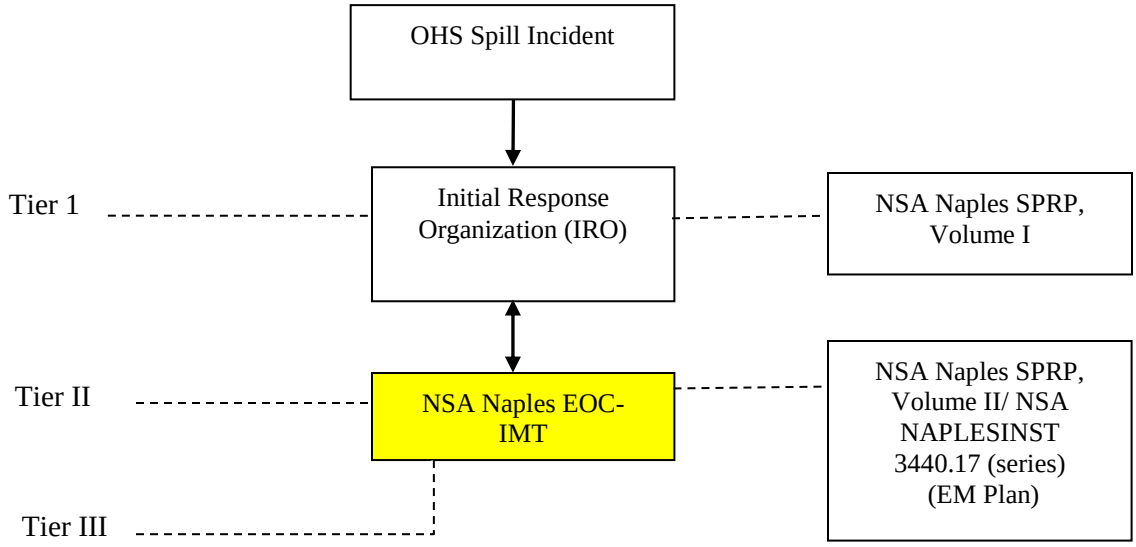


9. If additional incident management support is required, and when directed by the CO, XO, or CDO, activate the NSA Naples Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the NSA Naples Incident Management Team (IMT). Activation and personnel recall will be conducted in accordance with the NSA Naples EM Plan, via the computer desktop notification system (CDNS) or phone notification, if required. *If no additional IMT support is required, proceed to Step 10 for response completion.*

Notification numbers and points of contact are contained in Annex D; individual contacts (by name and billet) and phone numbers are maintained by Emergency Dispatch and CDO recall lists, if required.

The IMT will operate from the NSA Naples Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Building 408. IMT operations, including team composition and responsibilities will be conducted in accordance with the NSA Naples EM Plan, (NSA NAPLESINST 3440.17 series). All Departmental functional technical support, such as PWD Environmental, Emergency Management, Public Affairs, Medical, Safety, Security, Logistics and Legal are discussed and detailed in Volume II, Section 3.0.

Figure 1-4 NSA Naples OHS Tiered EOC-IMT Support



10. When the CO and/or OSIC determine that response and recovery objectives are met, demobilize and secure; specifically:

- ☐ Decontamination and waste disposal in accordance with NSA Naples Hazardous Waste Management Plan;
- ☐ Notify all parties involved, including ROC (except for Tier 1 spills), of incident completion; and
- ☐ EVSC ensure all pertinent documentation, including reporting, is completed and retained.

Collected spill residues and contaminated cleanup materials are packaged and documented in accordance with FGS-I Chapter 6 as reflected in SPRP Volume II, Section 2.0.

The Environmental Division coordinate waste disposal through the DLA Disposition Services or other acceptable methods.

Environmental Division will provide technical support in assessing the environmental impact of the spill, the effectiveness of cleanup operations, and will assist in developing a plan to restore the environment of the affected area, if necessary. This support shall, when required, be requested through Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Europe, Africa, Southwest Asia.

Figure 1-5 NSA Naples OHS Response Process

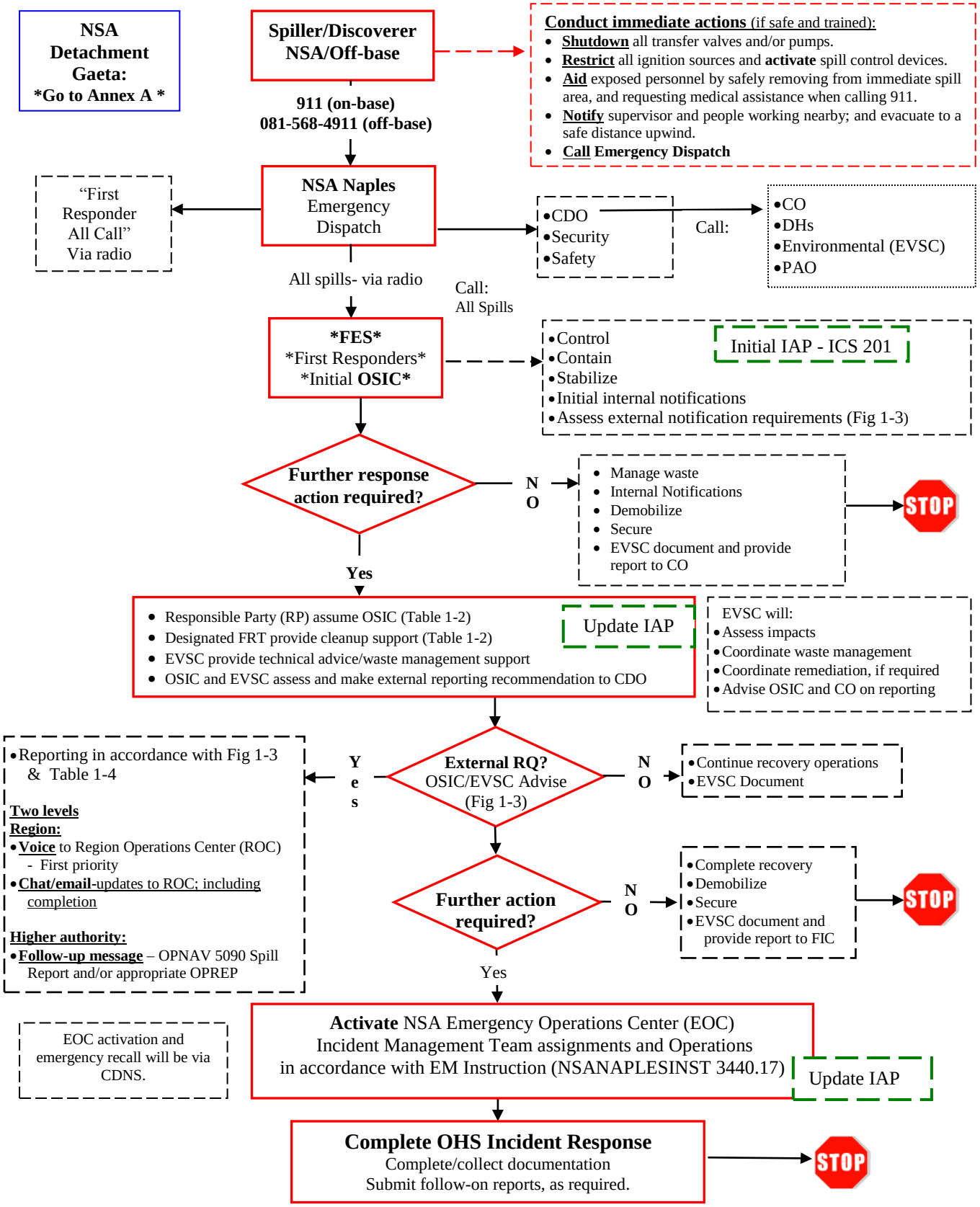


Figure 1-6 NSA Naples OHS Incident Checklist

1. Initial Report to Emergency Dispatch: Date & Time of Incident:_____

Name of Caller_____ Return number/contact:_____

Location of spill_____

Type and quantity_____

Immediate danger to life or health?_____ Injuries?_____

Origin and cause of spill_____

Spill description (behavior of spill, affected areas)_____

Anticipated movement of spill_____

Planned or initiated actions_____

Type of assistance required_____

Place to meet and direct FES to the spill_____

Provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) if appropriate._____

2. Immediate Initial Response Actions:

Source controlled/shutdown? _____

Ignition sources restricted? _____

Site evacuated? _____

First aid to injured? _____N/A_____

3. Emergency Dispatch Notifications: All Call _____CDO _____

Environmental _____ Security _____

Safety _____ Medical _____

FRT Leader _____ Other _____

4. Status of First Responder Actions: _____

FES Dispatched? _____ Source controlled_____

Contained? _____ Site stabilized? _____

Safety Zone established? _____Security Zone established? _____

OSIC:_____

Response adequate? _____ Complete? Yes_____ No_____

If yes, notify all and secure. _____ If no, continue_____

5. Further Response required? Yes_____ No_____ Type_____

OSIC: FES_____ Supply/Fuels_____ PW _____ Other _____

FRT: FES_____ PW/BOSC_____ Fuels /Contractor_____

Port Ops_____ RP _____Other _____

6. Is additional outside assistance required assistance required? YES_____ NO_____

If yes, what type?_____

Provider? _____ Activity taking action? _____

7. Is spill significant and a reportable quantity (External)? Yes_____ No_____

If Yes: How determined? (Annex E) _____

Who is making reports?: _____

Voice to ROC Required? Yes_____No_____ Made _____

Navy Message Spill Report Required? Yes____ No_____ Made _____

Originator_____ DTG_____

Other_____

8. NSA EOC/ IMT Required? Yes____ No____ Activated by? _____

If yes, members notified? _____ Notified by? _____

9. Incident Completion: _____ Completed: _____

10. Method of waste disposal _____

11. Follow-up Reports Required: NOSC _____ HN _____

Message _____ Originator? _____Other_____

12. Comments: _____

_____

Section Two

2.0 INITIAL RESPONSE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, RESPONSE MANAGEMENT TOOLS, AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

2.1 Command & Functional Staff Assignments

Commanding Officer (CO), NSA Naples is responsible for all OHS planning and response activities related to Navy operations in and adjacent to the facility, including outlying locations. OHS planning and response activities are a community event and require the support of multiple departments. The CO is designated as the Facility Incident Commander (FIC) per references (a), (b), and (c); and utilizes a number of command and staff billets in support of that function. Per this instruction, certain CO OHS response coordination and direction duties are delegated to the assigned OSIC under varying incident response management conditions as detailed in Sections 1.0 and 2.1.

As shown in Figures 2-1 and 2-2, Navy OHS spill response is conducted in three tiers:

- **Tier I** – Initial response organization and smaller incidents. (Installation)

- **Tier II** – Larger incidents requiring an enhanced level of spill incident management support, including extended operational periods and non-organic resources, possibly accessed through the Region NOSC. (Installation/NOSC)

- **Tier III** – Incidents with serious potential impacts, require Regional level management support and resources. (NOSC/Installation)

Most Navy OHS pollution incidents are effectively managed with a Tier I local response, although some require a higher level of support. When the duration of an incident exceeds the initial operational period, or requires coordination and resource support beyond organic installation capability, then the incident may be considered a Tier II incident and an appropriate level of EOC operations directed. Tier II and/or Tier III response operations will be supported by the NOSC, but continue to be managed locally.

There are two primary NSA Naples OHS incident response organizations: 1) the Initial Response Organization (IRO); and 2) the Incident Management Team (IMT).

The IRO is the first tier of response, and will conduct all first responder operations, including source control, initial containment, site stabilization, and safety assessment. In view of the limited number and scope of OHS incidents at NSA Naples and associated operations, the IRO will probably be sufficient to manage most likely pollution incidents. **The responsibilities detailed in this section apply to the IRO.**

In the event that an incident has the potential for greater impact than local site operations, the next level of response management, the NSA IMT will be activated, and conduct requisite operations in accordance with the NSA EM Plan. Supporting OHS spill IMT guidance and

supporting job aids are found in Volume II, Section 3.0 and Appendix I of this plan. OHS IMT operations must be effectively coordinated with the all hazards EM structure and management organization. This will ensure that response operations are managed safely and efficiently, while ensuring that NSA Naples can respond to a complex, multi-faceted emergency response incident.

Figure 2-1 Navy OHS Tiered Response

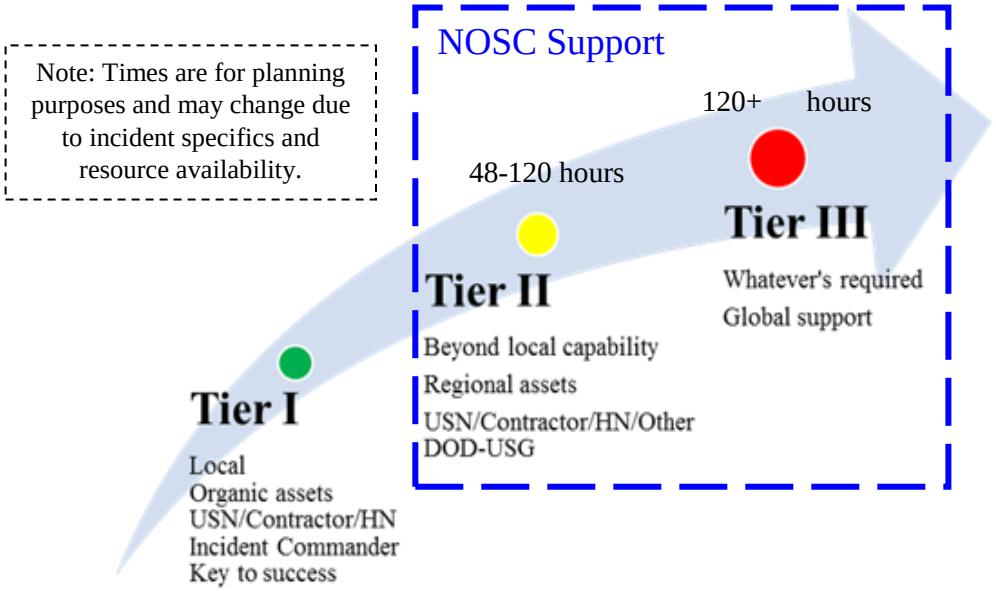
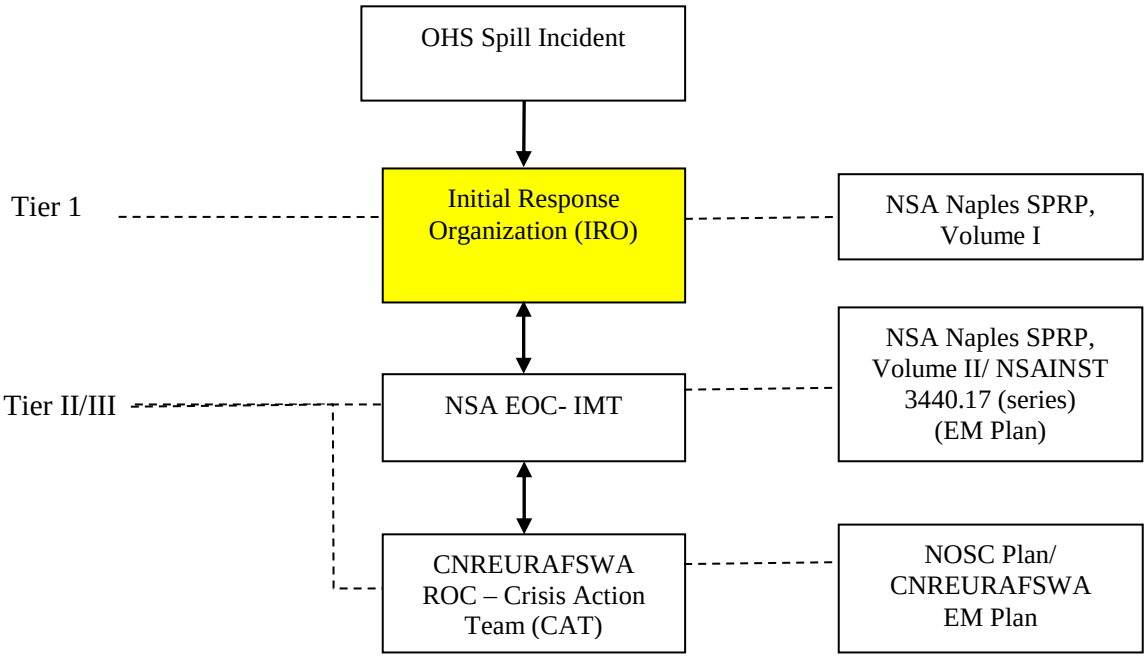
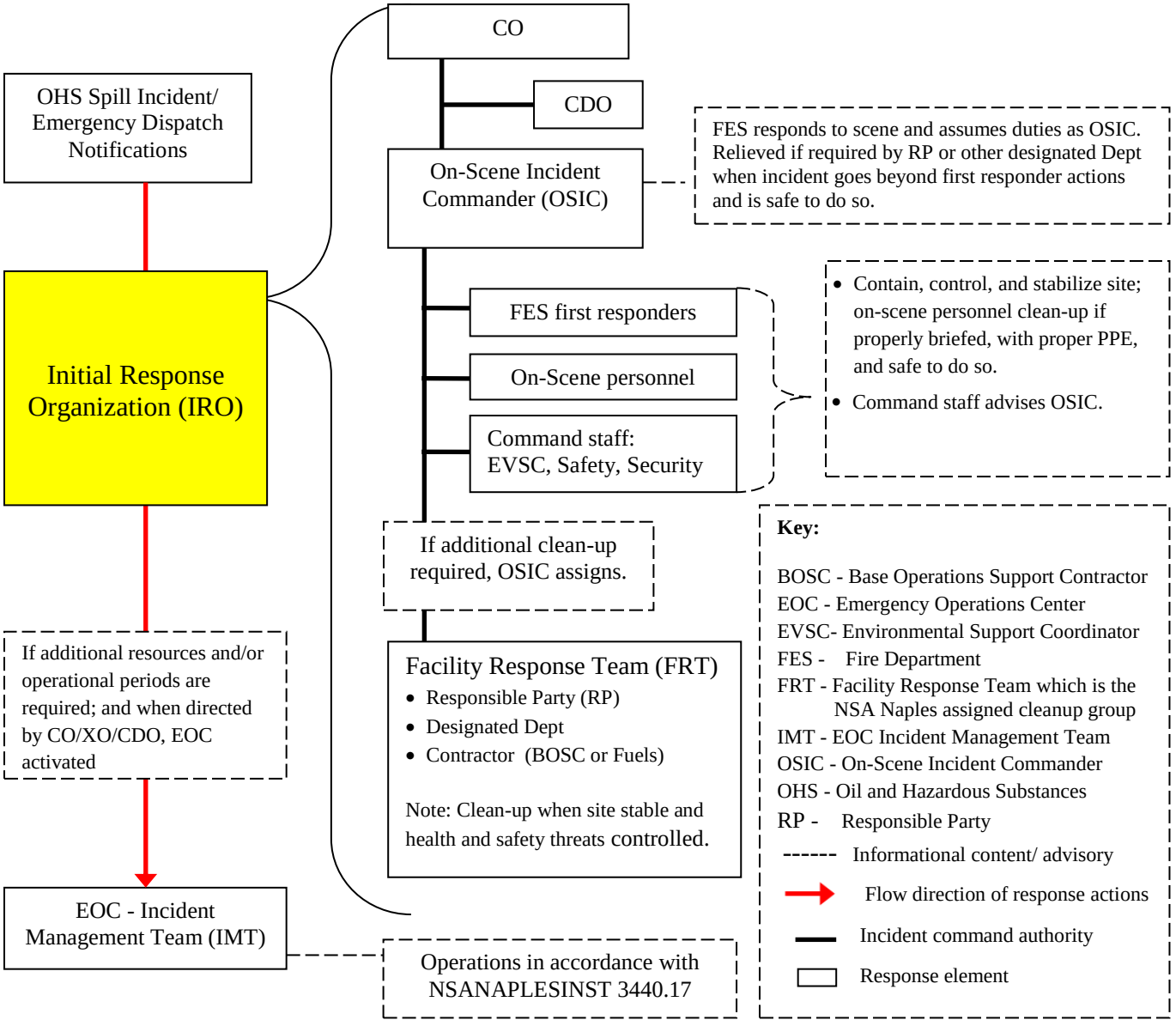


Figure 2-2 NSA Naples OHS Tiered Response Organization



OHS incident response operations will be conducted and supported at the lowest possible level!!

Figure 2-3 NSA Naples Initial Response Organization Structure



2.1.1 Initial Response Organization Responsibilities by Operational Position

2.1.1.1 Facility Incident Commander (FIC)

Facility Incident Commander	
	Oversees response efforts for Navy OHS releases within the Naples area, (as directed in CNREURAFSWA 5090.4 series NOSC Plan).
	Ensures all appropriate notifications are made, including voice and message reports: • NOSC (CNREURAFSWA) • Theater Component Commander/DOD Lead Environmental Component (LEC) • Italian Authorities • Navy Chain-of-Command.
	Implement the SPRP when required.
	Arrange for outside support as required.
	Ensure provisions are made for Unified Command as appropriate.
	Ensure all parties, including Italian authorities, if involved, are contacted and concur with the satisfactory completion of the response when operations are secured.

2.1.1.2 Initial On-Scene Incident Commander (OSIC)

As a designated first responder, the FES Department SFO or the senior Port Operations Staff Member (NSA Detachment Gaeta) will assume duties as the OSIC, and will:

Initial On-Scene Incident Commander (OSIC) Responsibilities	
	Establish a Command Post at a safe distance upwind from the incident.
	Assume incident command; serve as OSIC until relieved or completion of response.
	Secure all sources of ignition, control fire.
	Rescue/evacuate all personnel from dangerous areas and arrange for medical attention for all injured personnel, including alerting NSA Naples Medical Clinic as necessary.
	Conduct "size-up" assessment to include Immediate Danger to Life and Health (IDLH), type of spill, immediate impacts, estimated length of response, assistance required.
	Document all actions.
	Ensure situation display appropriate for the incident is developed and maintained.
	Ensure CDO and CO are notified and briefed.
	Notify the appropriate First Responders leaders and support units as required.
	Direct NSA Naples Security to establish a control area and to isolate non-essential personnel from the spill area. Maintain site control until relieved or completion of incident.
	Direct NSA Naples Safety to assess the spill site for cleanup safety and confirm appropriate personnel protection equipment is used by the First Responders. Ensure an initial site safety officer is assigned, and a site safety plan is developed.
	Contain, control, and stabilize spill.

Initial On-Scene Incident Commander (OSIC) Responsibilities (Continued)	
	Control the spill source.
	Contain the spill (Describe Method).
	Protect Sensitive Areas.
	Recover Spilled materials, as appropriate. Note: May require long-term clean-up.
	Develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP), utilizing ICS Form 201 as appropriate.
	Maintain communications with all units involved.
	Establish entrance and exit routes from the contaminated area and identify emergency routes.
	Establish decontamination procedures to prevent spread to clean areas.
	Establish a Decon Station before personnel are permitted to enter a contaminated area.
	Thoroughly brief First Responders before entry into contaminated areas and debrief after decontamination.
	Determine the condition of all personnel and equipment passing through the Decon Station and ensure proper decontamination.
	If relieved by another subject matter OSIC, integrate into the Initial Response Organization with the role of technical advisor, providing expertise in hazardous materials, safety, cleanup operations, and decontamination.
	Maintain a spill log of all spill response events as they occur.

2.1.1.3 First Responders as part of the Initial Response Organization

First Responder - General	
	Familiarize self with role, responsibilities, and pertinent directives, including this plan.
	Prepare and maintain all materials required to perform assigned duties, i.e. forms, phone lists, references, contracts, etc. "Tools of the Trade". Bring to incident when activated.
	Attend training as delineated in Volume II, Section 5.0 and the installation training plan.
	If assigned a leadership role, ensure a relief is identified and qualified to assume duties if required.
	Provide feedback to CO on lessons-learned and process improvement.
	Ensure contact information is maintained.

First Responder - Team Leader	
	Assist the OSIC as requested, including development of an action plan and response strategies.
	Maintain and adapt all work and safety zones related to the spill site, including Command Post, decontamination, entrance/exit routes, and staging areas.
	Establish entrance and exit routes from the contaminated area and identify emergency routes.
	Ensure all decontamination and safety procedures are maintained until the formal completion of the incident.

First Responder - Team Leader (Continued)	
	Ensure that all spill and associated waste materials and all spent wash and rinse solutions, brushes, sponges, etc., used in decontamination as well as contaminated materials are disposed of properly.

Facility Response Team Member - General	
	Respond to all spills as directed by the OSIC and/or FRT Leader.
	Respond immediately to recall.
	Relieve the initial responders from FES Department when directed, once conditions have been stabilized. They will complete efforts to control and clean-up the spill.
	Provide subject matter experience to incident management team.

2.1.1.4 Command Duty Officer (CDO)

The CDO is formally designated by the ICO to represent the command on all matters on or related to NSA Naples. This position is assigned through a formal watch organization, and responds to spill incidents in support of FIC responsibilities.

CDO Responsibilities	
	Report to the scene and begin actions in accordance with CDO directives. Contact OSIC for update and assist.
	Represent the ICO for all matters, and keeps the ICO/XO informed throughout a response incident. Act as NSA Crisis Monitor.
	Ensure proper internal and external notifications are made.
	Notify: • ICO/XO • Environmental • Host Nation Liaison • PAO • Supply Officer (if additional resources required) • Comptroller (if additional resources required)
	Contact PW Environmental and review Naval Message reporting requirements. Draft appropriate messages with input from PW Environmental.
	Ensure required follow-up reports are made.

2.1.1.5 PW - Environmental Division

A critical role for all OHS spill response incidents is the effective, structured support of an environmental subject matter expert. Modeled after the NOAA scientific support coordinator function, NSA Naples Environmental Division utilizes a designated Environmental Support Coordinator (EVSC) to provide consistent, efficient technical management support to the OSIC and CO for spill-related issues. As shown in Figure 2-4, the EVSC function is designed to provide direct, on-site response support that is in-line with the responsibilities of the EUL under the ICS. When the EOC is activated for larger incidents, the EVSC can quickly transition to

support EUL responsibilities on the IMT. The EVSC may also remain active on-scene, with a complementary EUL active on the IMT.

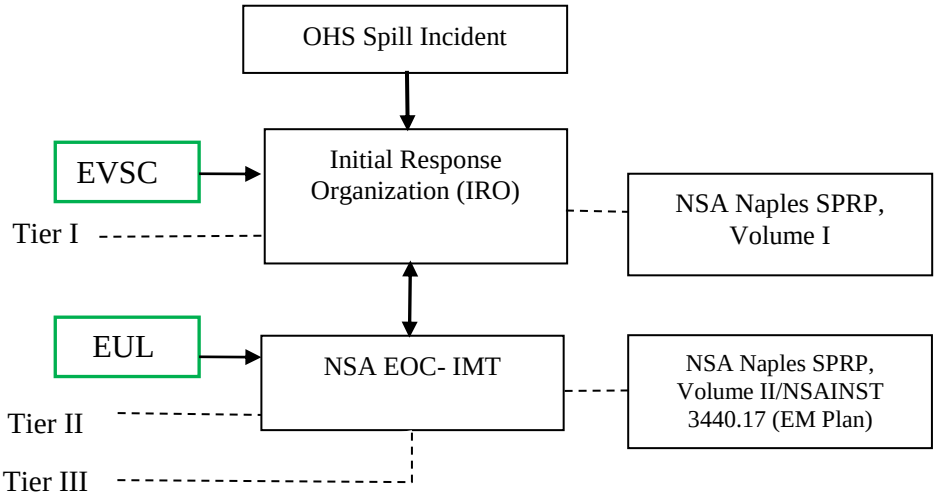
For All Tier I OHS Incidents: Environmental will be notified by the CDO or Emergency Dispatch, respond to the scene, and coordinate appropriate technical support. To ensure that the EV role is clear, the EV representative will be designated as the EVSC, and will provide the following subject matter assistance to the OSIC and the CO:

EVSC Responsibilities	
	Assess immediate and potential impacts, including resources at risk.
	Receive brief from OSIC, and provides assistance as requested.
	Advise OSIC on characteristics, movement, and fate of spilled substance.
	Advise OSIC on sensitive area protection requirements.
	Determine if spill is "significant" under FGS and SPRP guidelines.
	Confer with OSIC and determine reporting requirements.
	Develop situation display, including sensitive area identification, and coordinate with OSIC.
	Assess clean-up, waste management, and disposal requirements; coordinate proper handling and disposal.
	Notify PWD; provide incident briefing and assessment; advise if additional clean-up assistance may be required.
	Assist in preparing external notifications, including drafting of OPNAV 5090 OHS Spill Reports and HN coordination correspondence.

For Tier II/III OHS Incidents: When the NSA Naples EOC is activated, an Environmental representative will be assigned as part of the IMT. The EV representative will assume duties as the Environmental Unit Leader (EUL) in the Planning Section in accordance with the installation EM plan; while the EVSC will remain on-scene, until directed to secure, or join the IMT. The EUL will provide the following subject matter advisory support to the IMT:

	Environmental Unit Leader EOC Support	Required	Done
A	Fate, Transport, and Impact Assessment		
B	Meteorological		
C	Resources at Risk - Sensitive Area Protection		
D	Wildlife Rescue and Rehab		
E	Response Strategies: Impacts and Recommended Technologies		
F	Land/Shoreline Clean-up Assessment		
G	Reporting, Permits, and Approvals		
H	Waste Management Plan		
I	Sampling Plan		

Figure 2-4 Environmental Support Positions



2.1.1.6 Safety Officer

For OHS spill response incidents, the NSA Naples Safety Manager, or designated representative performs duties as the Safety Officer. This is an advisory role that is critical to protecting human health and safety.

Safety Officer Responsibilities	
	Receive brief from OSIC and provides assistance as requested.
	Establish safety zones, and advises on PPE.
	Work with initial site safety officer to prepare initial site safety plan, and briefs OSIC and others as required.
	Advises on evacuation plan if necessary.
	Prepares Site Safety and Health plan, Volume II, Appendix J.
	Monitors responders throughout response.
	Takes direct corrective action when required to ensure personnel safety.

2.1.1.7 Security

For OHS spill response incidents, Security, led by the Security Officer performs an essential role by providing site control capabilities, additional observers, and communications support.

Security Officer Responsibilities	
	Establishes initial security for the spill site.
	Develops and conducts evacuation plan, as needed.
	Coordinates other security requirements in case of a multi-hazard incident.
	Coordinates base ingress/egress for off installation emergency responder support.

2.2 Response Management Tools

2.2.1 EOC Support & Integration with NSA Naples Emergency Management Organization

In accordance with the base EM directive (NSA Naples INST 3440.17 (series)), a command level EOC will be activated when an enhanced level of incident management is required. If a significant OHS spill occurs, the First Responders and EOC functions will be activated with an EOC liaison assigned to ensure necessary communications are maintained.

2.2.2 Establishing an Incident Command Post (ICP)

An initial ICP will be established based on the type and size of the OHS spill site by the OSIC. At NSA Naples, when an incident is large enough to require a formal site be designated to conduct spill management operations, an ICP will be established at:

NSA Naples spill incident:

- Command vehicle
- EOC if activated

Off-base:

- Command vehicle
- Other agency facility

NSA Detachment Gaeta:

- Port Operations Office Building 719
- MWR Waterfront Facility Building 752

Ensure all personnel contacted to respond are informed of the ICP location.

2.3 Special Considerations

2.3.1 Final Environmental Governing Standards (FGS) For Italy

The FGS-Italy are environmental requirements developed by comparing and adopting the requirements of the United States (U.S.) Department of Defense (DoD) Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD); Italian national, regional, and local environmental laws and regulations; and applicable international agreements (e.g., European Union [EU]). They are the primary environmental compliance guidelines for Navy facilities in Italy. Chapter 18 refers specifically to OHS spill preparedness Volume II, Appendix A.

2.3.2 Gaeta: Italian Base Incidents-Non-USN

For spills resulting from non-U.S. operations at the Italian Navy Base in Gaeta (ITNB), on-site personnel may assist the Italian Base Commander (IBC) and staff for immediate response to emergencies when requested, but must inform NSA Naples CO/CDO immediately and receive approval to go beyond initial support efforts. Personnel may utilize U.S. response resources to assist, but will not take any responsibility for the incident or waste generated by it. In particular, spills from the ITNB fuel system, while a DLA product, are not managed by USN owners/operators, and come under IBC authority and NATO regulations. Due to the rapid spreading of the light products handled in Gaeta, requests for support from the IBC will be handled by the NSA Detachment Gaeta OIC or lead Port Ops member for immediate assistance, with timely notification to NSA Emergency Dispatch and CDO.

2.3.3 Gaeta: ICP and Joint Response Coordination

In the case of a significant USN-involved spill incident at NSA Detachment Gaeta, the OIC and staff will take immediate response actions to control the situation, and will quickly be required to coordinate with the IBC, and if spilled material leaves the military harbor area, the Italian Coast Guard Gaeta Captain of the Port. NSA Detachment Gaeta will establish an ICP (See Annex A) in either the Port Operations office spaces or in the waterfront MWR facility. This will facilitate information management including situation display and communications with the NSA Naples EOC and command staff.

2.3.4 Nisida

Nisida Island is an Italian Navy Base, with the U.S. having only the presence of a flag barge (small craft) at the site. There is a low risk of an oil spill during refueling, with a maximum discharge potential of 110 gallons in the form of two 55 gallon drums of fuel. Refueling the barge utilizes a small pump and transfer rate of approximately 5-10 gallons per minute (gpm). Any spill will result in a quick emergency shutdown, with response conducted by the trained on-site barge crew; senior member will act as on-scene incident commander. A spill kit with appropriate sorbents will be in place on-scene to provide resource support. On-site notifications will be made to the local IBC, and assistance requested if required. Primary sensitivities are the adjacent marina and fishing grounds. Note: There is a commercial marine fueling facility adjacent to the waterfront area.

2.3.5 Non-Navy Incidents-NSA and Satellites

In the event of a local or regional OHS pollution incident, NSA Naples assets may be called on to provide response support for non-facility or non-Navy events. NSA Naples will respond if deemed appropriate by the CO following an appropriate request from host nation authorities.

2.3.6 Off-Installation Spill

In the event of a significant off-installation OHS spill, the person in charge at the scene will immediately notify NSA Naples Emergency Dispatch, either directly or through their NSA Naples POC. The following information will be provided:

- Date, time, and location of the event;
- Type of transport vehicle and name of transporter (i.e., the DOD installation);
- Type of accident or spill;
- Information on the spilled material (material name, code, danger code, danger label);
- Atmospheric conditions (e.g., temperature, rain, snow, ice, wind, etc.);
- Consequences of the accident (e.g., spill/leak, fire, explosion, etc. and affected media [e.g., soil, air, surface water, etc.]); and
- Human impacts, if any (e.g., injuries to the driver, other transporters, or bystanders).

Emergency Dispatch will contact the NSA Naples CDO, who will coordinate the appropriate level of notification with the CO, LEC, and the IBC.

Spills in areas under the direct control of local authorities may be handled directly with that authority; however, U.S. Consulate/Embassy officials will be notified to coordinate higher level involvement by the host nation if appropriate.

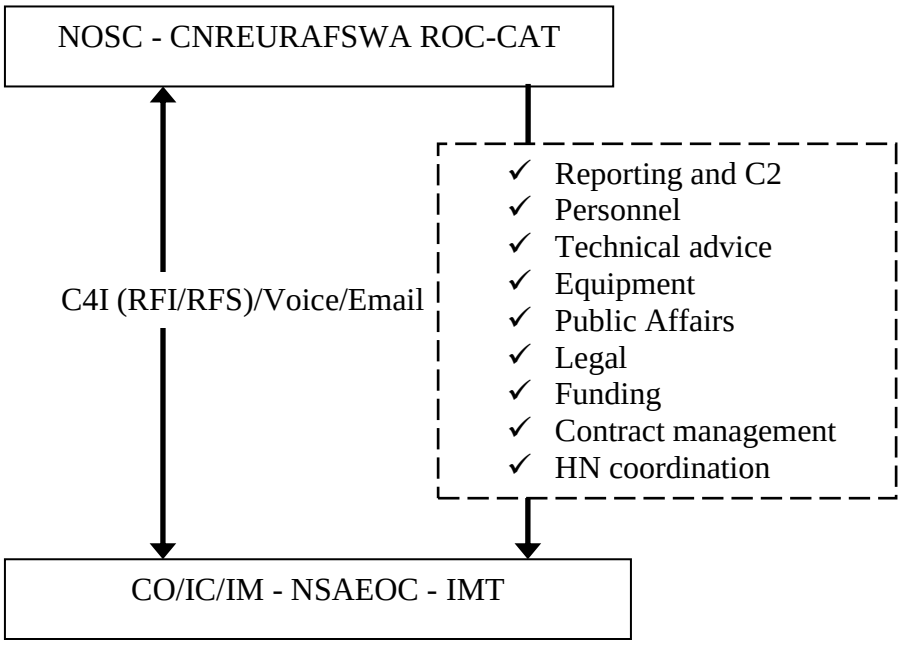
In most cases, U.S. Navy personnel will have no authority, and no responsibilities (other than financial) for direct cleanup of incidents off-base, but U.S. Navy must be present and formally in contact with Italian officials in charge of the response to the spill.

2.4 Navy On-Scene Coordinator (NOSC) Area of Responsibility (AOR)

The Navy manages OHS spill preparedness through the Regional Navy On-Scene Coordinator (NOSC) Program. In accordance with CNREURAFSWA 5090.4 (series) (reference C), CNREURAFSWA is the designated NOSC for all Navy activities in Italy, and national waters, out to 12 nm. As such, CNREURAFSWA is responsible for ensuring timely response to all Navy-caused or related OHS spill incidents, and assuming control, if required. Policy is to conduct response at the installation level, and allow the ICO/CO to manage the incident, with the NOSC being kept informed of the status of any response activities, as well as any potential impacts. NOSC notification is conducted through the Region Operations Center (ROC). The NOSC must be informed immediately of any "significant" OHS spill (Refer to Annex D-3, D-4 and D-5). If additional assistance beyond the capability of NSA Naples is required (i.e. personnel, funding, PAO support, etc.) the NOSC will provide an appropriate level of support in the ROC (see Figure 2-5). More detailed information can be found in Annex D. Of note, effective ROC response to NSA Naples support requests requires efficient EOC-ROC connectivity and use of C4I and other communications systems.

In accordance with reference C, the NOSC may request assistance from NSA Naples for OHS spill response support outside the designated NSA Naples AOR.

Figure 2-5 NOSC OHS Response Support



2.5 Public Affairs

OHS spills are sensitive events that can result in great public interest and widespread media coverage. In order to ensure accurate information is being disseminated, and to allow key response personnel to focus on the incident, it is essential that designated public affairs personnel manage all media issues. For any incident with potential public affairs impacts, the NSA Naples PAO will be notified, and assume control of managing external information including media issues in accordance with Navy and DoD standards, including travel to the site if appropriate. For a significant incident at NSA Detachment Gaeta, for example, the NSA Naples PAO representative would respond to the site and coordinate all information management with HN authorities and news outlets. OSIC will ensure that any media interest is part of the periodic incident assessments provided to the NSA Naples CO and NOSC.

2.6 Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas are locations that have some additional significance and vulnerability to OHS releases beyond a "background" status, and include environmental, economic, cultural, and personal property. Sensitive area descriptions are found in Section 4.0 of this document, the NSA Naples Cultural and Natural Resources Management User's Guide, held by the NSA Naples PW Environmental Division (reference I). To ensure maximum sensitive area protection during an OHS pollution incident, the PW Environmental EVSC and EUL will advise response managers and provide copies as appropriate.

2.7 "Spiller" Pays

For the funding of the costs of an OHS spill or release, the government standard of the "spiller" pays, in accordance with reference C is the basic policy for incidents on or from NSA Naples facilities. When the responsible party (RP) is a tenant, they will assist in spill response as appropriate, but EVSC will ensure that proper clean-up, including waste disposal is conducted, with the costs reimbursed by the RP. When the installation PWD or Air Operations is the RP, they will reimburse for associated non-mission-funded costs. If a spill response exceeds available funding, then the RP will request support from its sponsor (budget submitting office-BSO), NSA Naples, and CNREURAFSWA. For mystery spills with no known RP, NSA Naples will cover costs, including waste disposal, unless additional funding is required from CNREURAFSWA.

2.8 Visiting Vessel Spills

2.8.1 Port of Naples

With no USN Port Operations presence in the Naples area, USS/USNS visiting the Port of Naples have the same status as other vessels visiting non-U.S. Navy ports, and must follow fleet spill prevention methods, and rely on local support (i.e. husbanding agent, port authorities) for immediate response to any OHS spill or release. In case of a significant in port incident, CNREURAFSWA as Region shore NOSC will provide spill response support and guidance. Ensure any information received relating to spill issues by visiting USS/USNS vessels is passed to the ROC.

2.8.2 Gaeta

For USN/USNS vessels visiting the Italian Navy Base, NSA Detachment Gaeta Port Ops personnel will take the lead in response to any spills and assume incident command through completion or until relieved by higher authority if the incident escalates to Tier II. For non-USN/USNS vessels in the Italian Navy Base Harbor, such as bulk fuel charter tankers, Italian Navy, and other NATO units, NSA personnel will support as requested by the IBC.

2.9 Waste Disposal & Site Restoration

2.9.1 Waste Disposal

Collected spill residues and contaminated cleanup materials must be packaged and documented in accordance with the FGS Chapter 6.

Public Works Environmental Division coordinates hazardous waste (HW) disposal through the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Disposition Services or with an approved contractor. When conducting recovery operations for a waterborne oil spill, a significant amount of oily waste may be generated, and require temporary storage until proper disposal can be arranged. An oily waste

management plan must be developed early in any significant response to ensure sufficient storage and prevent a disruption in recovery operations.

2.9.2 Site Restoration – Indoor Areas

Indoor areas affected by an OHS release will be assessed by personnel from NSA Naples Hospital and the Safety Department, as required by the FGS. An assessment for the need for environmental restoration will be coordinated by the Public Works Department, with the EVSC as the lead. PW Environmental will also provide technical support in assessing the environmental impact of the spill, the effectiveness of cleanup operations, and will assist in developing a plan to restore the environment of the affected area.

Section Three

3.0 RISKS AND SENSITIVE AREAS

The information contained in this section provides an overview of spill risks at NSA Naples and satellite facilities, and the potential impacts on sensitive areas. Based on risk, this section focuses on Capodichino and SS Gricignano, with other sites discussed in Annex C and Volume II.

3.1 Spill Risks

NSA Naples and tenants have extensive OHS spill prevention measures in place (Volume II, Section 2.0) which effectively reduces risk throughout command activities. However, any storage and handling of OHS presents risks, and using appropriate planning procedures, risks have been identified and are presented in several formats in this section to aid response personnel in quickly being able to size up, control, contain, and recover from an accidental spill. Assessing spill risks and potentials is essential for being able to prevent spills, and, in the case of a spill, limiting negative impacts. Timely assessment of the scope of an OHS spill incident is a key management tool which facilitates timely, effective OHS spill response. The following inventories, strategies, and figures are the basic information required for a comprehensive spill response, with more specific, in-depth information located in Volume II, Section 2.0; and the PSTMP. Additionally, when there is a spill, always consult on-site or operational personnel, as they are normally the subject matter experts and should have real-time incident information.

The OHS spill risks by location and activity are listed in Table 3-1. Figures 3-1 through 3-6 provide maps showing spill risk locations.

3.1.1 Primary Risks

The primary risks for OHS spill incidents are from the handling and storage of petroleum and HS/HW as summarized in Table 3-1. While bulk fuel facilities offer the greatest potential for large-scale spills, the "most probable" incidents are smaller, operational spills on the flight line, truck transfers, or tank-to-tank fuel movements. Specific spill risk sources are summarized in Table 3-1 and discussed in greater detail in conjunction with response strategies in Subsections 3.2 and 3.3.

Table 3-1 NSA Naples OHS Spill Potentials by Location and by Action

NSA Detachment Gaeta – Potential Significant Spill Locations				
Location	**Type of Transfer**	**Product or Material**	**Flow Rate (gpm)**	**Cause**
NSA Detachment Gaeta – Vessel/Barge	Vessel fueling over water via facility pier riser system	POL	2,500	Operator error/ overflow/ mechanical failure
	Vessel fueling via facility pier riser system, DLA contracted tanker	POL	2,500	Operator error/ overflow/ mechanical failure
	Vessel internal transfer	POL	500	Operator error/ overflow/ mechanical failure
NSA Detachment Gaeta Small Craft	Small craft / generator fueling- By 3,000 gal GOV	POL	200	Operator error/ overflow/ mechanical failure
NSA Detachment Gaeta – Other Locations				
Location	**Type of Transfer**	**Product or Material**	**Flow Rate (gpm)**	**Cause**
Hazardous Waste Generator Sites	Drum filling / emptying	HM/HW	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow
Capodichino – Potential Significant Spill Locations				
Location	**Type of Transfer**	**Product or Material**	**Flow Rate (gpm)**	**Cause**
Aircraft Parking Apron	Aircraft- Flight line	POL	300	Operator error/ overflow/ overpressure
Capodichino PW Transportation Maintenance	Small craft / generator fueling- By 3,000 gal GOV	POL	200	Operator error/ overflow/ mechanical failure
Capodichino GOV Fueling Area	Supply tanker to UST transfer	POL	700	Operator error/ overflow
	Small GOV Tanker to AST/UST	POL	200	Operator error/ overflow
Capodichino Operations Detachment M7	Small craft / generator fueling- By 3,000 gal GOV	POL	200	Operator error/ overflow/ mechanical failure
Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station (NCTS)	Small craft / generator fueling- By 3,000 gal GOV	POL	200	Operator error/ overflow/ mechanical failure

Table 3-1 NSA Naples OHS Spill Potentials by Location and by Action (Continued)

Capodichino – Potential Significant Spill Locations (Continued)				
Location	**Type of Transfer**	**Product or Material**	**Flow Rate (gpm)**	**Cause**
Capodichino CHRIMP	Drum filling / emptying	HM/HW	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow
NCTS	Drum filling / emptying	HM/HW	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow
Capodichino – Other Locations				
Location	**Type of Transfer**	**Product or Material**	**Flow Rate (gpm)**	**Cause**
Capodichino Temporary Waste Storage Areas (TWSAs)	Drum filling / emptying	HM/HW	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow
Capodichino Swimming Pool	Drum filling / emptying	HM/HW	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow
Hazardous Waste Generator Sites	Drum filling / emptying	HM/HW	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow
SS Gricignano – Potential Significant Spill Locations				
Location	**Type of Transfer**	**Product or Material**	**Flow Rate (gpm)**	**Cause**
SS Gricignano GOV Fueling Area	Supply tanker to UST transfer	POL	700	Operator error/ overflow
	Small GOV Tanker to AST/UST	POL	200	Operator error/ overflow
SS Gricignano U.S. Naval Hospital	Small craft / generator fueling- By 3,000 gal GOV	POL	200	Operator error/ overflow/ mechanical failure
SS Gricignano NEX Autoport	Small craft / generator fueling- By 3,000 gal GOV	POL	200	Operator error/ overflow/ mechanical failure
SS Gricignano MWR Auto Hobby Shop	Drum filling / emptying	POL	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow
SS Gricignano U.S. Naval Hospital TWSAs	Drum filling / emptying	HM/HW	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow

Table 3-1 NSA Naples OHS Spill Potentials by Location and by Action (Continued)

SS Gricignano – Other Locations				
Location	**Type of Transfer**	**Product or Material**	**Flow Rate (gpm)**	**Cause**
SS Gricignano TWSAs	Drum filling / emptying	HM/HW	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow
SS Gricignano High School Science Labs	Drum filling / emptying	HM/HW	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow
SS Gricignano Swimming Pool	Drum filling / emptying	HM/HW	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow
Hazardous Waste Generator Sites	Drum filling / emptying	HM/HW	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow
Carney Park – Potential Significant Spill Locations				
Location	**Type of Transfer**	**Product or Material**	**Flow Rate (gpm)**	**Cause**
Carney Park Recreational Facility	Small craft / generator fueling- By 3,000 gal GOV	POL	200	Operator error/ overflow/ mechanical failure
Carney Park – Other Locations				
Location	**Type of Transfer**	**Product or Material**	**Flow Rate (gpm)**	**Cause**
Carney Park Swimming Pool	Drum filling / emptying	HM/HW	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow
Hazardous Waste Generator Sites	Drum filling / emptying	HM/HW	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow
SATCOM Lago Patria – Potential Significant Spill Locations				
Location	**Type of Transfer**	**Product or Material**	**Flow Rate (gpm)**	**Cause**
Building 10	Small craft / generator fueling- By 3,000 gal GOV	POL	200	Operator error/ overflow/ mechanical failure

Table 3-1 NSA Naples OHS Spill Potentials by Location and by Action (Continued)

SATCOM Lago Patria – Other Locations				
Location	**Type of Transfer**	**Product or Material**	**Flow Rate (gpm)**	**Cause**
POL-SATCOM Lago Patria Antennae	Small craft / generator fueling- By 3,000 gal GOV	POL	200	Operator error/ overflow/ mechanical failure
Hazardous Waste Generator Sites	Drum filling / emptying	HM/HW	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow
Teverola – Other Locations				
Location	**Type of Transfer**	**Product or Material**	**Flow Rate (gpm)**	**Cause**
Hazardous Waste Generator Sites	Drum filling / emptying	HM/HW	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow
Nisida – Other Locations				
Location	**Type of Transfer**	**Product or Material**	**Flow Rate (gpm)**	**Cause**
Nisida – Flag Barge (small craft)	Barge refueling by 55 gallon drums	POL	5-10; max. 55 gallons	Operator error/ overflow

Figure 3-1 Potential Significant Spill Locations – Capodichino

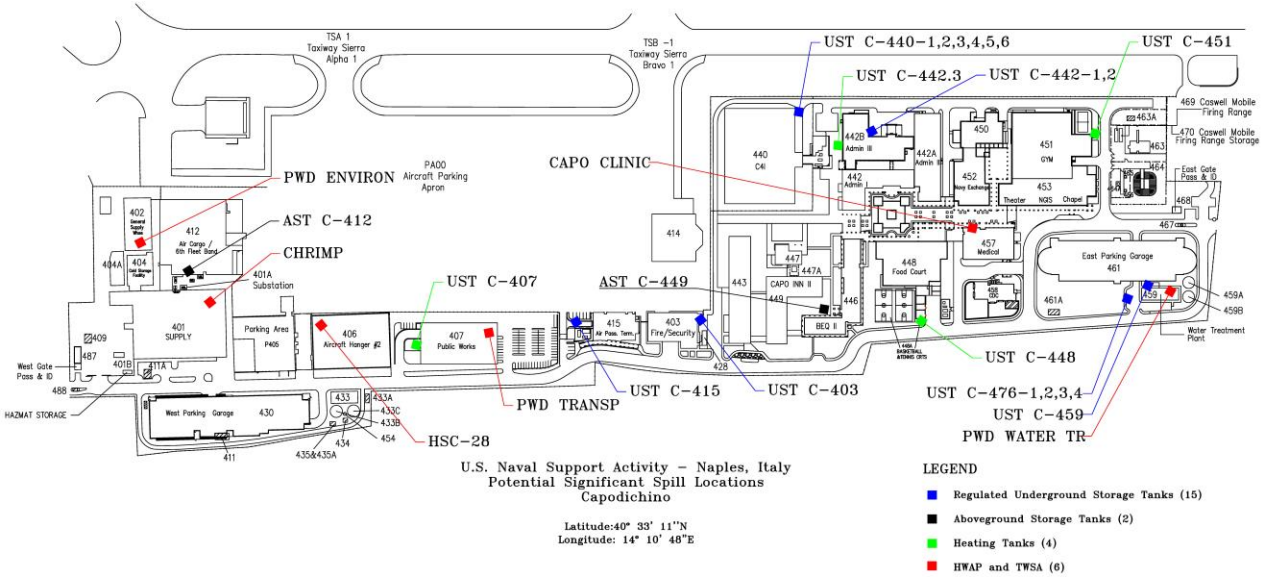
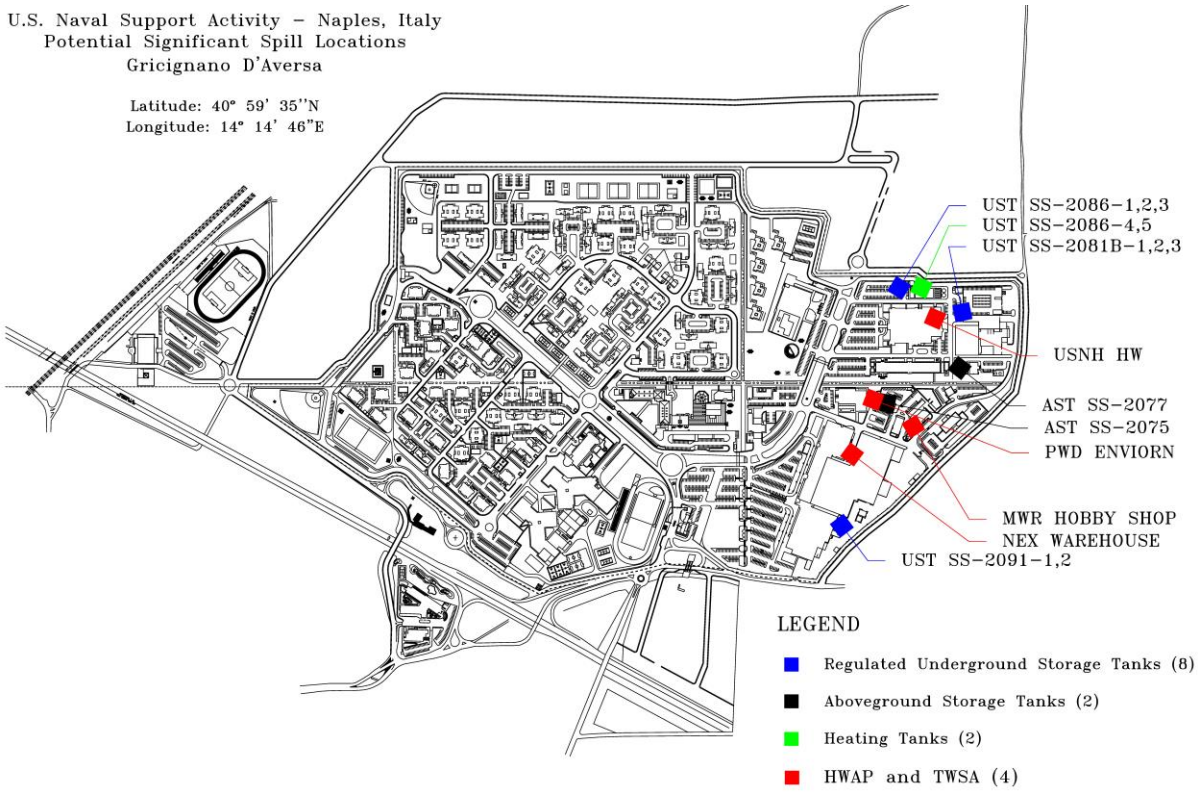


Figure 3-2 Potential Significant Spill Locations – SS Gricignano



3.2 NSA Naples POL Storage and Handling Facilities

NSA Naples and satellite facilities have a combination of 38 Above-ground Storage Tanks (ASTs) and Underground Storage Tanks (USTs). Bulk Fuel Storage Areas are dedicated to large-scale storage and management of oil. The most likely spill scenario would be overfill or pipeline failure occurring during fuel transfer operations. The only bulk fuel storage area which may impact NSA Naples operations are the NATO controlled tanks in Gaeta, which are not a USN/NSA Naples responsibility.

Figure 3-3 POL Storage Locations – Capodichino

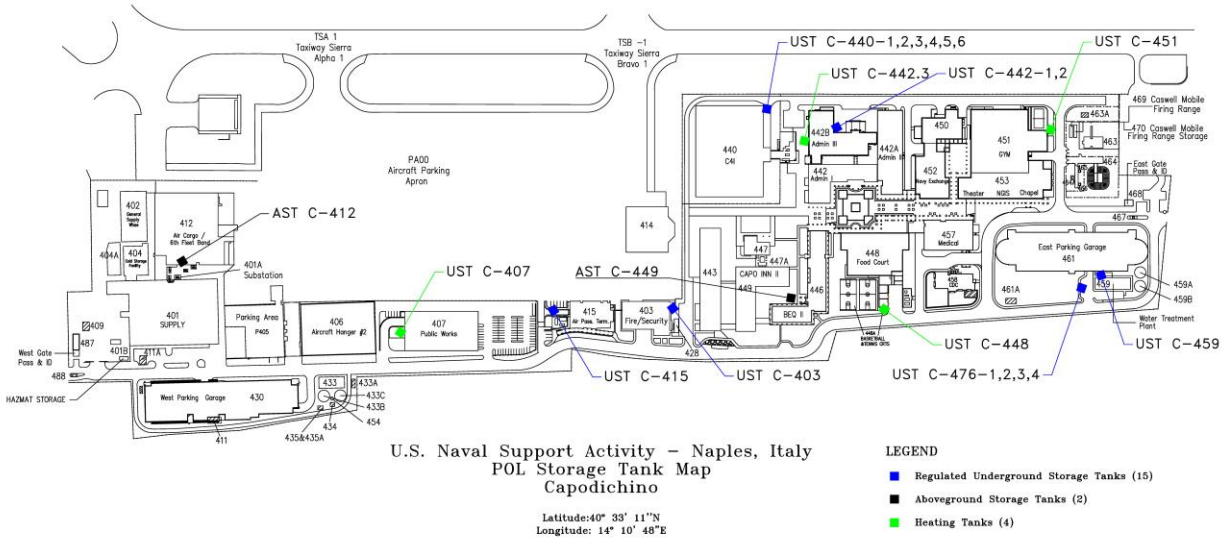
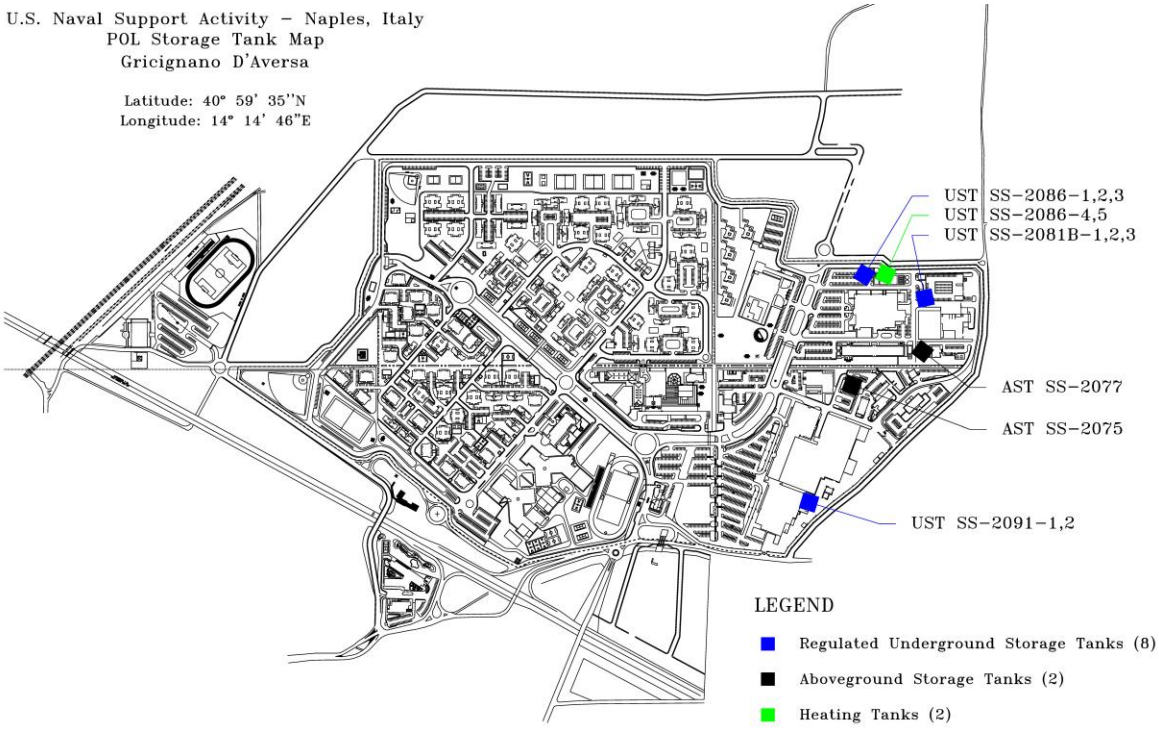


Figure 3-4 POL Storage Locations – SS Gricignano



3.2.1 NSA Naples Petroleum Storage Tank Inventory

The inventory list for all facilities in the NSA Naples complex of USTs and ASTs is provided in Table 3-2, and shows tank number, capacity and location.

Table 3-2 NSA Naples Petroleum Storage Tank Inventory

Tank Number	Type of Tank	Nominal Capacity (L)	Type of Oil	Current Use	Facility	Nearest Building	Facility Organization
C-403	UST	5000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (2)	Capodichino	403	Fire/Security
C-407	UST	15160	Diesel	Heating	Capodichino	407	Public Works
C-412	AST	8000	Diesel	Heating (2)/Emergency Generators (2)	Capodichino	412	Air Cargo
C-415	UST	8500	Diesel	Heating/Emergency Generator	Capodichino	415	Air Terminal
C-440.1	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (4)	Capodichino	440	C4I
C-440.2	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (4)	Capodichino	440	C4I
C-440.3	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (4)	Capodichino	440	C4I
C-440.4	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (4)	Capodichino	440	C4I
C-440.5	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (4)	Capodichino	440	C4I
C-440.6	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (4)	Capodichino	440	C4I
C-442.1	UST	15160	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Capodichino	442	Admin
C-442.2	UST	15160	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Capodichino	442	Admin
C-442.3	UST	15160	Diesel	Heating	Capodichino	442	Admin
C-448	UST	8500	Diesel	Heating	Capodichino	448	Ciao Hall
C-449	AST	8500	Diesel	Heating	Capodichino	449	BEQ III
C-451	UST	7500	Diesel	Heating	Capodichino	451	Gym
C-459	UST	1800	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Capodichino	459	Water Plant
C-476.1	UST	15000	Diesel	Vehicle Fuel	Capodichino	461	Capo Filling Station
C-476.2	UST	15000	Diesel	Vehicle Fuel	Capodichino	461	Capo Filling Station
C-476.3	UST	15000	Unleaded	Vehicle Fuel	Capodichino	461	Capo Filling Station
C-476.4	UST	15000	Unleaded	Vehicle Fuel	Capodichino	461	Capo Filling Station

Table 3-2 NSA Naples Petroleum Storage Tank Inventory (Continued)

Tank Number	Type of Tank	Nominal Capacity (L)	Type of Oil	Current Use	Facility	Nearest Building	Facility Organization
CM-69	AST	3785	Diesel	Emergency Generators (2)	Mt. Camaldoli	69	Mt. Camaldoli
CP-550	UST	3000	Diesel	Heating	Carney Park	550	Golf Course
CP-522	AST	8000	Diesel	Heating	Carney Park	522	Bath House
LP-10.1	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (2)	SATCOM Lago Patria	10	Generator Building
LP-10.2	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generators (2)	SATCOM Lago Patria	10	Generator Building
SS-2075	AST	1300	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Support Site	2075	Public Works
SS-2077	AST	5000	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Support Site	2077	AFN
SS-2081-B.1	UST	10000	Diesel	Vehicle Fuel	Support Site	2080	Support Site Filling Station
SS-2081-B.2	UST	10000	Mogas	Vehicle Fuel	Support Site	2080	Support Site Filling Station
SS-2081-B.3	UST	10000	Mogas	Vehicle Fuel	Support Site	2080	Support Site Filling Station
SS-2086.1	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Support Site	2086	Naval Hospital
SS-2086.2	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Support Site	2086	Naval Hospital
SS-2086.3	UST	15000	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Support Site	2086	Naval Hospital
SS-2086.4	UST	15000	Diesel	Heating	Support Site	2086	Naval Hospital
SS-2086.5	UST	15000	Diesel	Heating	Support Site	2086	Naval Hospital
SS-2091.1	UST	10000	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Support Site	2091	NEX
SS-2091.2	UST	10000	Diesel	Emergency Generator	Support Site	2091	NEX

3.3 Daily HM/HW Management Operations

HM/HW handling and storage operations are conducted throughout the NSA Complex on a regular basis. With the advent of the CHRIMP Program there are very effective source and risk

management controls in place under a centralized program of training and operations. Specific locations, descriptions and site maps of facilities with a potential for a significant OHS spill are contained in Volume II, Section 2.0 and Appendices C and H.

Table 3-3 Typical NSA Naples OHS Storage Items

HM	Location	Quantity
Waste POL	*Most* TWSAs and Hazardous Waste Accumulation Points (HWAPs)	55 gal drum(s)
Used Vehicle Batteries	*Some* TWSAs and HWAPs	20+ in HM bin
Paints	Throughout	5-10 gal buckets
Solvents/Cleaners	Throughout	1 liter to 1 gal bottles
Oily Rags/Debris	Most TWSAs and HWAPs	55 gal drum(s)
Bleach/Corrosives	CHRIMP & HWAPs	1 gal bottles to 30 gal drum

Figure 3-5 NSA Capodichino TWSA/HWAP Sites

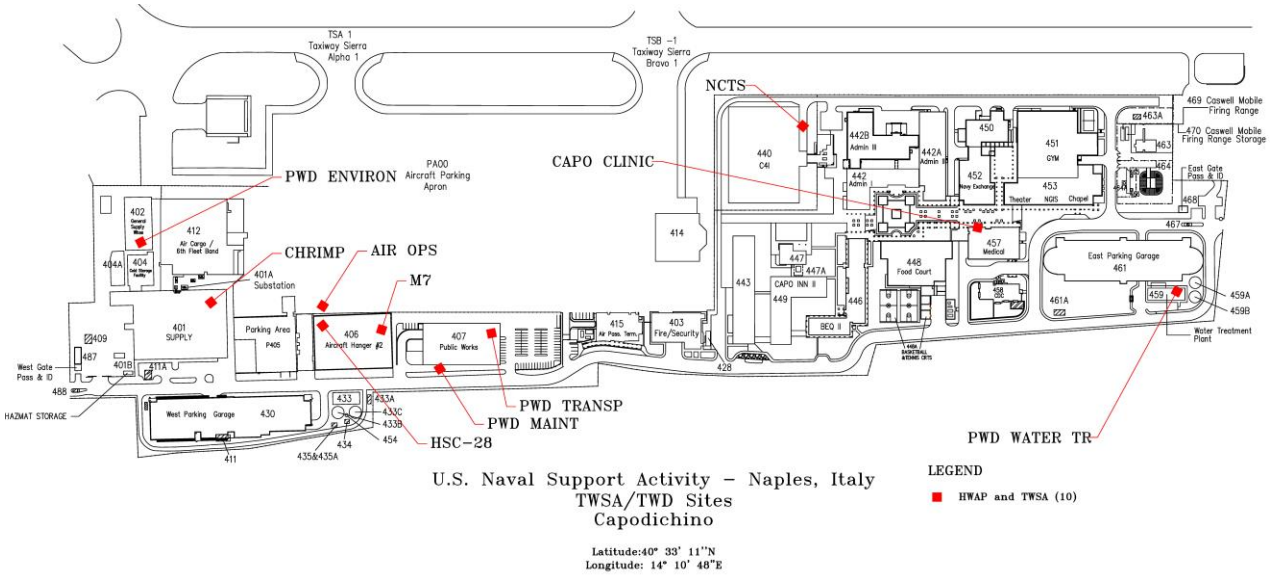


Table 3-4 NSA Capodichino TWSA/HWAP Sites

HW SITE TYPE	FACILITY NUMBER	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE
TWSA	402A	PW - Environmental
HWAP	401	Supply - CHRIMP
HWAP	406	Air Operation
HWAP	406	HSC-2
HWAP	406	M7
HWAP	407	PWD Maintenance
HWAP	407	PWD Transportation
HWAP	440	NCTS
HWAP	457	CAPO Clinic
HWAP	459	PWD – Water Treatment

Figure 3-6 SS Gricignano TWSA/HWAP sites

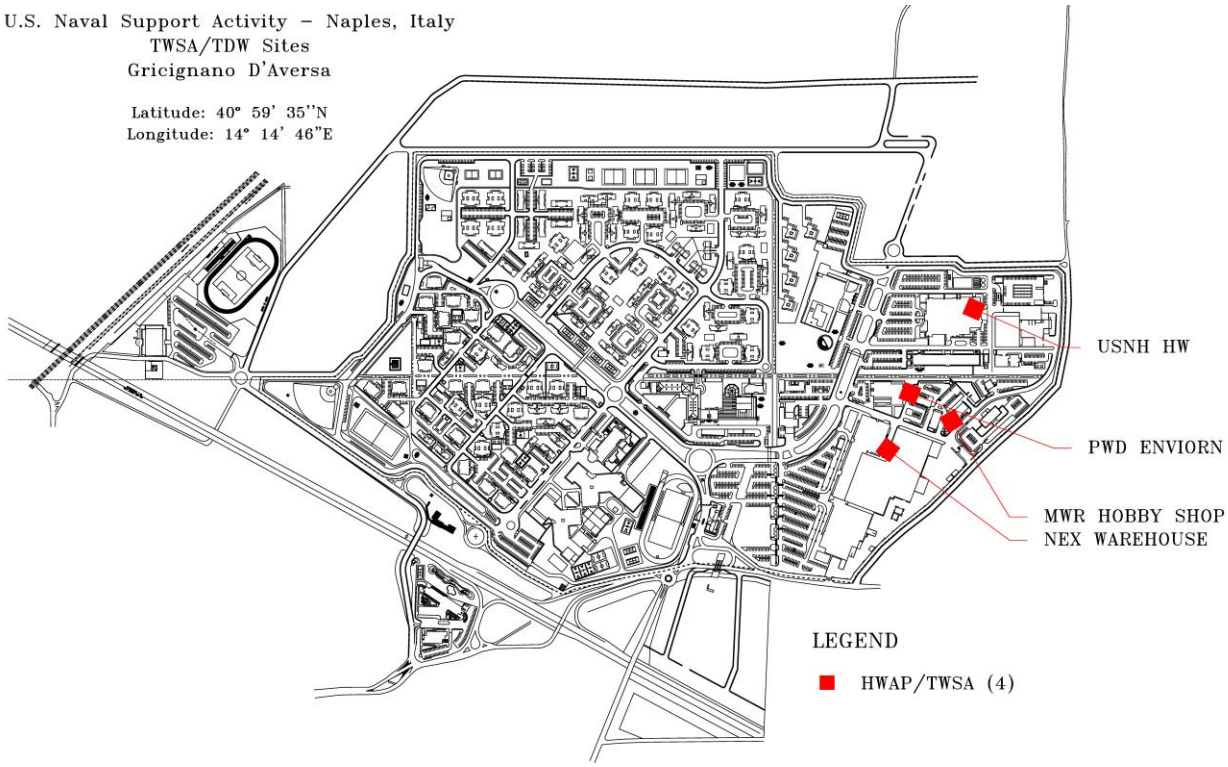


Table 3-5 SS Gricignano TWSA/HWAP Sites

HW SITE TYPE	FACILITY NUMBER	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE
TWSA	2075	PW - Environmental
TWSA	2082	Hospital
HWAP	2076	MWR Auto Hobby Shop
HWAP	2092	NEX Warehouse
HWAP	2079	NEX Autoport

3.4 Potential Spill Impacts

Potential OHS spill impacts by type are summarized in Table 3-6 and can be used in developing incident response objectives in case of an accidental OHS release.

Table 3-6 Potential Spill Impacts

Impact Areas	Who/What affected	Specifics
Health and Safety		
	On-site personnel	Toxic exposure/injury/death
	Responders	Toxic exposure/injury/death
	"Persons of Opportunity"	Toxic exposure/injury/death
	Community	Toxic exposure/injury/death
Environmental Resources		
	Flora (plants)	Destruction
	Fauna (critters)	Injury to wildlife, habitat
	Beach/shore areas	Oiled; impact wildlife and marine ecosystems; economic
	Marine Environment	Ecosystems
	Storm drains	Contamination of storm water system; migration of contaminants to surrounding areas where storm waters discharge.
Cultural Resources		
	Number of archeological and cultural sites identified throughout the installation boundaries	Degradation of resources, negative public reaction, and potential costly study and restoration requirements.
Economic Resources		
	Base workers	Injury/Lost work/evacuation
	Base business	Lost business
	Off-base; beaches, marinas, highways, tourist businesses	Tourist impacts/Base support; Financial recovery cost liability from lost business and restoration
	Commercial airport impacts	Loss of business; costly flight interruptions
Public Affairs		
	Poor public image	Operational constraints
Mission		
	Operational limitations	Restricted operations and increased oversight and regulation
Financial		
	High immediate response and clean-up costs; long-term restoration costs.	Loss of priority funding and potential mission impacts.

3.5 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas and protection requirements for this plan pertain to incidents within NSA Naples installation boundaries, as well as incidents that leave Navy control. Annex C includes details on sensitive areas on and near installation boundaries. Sensitive areas and protection requirements for NSA Detachment Gaeta vessel incidents are discussed in detail in Annexes A and B. PWD

Environmental will assess potential environmental and cultural impacts, as well as protection requirements immediately following an OHS spill as EVSC.

It is critical to know what resources have been impacted, and which have the potential for damage. Protection of sensitive areas is a primary response objective and by addressing this early in any incident, operations will be more effective, including optimum use of limited resources, timely notifications, and minimizing long-term negative impacts (public, financial, environmental). Prior to ANY excavation, ensure that the EVSC coordinates having appropriate cultural resource personnel are on-site, except when needed for emergent active source control; then only to the extent necessary.

Due to the developed nature of most of the facilities at NSA Naples and no records of listed protected species (plant or animal) found on any of the facilities, impacts to protected species are not expected inside the fence line. Specific information about sensitive areas within installation areas of influence are found in Annex C.

Figure 3-7 shows the location of NSA Naples in relation to the surrounding geographic area. To ensure an effective response is conducted, and to minimize potential negative impacts for spills leaving the immediate operational area, it's essential to be aware of key sensitive sites that may be impacted by an OHS pollution incident. The primary concern for spill impacts from NSA installations are if a significant quantity of spilled OHS materials enters the storm drain systems at Capodichino and SS Gricignano. Storm waters do not receive any treatment before and after being conveyed in local drainage systems (Figures 3-8 and 3-9).

Figure 3-7 General Area Map NSA Naples Facilities

Table 3-7 Potential Sensitive Area Impacts – Capodichino

NSA Capodichino - Potential Sensitive Area Impacts	Priority
1. Stormwater drainage systems - Base exit vicinity of southeast area of base. (Env, Econ, PA) (See Figure 3-8)	1
2. Operational flight support areas (parking apron, terminal) (H&S, Op)	2
3. Commercial airport activities (H&S, Env, Econ, PA)	3
4. Adjacent waterways - Drainage areas off-base (H&S, Env, Econ, PA)	3
5. Adjacent agricultural lands (H&S, Env, Econ, PA)	3
6. C4I and other command facilities (H&S, Op)	4
Impacts Key: Health and Safety – H&S; Environmental-Env; Economic-Econ; Public Affairs-PA; Operational-Op	

Figure 3-8 Capodichino – Surrounding Impact Potential

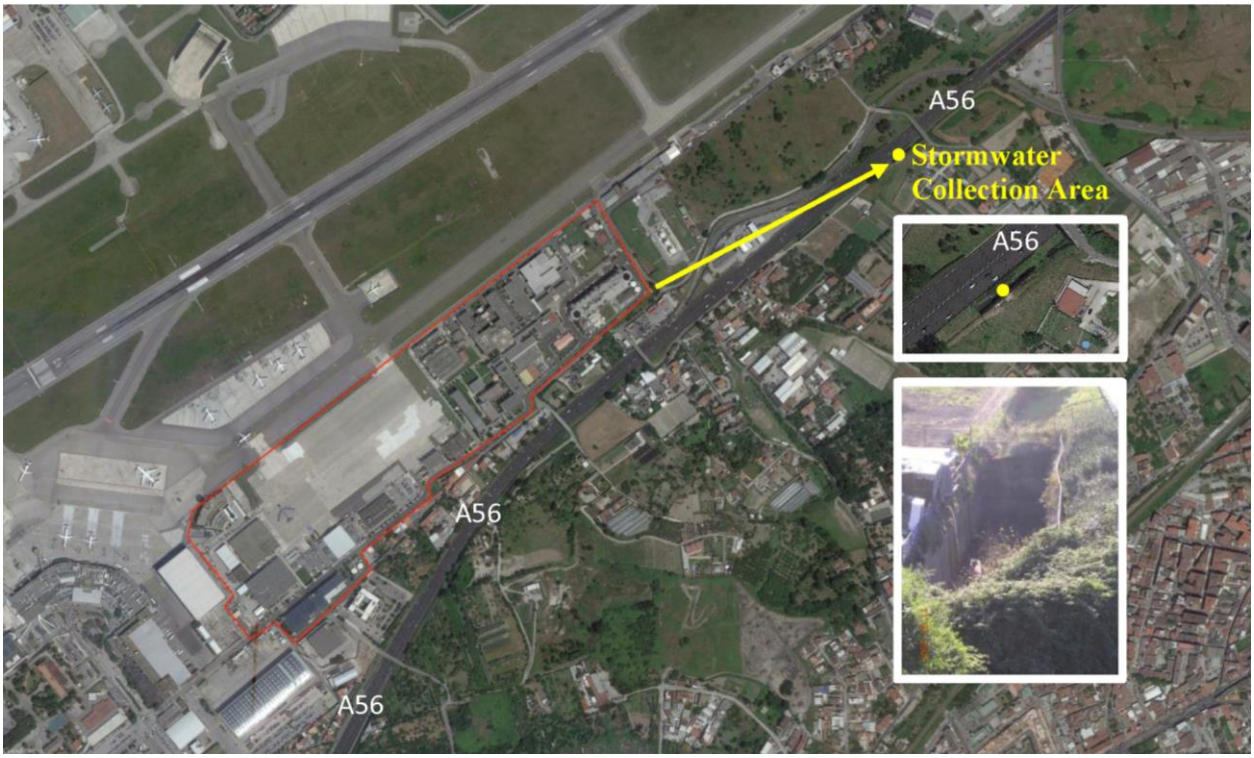


Table 3-8 Potential Sensitive Area Impacts – SS Gricignano

SS Gricignano Potential Sensitive Area Impacts	Priority
1. Stormwater drainage systems - Base exit vicinity of southeast corner of base. (See Figure 3-9) (H&S, Env, Econ, PA)	1
2. DODDS Schools (H&S, PA)	2
3. Town/Village Center including Navy Lodge (H&S, Econ, PA)	3
4. Exchange and Commissary (H&S, Econ, PA)	3
5. Naval Hospital (H&S, PA)	3
6. Housing (H&S, Env, Econ, PA)	3
7. Agricultural Lands adjacent to installation (H&S, Env, Econ, PA)	4
Impacts Key: Health and Safety – H&S; Environmental-Env; Economic-Econ; Public Affairs-PA; Operational-Op	

Figure 3-9 SS Gricignano – Surrounding Impact Potential

Priority ranking of the sites in Table 3-7 and 3-8 was done subjectively based on an assessment utilizing best management spill planning criteria, including risk, threat to human health and safety, environmental vulnerability to damage from OHS materials, difficulty in clean-up and restoration, potential impacts on operations and public affairs, and economic factors; followed by discussion with local installation management staff.

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Section Four

4.0 OHS RESPONSE MANAGEMENT

4.1 OHS Response Strategies - Overview

The timely, effective management of OHS incidents requires the efficient use of a variety of response tools, alone, or in combination, depending on the incident scenario. Due to the unique nature of every OHS pollution event, it is not possible to detail specific guidance for each potential spill, but rather provide a set of government and industry standard methods which have proven effective through actual usage. As the type of response strategy is based on actual and potential risk of impacts, identification of the primary types most likely to be used can be made through pre-planning and training. These strategies are designed to support the typical overall response objectives of:

- **Protect** personnel health and safety;
- **Minimize** impacts of the spill;
- **Control** the source and contain the spill;
- **Protect** sensitive areas – Environmental, Cultural, Economic;
- **Remove** and safely manage spilled substances;
- **Manage** information and coordinate with host nation authorities; and
- **Maintain** operational readiness.

Overall strategies are developed and managed through incident objectives, and executed in phases. Response strategies discussed in this section are designed to support this approach. As discussed above, they are not all-inclusive, but will provide the core components required for an effective response.

More detailed response information is contained in SPRP Volume II, Section 3.0.

General strategies are executed in phases, with the operational portion addressing containment, counter-measures, cleanup, and disposal. OHS spill response actions are conducted through basic strategies that are modified to fit specific incident requirements with health and safety being a priority.

Figure 4-1 Phases of OHS Spill Response

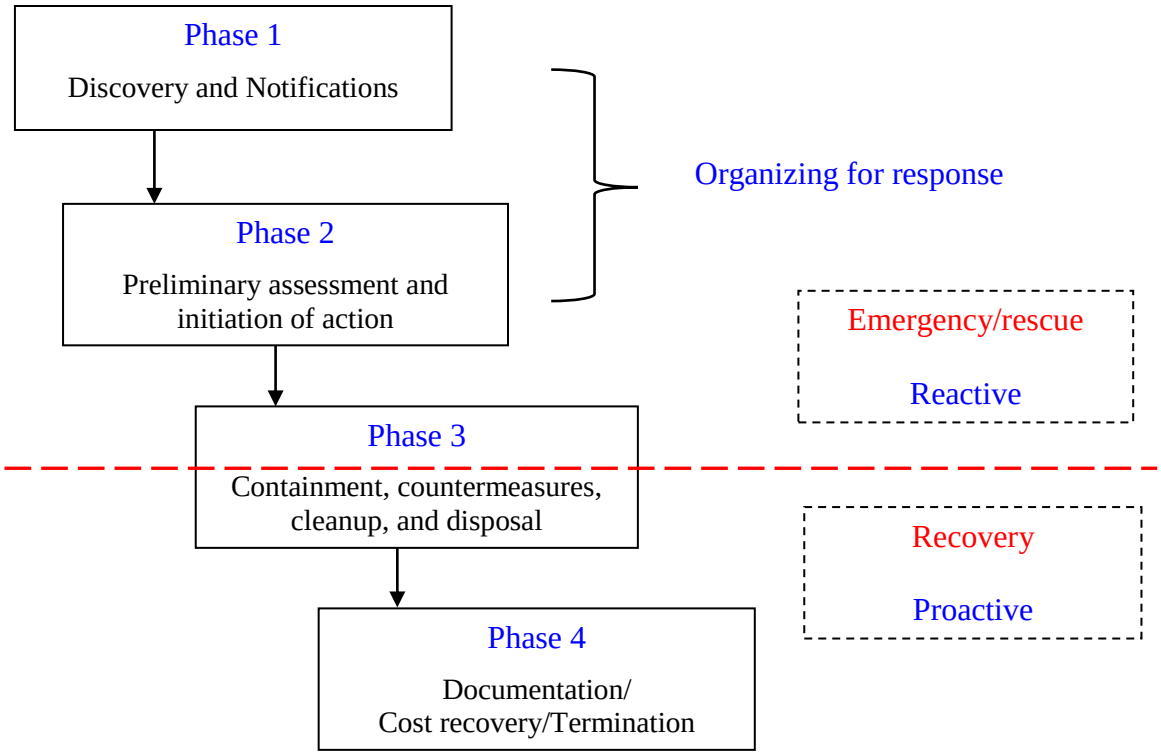


Table 4-1 OHS Response Categories and Strategies

Substance	Location	Response Methods
Oil	Water	On-water containment and mechanical recovery, including use of sorbents. Utilize boom across drainage ditches, which may be staggered to account for water flow.
Oil	Land	Utilize physical barrier containment; pre-installed control features such as berms, grading, and collection/treatment areas (oil-water separators), sorbents; and vacuum trucks for recovery.
HS	Water	Due to the physical characteristics of most HS, there is little that can be done to contain and recover HS that has entered the water. Control and contain, and block pathways to prevent any substance from reaching the water. If HS is in the water, monitor, assess impacts, and ensure proper notifications are made.
HS	Land	Utilize physical barrier containment and appropriate recovery such as sorbents, sweeping, mechanical removal, as appropriate. Ensure HS is identified as soon as possible, and any response conditions per SDS or other information are followed. Also, ensure HS is handled and disposed of in accordance with FGS-I.

➢ NSA Naples Worst Case Discharge Scenarios are described in Volume I, Annex G.

- NSA Detachment Gaeta and On-Water Spill Response Procedures are in Volume I, Annexes A and B.

4.2 Communications

Communications are dependent on incident conditions, but will rely primarily on standard FES communications, including cellular phone, landline, and handheld radios. Current names and cell phone numbers are maintained by Emergency Dispatch and in the CDO binder; Annex D of this plan contains initial notification POCs. NSA Detachment Gaeta communications plan is contained in Annex A.

4.3 Oil Spill Response

Due to the significant storage and use of petroleum products at NSA Naples and associated facilities, the most significant spill risk, in terms of potential negative impacts, is a large-scale oil spill. Oil (referred to in some documents as POL) is stored in several types of containers:

Bulk fuel storage areas: Areas dedicated to large-scale storage and management of oil.

- There are no USN owned/ and or operated bulk facilities within the NSA Naples installation boundaries.

Non-bulk oil storage: Individual and small-groups of tanks located in proximity to the user. Generally less than 50,000-gallon capacity. These are the types found throughout the NSA Naples complex as illustrated in Figures 3-1 and 3-2.

Due to the nature and location of oil storage and handling facilities, oil spill response strategies are discussed in terms of "standard" and "specific" for storage-type and location.

Detailed individual site response procedures are found in SPRP Volume II, Section 3.0.

4.3.1 Standard Response to Spills from Non-Bulk POL Facilities

Non-bulk facilities consist of USTs and ASTs, and are located throughout NSA Naples (Figures 3-1, 3-2, and Table 3-2). The tank structures are either double walled or single walled ASTs, some with open containment structures or some without containment. A list of all non-bulk POL facilities is provided with more detailed information in SPRP Volume II, Section 3.0, and the

PSTMP. The following information discusses typical response strategies for spills from non-bulk fuel storage facilities.

The most likely spill incident would occur due to an overfill during truck or aircraft fueling operations. The estimated flow rate for such an event is 75 gpm, with an expected 150 gallons released until the tanker driver shuts off the flow, using emergency shutdown procedures.

Table 4-2 Standard Response to Spills from Non-Bulk POL Facilities

SOURCE	WORST CASE DISCHARGE QUANTITY	CONTAINMENT	DRAINAGE	CONTROL/ RECOVERY
AST overfill without containment	**150 Gallons**	None	To ground or storm drain.	Use barriers and drain covers. Intercept at outfall or OWS Remove contaminated soil.
AST tank failure without containment	**Total tank contents**	None	To ground or storm drain.	Intercept at outfall or OWS. Remove contaminated soil.
UST overfill	**150 Gallons**	None	To ground or storm drain.	Intercept at outfall or OWS. Remove contaminated soil.
AST overfill with containment	**150 Gallons**	Open containment structure	In containment.	Remove free product from containment.
Fuel tanker truck with containment	**150 Gallons**	Containment	OWS or overfill tank.	Remove free product from containment, OWS or overfill tank.

Figure 4-2 Standard OHS Response Actions (Tactics)

In addition, the following apply to more specific spill and or leak scenarios:

Table 4-3 Standard Actions to Most Probable Non-Bulk Spill Response Scenarios

Standard Actions to Most Probable Spill Response Scenarios	
Condition:	Action:
Leaking UST or underground pipelines	Immediately secure the source of the spill by moving fuel from the suspect tank/line to other tanks/lines. As soon as possible, drain the tank or line and locate the leak.
Accidental tank overflow from fuel storage tanks during fuel transfer	Immediately secure all oil transfer operations (use emergency shutdown procedures). If the fuel is contained in land areas, use vacuum trucks and sorbent material to remove the product from the surface.
Spills at the airfield during aircraft refueling	Immediately shut down refueling and pumping operations. Cover all storm drains in area where oil may flow. Deploy surface berms (booms) at a distance of approximately 35 feet from the spill source for product containment.
Cleanup	Will be performed by designated FRT (FGS). If spill has reached soil, obtain and analyze subsurface soil samples to determine the extent of contamination. If soil contamination is detected, determine the limits of contamination and remove and replace the soil as appropriate. If contamination exceeds thresholds in FGS-I Table 18.1, conduct appropriate coordination with HN authorities in accordance with FGS-I 18.3.6.
Disposal	Disposal of recovered oil and contaminated debris, including soil, liquid waste, sorbent pads and material, shall be coordinated with Environmental in accordance with an incident waste management plan.

4.4 Response Resources

Equipment and resources available at NSA Naples are controlled by the FES, EM, PW, PW Environmental, and Port Operations, with a current list of resources are maintained by each entity, and included in Annex F. Due to the dynamic nature of maintaining complete inventories of consumables, response resource levels are “typical” levels and must be continually assessed and updated when required. Basic equipment inventories, such as spill kits, are based on risk, and maintained by the responsible activity.

Identify equipment shortages during response activities so ordering and contracting efforts can be initiated as soon as possible.

4.5 Spill Response For Hazardous Materials (HM) and Hazardous Waste (HW)

A wide variety of HM/HW is stored in open areas, in storage lockers and buildings. For the NSA Naples complex, facilities consist of 23 HWAPs and TWSAs, some of which are co-located work centers. Figures 3-5 and 3-6 show TWSA/HWAP locations. Throughout the installation there are a wide variety of small quantity storage sites, which are designed for the safe and contained storage of HM/HW. The most likely spill would occur during the handling of large palletized containers (i.e. 55 gallons drums) by forklift or during the transfer of liquids or dry material for consolidation. The largest spill would be 55 gallons, which would under most situations be spilled on the pavement and could be cleaned up with spill kit material on hand. For those facilities that have floor drains, drainage culverts or ditches spilled material may have to be recovered at the drainage outfall. Special consideration must be given to any water soluble materials entering the storm drain system, with a potential impact assessment done immediately to protect health and safety. Specific site response procedures and site diagrams are found in Volume II.

Specific facility diagrams are found at each location; and primary site photographs and diagrams in SPRP Volume II, Section 2.0.

4.5.1 Standard HM/HW Response Procedures:

These are standards from the *NSA Naples Fire Departmental HAZMAT Standard Instruction and Response Plan*, and are incorporated into Section 1.0, Emergency Response Procedures.

☐ Immediately notify all personnel potentially affected by a release, by the most expeditious means.
☐ Establish a command post at a safe distance upwind from the incident.
☐ Secure all sources of ignition, control fire.
☐ Evacuate/rescue all personnel from dangerous areas and arrange for medical attention for all injured personnel, including alerting NSA Hospital as necessary.
☐ Notify Environmental, CDO, Safety, and Security.
☐ Coordinate with Security if further evacuations are required.
☐ Notify the appropriate FRT leaders and personnel as required.
☐ Coordinate with Security to establish a control area and to isolate non-essential personnel from the spill area.
☐ Direct Safety to assess the spill site for cleanup safety and confirm appropriate personnel protection equipment is used by the FRT.
☐ Prevent spill from spreading.
☐ Maintain radio communications with all units involved in the emergency using NSA Fire/Rescue Net Frequency and other mobile phones.

4.6 Spill Control Points For Large-Quantity OHS Spills and Worst Case Discharge

In the event of a large quantity spill onboard NSA Naples facilities, the primary impact risk after protection of personnel, is that of spilled materials entering the storm drain system, which will contaminate the system and provide a pathway to leave the installation boundaries and enter the complex local and regional storm and drainage systems and associated watershed areas. It is imperative that spill control measures be taken to prevent the spilled product from leaving the installation. The level of risk is significantly affected by seasonal conditions, and whether the ditches are dry or carrying water during rainy periods. Also, the primary "significant" risks are located onboard Capodichino and SS Gricignano sites, which are specifically addressed in this plan. There are several critical points where these actions can be implemented effectively and efficiently. The following are to be considered when conditions warrant:

4.6.1 Spill Control Points - Capodichino

Any significant spill requires immediate containment through berming and diking and deployment of drain covers over all potential drain entry points. Of particular interest would be the points identified in Figure 4-4, Spill Control-Capodichino (SCC)-1, SCC-2, and SCC-3. SCC-1 is the aircraft refueling area, and any spill in that area should be contained in that location, storm drains covered/blocked, and isolated to allow recovery. SCC-2 is the vehicle refueling station adjacent to the East garage, which could have an overflow into the street and adjacent storm drains. Response should focus on containment and prevention by diverting on the road surface, then containing and recovering using installed curbs and other natural collection points. Specific guidance is contained in Volume II, Section 3.0. SCC-3 contains the final storm system access for preventing spilled materials from exiting the base. The final storm drain access should be opened and drain guards activated (if installed) and/or sorbents deployed to remove the spilled materials as bit flows through this control point. If possible, a sorbent lined filter fence arrangement may be used on the actual outfall outside the NSA Naples fence line. Care must be taken if there is a high water flow due to rain events, requiring an assessment by response personnel. The storm system exits the base to the east and passes through a series of drainage ditches easterly along the Tangenziale di Napoli (A56) for approximately **0.6 kilometers** until it reaches a stormwater collection area marked on Figure 4-3.

Figure 4-3 NSA Capodichino Spill Control Sites and Base Exit Point

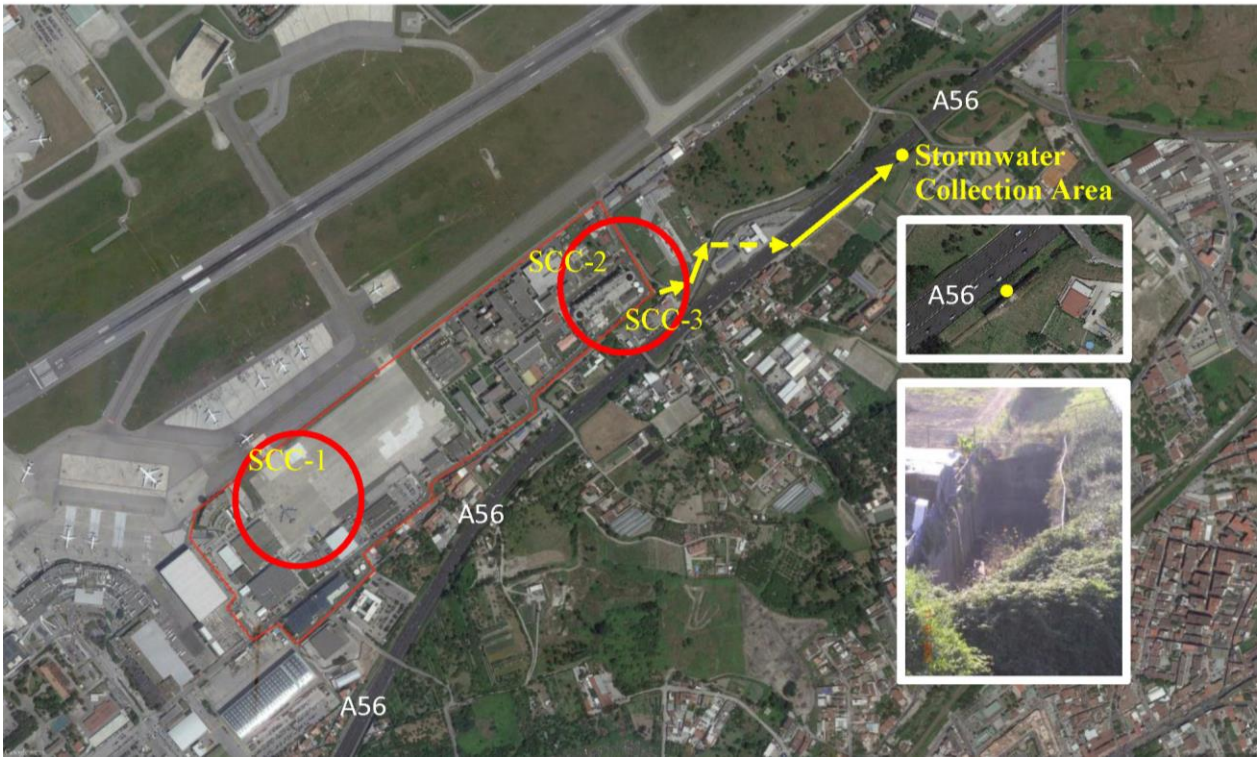


Figure 4-4 NSA Capodichino Spill Control Sites on SWPPP Map

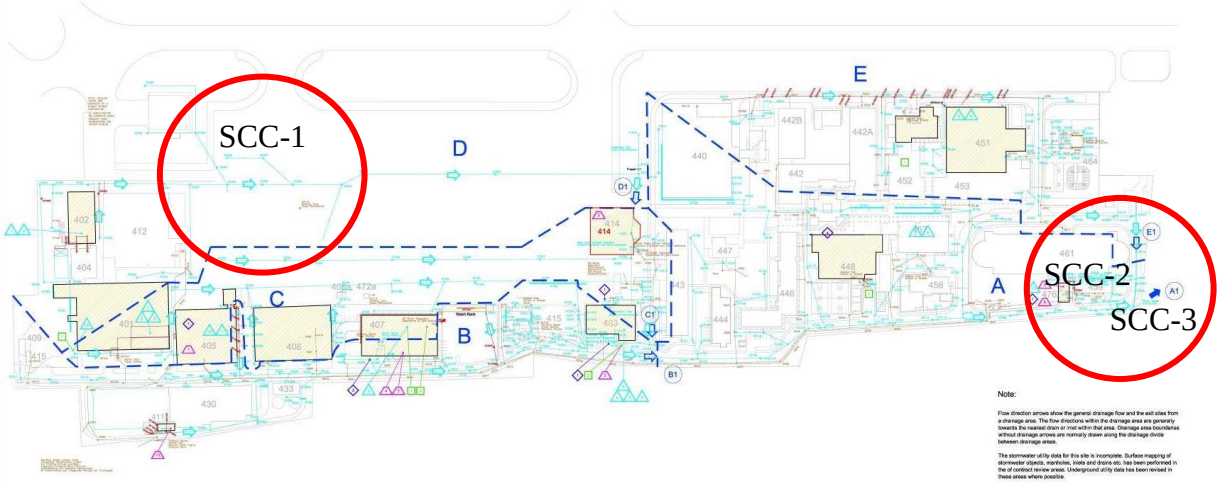


Table 4-4 NSA Capodichino Spill Control Points

SPILL CONTROL POINT	LOCATION	STRATEGY
SCC-1 A/C Refueling	Terminal Parking Area	Contain with land booms and berms; prevent by blocking spill site and isolating with berms; remove
SCC-2 GOV vehicle refueling	Adjacent to East Garage (see Volume II, Appendix C for specific site map).	Contain with land booms and berms; prevent by blocking spill site and isolating with berms; remove
SCC-3 Capo storm Exit Drain	Adjacent to East Garage and water tanks at bend in street.	Block with drain guards; or intercept with filter/underflow and sorbents.

Figure 4-5 NSA Capodichino - SCC-1

Figure 4-6 NSA Capodichino - SCC-2 and SCC-3

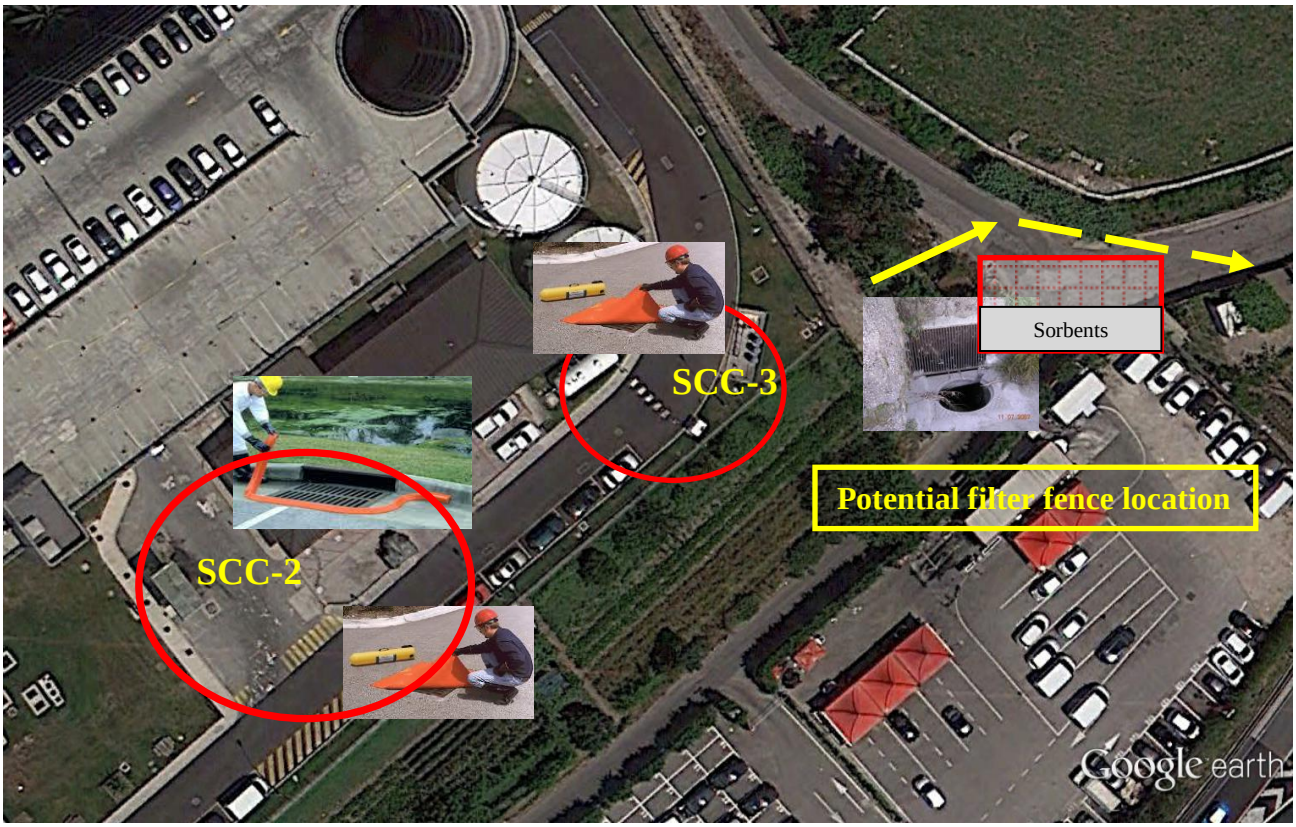


Figure 4-7 NSA Capodichino - SCC-2 and SCC-3 Area

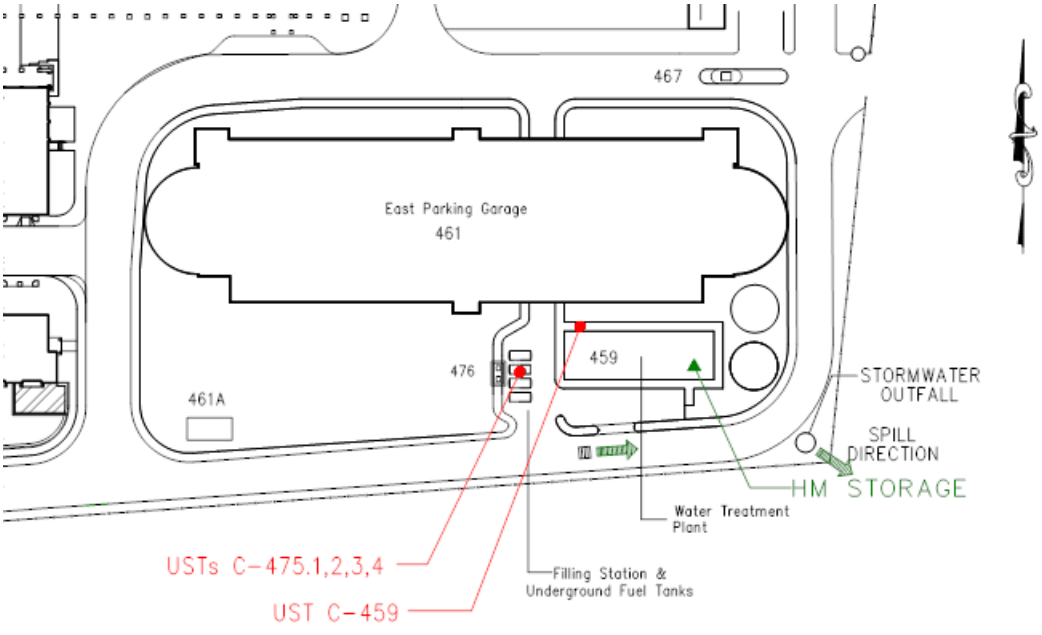


Table 4-5 NSA Naples – SS Gricignano Spill Control Points

SPILL CONTROL POINT	LOCATION	STRATEGY
Spill Control-Gricignano (SCG)-1 SS Gricignano Storm Exit Drain and Outfall	Exits adjacent to AFN facility and storm drains	Block with drain guards; or intercept with filter/underflow and sorbents.

Figure 4-8 SS Gricignano Spill Control Site SCG-1 on SWPPP Map

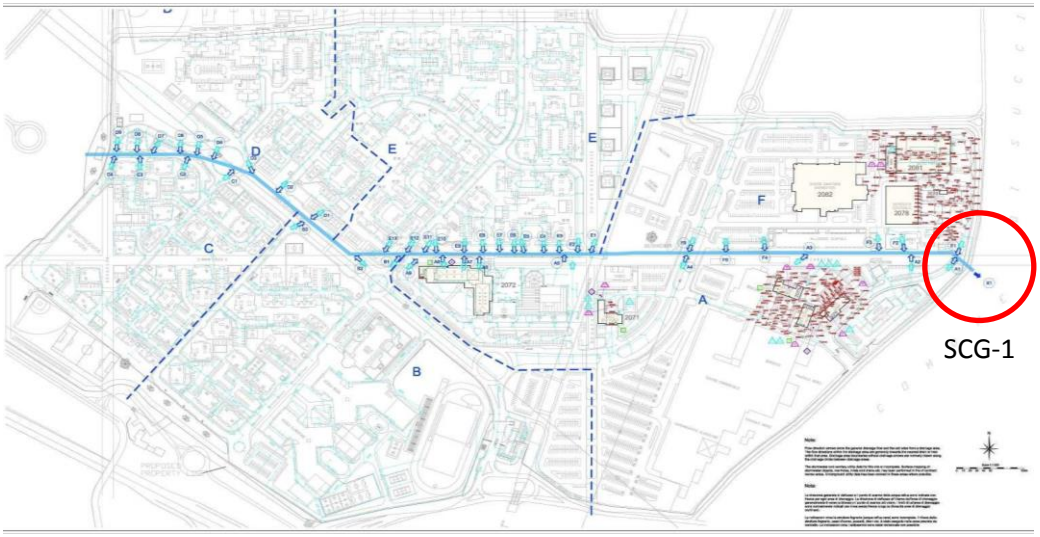
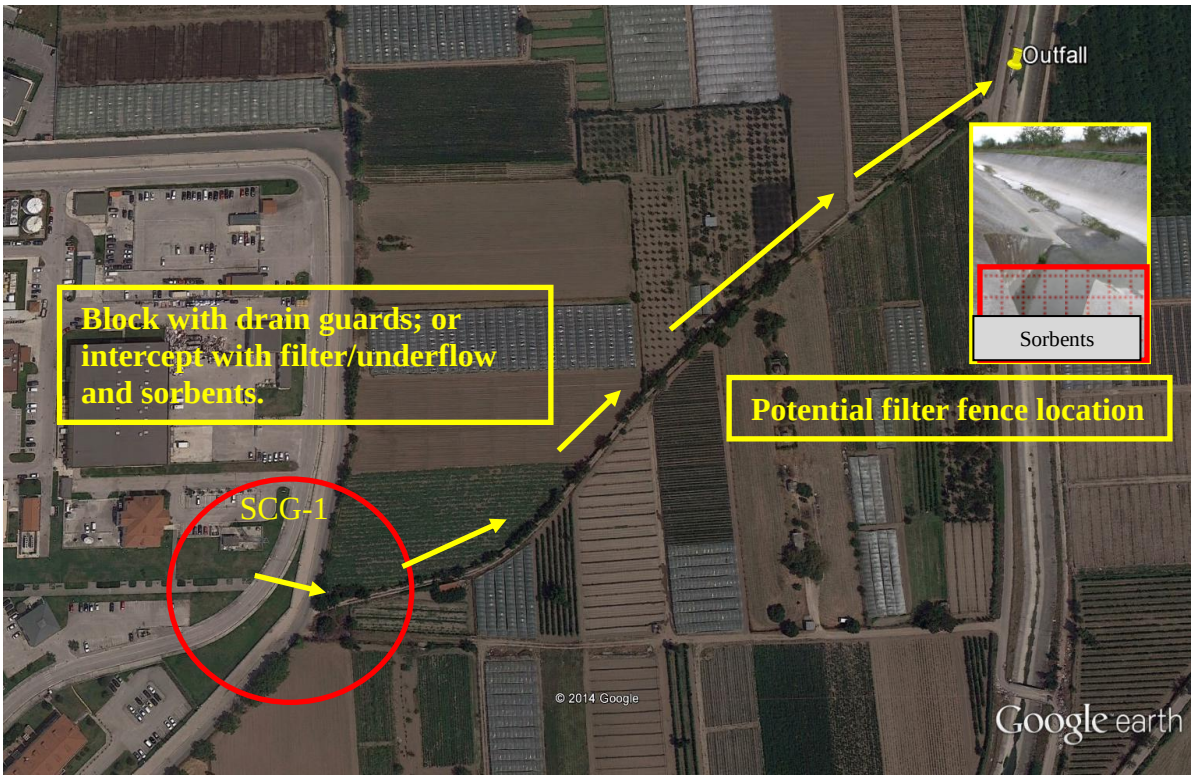


Figure 4-9 SS Gricignano Spill Control Site SCG-1



4.7 Evacuation Plans

All facilities at NSA Naples which have a significant OHS spill potential are required to have local evacuation plans and procedures, which are maintained at each location. All personnel working at any facility that handles or stores HM/HW shall familiarize themselves with the evacuation procedures and routes for that location.

Larger scale evacuation requirements and authority are discussed in detail in the NSA Naples EM Instruction (NSA Naples INST 3440.17 (series)), which defines procedures, roles and responsibilities in case an evacuation beyond just the immediate spill site is require.

Once an evacuation is ordered, personnel are directed along designated routes to assembly sites a safe distance away from the spill. Vehicles are removed only under the specific direction of fire and security personnel. Evacuation routes may pass through gates normally opened or, in the case of the larger incidents, through those exits that are may usually be closed.

ANNEX A
NSA DETACHMENT GAETA/ON-WATER OHS SPILL RESPONSE

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In the event of an OHS spill, begin response actions with (1) below, and follow numbered blocks until incident completion.

- The NSA Detachment Gaeta OHS Response Process Flowchart detailed in Figures A-1 and A-3.
- The NSA Detachment Gaeta OHS Spill Incident Checklist is found in Figure A-4.

1. Anyone **discovering/causing** an oil or hazardous substance spill ---

Immediately Call: **NSA Detachment Gaeta Emergency Dispatch (GED)** 335-781-9886 / 626-8352

All actual or suspected OHS spills from USN and MSC vessels at the NSA Detachment Gaeta Pier or Anchorages will be reported!

Initial discovery will most likely be made by personnel from: responsible party (RP) vessel; waterborne security /pier sentry, port ops; or Italian Navy.

Incident response flow IAW Figures A-1 and A-3.

2. GED will begin **log** on NSA Detachment Gaeta OHS Incident Checklist (Figure A-4), and coordinate initial response actions:

A. **Log** the spill report using the NSA Detachment Gaeta OHS Spill Incident Checklist (Figure 1-5, and Figure A-4 at the end of this section)

B. **Notify**:

1. Port Operations 331-640-6204/626-8363/Channel 14
2. NSA Emergency Dispatch 081-568-4911
3. NSA Detachment Gaeta OIC 626-8301/081-568-8301
4. NSA Detachment Gaeta Entry Point 081-568-8344
5. Request medical assistance, if required, to the spill location.

While timely and accurate reporting is essential to minimizing the impacts of an OHS incident, do not delay reporting while trying to gather all the information, i.e.

Make the call!!

3. Persons **discovering/causing** the spill will conduct the following immediate first responder **control** actions as appropriate; but only if properly trained and they can be done safely:

- ☐ **Shutdown** all appropriate valves and/or pumps.
- ☐ **Restrict** all ignition sources and activate available spill control devices.
- ☐ **Notify** supervisor and people working nearby; and evacuate the immediate area to a safe distance upwind.
- ☐ **Aid** exposed personnel by assisting in safely removing from immediate spill area, and requesting medical assistance when calling 911.

Ensure that spilled substances do not enter the water via storm drains or flowing over pier edges. Block potential entry points with storm drain covers or diversion barriers.

4. First responders on-scene will conduct **initial response** actions; including **securing** the spill source, initial **containment**, site **stabilization**, safety and security zone **coordination**.

5. Port Operations will assume duties as On-scene **Incident Commander** (OSIC), organize the FRT, develop an incident action plan (ICS 201 as appropriate) and conduct response operations IAW Annex B.

Due to NSA Detachment Gaeta's remote location and minimal staffing, first responders will come from the most readily accessible pool, and be integrated into the initial response organization and FRT. Specifically:

- Port Ops
- Waterborne Security
- Vessel personnel
- Other vessels in port
- Italian Navy

For most incidents the first responders will also form the FRT, other FRT members from Table A-1.

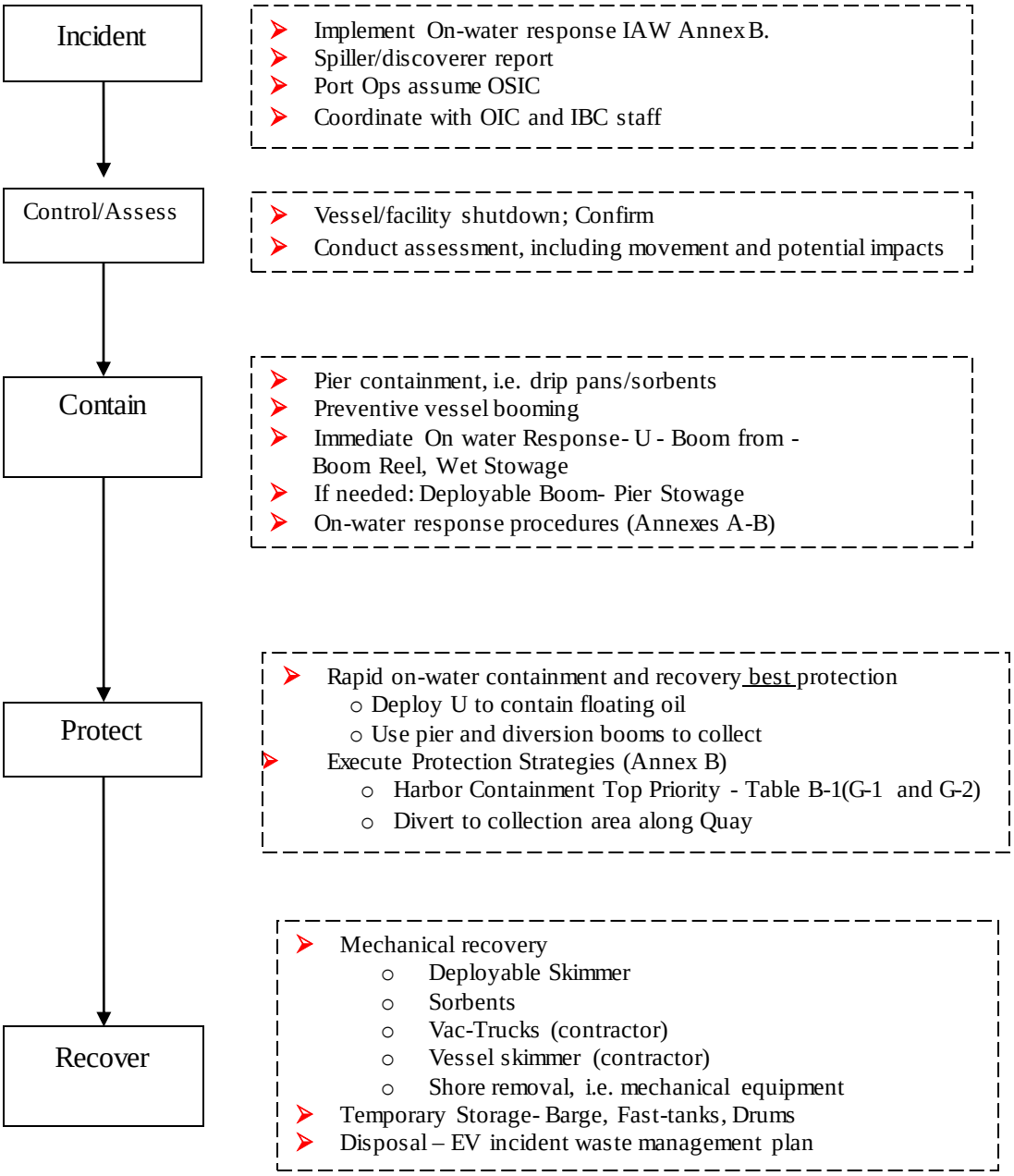
If additional resources and operational periods are required then relief personnel and other logistical support requirements must be identified as soon as possible through the **initial**

assessment. Personnel support may be readily available from NSA Naples assets, and timely activation will greatly assist in minimizing the scope of the incident.

Table A-1 FRT Providers

FRT Members	Roles	Contact
• Port Ops	Primary FRT personnel	331-640-6204/626-8363/Channel 14
• Waterborne Security	Initial response and equipment operators	VHF Channel 16/72
• PW Environmental	Shore side waste management and incident reporting	626-6644/6641 335-581-4823 or 335-102-8810
• Vessel Personnel	Initial response support and shore clean-up	VHF Channel 16/72
• Italian Navy Reps	As available	Via EP and IBC

Figure A-1 NSA Detachment Gaeta Spill Response Flow



6. If no further action is required, Port Ops will complete response operations, including OHS Incident Check-list and documentation in accordance with (IAW) Annex D (Reporting) and notify all parties involved. STOP

7. If further action is required, **continue** operations as follows below. Assess estimated time of completion (ETC), required operational periods, and resource shortfalls.

The OSIC shall ensure that overall NSA Naples command response objectives are addressed in the incident response and action planning, in addition to specific incident objectives. Command objectives (Contained in ICS 201) include:

1. Protect human health and safety
2. Minimize spill impacts
3. Control spill source
4. Contain spilled material
5. Protect sensitive areas
6. Remove spilled material
7. Manage information, including effective reporting and HN coordination
8. Maintain mission capability

8. When spill is **controlled** and **contained**, **ensure** sensitive areas at greatest risk are protected. **Utilize** Annex B to identify and execute strategies.

Due to the sensitivity of operations within the Gulf of Gaeta, ensure the Italian Base Commander is notified and contacts appropriate Italian authorities, including the Italian Coast Guard Captain of the Port (Gaeta).

To ensure site safety and continuity on-scene, the initial OSIC will only be relieved when the incident is stabilized and there is no longer an immediate threat to life and health. The relieving OSIC will receive an **incident briefing** with all pertinent response information, including ICS Form 201, as developed. Following a turnover brief, the relieving OSIC will make a positive statement to on-site response personnel that they have relieved the initial **OSIC**, and have assumed duties as the OSIC.

To ensure personnel safety and consistent standards are maintained, all OHS spill response beyond initial first responder actions will be conducted by the designated Facility Response Team (FRT). FRT will conduct all on-water OHS spill response and recovery operations, supported by EVSC and PW hazardous waste support as required. Shoreline clean-up will be coordinated through the NSA Naples EOC-IMT if required, utilizing RP and/or contractor personnel.

9. Determine if spill can be effectively managed by NSA Naples assets, or if additional response assistance is required.

If additional assistance is required, contact NSA Naples Emergency Dispatch and request support.

If additional resources are required, begin identifying specific needs while arrangements for contract support are being made through NSA Naples and CNREURAFSWA. For example, if more response boom is needed determine type and quantity while contracting authority is arranging funding line and service provider.

10. OSIC will confer with Environmental and determine if spill is a "significant" spill and a reportable quantity (RQ)

- For NSA Detachment Gaeta, most spills will be oil (POL) in some form, either on the pier areas or adjacent to the piers in vessel berthing. A spill to the water is an RQ when it creates a sheen; and is considered "significant" IAW CNREURAFSWAINST 5090.4 (series) NOSC Plan.

- Other POL RQ criteria on land: Refined POL > 110 gallons.

11. If spill is not a "significant" spill, not an RQ, and no additional assistance is required, complete response operations, and complete OHS Incident Check-list and documentation in accordance with (IAW) Annex D (Reporting).

12. If spill is an RQ, immediately report details to the NSA Naples CO/XO/CDO and ensure proper reporting is conducted.

RQ spills are reportable as follows (see Annex D):

- Voice: CNREURAFSWA ROC: 081-568-1982/83/89

- Written: Navy Message –OPNAV 5090 Oil Spill Report (within 24 hours)

- If a USN/MSC vessel is the RP, they are responsible for sending the OPNAV 5090 Oil Spill Report (Annex D).
- If source is unknown, or USN/MSC RP unable/ unwilling to send the message, advise CO/XO of the requirement to send message from NSA Naples as required in references A and B.
- If spill is non-US, do not send OPNAV 5090 Oil Spill Report; submit Unit SITREP as appropriate.

13. **If additional** spill incident management support is **required**, and when directed by the CO, XO, or CDO, activate the NSA Naples EOC via CDNS; conduct operations IAW NSANAPLESINST 3440.17. Establish communications between NSA Naples EOC and NSA Detachment Gaeta ICP via phone, email, and C4I suite if available.

NOTE

In case of an oil spill requiring expanded management NSA Detachment Gaeta Port Operations Incident Command Post (ICP) in building 719 or 752 (below) will support on-water operations. Communications with NSA Naples command and EM operations will be maintained via phone, email, and C4I suite, if available.

Figure A-2 NSA Detachment Gaeta Complex ICP Locations

14. When response operations are completed satisfactorily, **ensure decontamination** and **waste disposal** is conducted IAW appropriate waste management requirements.

OSIC will advise the OIC when response goals are met, including adequate clean-up; protection of personnel health and safety; environmental sensitivities; and mission and economic resources. Ensure that all parties impacted by the spill are notified of response completion.

PW-Environmental will ensure all collected spill residues and contaminated cleanup materials are packaged and documented IAW the *FGS* Chapter 6 reflected in Volume II, Section 2. They will coordinate HW disposal through the Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services (DLADS).

After completion of the initial response, any remaining free product and/or obviously contaminated soil and shoreline areas removal and management will be coordinated though the IEPD. Further action will be governed by DoD 4715.8 (Environmental Remediation for DoD Activities Overseas) and EUCOM Directive 80-2 (Environmental Executive Agent Remediation Policy). If further action is necessary, the installation shall consult with CNREURAFSWA, and in coordination with the Italian Base Commander, shall seek to engage appropriate Italian authorities in a dialogue to determine necessary cleanup and mitigation actions.

Figure A-3 NSA Detachment Gaeta Complex Response Process

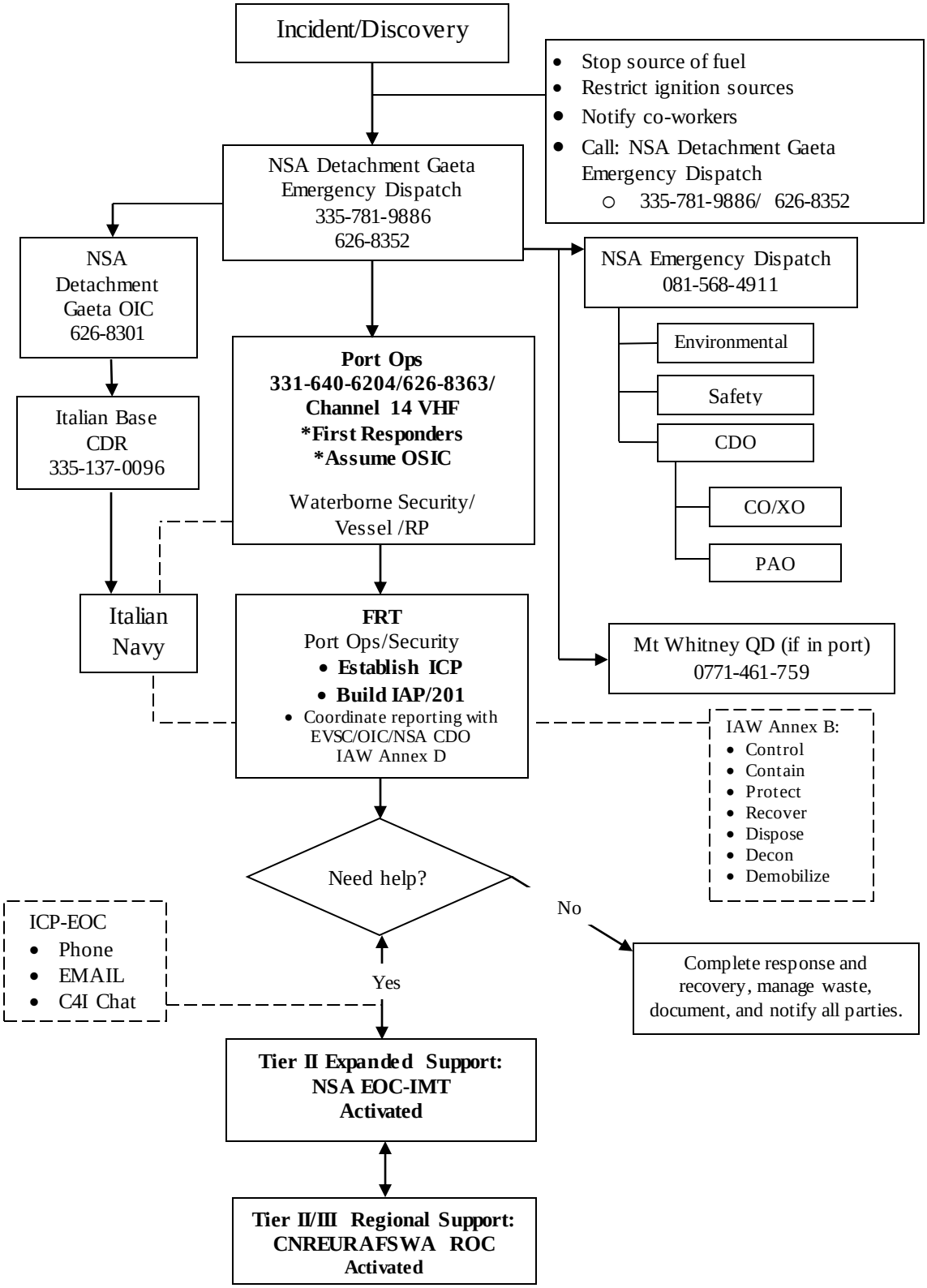


Figure A-4 NSA Detachment Gaeta OHS Spill Incident Checklist

1. Initial Report: Date and Time of Incident:_____

Name of Caller_____ Return number/contact:_____

Location of spill_____

Type and quantity_____

Immediate danger to life or health? _____ Injuries? _____

Origin and cause of spill_____

Spill description (behavior of spill, affected areas)_____

Anticipated movement of spill_____

Planned or initiated actions_____

Type of assistance required_____

Place to meet and direct FD to the spill_____

Provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) if appropriate._____

2. Immediate Initial Response Actions:

Source controlled/shutdown? _____

Ignition sources restricted? _____

First aid to injured? _____N/A_____

Site evacuated? _____

3. Notifications (Time): GAETA ED_____NSA ED_____

OIC _____Port Ops_____ NSA CDO_____

Environmental _____Security_____

Safety _____ PAO_____

IBC_____ Others _____

4. Status of First Responder Actions: Port Ops On-scene?_____

Waterborne Security Dispatched? _____ Source controlled_____

Contained? _____ Site stabilized? _____

Safety Zone established? _____Security Zone established? _____

OSIC:_____ Response adequate? _____

Complete? Yes_____ No_____ If yes, notify all and secure. _____ If no, continue_____

5. Further Response required? Yes_____ No_____ Operational Periods? _____

OSIC: Port Ops_____Security_____Other _____

FRT: Port Ops_____ Security _____ Environmental_____RP _____

Other _____

6. Is additional outside assistance required assistance required? YES_____ NO____

If yes, what type?_____

Provider? _____ Activity taking action? _____

7. Is spill significant and a reportable quantity? YES_____ NO_____

If yes: How determined? _____

Who is making reports?: Vessel_____OIC _____ NSA_____

8. NSA Naples EOC- IMT Required? YES____ NO____ Activated by? _____

If yes, members notified? _____ Notified by? _____

ICP Location_____

9. ETC: _____ Operational Periods?:_____Completed: _____

10. Method of waste disposal _____

_____

11. Documentation complete? _____

All notified?_____

12. Comments:_____

_____

Figure A-4 NSA Detachment Gaeta Response Communications

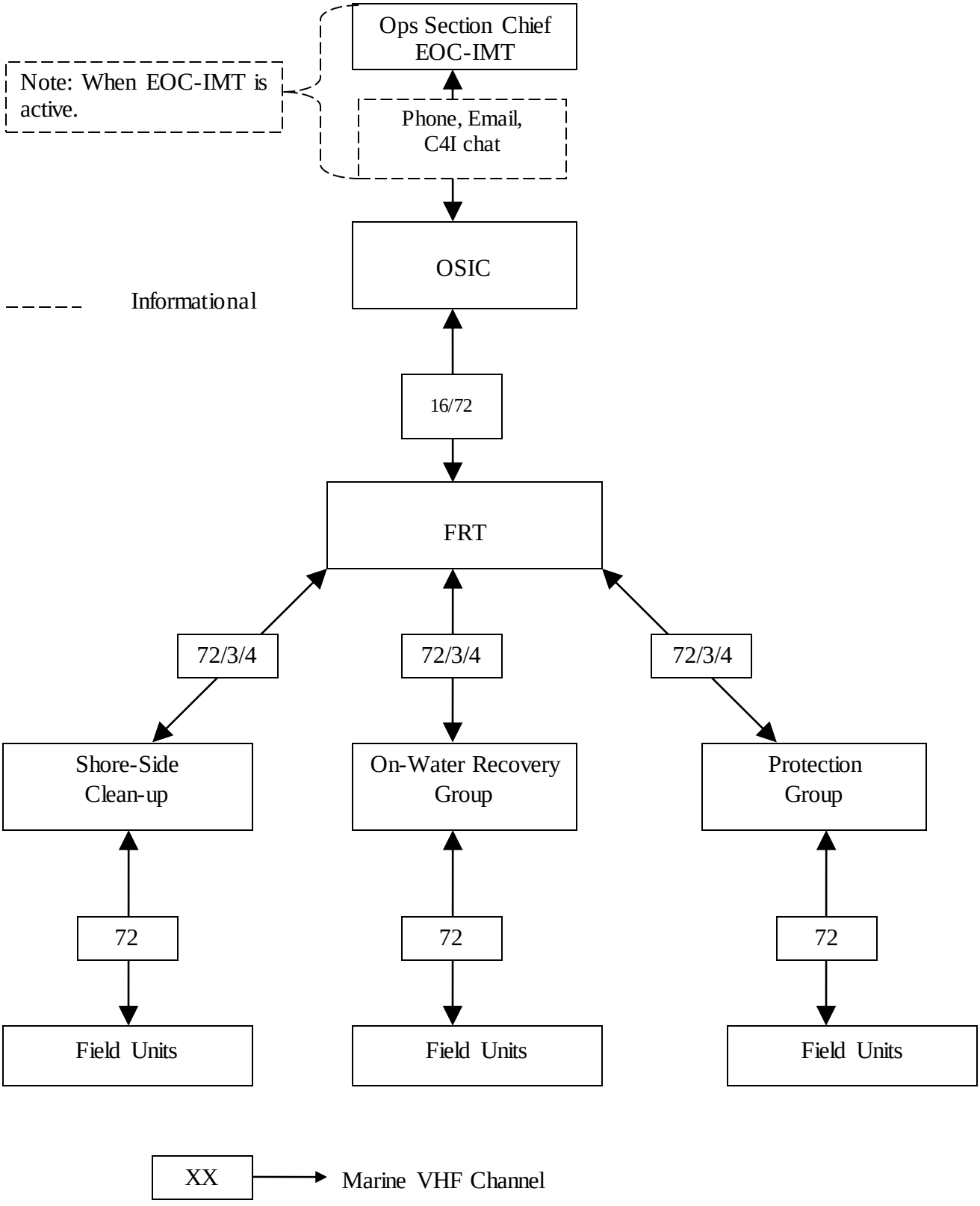


Table A-5 NSA Detachment Gaeta Marine Band Radio Channels and Frequencies

HANDHELD CHANNEL *(To be assigned)*	DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY	USE
	Marine Channel (12)	156.600	Port Operations
	Marine Channel (13)	156.650	Navigation Bridge to Bridge Port Ops Coordination
	Marine Channel (14)	156.700	Port Operations
	Marine Channel (16)	156.800	Distress Safety and Calling
	Marine Channel (72)	156-625	General Communications Spill Notification And Primary Spill Working Channel
	Marine Channel (73)	156.675	U. S. Government SPILL PRIMARY
	Marine Channel (74)	156.725	U. S. Government SPILL SECONDARY

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ANNEX B
NSA DETACHMENT GAETA SENSITIVE AREAS AND PROTECTION STRATEGIES

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B.1 RESPONSE STRATEGIES FOR SPILLS IN THE NSA DETACHMENT GAETA PIER COMPLEX

Oil spills from USN/MSC operations within NSA Detachment Gaeta have the potential to cause significant impacts. The primary means of preventing spills will be through the use of pro-active risk management practices including pre-transfer conferences; effective communications; appropriate staffing; adherence to Navy directives; and use of preventive vessel booming.

As NSA Detachment Gaeta is under NATO/Italian Naval control, spill response must be efficiently coordinated with the host authorities. Although this is not a U.S. facility, oil spills from USN/MSC operations still have a wide range of liabilities, and must be responded to immediately and effectively. NSA Port Operations will provide that support to appropriate US public vessels and associated activities. In cases of a non-US spill, Port Operations will provide limited Tier I spill response support when requested by the Italian Navy and approved by the CO, Naples. Italian Navy requests for Tier II and III response support must be approved by the EURAFSWA Regional Commander via the ROC.

Detailed on-water response guidance is contained in this Annex; and the information contained provides overall policy and procedural guidance for emergency responders. A critical resource for on-water spill response is the on-water response guide provided as part of the Annual FRT Certification Course.

The Port Operations FRT is experienced and familiar with local conditions, including response and recovery strategies. The FRT receives annual training utilizing Navy-standard methodology, tailored to local requirements. Ensure the FRT is activated immediately and consulted as part of any incident response with the potential to impact NSA Detachment Gaeta.

B.1.1 Overall Objectives

In keeping with US Navy policy to conduct an immediate and effective response, NSA Naples has established a Tier 1 on-water oil spill response capability designed to address an average most probable spill incident (2100 gallons). The primary immediate response objectives are to:

- Protect human health and safety
- Minimize spill impacts
- Control spill source
- Contain spilled material
- Protect sensitive Areas
- Remove spilled material
- Manage information, including effective reporting and HN coordination

- Maintain mission capability

B.1.1.1 *Spill Risks*

The potential spill risk in NSA Detachment Gaeta is significant due to the volumes of POL products transferred, high transfer rates for some products, and operations are conducted over-water. Primary risks:

- Vessel and over-water POL transfer at Fuel Pier
- Internal transfers

These operations are controlled via stringent risk management measures, including coordination requirements and preventive booming.

B.1.1.2 *Strategies*

As discussed above, the primary response strategies are to conduct immediate containment and mechanically remove the oil from the water. As entry of oil into the open waters of the Gulf of Gaeta has the greatest potential impact in terms of sensitive areas, containing the oil as close to shore as possible for on-water or sacrificial shore recovery is the primary objective.

B.1.1.3 *Source Control*

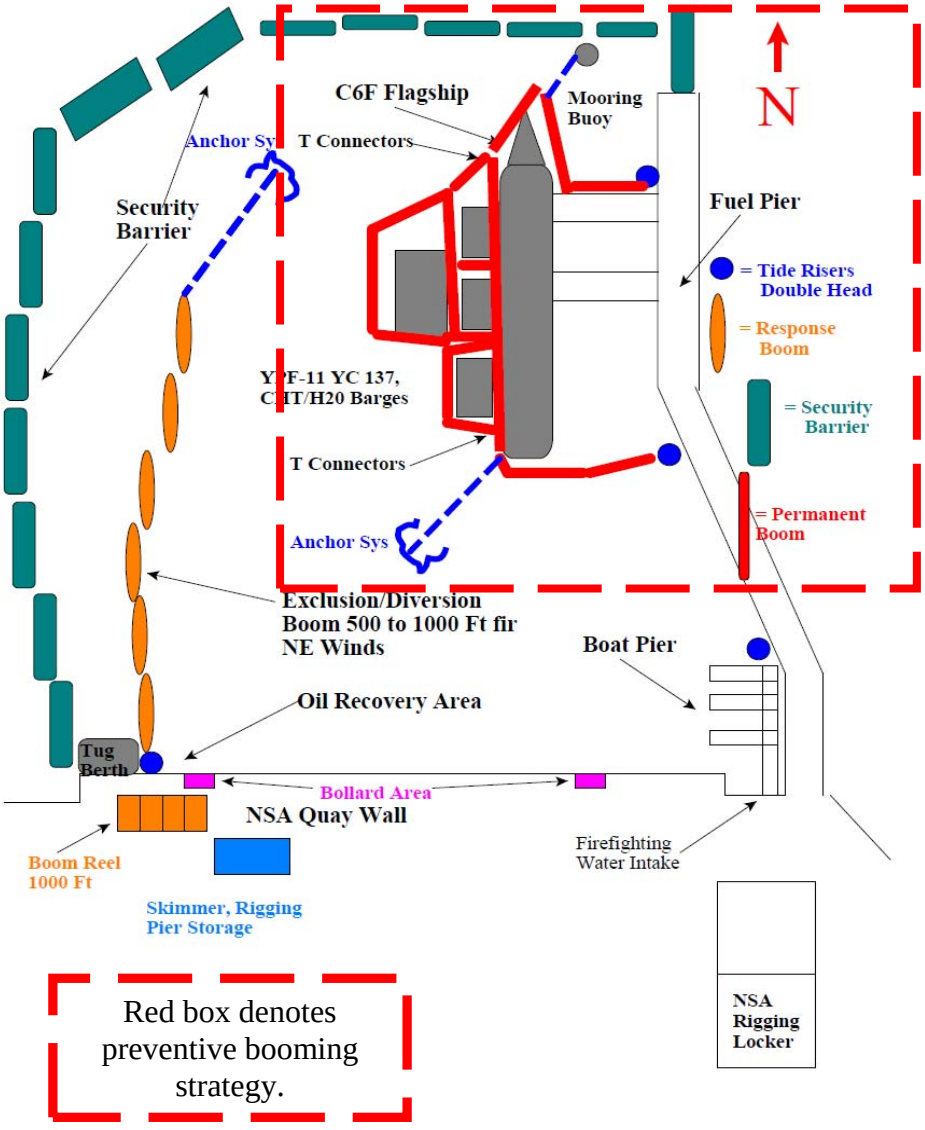
Source control actions are essential to minimizing the negative impacts of a spill. "You've got to turn off the faucet!" Initial control actions will be conducted by fuel facility and transferring vessel personnel. Response personnel should assist as practicable, and confirm that source control actions are completed effectively.

B.1.1.4 *Containment*

Timely on-water containment is essential in minimizing the impacts of an oil spill, particularly with the lighter oils most prevalent in Naples fuel transfer operations (DFM/F-76 and JP-5). The oil will spread rapidly on the water influenced by the winds and currents, and will impact (paint) whatever surface encountered. The goal is to contain the oil as quickly as possible to allow mechanical recovery (skimmers, sorbents) to remove it from the environment. The response process is **damage control**, and when oil is contained rapidly, it is easier to recover; mechanical recovery is more efficient; and impacts are minimized.

The initial containment strategy at NSA Detachment Gaeta is the preventive booming of all US vessels prior to transferring fuel. There are several alternatives for conducting these booming operations. NSA Naples policy is to encircle all US vessels at the Fuel Pier with Type II response boom, connected to the piers (Figure B-1). In the event of a spill the initial containment strategy is to encircle the US vessel's permanent boom approximately 10 meters from the hull of the ship.

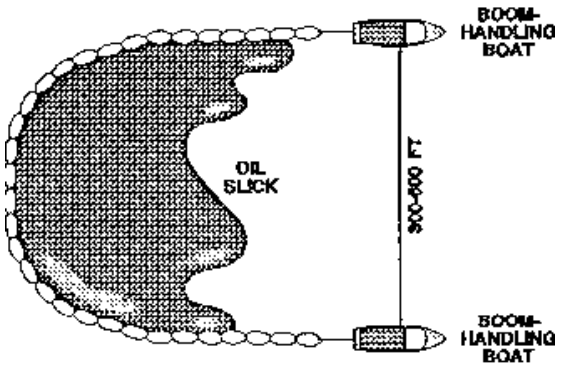
Figure B-1 Standard Preventive Booming Strategy



NOTE:

Initial containment response will be conducted using a U-Configuration (Figure B-2) or angled containment/diversion with in-water assets. First responders, Port Operations, and Waterborne Security, if available, will utilize boats in the water and readily available boom from the boom reel, wet stowage, or boom trailer for initial containment actions.

Figure B-2 U-Configuration Booming Strategy



Port Ops and Barrier Security personnel must be notified immediately of any actual or suspected NSA Detachment Gaeta spill to coordinate on-water operations. Initial boom resources will come from pre-designated in-water assets, or off the boom reel.

B.1.1.5 *Protection*

The most sensitive area immediately adjacent to NSA Detachment Gaeta are the Marina and fishing boat mooring areas, and the seawall to the east towards the historic Old Town Area (Figure B-3). Other protection concerns are oil leaving the pier areas and entering the main waters of the Gulf of Gaeta (aquaculture/commercial boat yards); and oil escaping to the NE and impacting the beach areas of Formia. Beach areas on the sea side of Monte Orlando are very sensitive, but are low risk for exposure due to actual spill potential and physical barriers to concentrated product movement. Protection and recovery strategies have been developed and are designed to effectively address the requirements to protect these areas. These Priority protection sites in NSA Detachment Gaeta area are summarized in Table B-1 and detailed in this Annex. Once an area is covered by protective boom, it is essential to monitor and effectively manage it. Due to minimal tidal ranges and relatively consistent wind conditions in Gaeta oil contained/or excluded should be able to be recovered where contained. Use of sorbents and shore grounding will help prevent migration of oil to other sensitive areas, and maximize the effectiveness of the booming strategies.

Figure B-3 Primary NSA Detachment Gaeta Protection Sites

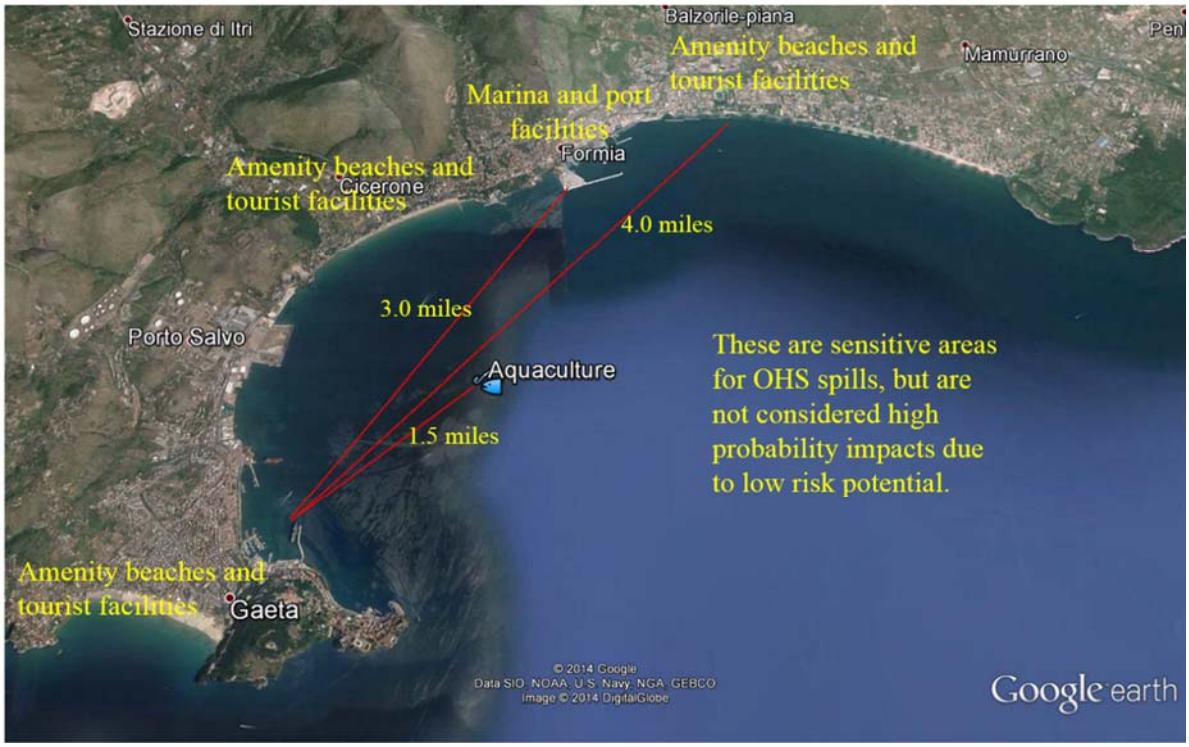
Figure B-4 Pierside Oil Recovery

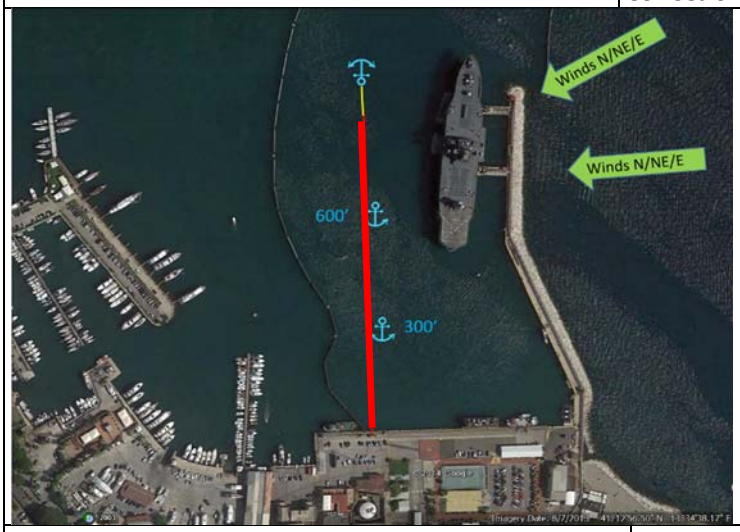
Table B-1 Primary NSA Detachment Gaeta Protection Sites

NSA Detachment Gaeta Sensitive Area Protection Sites		
Site Number (Priority)	**Name**	**Description/Location**
G-1 (1)	**West Harbor Protection**	Exclusion and protection booming to prevent oil from moving west from the ITNB harbor area and impacting adjacent marina and pedestrian areas.
G-2 (1)	**Old Town Seawall Protection and Deflection**	Rapid deployment option to quickly deploy boom inside security barrier prior to oil leaving port area.
G-3 (1)	**Firefighting Water Intake**	Lower SE corner of ITNB harbor adjacent to building 719. Rapid protection boom will assist in preventing oil from entering FF water suction and potential loss of critical capability.
G-4 (2)	**Marina**	Shoreline protection, exclusion, and/or deflection configurations to keep oil from impacting marina and vessels present.
G-5 (3)	**Gaeta Old Town Center Marina**	Marina area in heart of Old Town, number of private and fishing boats in place at any time. High visibility; must be coordinated with Gaeta Captain of the Port, whose office is adjacent to this site; and would request this support through the Italian Naval Base Commander.
G-6 (3)	**Small Boat Fishing Harbor**	Area adjacent to seawall and commercial pier area, used extensively by local fisherman. Significant economic and public affairs potential.
G-7 (4)	**Commercial Activities Complex**	Exclusion boom to prohibit oil from impacting the commercial pier area that services the marine oil terminal. Protection of this pier also provides protection for the boat yard facilities to the NW.

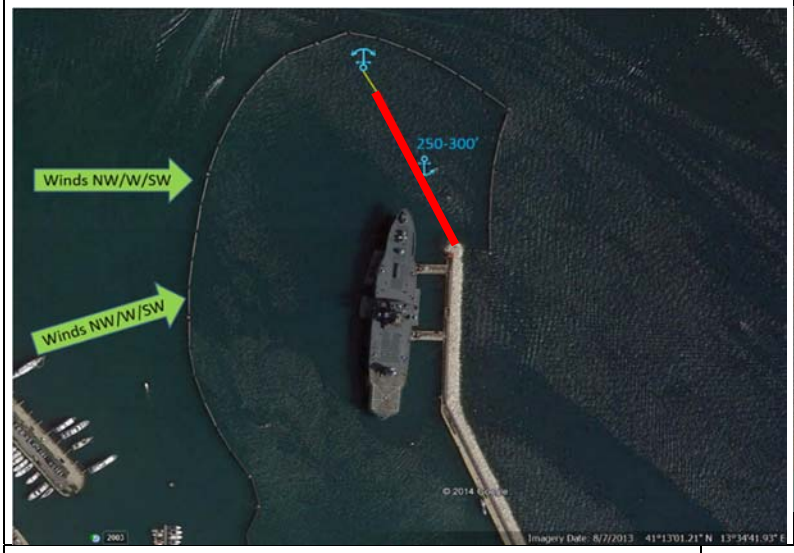
Note there are other sensitive areas in the Gulf of Gaeta complex that are not at particular risk from a potential USN-involved OHS spill or release; and are beyond the capability of NSA Naples resources to protect (Figure B-5). In case these areas are threatened and require protection, contractor support must be arranged through the host nation or CNREURAFSWA NOSC.

Figure B-5 Other Gaeta Sensitive Areas and Protection Sites

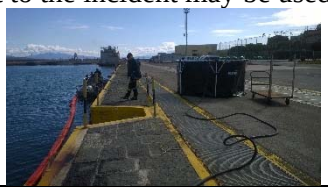


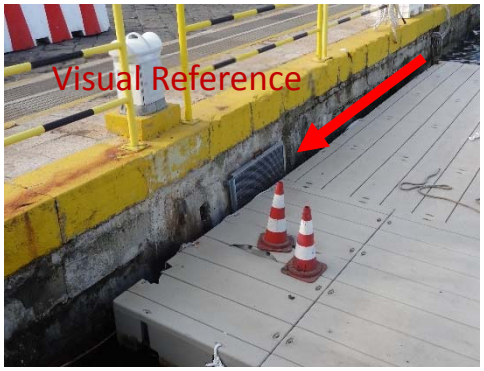
G-1 WEST HARBOR CONTAINMENT/DEFLECTION G-1	
PROTECTION SITE	**PROTECTION STRATEGY**
West Harbor, Marina, Seawall	Deploy exclusion/deflection boom from quay wall to provide protection for west harbor, marina and and collection
	
SENSITIVITY	Prevents oil from migrating towards several sensitive areas in the harbor, including marina, pedestrian seawall, and Italian government craft.
POTENTIAL IMPACTS	Oil can move along and contaminate highly visible seawall and into Old Town historic area.
CONSIDERATIONS:	**Note:** For spills out board of moored vessel at Fuel Pier this is an immediate requirement if winds are from N/NE/E. If winds are from NW/W/SW go to G-2. Containment of spilled oil inside the security barrier should be done concurrently with protection strategy. Requires no outside coordination with authorities beyond IBC.
BOOM:	1000' 24-36 inch response boom from boom reel. Security boat if after hours and boom is required immediately.
CRAFT:	UB and Booming Beaver.
PERSONNEL:	2-8 depending on number of initial craft deployed.
SHORE ATTACH ONE:	Quay wall adjacent to boom reel. After deployment ensure properly secured. Locate cleat for best connection.
SHORE ATTACH TWO:	None; mooring system used at outboard end.

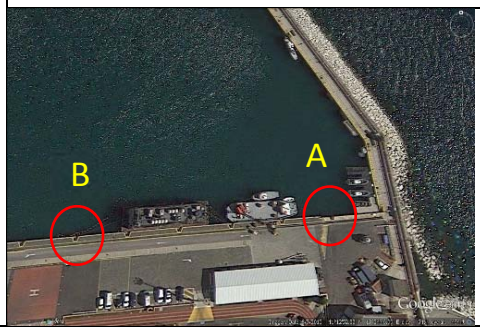
G-1 HARBOR CONTAINMENT/DEFLECTION – EAST G-1 (continued)		
SHORE ATTACHMENT ONE		**SHORE ATTACHMENT TWO**
	ONE: End of the quay wall/ adjacent to boom reel. TWO: Mooring system.	Mooring system, fairlead to the north.
WATER ATTACHMENTS:	Three mooring systems located at 300', 600', and bitter end.	
BOOMING METHOD:	**UB, booming beaver, or security boat** can be used to tow boom from the boom reel for most efficient response/deployment. **NOTE:** If using boom from the reel it can be towed into position with one boat in minimal winds. Platform deployment is preferred method because it is outside of the security barrier and is the fastest response.	
MOORING SYSTEMS:	Use 3 Danforth or Bruce anchors to secure containment boom at proper angle from quay wall, parallel to Fuel Pier.	
BOOM SOURCE:	Boom reel or wet stowage alongside quay wall.	
SITE CONDITIONS:	Good water throughout operating area. If winds are strong, ensure mooring systems deployed as boom is deployed to take strain off of full 1000' section.	
EXECUTION TIME:	One half hour if boom available.	
SHORE RECOVERY:	Depending on winds, boom will also serve as a diversion strategy with oil collection at the quay wall using skim pak and fastanks. 	
SORBENT BOOM:	Sorbent boom lining the shoreline attachment area inboard of the boom to capture escaping oil alongside quay wall.	
SECONDARY BOOMING:	Strategy G-4 for marina protection.	

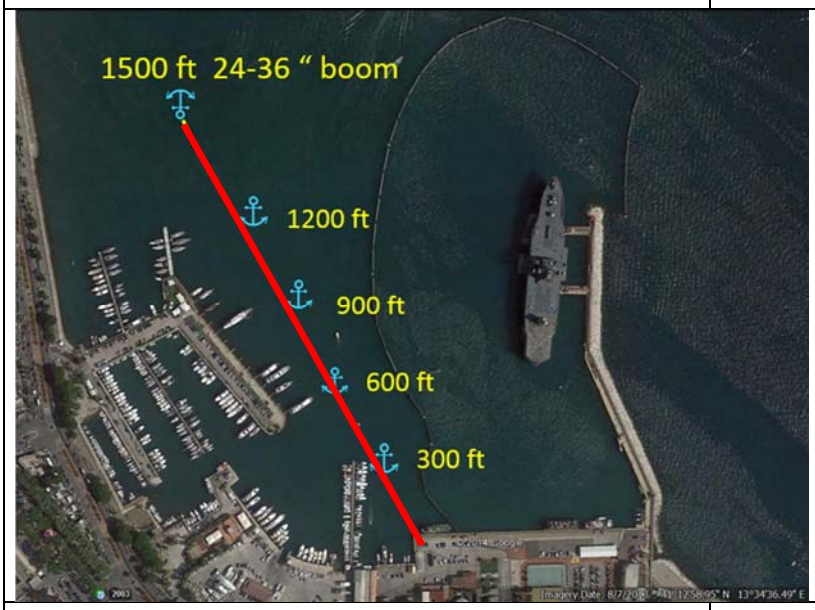
G-2 EAST HARBOR DEFLECTION AND PROTECTION G-2	
PROTECTION SITE	**PROTECTION STRATEGY**
Gulf of Gaeta, Old Town Seawall, and Historic Center	Deploy exclusion/deflection boom from end of fuel pier to provide protection for areas to the east by preventing oil from migrating out and around end of ITNB.
	
SENSITIVITY	Prevents oil from migrating towards several sensitive areas in the harbor, including the Old Town historic area, pedestrian seawall, and marinas.
POTENTIAL IMPACTS	Oil can move along and contaminate highly visible seawall and into Old Town historic area.
CONSIDERATIONS:	**Note:** For spills out board of moored vessel at Fuel Pier this is an immediate requirement if winds are from NW/W/SW. Without on-water skimming capacity this boom may deflect oil out from the pier area which will require containment using a U configuration. May use personnel from shoreside to secure boom at end of fuel pier.
BOOM:	500' 24-36 inch response boom from boom reel or wet stowage. Security boat if after hours and boom is required immediately.
CRAFT:	UB and Booming Beaver.
PERSONNEL:	2-10 depending on number of initial craft deployed.
SHORE ATTACH ONE:	End of fuel pier.
SHORE ATTACH TWO:	None; mooring system used at outboard end.

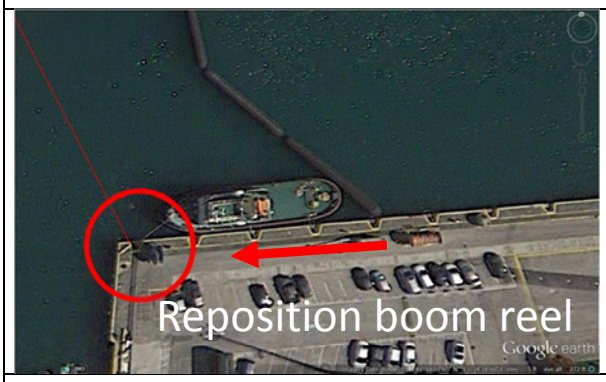
<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">G-2 EAST HARBOR DEFLECTION AND PROTECTION G-2 (continued)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Security Barrier Boom for A-1 & A-2</td></tr>
<tr><td>SHORE ATTACHMENT ONE</td><td rowspan="2">ONE: End of the fuel pier.

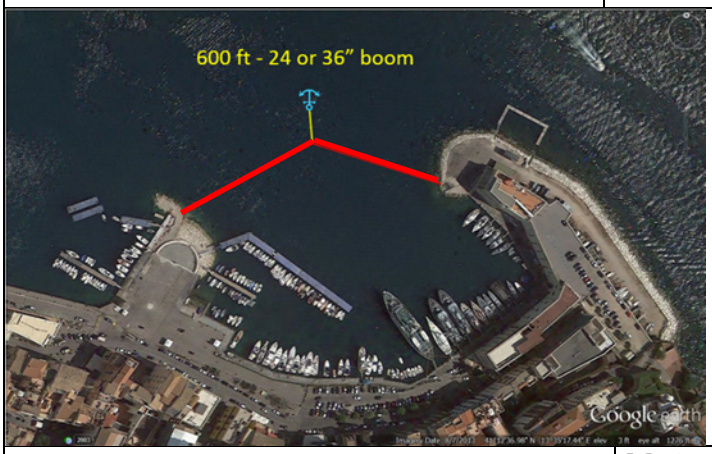
TWO: Mooring system.</td><td>SHORE ATTACHMENT TWO</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Mooring system, fairlead to the northwest.</td></tr>
<tr><td>WATER ATTACHMENTS:</td><td colspan="2">Mooring systems located at 250 or 300’ depending on anchor ring availability, and bitter end.</td></tr>
<tr><td>BOOMING METHOD:</td><td colspan="2">UB, booming beaver, or security boat can be used to tow boom from the boom reel or wet stowage for most efficient response/deployment. NOTE: If using boom from the reel it can be towed into position with one boat in minimal winds. Second boat to join in position and attach mooring system mid-boom.</td></tr>
<tr><td>MOORING SYSTEMS:</td><td colspan="2">Use 2 20Kg Danforth or Bruce anchors to secure containment boom at proper angle from quay wall, parallel to Fuel Pier.</td></tr>
<tr><td>BOOM SOURCE:</td><td colspan="2">Boom reel or wet stowage alongside quay wall.</td></tr>
<tr><td>SITE CONDITIONS:</td><td colspan="2">Good water throughout operating area up to actual end of fuel pier. If winds are strong, ensure mid-boom mooring system deployed as boom is deployed to take strain off of full 500’ section.</td></tr>
<tr><td>EXECUTION TIME:</td><td colspan="2">One half hour if boom available.</td></tr>
<tr><td>SHORE RECOVERY:</td><td colspan="2">Depending on winds, boom will also serve as a diversion strategy with oil collection at the end of the fuel pier. This may require deployment of skim pak to end of pier. If outside on-water skimmer is brought to the incident may be used..
  </td></tr>
<tr><td>SORBENT BOOM:</td><td colspan="2">Sorbent boom lining the shoreline attachment area inboard of the boom to capture escaping oil alongside fuel pier.</td></tr>
<tr><td>SECONDARY BOOMING:</td><td colspan="2">U containment for deflected oil.</td></tr>
</table>

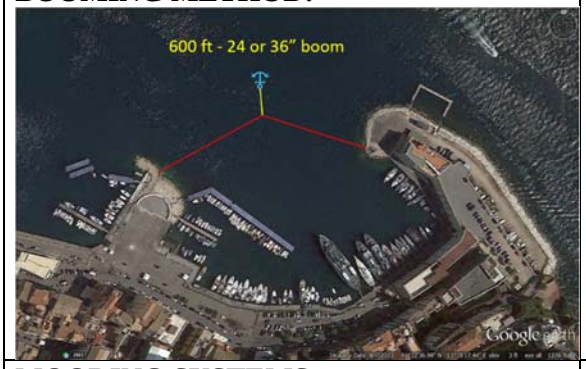
G-3 FIREFIGHTING WATER INTAKES G-3	
PROTECTION SITE	**PROTECTION STRATEGY**
Italian Naval Base Firefighting Water Intake	Deploy exclusion boom in southeast corner of ITNB to prevent oil from impacting firefighting water intakes.
	
SENSITIVITY	Prevents oil from entering the primary base firefighting water supply.
POTENTIAL IMPACTS	Loss of critical firefighting water capability for base if contaminated.
CONSIDERATIONS:	**Note:** For spills out board of moored vessel at Fuel Pier this is an immediate requirement if winds are from NW/W/SW. Without on-water skimming capacity this boom may deflect oil out from the pier area which will require containment using a U configuration. May use personnel from shoreside to secure boom at end of fuel pier.
BOOM:	Two strategies: A: 200 ft of 24-36" Boom directly from fuel pier tide riser to quay wall tie-off. B: If barge and other craft alongside the quay, take 400 ft of 24-36" boom from fuel pier tide riser to quay outboard of craft.
CRAFT:	UB
PERSONNEL:	4: two on boat and two ashore.
SHORE ATTACH ONE:	Foot of fuel pier illustration above.
SHORE ATTACH TWO:	None; mooring system used at outboard end.

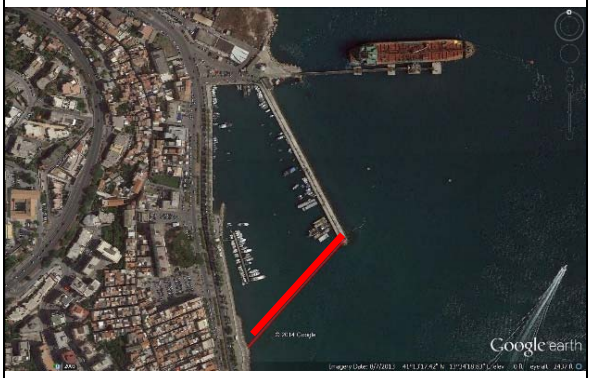
G-3 FIREFIGHTING WATER INTAKES G-3 (continued)		
SHORE ATTACHMENT ONE		**SHORE ATTACHMENT TWO**
	ONE: Tide riser on fuel pier adjacent TWO: Secure to cleats on quay.	
WATER ATTACHMENTS:	None.	
BOOMING METHOD: 	**UB, booming beaver, or security boat** can be used to tow boom from wet stowage for most efficient response/deployment. **NOTE:** Boom that is normally alongside quay wall for booming barge and other craft, as well as permanent boom on fuel pier are most efficient boom source. One boat required, attach boom to pier riser on fuel pier then quickly move to appropriate attachment point (A or B) cleat on quay wall.	
MOORING SYSTEMS:	None.	
BOOM SOURCE:	Boom reel or wet stowage alongside quay wall.	
SITE CONDITIONS:	Good water throughout operating area up to actual end of fuel pier.	
EXECUTION TIME:	Fifteen minutes if boom available.	
SHORE RECOVERY:	Depending on winds, boom may also serve as a diversion strategy with oil collection at one end of the configuration.. Deploy skim pak to end with oil collecting; use prop wash to herd if feasible. If outside on-water skimmer is brought to the incident may be used. 	
SORBENT BOOM:	Sorbent boom lining the shoreline attachment area outboard of the boom to recover diverted oil.	
SECONDARY BOOMING:	None.	

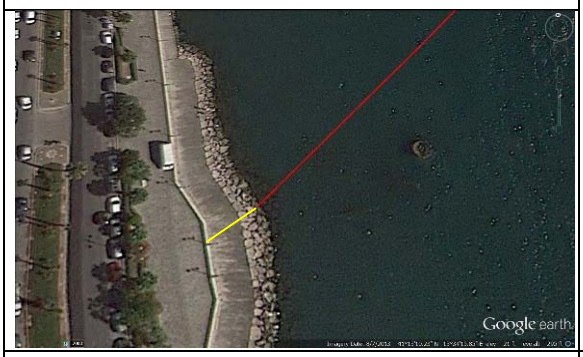
G-4 MARINA AND SEAWALL G-4	
PROTECTION SITE	**PROTECTION STRATEGY**
Marina to the west and pedestrian seawall.	Deploy exclusion boom from in front of marina complex.
	
SENSITIVITY	Marina contains valuable private and commercial watercraft; heavily used pedestrian seawall and gas station have high visibility and public sensitivity.
POTENTIAL IMPACTS	Economic and public relations impacts.
CONSIDERATIONS:	Deployment is outside the ITNB, and will require IBC coordination with Italian Coast Guard and local authorities. Ensure that prior to deploying this strategy (as well as G-5, 6, and 7) that IBC has received approval and/or a request to do so. Also, ensure OIC and/or CO/XO NSA Naples are fully apprised.
BOOM:	Requires 1500 ft of 24-36" boom. 1000 ft can be deployed.
CRAFT:	Minimum two: UB and Booming Beaver; third boat may be useful.
PERSONNEL:	6-10 depending on number of boats used.
SHORE ATTACH ONE:	NW corner of ITNB quay wall (cleat available).
SHORE ATTACH TWO:	None; mooring system used at outboard end.

G-4 MARINA AND SEAWALL G-4 (continued)	
SHORE ATTACHMENT ONE	**Shore consideration: Deploying past security barrier.**
	ONE: Tide riser on fuel pier adjacent TWO: Mooring systems. 
WATER ATTACHMENTS:	Five mooring systems at 300 ft intervals.
BOOMING METHOD: 	**UB, booming beaver, or security boat** can be used to tow boom from boom reel for initial 1000 ft. **NOTE:** Boom reel is inside of security barrier, outside of deployment area, but boom reel can be repositioned to corner of the Quay to optimum deployment angle (One). Also, another option is to have Booming Beaver pull barrier out and held to the east to allow deployment outboard the barrier. Additional 500 ft from wet stowage along the quay wall. Additional boom will require opening in security barrier and close coordination with security and local authorities.
MOORING SYSTEMS:	None.
BOOM SOURCE:	1500 ft from boom reel and/or wet stowage alongside quay wall.
SITE CONDITIONS:	Good water throughout operating area up to actual end of fuel pier.
EXECUTION TIME:	One hour if boom available.
SHORE RECOVERY:	With its' location outside the harbor, no shore oil recovery is expected.
SORBENT BOOM:	If oil collects along the boom, look to deploy sorbents.
SECONDARY BOOMING:	None.

G-5 OLD TOWN MARINA AND SEAWALL G-5	
PROTECTION SITE	**PROTECTION STRATEGY**
Marina in the Old Town historic area.	Deploy exclusion boom from in front of marina complex.
	
SENSITIVITY	Marina contains valuable private and commercial watercraft; heavily used pedestrian seawall and gas station have high visibility and public sensitivity.
POTENTIAL IMPACTS	Economic and public relations impacts.
CONSIDERATIONS:	Deployment is outside the ITNB, and will require IBC coordination with Italian Coast Guard and local authorities. Ensure that prior to deploying this strategy (as well as G-4, 6, and 7) that IBC has received approval and/or a request to do so. Also, ensure OIC and/or CO/XO NSA Naples are fully apprised.
BOOM:	Requires 600 ft of 24-36" boom. Source from inside Port Ops storage or from wet stowage. If from inside look at truck transport to site.
CRAFT:	Minimum two: UB and Booming Beaver; third boat may be useful.
PERSONNEL:	6-10 depending on number of boats used.
SHORE ATTACH ONE: 	Dock structure on west edge of marina wall opening. Place person ashore or have personnel travel to site from ITNB in vehicles.
SHORE ATTACH TWO: 	Structure on outboard side of boat ramp. If oil begins to collect, move to land side of boat ramp to allow recovery access. Place person ashore or have personnel travel to site from ITNB in vehicles.

G-5 OLD TOWN MARINA AND SEAWALL G-5 (continued)		
SHORE ATTACHMENT ONE 	ONE: Dock structure on west side of marina opening. TWO: Structure on outboard side of boat ramp. If oil begins to collect, move to land side of boat ramp to allow recovery access.	**SHORE ATTACHMENT TWO** 
WATER ATTACHMENTS:	None.	
BOOMING METHOD: 	**UB** can be used to tow boom from ITNB to site. Boom will be taken from available resources. As this is not an initial priority, boom may come from land storage in Port Ops. UB will take to scene, Booming Beaver assist if available. Strategy requires shore connection beginning upwind/upstream then attaching mooring system at 300 ft midpoint to create chevron.	
MOORING SYSTEMS:	One, recommend 20 kg.	
BOOM SOURCE:	700 ft as available.	
SITE CONDITIONS:	Unfamiliar waters, need to consult charts for approach to shore connection points. Recommend assist from Italian Coast Guard or Gaeta port authorities who have offices directly adjacent to marina.	
EXECUTION TIME:	One and one/half hour if boom available.	
SHORE RECOVERY:	This is designed to provide protection from expected light sheen due to distance and risk. No significant oil recovery expected, but use of sorbents near shore attachment points may be useful depending on concentration and pooling.	
SORBENT BOOM:	If oil collects along the boom, look to deploy sorbents in collection points as well as vicinity of shore attachments.	
SECONDARY BOOMING:	None.	

G-6 SMALL BOAT FISHING HARBOR G-6	
PROTECTION SITE	**PROTECTION STRATEGY**
Small fishing harbor adjacent to west harbor seawall.	Deploy exclusion boom from in front of harbor complex.
	
SENSITIVITY	Small craft harbor contains local fishing boats and high visibility location adjacent to seawall walkway.
POTENTIAL IMPACTS	Economic and public relations impacts.
CONSIDERATIONS:	Deployment is outside the ITNB, and will require IBC coordination with Italian Coast Guard and local authorities. Ensure that prior to deploying this strategy (as well as G-5, 6, and 7) that IBC has received approval and/or a request to do so. Also, ensure OIC and/or CO/XO NSA Naples are fully apprised.
BOOM:	Requires 600 ft of 24-36” boom. As available.
CRAFT:	UB as a minimum, Booming Beaver to assist as available.
PERSONNEL:	4-8 depending on number of boats used.
SHORE ATTACH ONE:	Shore tie off at bump-out on seawall walkway. Place person ashore or have personnel travel from ITNB by vehicle and access site from shore.
SHORE ATTACH TWO:	Structure on end of small fishing harbor pier.

G-6 SMALL BOAT FISHING HARBOR G-6 (continued)		
SHORE ATTACHMENT ONE		**SHORE ATTACHMENT TWO**
	ONE: Light post on bump out on seawall walkway. TWO: Structure on end of outboard pier.	
WATER ATTACHMENTS:	One mooring system at midpoint (300-350 ft depending on location of anchor eye.	
BOOMING METHOD:	**UB** can be used to tow boom from ITNB to site. Boom will be taken from available resources. As this is not an initial priority, boom may come from land storage in Port Ops. UB will take to scene, Booming Beaver assist if available. Strategy requires shore connection beginning upwind/upstream then attaching mooring system at 300 ft midpoint to help maintain integrity.	
MOORING SYSTEMS:	One, recommend 22 or 40 lb. Danforth.	
BOOM SOURCE:	700 ft as available.	
SITE CONDITIONS:	Unfamiliar waters, need to consult charts for approach to shore connection points. Recommend assist from Italian Coast Guard or Gaeta port authorities who have offices directly adjacent to marina.	
EXECUTION TIME:	One and one/half hour if boom available.	
SHORE RECOVERY:	This is designed to provide protection from expected light sheen due to distance and risk. No significant oil recovery expected, but use of sorbents near shore attachment points may be useful depending on concentration and pooling.	
SORBENT BOOM:	If oil collects along the boom, look to deploy sorbents in collection points as well as vicinity of shore attachments.	
SECONDARY BOOMING:	None.	

G-7 COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES COMPLEX G-7	
PROTECTION SITE	**PROTECTION STRATEGY**
Small fishing harbor adjacent to west harbor seawall.	Deploy exclusion/deflection boom from in front of commercial pier area to protect it and adjacent boatyard industries to the north.
	
SENSITIVITY	Adjacent commercial pier used primarily for oil marine terminal supply also has significant boatyard activity beyond the main pier. Oil contamination could impact this economic area as well as the attendant public affairs concerns.
POTENTIAL IMPACTS	Economic and public relations impacts.
CONSIDERATIONS:	This is a tiered response strategy after initial emergency actions. Deployment is outside the ITNB, and will require IBC coordination with Italian Coast Guard and local authorities. Ensure that prior to deploying this strategy (as well as G-4, 5, and 7) that IBC has received approval and/or a request to do so. Also, ensure OIC and/or CO/XO NSA Naples are fully apprised.
BOOM:	Requires 1300 ft of 24-36" boom. Source as available, may be tasked to supporting contractor.
CRAFT:	Two boats minimum. UB and Booming Beaver to assist as available.
PERSONNEL:	4-8 depending on number of boats used.
SHORE ATTACH ONE:	End of small fishing harbor pier.
SHORE ATTACH TWO:	Mooring buoys at 650 ft and 1300 ft.

G-7 COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES G-7 (continued)		
SHORE ATTACHMENT ONE		**SHORE ATTACHMENT TWO**
	ONE: Light post on bump out on seawall walkway. TWO: Structure on end of outboard pier.	
WATER ATTACHMENTS:	One mooring system at midpoint (300-350 ft) of first 650 ft leg; one mooring system midpoint second leg (900 ft) depending on location of anchor eye.	
BOOMING METHOD:	**UB** can be used to tow boom from ITNB to site. Boom will be taken from available resources. As this is not an initial priority, boom may come from land storage in Port Ops. UB will take to scene, Booming Beaver assist if available. Strategy requires shore connection beginning upwind/upstream then attaching mooring system at 300 ft midpoint to help maintain integrity.	
MOORING SYSTEMS:	One, recommend 22 or 40 lb. Danforth.	
BOOM SOURCE:	700 ft as available.	
SITE CONDITIONS:	Unfamiliar waters, need to consult charts for approach to shore connection points. Recommend assist from Italian Coast Guard or Gaeta port authorities who have offices directly adjacent to marina.	
EXECUTION TIME:	One and one/half hour if boom available.	
SHORE RECOVERY:	This is designed to provide protection from expected light sheen due to distance and risk. No significant oil recovery expected, but use of sorbents near shore attachment points may be useful depending on concentration and pooling.	
SORBENT BOOM:	If oil collects along the boom, look to deploy sorbents in collection points as well as vicinity of shore attachments.	
SECONDARY BOOMING:	None.	

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ANNEX C
NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Due to the location of the NSA Naples and satellite facilities in coastal Southern Italy, an area rich in natural and cultural resources, it is important to have a good working knowledge of types, location, and sensitivities to potential negative impacts, and how to manage these issues during a pollution incident. In the case of any significant spill, it is imperative that NSA Naples PWD Environmental be consulted as to potential impacts on natural and cultural resources. They will advise incident command on sensitivities, protection strategies, and clean-up recovery requirements. Also, they will coordinate with Italian authorities if consultation is required, and provide copies of core management documents, references (g) and (h).

1.1 NATURAL RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

1.1.1 The natural resource administration for the areas where NSA Naples facilities are located is in the Naples province in the Campania Region. The organization of the natural resource administration governing the Naples area is provided in Figure C-1. Note: This Annex does not include the Port of NSA Detachment Gaeta which is not in Campania Region, see Annex A for details. Most natural resource issues are handled by the Italian Forestry Corps (*Corpo Forestale*) at the regional or provincial level, while the central Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Resources (*Minstero delle Risorse Alimentari, Agricole, e Forestali*) in Rome is primarily concerned with policy issues.

1.1.2 The regional coordinator of the Italian Forestry Corps for Naples is located in Naples (the regional and provincial capital), where natural resource inquiries should be initially directed. Table C-1 provides natural resource contacts for the NSA Naples area.

1.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

1.2.1 Cultural resource administration for the areas where NSA Naples facilities are located is varied because the facilities are in three municipalities and two provinces. As with all cultural resource administration on mainland Italy, archaeological resources are administered by one superintendency and architectural resources by another. The central ministry in Rome is concerned primarily with policy issues. In the NSA Naples area, all archaeological resources are under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Superintendency for the province of Naples and Caserta (*Soprintendenza peri beni archeologici di Napoli e Caserta*), which is located in Naples.

1.2.2 Architectural resource administration is split. Capodichino, Carney Park, Camaldoli, and the Port site are under the jurisdiction of the Superintendency in Naples (*Soprintendenza per I beni architettonici e per il paesaggio, per il patrimonio storico, artistico e demoetnoantropologico di Napoli e Provincia*), while the Gricignano Support Site and Lago di Patria fall under the administration of the Architectural Superintendency for the Province of Caserta (*Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici e per il paesaggio, per il patrimonio storico, artistico e demoetnoantropologico delle province di Caserta e Benevento*) in Caserta.

Inquiries concerning underground sites should be directed to NSA Naples Environmental. Questions concerning historic buildings should be directed to the appropriate superintendency for each location. Cultural resource contact information for the Naples area is listed in Table C-1. Figure C-2 illustrates the organization of the cultural resources administration for the NSA Naples area. Local cultural resources are dealt with by the Office for Cultural Resources and the Environment (*Assessorato per Beni Culturali e Ambientali*) in the municipality office where each installation is located.

Figure C-1 Organization of Italian Natural Resources Administration for NSA Naples

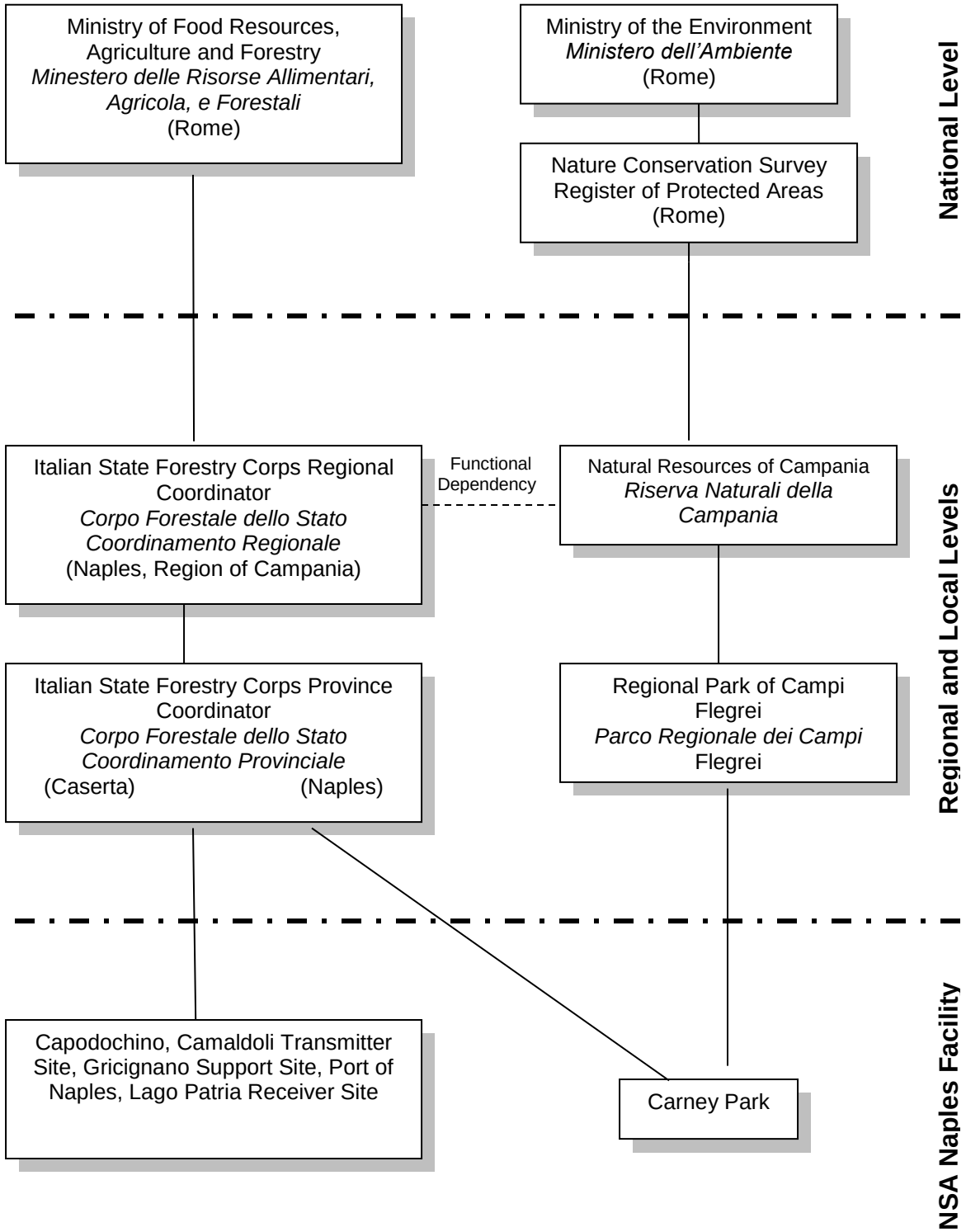
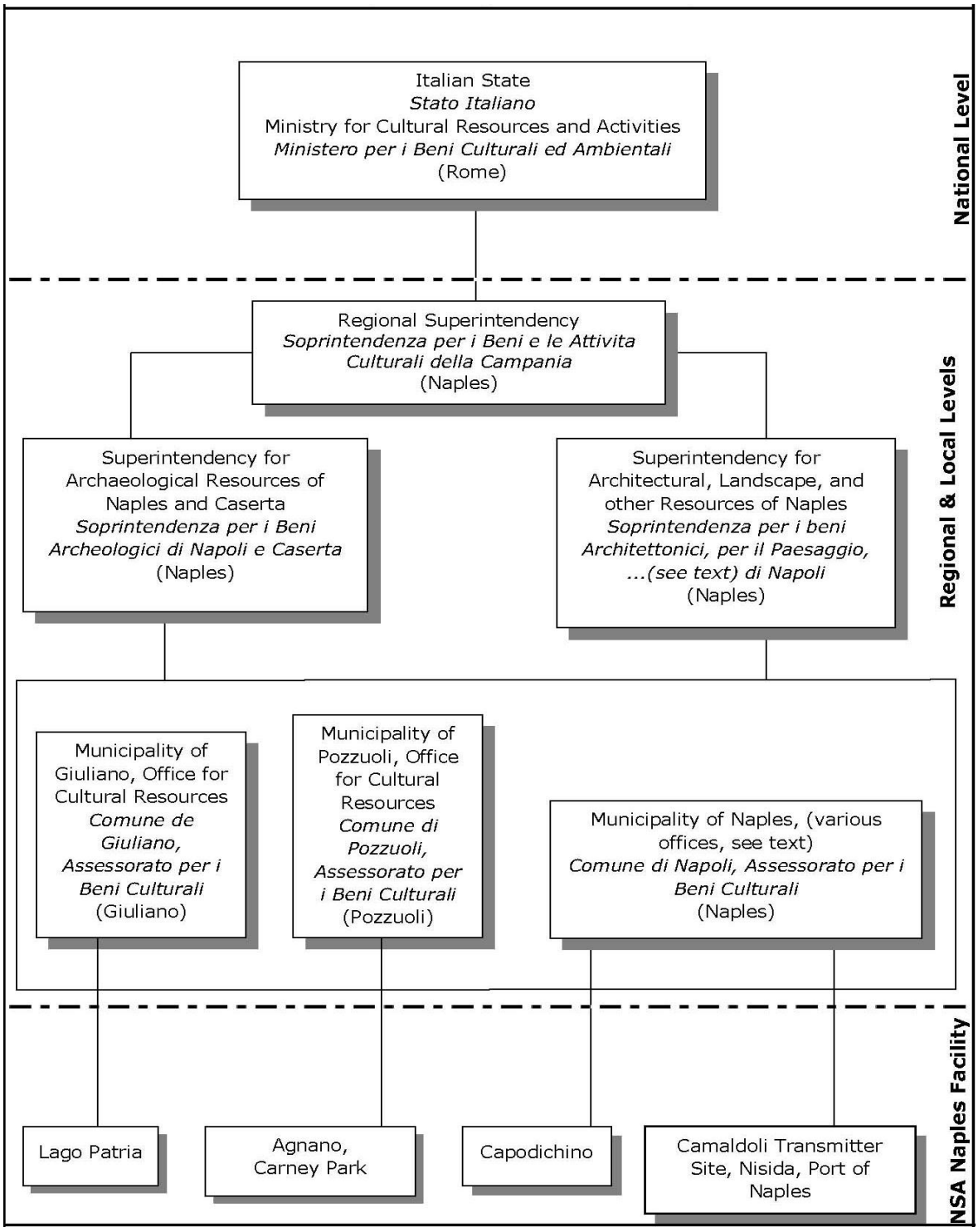


Table C-1 Organization of Italian Natural Resources Administration for NSA Naples

NSA Naples PWD Environmental Call: 081-568-6644/6642 **Cell: 335-581-4823 or 335-102-8810**
US Navy Contact – NATURAL RESOURCES
NAVFAC **Contact**: David James; **Email**: david.m.james@navy.mil **Tel**: 757-322-4883
Primary Italian Government Contact – Naples Area
Corpo Forestale dello Stato Coordinamento Provinciale di Napoli Centro Direzionale Isola A/6 Via G. Porzio Napoli; **Contact**: Dr. D'Andrea; **Tel**: 081-7533602
Other Contacts
Naples Area Servizio Forestale, Regione Campania Centro Direzionale Isola A/6 Via G. Porzio Napoli; **Contact**: Dr. Russo; **Tel:** 081-7533702; **Fax**: 081-796700

US Navy Contact – CULTURAL RESOURCES
NAVFAC **Contact:** Bruce Larson; **Email:** bruce.j.larson@navy.mil **Tel:** 757-322-4885
Primary Italian Government Contact – Naples Area
- Soprintendenza per I beni archeologici di Napoli e Caserta Piazza Museo,19 80135 Napoli (NA) **Contact:** Prof. Fausto Levi; **Tel:** 081 440166; **Fax:** 081-440013; **Website**: www.archeona.arti.beniculturali.it **Email**: archeona@arti.beniculturali.it sanc@interbusiness.it sancispettori@interbusiness.it - Soprintendenza per I beni architettonici e per il paesaggio, per il patrimonio storico, artistico e demoetnoantropologico di Napoli e Provincia Piazza del Plebiscitio, 1 (Palazzo Reale) 80132 Napoli; **Contact:** Prof. Stefano de Caro **Tel**: 081-5808111 **Fax:** 081-403561 **Email:** sbaan@libero.it **- Soprintendenza per I beni architettonici e per il paesaggio, per il patrimonio storico, artistico e demoetnoantropologico di Caserta e Benevento Via Douhet - Palazzo Reale 81100 Caserta (CE);** Contact: **Arch. Livio Ricciardi;** Tel: **0823-277111** Fax: **0823-354516** Website: **www.ambien** **Figure C-1 Organization of Italian Natural Resources Administration for NSA Naples** tece.arti.beniculturali.it **Email:** sbaaas.ce-bn@libero.it

Figure C-2 Organization of Italian Cultural Resources Administration for NSA Naples



SECTION 2: CAPODICHINO RESOURCES

2.1 NATURAL RESOURCES

2.1.1 Due to its developed nature and location within an urbanized area, there are no sensitive natural resources or protected species or habitats are found within or in the vicinity of the Capodichino Compound.

2.1.2 On-Site Natural Resources

The Capodichino Compound is completely developed. The only natural resources present are due to non-native landscaping and include lawns, trees, and hedges.

2.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

2.2.1 There is no Italian list of historic sites for the Capodichino complex.

2.2.2 On-Site Cultural Resources

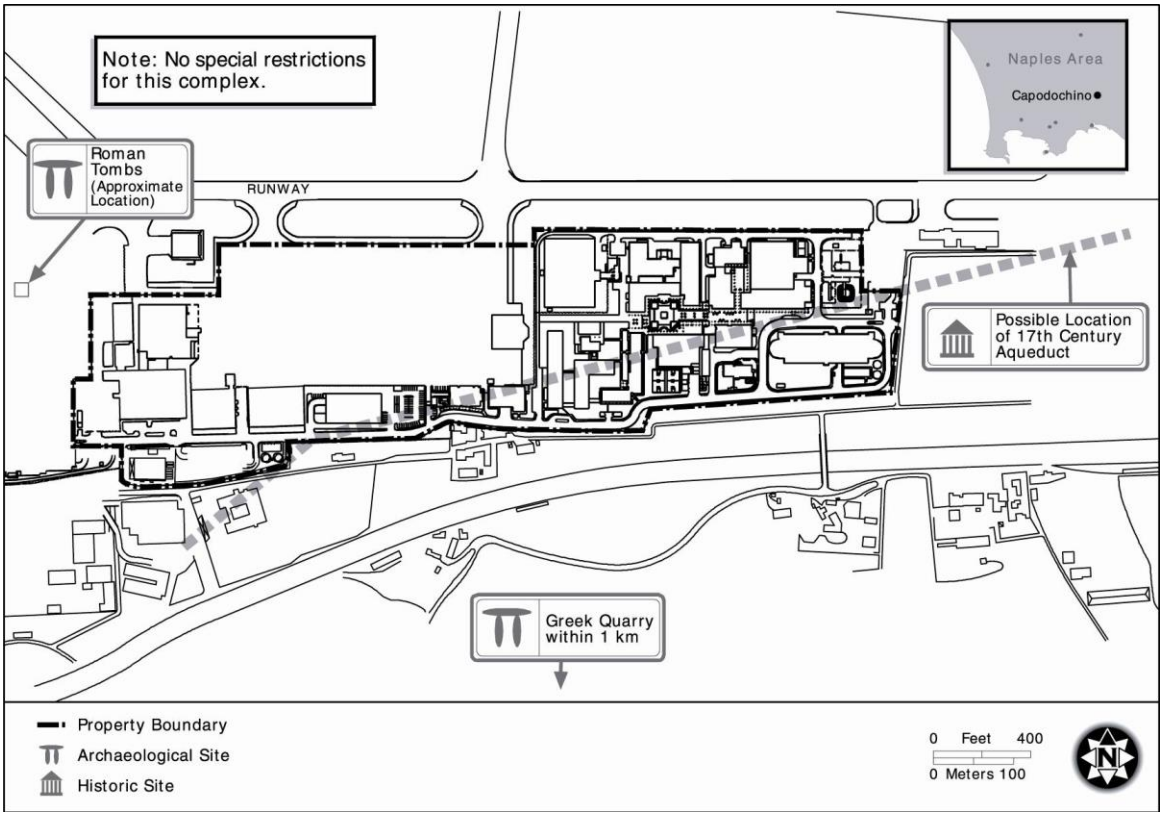
2.2.2.1 Since most of the site is built on modern fill to a depth of approximately 2 m (6.6 ft), the only planning measures should be to ensure that any future development avoids the line of the aqueducts (approximately 2 m [6.6 ft] wide) and limits, where possible, excavation at depths of more than 2 m (6.6 ft).

2.2.2.2 Archaeology: The site was the subject of an 1990 archaeological survey. The survey identified the lines of two aqueducts built between 1627 and 1631 by Cesare Carmignano. Eighteen finds, including shards and glass, recovered from construction spoils on site confirmed the report's conclusion that the area had, until recent times, been used for agricultural purposes and that there was little archaeological potential to encumber planned construction by the US Navy. However, there does remain the possibility that some cultural materials may be located at depths below 2 m.

2.2.3 Off-Site Cultural Resources

2.2.3.1 Architecture: There are no structures surrounding the site that are currently subject to a cultural resources vincolo. If cleanup excavation in the vicinity of the aqueduct lines is necessary and the excavation will go to a depth of more than 2 m, then all excavation activities shall be monitored by an archaeologist approved by the Archaeological Superintendency. This action shall be coordinated through the NAVFAC archaeologist.

Figure C-3 Cultural Sites - Capodichino



SECTION 3: CARNEY PARK RESOURCES

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION: Carney Park is a recreational facility consisting of ball fields, a swimming pool, tennis courts, a golf course, a restaurant and several administrative buildings. Hazardous materials used at Carney Park include gasoline, motor oil, degreasers, vehicle maintenance products, insecticides, herbicides, paints, and general cleaning supplies. Most of the HM/HW, with the exception of POL products and antifreeze, are stored in small quantity containers less than 10 gallons. Hazardous materials are stored in various locations throughout the maintenance compound with larger amounts stored in the HWSA, petroleum storage shed and flammable materials locker, which are all located in the maintenance compound.

3.2 SECURITY: The Carney Park complex is surrounded by a fence with access controlled by a security checkpoint at the entrance to the facility. The maintenance compound is locked except during working hours. The petroleum storage area fence is locked and no extra security is provided for the HWSA.

3.3 LEGAL ISSUES:

3.3.1 The 85-acre (34-ha) Carney Park recreational area is located west of Capodichino in the Regional Park of Campi Flegrei (Parco Regionale dei Campi Flegrei). The Regional Park of Campi Flegrei was established in June 1995, by Regional Decree No. 5569 (5569/95) of the President of Campania's Regional Government (Decreto del Presidente della Giunta Regionale della Campania). Within Campania Regional Parks it is forbidden to: open quarries, mines, and garbage dumps; drive any vehicle off the road (with the exception of agriculture operations and firefighting); hunt (with some exceptions); collect geological, paleontological and archaeological rarities; collect and damage small animals and vegetation; build fires; dump garbage of any kind; modify water courses; open new roads (with some exceptions); modify the coastline; place advertising signs outside of urban areas; and install new power or communication lines, gas pipes, etc. without the authorization of the regional government.

3.3.2 In addition, Carney Park is protected by L. 3267/23 (watershed protection) and L. 431/85 (the Galasso Law, which includes protection of forested areas). These regulations restrict any future development of Carney Park. Natural resource inquiries concerning the Regional Park of Campi Flegrei should be directed to the regional Forestry Corps.

3.4 NATURAL RESOURCES

3.4.1 Currently, there are no records of endangered or threatened species on the compound.

3.4.2 On-Site Natural Resources: Since Carney Park is within both the Regional Park of the Campi Flegrei and the SCI of Monte Barbaro e Cratere di Campiglione, it is considered as a zone of complete protection. Any activities within the complex requiring the removal, trimming, or any alterations of the native vegetation, most notably olive and oak trees, must

consider measures during the environmental planning process to avoid potential impacts to these natural resources.

3.4.3 Off-Site Natural Resources: No protected species or habitats are known to exist on the site itself, however suitable habitat for the red-backed shrike may occur on the upper reaches of the crater. In addition, several species of bats listed as vulnerable by the IUCN (Bechstein's bat, Mediterranean horseshoe bat, western barbastelle, and lesser horseshoe bat) may forage in and around Carney Park because of readily available sources of standing water and the lights of the playing fields that would attract insects during the evening.

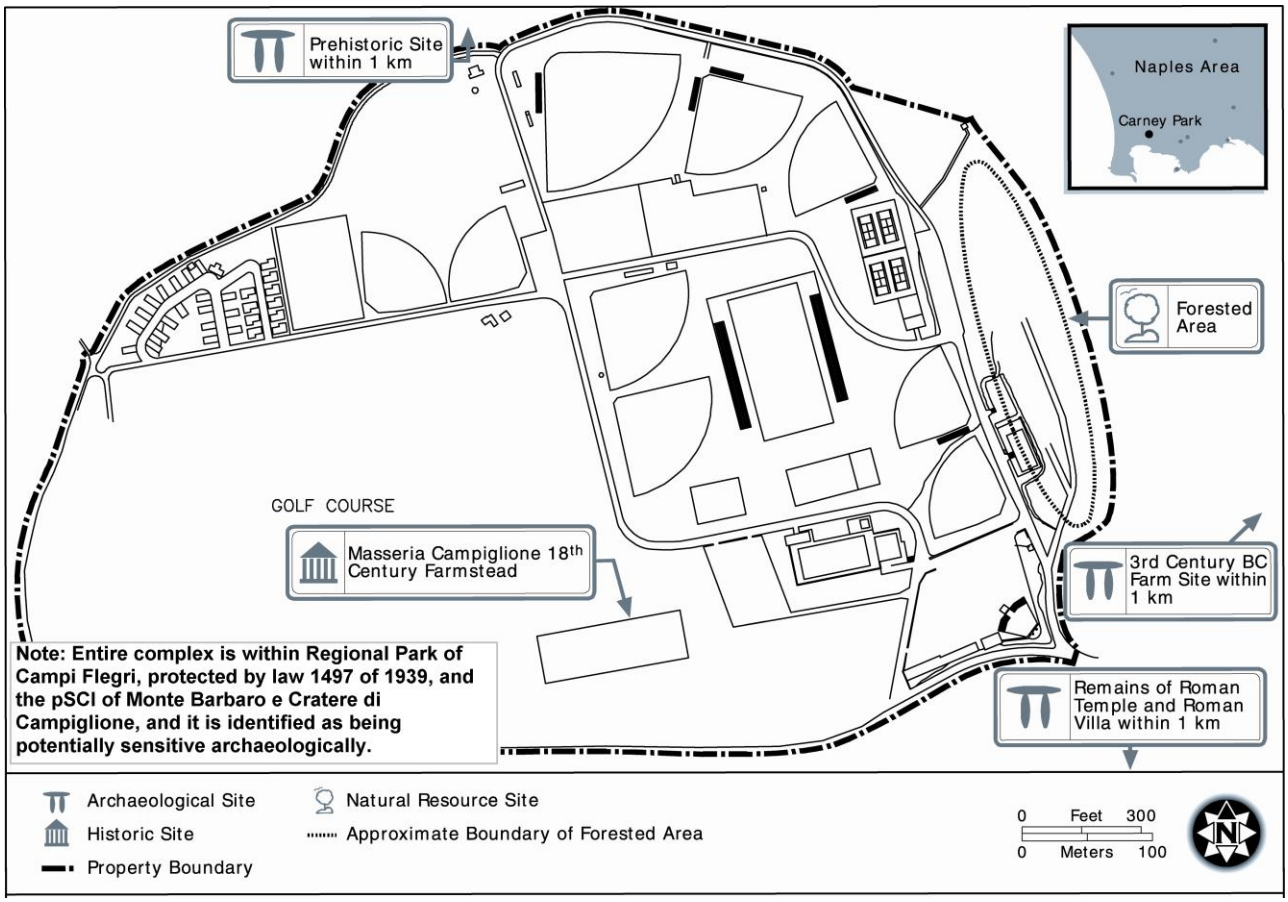
3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.5.1 The area is in a zone of complete protection. It is also in an area of high potential archaeologically. However, there is no Italian list of historic sites for the Carney Park complex. Any excavation below 2 m (6.6 ft) shall be monitored by an archaeologist approved by the Archaeological Superintendency. This action shall be coordinated through NAVFAC.

3.5.2 On-Site Cultural Resources: The entire area has been identified as potentially sensitive archaeologically. Since archaeological deposits in the Campi Flegrei are generally found at very deep levels, the absence of cultural remains on the surface should not be construed to mean that no remains could be found in the future below the surface.

3.5.3 Off-Site Cultural Resources: It is likely that many other prehistoric and historic sites remain to be found in this area.

Figure C-4 Cultural Sites – Carney Park



SECTION 4: GRICIGNANO SUPPORT SITE

4.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

4.1.1 Hazardous Waste Facility: The Hazardous Waste Facility is located at building 2080 at the Gricignano support site compound. This facility is used by the Auto Hobby Shop, and by residents of the support site for turning in household hazardous waste.

4.1.2 Naples American High School Gricignano

4.1.2.1 The Naples American High School is located at building 2058 at the Gricignano support site compound. The high school science labs store and handle various hazardous substances. Students use the chemicals to perform controlled laboratory experiments in the three science classrooms at the high school. From the inventory provided, the chemical quantities maintained at the high school do not meet or exceed the Reportable Quantities as required by the FGS for Italy.

4.1.2.2 Spill Related Operating Procedures
The Naples American High School science classrooms are equipped with a spill kit containing absorbents, brooms, and extinguishers. An eye wash station and several sinks are located around the facility. Reportedly, SDSs are available.

The students should be formally instructed not to clean up spills. All spills should be cleaned up by the teachers who have received formal training, or by the Fire Department or hazardous waste handlers.

For significant spills, as defined by the FGS for NSA Naples, the staff is instructed to call the fire department and contain the spill to the extent possible (i.e. without compromising human health) until the Facility Response Team arrives on scene.

4.1.3 Every facility has a contingency plan posted in both English and Italian at all POL/HW storage areas. This plan is to be followed at all times.

4.2 NATURAL RESOURCES

4.2.1 On-Site Natural Resources: The Gricignano Site is completely developed with no sensitive or significant natural resources.

4.2.2 Off-Site Natural Resources The site is completely surrounded by agricultural fields consisting of grain crops, fruit trees, olive trees, and some livestock. No unique or sensitive natural resources occur in the vicinity of the Gricignano Site. Due to the developed nature of the site, no protected species or habitats are found on site.

4.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.3.1 There is currently no unified list of protected sites for the Gricignano area, but the Navy should maintain on file all excavation reports and maintain regular contact particularly with the Archaeological Superintendency in Naples. The entire Gricignano site is considered to be archaeologically sensitive. As such, any excavation that may occur at the site should consider potential impact on cultural resources. An approved archeologist should monitor any excavation. It is also important to remember that the significance of an archaeological deposit is not always initially apparent, and that the archaeological potential of a deposit must be subject to continuous re-evaluation. Negative information (e.g., post-holes, ancient hoe-marks and the impressions of ancient plants) are as important to archaeological interpretation as tangible features and artifacts. Furthermore, the archaeological significance of a site is not limited to the finds or the features which appear within the immediate area of a trench. In order to maintain the context of these important rural features, it is imperative to follow the Superintendency's directive to avoid encumbering with site infrastructure the centuriation lines which are protected landscape both inside and outside the present US Navy facility.

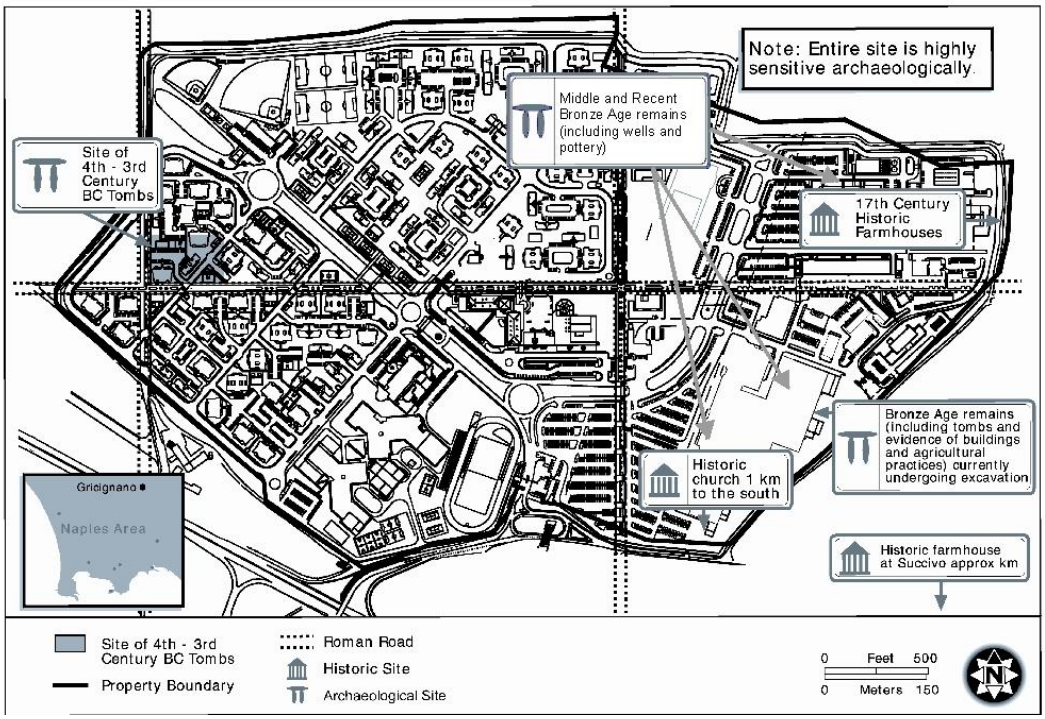
4.3.2 On-Site Cultural Resources

Architecture: There are no known historic buildings above ground on this site.

4.3.3 Off-Site Cultural Resources

Architecture: While the remains which have been found to date do not seem to be of such significance that their existence would prohibit construction, the archaeological information which can be derived from the deposits where construction has been or is being performed is extremely important. In order to preserve to the greatest extent possible those areas where archaeological deposits are to remain intact, any excavation below 1 m (3.3 ft) shall be monitored by an archaeologist approved by the Archaeological Superintendency.

Figure C-5 Cultural Sites - Gricignano



SECTION 5: SATCOM LAGO PATRIA RECEIVER SITE

5.1 NATURAL RESOURCES

5.1.1 Due to the developed nature of the site, no protected species or habitats are found on site.

5.1.2 On-Site Natural Resources

The SATCOM Lago Patria Receiver Site is almost fully developed and contains primarily areas of landscaping and introduced grasslands with sparse walnut trees. There are no significant or sensitive natural resources present.

5.1.3 Off-Site Natural Resources

5.1.3.1 The surrounding area is used primarily for agriculture. There are a few small isolated wetland areas outside the compound, dominated by common reed (Phragmites australis). Approximately 3-6 km (2-4 miles) to the east and northeast of the SATCOM Lago Patria Receiver Site lie two areas that were proposed as SCIs in 1995: Lago di Patria and Pineta di Patria (IME 2002).

5.1.3.2 In addition to the lake proper, the 500-ha (1,235-acre) Lago di Patria pSCI also encompasses a canal (Canale vecchio di Patria) and diverse beach/dune areas. The area is considered an important representative of Mediterranean coastal dune habitats with an adjacent macchia forest of juniper (Juniperus spp.), myrtle (Myrtus communis), and mastic (Pistacia lentiscus). It is also an important area for migratory and over-wintering birds, many of which are on the Annex I list of the Birds Directive (EC 2002b), including short-eared owl (Asio flammeus), black tern (Chlidonias niger), stone curlew (Burhinus oedicnemus), whiskered tern (Chlidonias hybridus), collared pratincole (Glareola pratincola), purple heron (Ardea purpurea), black-winged stilt (Himanotopus himanotopus), ruff (Philomachus pugnax), wood sandpiper (Tringa glareola), marsh harrier (Circus aeruginosus), and moustached warbler (Acrocephalus melanopogon). In addition, six species of bats listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive (EC 2002a) are potentially found at the Lago di Patria pSCI (IME 2002).

5.1.3.3 The 300-ha (740-acre) Pineta di Patria pSCI is on the Mediterranean coast just north and west of the Lago di Patria pSCI. The area has a unique assemblage of wooded dunes with stone pine and juniper, dune sclerophyllous scrub, and coastal dune habitats. The area supports a breeding population of red-backed shrike, and migrating collared flycatcher (Ficedula albicollis), marsh harrier, and European roller (Coracias garrulous), all of which are listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive (EC 2002a) (IME 2002).

5.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

5.2.1 There is no Italian list of historic sites for the SATCOM Lago Patria complex. However, it would seem that the transmitter site lies in an area of extremely high archaeological sensitivity, especially for remains of prehistoric and Roman date, and all

excavation work within the site should be monitored by an archaeologist who will ensure that proper documentation and conservation measures are taken in the event of the discovery of any archaeological features. This action should be coordinated through the American Consulate with assistance from NAVFAC as appropriate. Any excavation shall be monitored by an archaeologist approved by the Archaeological Superintendency. This action shall be coordinated through the NAVFAC archaeologist.

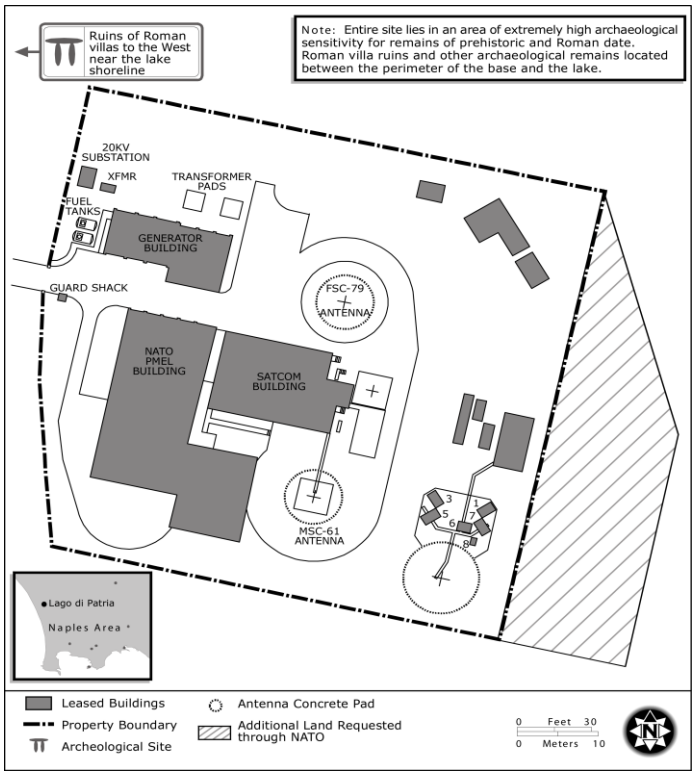
5.2.2 On-Site Cultural Resources

5.2.2.1 Architecture. The receiver site was built after World War II; consequently, there are no above-ground cultural resources of any historical significance at the site

5.2.3 Off-Site Cultural Resources

5.2.3.1 Archaeology: The receiver site is at the southeastern edge of an area identified with the ancient city of Liternum. The remains of the archaeological zone along the edge of the lake are subject to vincolo (D.M.20-5-1994 and 7-6-1995). Just to the northwest of the receiver site, there is an archaeologically sensitive area flanking the southern side of the road which runs from the Via Domiziana at Lago di Patria to the intersection of the superhighway. Archaeological remains, including ceramics of the early Roman empire (1st to 2nd centuries AD), bricks, and other materials have been found on the surface. This area may be the site of a Roman villa or other settlement.

Figure C-6 Cultural Sites – SATCOM Lago Patria



Note: The area surrounding the antenna site has been greatly changed with the construction of the NATO complex at SATCOM Lago Patria which opened in 2014. The basic information for cultural sensitivities is unchanged.

SECTION 6: NSA DETACHMENT GAETA PORT AREA

6.1 NATURAL RESOURCES

6.1.1 Due to the developed nature of the site, no protected species or habitats are found on site.

6.1.2 On-Site Natural Resources

The Port of NSA Detachment Gaeta is located on the Bay of Gaeta and is ceded for use by the Italian Ministry of Defense.

The Port of NSA Detachment Gaeta is fully developed and few natural resources are present (native and non-native landscaping). However, the area is within 984 ft (300 m) of the shoreline and is therefore protected under the Galasso Law (now within the *Testo Unico*) (Chapter 2, Appendix D).

Although the Port of NSA Detachment Gaeta is located in an urban environment within a heavily utilized public and commercial harbor, the marine environment is a sensitive natural resource.

6.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

6.2.1 On-Site Cultural Resources

Architecture. Located at the foot of Monte Orlando in the so-called port of San Antonio Abate, the pier is of new construction. Construction of the pier was first begun on March 7, 1915, for the use by submarines of the Italian Royal Navy, but by 1927 it served as the *Stazione Regia Caccia Torpediniere* for anti-submarine surface vessels.

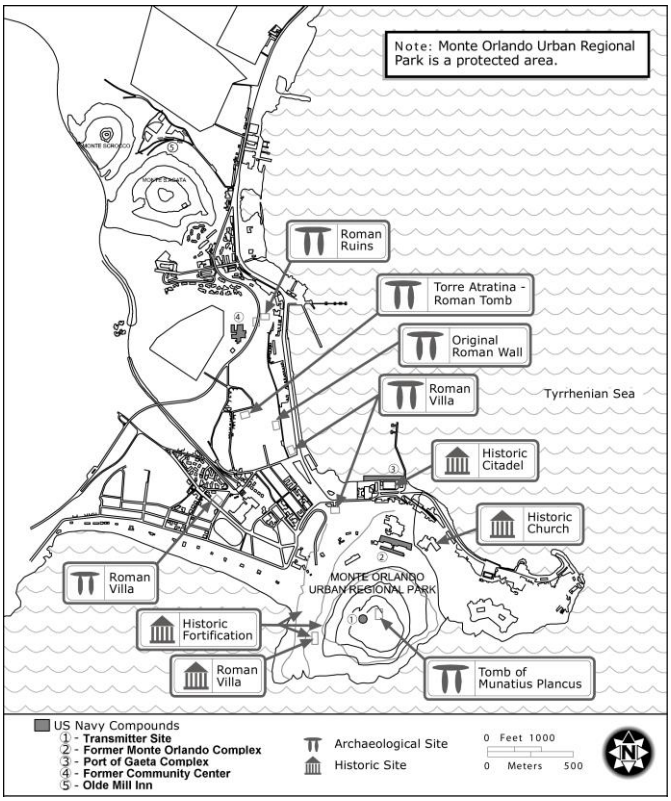
Archaeology. The pier itself contains no known archaeological resources. The shoreline has been extended out into the Gulf of Gaeta through backfill, burying any potential formerly submerged archaeological resources under the recent stratum.

6.2.2 Off-Site Cultural Resources

Architecture. Within 0.6 miles (1 km) of the pier are most of the major architectural monuments of Gaeta including castles, churches, historical fortifications, and the Mausoleum of Munatius Plancus. Directly outside of the pier is the Batteria S. Antonio and a 16th century gate (begun in 1516 by Charles V of the Habsburg dynasty) which joined the section of Gaeta's fortifications known as the *Fronte di Mare* with that known as the *Fronte di Terra*. The L-shaped entrance was a special feature of the gate's strategic design, and it now serves as a chapel that is subject to a *vincolo*. To the west is a second entrance gate, the Porta dell'Avanzata constructed in the second half of the 18th century by Charles III and rebuilt in 1811.

Archaeology. Within 0.6 miles (1 km) of the pier are most of the major archaeological monuments of Gaeta, including the Mausolea of L. Munatius Plancus and L. Sempronius Atratinus. Along the road between the two gates described above there are a series of apsidal niches in opus reticulatum facing, which together with several cisterns belong to a complex of Roman imperial date. The remains of a large villa ascribed to the Roman Emperor Antoninus Pius (2nd century A.D.) are said to lie between Via Firenze and Gaeta's current municipal building. In addition, the harbor of Gaeta and the shores on the seaside of Monte Orlando probably have a wealth of archaeological materials. The Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici del Lazio is currently working on a mapping of known underwater resources in the Gulf of Gaeta and along its shore.

Figure C-7 Cultural Sites – NSA Detachment Gaeta



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ANNEX D
SPILL REPORTING, THRESHOLDS, DECISION TREE, AND REPORT TEMPLATES

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D-1 OHS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

D.1 REPORTING

SPILL REPORTING PROCEDURES

AUTHORITY & RESPONSIBILITY

All OHS pollution incidents meeting or exceeding the Reportable Quantity (RQ) occurring on or attendant to operations on or from NSA Naples and satellite facilities will be reported!

Primary reference directives are:

- OPNAVINST 5090.1 series
- OPNAV M-5090.1
- COMNAVEURAFSWAINST 5090.4 series (NOSC Plan)
- Final Governing Standards for Italy (Revision 2 dated June 2015)
- COMNAVEURAFSWAINST 3070.1 (series) (Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR) and Significant Incident Reporting

Spill Reporting Procedures

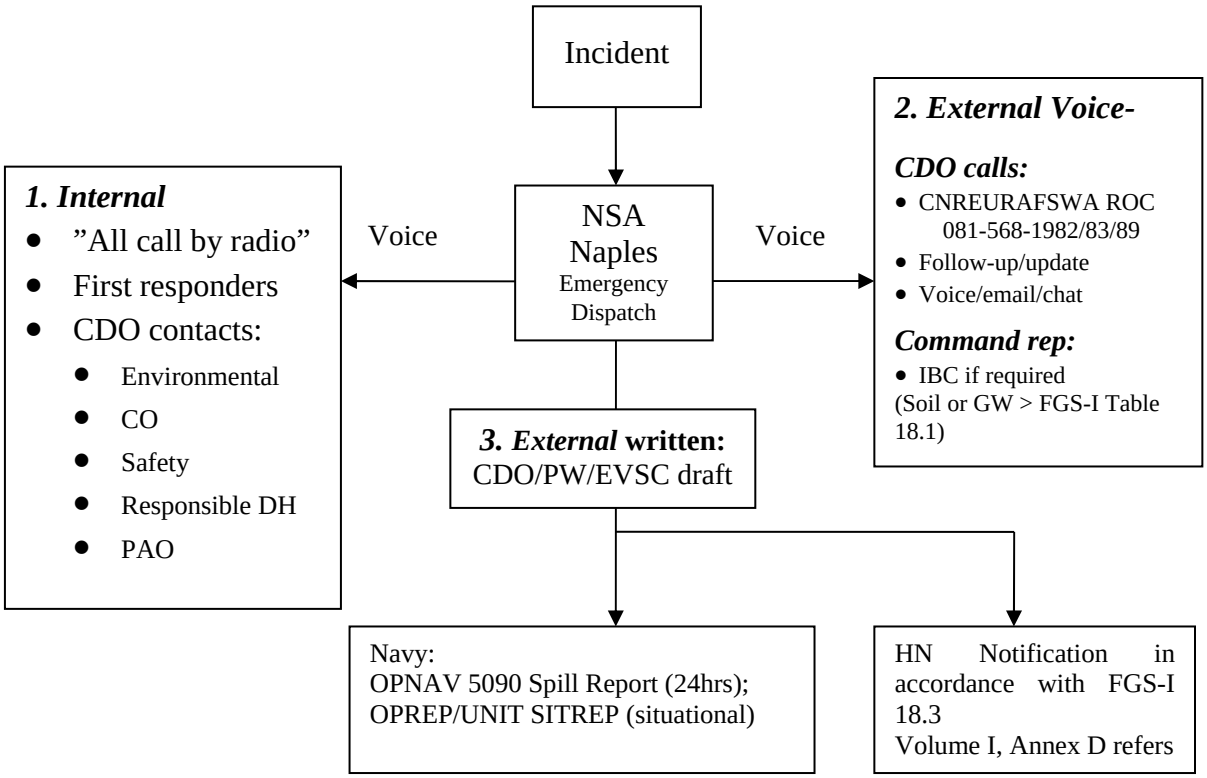
Spill Notification

There are three modes of OHS spill reporting (see Figure D-1):

- Internal voice reports
- External voice reports
- External written reports – Naval Message/Email/Chat/HN notification

For spills in NSA Detachment Gaeta refer to Annex A.

Figure D-1 NSA NAPLES OHS Spill Reporting Paths



Reportable Quantities (RQ)

An OHS spill is an externally reportable quantity when it meets the threshold of a “significant” spill as detailed in the FGS-I, and as further defined by the NOSC guidelines mandated by the NOSC Plan. The NOSC reporting guidance is more stringent than the FGS-I, and adherence to those guidelines will ensure compliance with FGS-I requirements. The combined final reporting thresholds and requirements are delineated in the D-3 Reporting Decision Tree and D-4 Reporting Table.

A spill meeting the “significant” criteria must be reported externally by voice, to the ROC, with follow-on updates via chat/email. Then within 24 hours an appropriate Navy OPNAV OHS Spill Report must be submitted. Preparation of the OPNAV Spill Report is not an emergency priority, and should not interfere with response operations. Voice and chat/email contact with the ROC is the priority.

Reporting

The CNREURAFSWA Region Operations Center (ROC) serves as a single point of contact for notifying the NOSC of OHS spill incidents (see Figure D-2). The ROC Regional Battle Watch

Team (BWT) will build situational awareness and ensure the appropriate NOSC staff members are notified, up to and including the Regional Commander.

Reports and Messages

As required by OPNAVINST 5090.1D, OPNAV-Manual 5090, and CNREURAFSWAINST 5090.4 (Appendix C), the NOSC must be notified when a significant spill occurs within the NSA NAPLES AOR. Reporting sequence as follows:

1. Initial notification will be made by voice to the ROC, as directed by the NOSC Plan and reflected in D-4; with follow-on updates to the ROC via voice, chat, and/or email.

2. Within the next 24 hours, the OPNAV 5090 OHS spill report Naval Message is to be sent for all reportable spills. Sample message formats are found in D-6 and D-7; and the NOSC Plan, Enclosure (1).

3. Additional OPREP reporting will be at the discretion of the CO, NSA NAPLES, but does not satisfy the Navy's OHS spill reporting requirements. Consult CNREURAFSWAINST 5090.4, Enclosure (1) provides further reporting guidance.

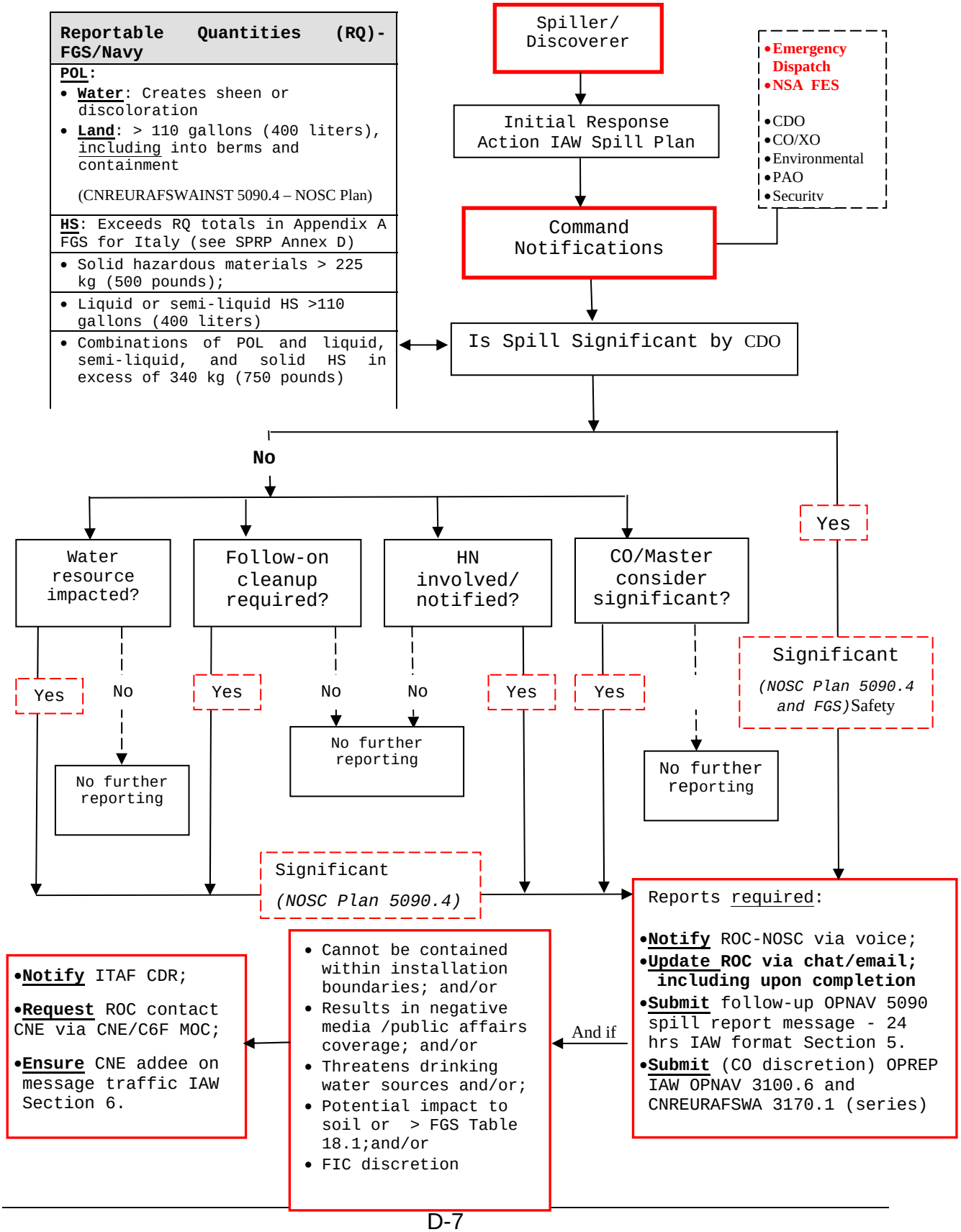
The OSIC, CDO, and Environmental will confer to determine appropriate external reporting and advise the CO. In addition, they will advise CO on required follow-up reporting, including Navy messages and written correspondence to the ITB in accordance with the formats contained in the IMH (Volume I), Section 5.0. Environmental will assist in drafting as requested.

Written reports to the HN are in accordance with FGS-I Chapter 18 and are discussed below in section D-8.

D-2 INITIAL EMERGENCY DISPATCH (ED) NOTIFICATIONS

First call: Emergency Dispatch (ED) 911 on-base; 081-568-4911 all other locations		
ED Immediate Notifications:	**Phone #**	**When**
NSA Fire and Emergency Services Department (FES)	Via Radio	All spills, all AORs
NSA Detachment Gaeta Port Operations	Quarterdeck: 331-640-6204 Cell: 335-729-5787 or 335-781-9717 VHF Channel 14	All spills NSA Detachment Gaeta
ED Secondary Notifications:	**Phone #**	**When**
Command Duty Officer (CDO) CO (FIC) contact 24 hours / 7 days per week	DSN: 626-5547 Commercial: 081-568-5547 Cell: 335-640-6597	All spills
Security	DSN: 626-5411/5589/5638 Commercial: 081-586-5411/5589/5638	All spills
NSA Detachment Gaeta Security	DSN: 627-7690/7691 Commercial: 077-170-7690/7691	All spills NSA Detachment Gaeta
Environmental	DSN: 626-6644/6641 Commercial: 081-568-6644/6642 Cell: 335-581-4823 or 335-102-8810	All spills
Safety	DSN: 626-4790 Commercial: 081-568-4790 Cell: 335-640-6370	All spills
CDO Call Down		
CDO Immediate Notifications:	**Phone #**	**When**
NSA ICO/XO	DSN: 626-6289/5402 Commercial: 081-568-6289/5402	All significant spills
NSA Detachment Gaeta OIC	DSN: 627-7699 Commercial: 081-568-8301 Cell: 335-812-1831	All significant spills
PAO	DSN: 626-5907 Commercial: 081-568-5907 Cell: 331-674-6097	All significant spills
Emergency Management Officer	DSN: 626-3585 Commercial: 081-568-3585 Cell: 335-760-4490	When spill requires EOC activation
PWO	DSN: 626-4653 Commercial: 081-568-4653	All significant spills
CNREURAFSWA ROC	DSN: 626-1982/3/9 Commercial: 081-568-1982/83/89	Significant spills on-base or any spill off-base

D-3 REPORTING DECISION TREE



D-4 REPORTING TABLE

Reportable Quantities (RQ) – "Significant" ***FGS-I and NOSC Plan*** ***Meeting any threshold makes spill an RQ***	**Required Reporting**		
To NOSC and Navy Chain of Command	**Voice**	**Follow-up**	**Message**
POL: • **Water**: Creates sheen or discoloration *(FGS-I/NOSC Plan)* • **Land**: > 110 gallons (400 liters), including into berms and containment *(NOSC Plan)* • Requires follow-on cleanup *(NOSC Plan)* • Host Nation involved *(NOSC Plan)* • CO considers significant *(FGS-I/NOSC Plan)*	**To ROC**	**To ROC:** Update via chat/ email; report completion.	OPNAV 5090 OHS Spill Report **required** (24 hours); OPREP @ CO discretion
HS: (Same Water and Land) • Exceeds RQ totals in FGS-I for Italy (Rev 2, June 2015) (see IMH Annex A) • Requires follow-on cleanup *(NOSC Plan)* • Host Nation involved *(NOSC Plan)* • CO considers significant *(FGS-I/NOSC Plan)* • Solid hazardous materials > 225 kg (500 pounds) *(FGS-I/NOSC Plan)*; • Liquid or semi-liquid HS >110 gallons (400 liters) *(FGS-I/NOSC Plan);* • Combinations of POL and liquid, semi-liquid, and solid HS in excess of 340 kg (750 pounds) *(FGS-I/NOSC Plan)*	**To ROC**	**To ROC:** Update via chat/ email; report completion.	OPNAV 5090 OHS Spill Report **required** (24 hours); OPREP @ CO discretion
Note: ( ) denotes reporting requirement source**.** SITREP or other OPREP message does not satisfy or replace OPNAV 5090 OHS message reporting requirements (OPNAVINST 5090.1D/NOSC Plan)			
Plus: Host Nation and Theater Component Commander	**Voice**	**Follow-up**	**Message**
Above, plus: • Cannot be contained within installation boundaries; and/or • Results in negative public affairs/media coverage; and/or • Threatens drinking water resources; and/or • Potential soil or groundwater impact > FGS-I Table 18.1; and/or • CO discretion	**ROC**; IBC	HN notification IAW FGS-I-I. EVSC will draft written correspondence to ITAF for CO signature IAW FGS-I 18.3.4.6/7.	Ensure CNE included on messages

D-5 REPORTABLE QUANTITIES THRESHOLDS HS – FGS-I (see metric unit conversion key at the end of the table)

ITALY - APPENDIX A List of Hazardous Substances & Materials

All notes appear at the end of the table.

Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Acenaphthene	83329		100	
Acenaphthylene	208968		5,000	
Acetaldehyde (I)	75070		1,000	
Acetaldehyde, chloro-	107200		1,000	P
Acetaldehyde, trichloro-	75876		5,000	P
Acetamide	60355		100	
Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-	591082		1,000	
Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-	62442		100	
Acetamide, 2-fluoro-	640197		100	P
Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-	53963		1	
Acetic acid	64197		5,000	
Acetic acid (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-salts and esters	94757		100	
Acetic acid, lead(2+) salt	301042		10	
Acetic acid, thallium(1+) salt	563688		1000	
Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)	93765		1,000	
Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)	141786		5,000	
Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt	62748		10	P
Acetic anhydride	108247		5,000	
Acetone (I)	67641		5,000	
Acetone cyanohydrin	75865	1,000	10	P
Acetone thiosemicarbazide	1752303	1,000/10,000	1	
Acetonitrile (I,T)	75058		5,000	
Acetophenone	98862		5,000	
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53963		1	
Acetyl bromide	506967		5,000	
Acetyl chloride (C,R,T)	75365		5,000	
1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	591082		1	P
Acrolein	107028	500	1	P
Acrylamide	79061	1,000/10,000	5,000	
Acrylic acid (I)	79107		5,000	
Acrylonitrile	107131	10,000	100	
Acrylyl chloride	814686	100	1	
Adipic acid	124049		5,000	
Adiponitrile	111693	1,000	1	
Aldicarb	116063	100/10,000	1	P
Aldrin	309002	500/10,000	1	P
Allyl alcohol	107186	1,000	100	P
Allylamine	107119	500	1	
Allyl chloride	107051		1,000	
Aluminum phosphide (R,T)	20859738	500	100	P
Aluminum sulfate	10043013		5,000	
4-Aminobiphenyl	92671		1	
5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol	2763964		1,000	P
Aminopterin	54626	500/10,000	1	
4-Aminopyridine	504245		1,000	P

ITALY - APPENDIX A List of Hazardous Substances & Materials

Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Amiton	78535	500	1	
Amiton oxalate	3734972	100/10,000	1	
Amitrole	61825		10	
Ammonia	7664417	500	100	
Ammonium acetate	631618		5,000	
Ammonium benzoate	1863634		5,000	
Ammonium bicarbonate	1066337		5,000	
Ammonium bichromate	7789095		10	
Ammonium bifluoride	1341497		100	
Ammonium bisulfite	10192300		5,000	
Ammonium carbamate	1111780		5,000	
Ammonium carbonate	506876		5,000	
Ammonium chloride	12125029		5,000	
Ammonium chromate	7788989		10	
Ammonium citrate, dibasic	3012655		5,000	
Ammonium fluoborate	13826830		5,000	
Ammonium fluoride	12125018		100	
Ammonium hydroxide	1336216		1,000	
Ammonium oxalate	6009707 5972736 14258492		5,000	
Ammonium picrate (R)	131748		10	P
Ammonium silicofluoride	16919190		1,000	
Ammonium sulfamate	7773060		5,000	
Ammonium sulfide	12135761		100	
Ammonium sulfite	10196040		5,000	
Ammonium tartrate	14307438 3164292		5,000	
Ammonium thiocyanate	1762954		5,000	
Ammonium vanadate	7803556		1,000	P
Amphetamlne	300629	1,000	1	
Amyl acetate: Iso-Amyl acetate Sec-Amyl acetate Tert-Amyl acetate	628637 123922 626380 625161		5,000	
Aniline (I,T)	62533	1,000	5,000	
Aniline, 2,4,6- trimethyl	88051	500	1	
o-Anisidine	90040		100	
Anthracene	120127		5,000	
Antimony [4]	7440360		5,000	
Antimony pentachloride	7647189		1,000	
Antimony pentafluoride	7783702	500	1	
Antimony potassium tartrate	28300745		100	
Antimony tribromide	7789619		1,000	
Antimony trichloride	10025919		1,000	
Antimony trifluoride	7783564		1,000	
Antimony trioxide	1309644		1,000	
Antimycin A	1397940	1,000/10,000	1	
ANTU (Thiourea 1-Naphthalenyl)	86884	500/10,000	100	

ITALY - APPENDIX A List of Hazardous Substances & Materials

Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium	506616		1	P
Aroclor 1016	12674112		1	
Aroclor 1221	11104282		1	
Aroclor 1232	11141165		1	
Aroclor 1242	53469219		1	
Aroclor 1248	12672296		1	
Aroclor 1254	11097691		1	
Aroclor 1260	11096825		1	
Aroclors	1336363		1	
Arsenic [4]	7440382		1	
Arsenic acid H_3AsO_4	1327522 7778394		1	P
Arsenic disulfide	1303328		1	
Arsenic oxide As_2O_3	1327533		1	P
Arsenic oxide As_2O_5	1303282		1	P
Arsenic pentoxide	1303282	100/10,000	1	P
Arsenic trichloride	7784341		1	
Arsenic trioxide	1327533		1	P
Arsenic trisulfide	1303339		1	
Arsenous oxide	1327533	100/10,000	1	P
Arsenous trichloride	7784341	500	5,000	
Arsine	7784421	100	1	
Arsine, diethyl-	692422		1	P
Arsinic acid, dimethyl-	75605		1	
Arsorous dichloride, phenyl-	696286		1	P
Asbestos [5]	1332214		1	
Auramine	492808		100	
Azaserine	115026		1	
Aziridine	151564		1	P
Azindine, 2-methyl-	75558		1	P
Azirino[2',3',3,4]pyrrolo[1,2-a]indole-4, 7-dione,6-amino-8-[[aminocarbonylooxy) methyl]-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-,[1aS-(1a-alpha, 8-beta, 8a-alpha, 8b-alpha)]-	50077		10	
Azinphos-ethyl	2642719	100/10,000	100	
Azinphos-methyl	86500	10/10,000	1	
Barium cyanide	542621		10	P
Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-	56495		10	
Benz[c]acridine	225514		100	
Benzal chloride	98873	500	5,000	
Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-	23950585		5,000	
Benz[a]anthracene	56553		10	
1,2-Benzanthracene	56553		10	
Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-	57976		1	
Benzenamine (I,T)	62533		5,000	
Benzenamine, 3-(Trifluoromethyl)	98168	500	1	
Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis (N,N-	492808		100	

ITALY - APPENDIX A List of Hazardous Substances & Materials

Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
dimethyl-				
Benzenamine, 4-chloro-	106478		1,000	P
Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochloride	3165933		100	
Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo-)	60117		10	
Benzenamine, 2-methyl-	95534		100	
Benzenamine, 4-methyl-	106490		100	
Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-	101144		10	
Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride	636215		100	
Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-	99558		100	
Benzenamine, 4-nitro-	100016		5,000	P
Benzene (I,T)	71432		10	
Benzene, 1-(Chloromethyl)-4-Nitro-	100141	500/10,000	1	
Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha- (4-chlorophenyl)-alpha-hydroxy-, ethyl ester	510156		10	
Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-	101553		100	
Benzenearsonic Acid	98055	10/10,000	1	
Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-	305033		10	
Benzene, chloro-	108907		100	
Benzene, chloromethyl-	100447		100	P
Benzenediamin, ar-methyl-	25376458 95807 496720 823405		10	
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester	117840		5,000	
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, [bis(2-ethylhexyl)]-ester	117817		100	
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	84742		10	
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	84662		1,000	
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	131113		5,000	
Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-	95501		100	
Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-	541731		100	
Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-	106467		100	
Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-	72548		1	
Benzene, dichloromethyl-	98873		5,000	
Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanotomethyl- (R,T)	584849 91087 264716254		100	
Benzene, dimethyl (I,T)	1330207		100	
m-Benzene, dimethyl	108383		1,000	
o-Benzene, dimethyl	95476		1,000	
p-Benzene, dimethyl	106423		100	
1,3-Benzenediol	108463		5,000	
1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]- (R) -	51434		1,000	P
Benzeneethanamine, alpha, alpha-dimethyl-	122098		5,000	P
Benzene, hexachloro-	118741		10	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Benzene, hexahydro- (I)	110827		1,000	
Benzene, hydroxy-	108952		1,000	
Benzene, methyl-	108883		1,000	
Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-	606202		100	
Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-	121142		10	
Benzene, 1-methylethyl- (I)	98828		5,000	
Benzene, nitro-	98953		1,000	
Benzene, pentachloro-	608935		10	
Benzene, pentachloronitro-	82688		100	
Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C,R)	98099		100	
Benzenesulfonyl chloride	98099		100	
Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-	95943		5,000	
Benzenethiol	108985		100	P
Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-tri-chloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-	50293		1	
Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene) bis[4-methoxy-	72435		1	
Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-	98077		10	
Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-	99354		10	
Benzidine	92875		1	
Benzimidazole, 4,5-Dichloro-2-(Trifluoromethyl)-	3615212	500/10,000	1	
1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide	81072		100	
Benzo[a]anthracene	56553		10	
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205992		1	
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207089		5,000	
Benzo[j,k]fluorene	206440		100	
1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-	120581		100	
1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-	94597		100	
1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-	94586		10	
Benzoic acid	65850		5,000	
Benzonitrile	100470		5,000	
Benzo[rst]pentaphene	189559		10	
Benzo[ghi]perylene	191242		5,000	
2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenyl-butyl)-, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%	81812		100	P
Benzo[a]pyrene	50328		1	
3,4-Benzopyrene	50328		1	
p-Benzoquinone	106514		10	
Benzotrichloride (C,R,T)	98077	500	10	
Benzoyl chloride	98884		1,000	
1,2-Benzphenanthrene	218019		100	
Benzyl chloride	100447	500	100	P
Benzyl cyanide	140294	500	1	
Beryllium [4]	7440417		10	P
Beryllium chloride	7787475		1	
Beryllium fluoride	7787497		1	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Beryllium nitrate	13597994 7787555		1	
alpha-BHC	319846		10	
beta-BHC	319857		1	
delta-BHC	319868		1	
gamma-BHC	58899		1	
Bicyclo [2,2,1]Heptane-2-carbonitrile, 5-chloro-6-(((Methylamino)Carbonyl) Oxy)Imino)-,(1s-(1-alpha, 2-beta, 4-alpha, 5-alpha, 6E))-	15271417	500/10,000	1	
2,2'-Bioxirane	1464535		10	
Biphenyl	92524		100	
(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'diamine	92875		1	
(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'diamine, 3,3'dichloro-	91941		1	
(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'diamine, 3,3'dimethoxy-	119904		10	
(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'diamine, 3,3'dimethyl-	119937		10	
Bis(chloromethyl) ketone	534076	10/10,000	1	
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111444		10	
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	111911		1,000	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117817		100	
Bitoscanate	4044659	500/10,000	1	
Boron trichloride	10294345	500	1	
Boron trifluoride	7637072	500	1	
Boron trifluoride compound with methyl ether (1:1)	353424	1,000	1	
Bromoacetone	598312		1,000	P
Bromadiolone	28772567	100/10,000	1	
Bromine	7726956	500	1	
Bromoform	75252		100	
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101553		100	
Brucine	357573		100	P
1,3-Butadiene	106990		10	
1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-	87683		1	
1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-	924163		10	
1-Butanol	71363		5,000	
2-Butanone	78933		5,000	
2-Butanone peroxide (R,T)	1338234		10	
2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O[(methylamno)carbonyl] oxime	39196184		100	P
2-Butenal	123739 4170303		100	
2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I,T)	764410		1	
2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7[[2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-meth- oxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy] methyl]-2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester, [1S-[1-alpha(Z),7(2S*,3R*), 7a-alpha]]-	303344		10	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Butyl acetate: iso-Butyl acetate sec-Butyl acetate tert-Butyl acetate	123864 110190 105464 540885		5,000	
n-Butyl alcohol (I)	71363		5,000	
Butylamine: iso-Butylamine sec-Butylamine tert-Butylamine	109739 78819 513495 13952846 75649		1,000	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85687		100	
n-Butyl phthalate	84742		10	
Butyric acid	107926		5,000	
iso-Butyric acid	79312			
Cacodylic acid	75605		1	
Cadmium (2+) [4]	7440439		10	
Cadmium acetate	543908		10	
Cadmium bromide	7789426		10	
Cadmium chloride	10108642		10	
Cadmium oxide	1306190	100/10,000	1	
Cadmium stearate	2223930	1,000/10,000	1	
Calcium arsenate	7778441	500/10,000	1	
Calcium arsenite	52740166		1	
Calcium carbide	75207		10	
Calcium chromate	13765190		10	
Calcium cyanamide	156627		1,000	
Calcium cyanide Ca(CN)2	592018		10	P
Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	26264062		1,000	
Calcium hypochlorite	7778543		10	
Camphechlor	8001352	500/10,000	1	
Camphene, octachloro-	8001352		1	P
Cantharidin	56257	100/10,000	1	
Carbachol chloride	51832	500/10,000	1	
Captan	133062		10	
Carbamic acid, ethyl ester	51796		100	
Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester	615532		1	
Carbamic acid, Methyl-, 0-(((2,4-Dimethyl-1, 3-Dithiolan-2-yl)Methyllene)Amino)-	26419738	100/10,000	1	
Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-	79447		1	
Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethaneiylbis, salts & esters	111546		5,000	
Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester	2303164		100	
Carbaryl	63252		100	
Carbofuran	1563662	10/10,000	10	
Carbon disulfide	75150	10,000	100	P
Carbon oxyfluoride (R,T)	353504		1,000	
Carbon tetrachloride	56235		10	
Carbonic acid, dithallium(1+) salt	6533739		100	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Carbonic dichloride	75445		10	P
Carbonic difluoride	353504		1,000	
Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester	79221		1,000	
Carbonyl Sulfide	463581		100	
Carbophenothion	786196	500	1	
Catechol	120809		100	
Chloral	75876		5,000	
Chlorambem	133904		100	
Chlorambucil	305033		10	
Chlordane	57749	1,000	1	
Chlordane, alpha & gamma isomers	57749		1	
Chlordane, technical	57749		1	
Chlorfenvinfos	470906	500	1	
Chlorinated champhene (Campheclor)	8001352		1	
Chlorine	7782505	100	10	
Chlormephos	24934916	500	1	
Chlormequat chloride	999815	100/10,000	1	
Chlornaphazine	494031		100	
Choroacetaldehyde	107200		1,000	P
Chloroacetophenone	532274		100	
Chloroacetic acid	79118	100/10,000	100	
p-Chloroaniline	106478		1,000	P
Chlorobenzene	108907		100	
Chlorobenzilate	510156		10	
p-Chloro-m-cresol (4)	59507		5,000	
1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane	106898		100	
Chlorodibromomethane	124481		100	
Chloroethane	75003		100	
Chloroethanol	107073	500	1	
Chloroethyl chlorofomate	627112	1,000	1	
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110758		1,000	
Chloroform	67663	10,000	10	
Chloromethane	74873		100	
Chloromethyl ether	542881	100	1	P
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107302	100	1	
beta-Chloronaphthalene	91587		5,000	
2-Chloronaphthalene	91587		5,000	
Chlorophacinone	3691358	100/10,000	1	
o-Chlorophenol (2)	95578		100	
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005723		5,000	
1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea	5344821		100	P
Chloroprene	126998		100	
3-Chloropropionitrile	542767		1,000	P
Chlorosulfonic acid	7790945		1,000	
4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride	3165933		100	
Chlorpyrifos	2921882		1	
Chloroxuron	1982474	500/10,000	1	
Chlorthiophos	21923239	500	1	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Chromic acetate	1066304		1,000	
Chromic acid	11115745 7738945		10	
Chromic acid H_2CrO_4, calcium salt	13765190		10	
Chromic chloride (Chromium chloride)	10025737	1/10,000	1	
Chromic sulfate	10101538		1,000	
Chromium [4]	7440473		5,000	
Chromous chloride	10049055		1,000	
Chrysene	218019		100	
Cobalt, ((2,2'-(1,2-ethanediylbis (Nitrilo-methylidyne))Bis(6-fluoro-phenolato))(2-)-N,N',O,O')-,	62207765	100/10,000	1	
Cobaltous bromide	7789437		1,000	
Cobalt carbonyl	10210681	10/10,000	1	
Cobaltous formate	544183		1,000	
Cobaltous sulfamate	14017415		1,000	
Coke Oven Emissions	NA		1	
Colchicine	64868	10/10,000	1	
Copper [4]	7440508		5,000	
Copper cyanide	544923		10	P
Coumaphos	56724	100/10,000	10	
Coumatetralyl	5836293	500/10,000	1	
Creosote	8001589		1	
Cresol(s) (Phenol, Methyl): m-Cresol o-Cresol p-Cresol	1319773 108394 95487 106445	1,000/10,000	100 100 100 100	
Cresylic acid: m-Cresylic acid o-Cresylic acid p-Cresylic acid	1319773 108394 95487 106445		100 100 100 100	
Crimidine	535897	100/10,000	1	
Crotonaldehyde	123739 4170303	1,000 1,000	100 100	
Cumene (I)	98828		5,000	
Cupric acetate	142712		100	
Cupric acetoarsenite	12002038		1	
Cupric chloride	7447394		10	
Cupric nitrate	3251238		100	
Cupric oxalate	5893663		100	
Cupric sulfate	7758987		10	
Cupric sulfate, ammoniated	10380297		100	
Cupric tartrate	815827		100	
Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes) not otherwise specified	57125		10	P
Cyanogen	460195		100	P
Cyanogen bromide	506683	500/10,000	1,000	
Cyanogen chloride	506774		10	P
Cyanogen iodide (Iodine cyanide)	506785	1,000/10,000	1	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Cyanophos	2636262	1,000	1	
Cyanuric fluoride	675149	100	1	
2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione	106514		10	
Cyclohexane (I)	110827		1,000	
Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro, (1-alpha, 2-alpha, 3-beta, 4-alpha, 5-alpha, 6-beta)-	58899		1	
Cyclohexanone (I)	108941		5,000	
2-Cyclohexanone	131895		100	P
Cycloheximide	66819	100/10,000	1	
Cyclohexylamine	108918	10,000	1	
1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-	77474		10	
Cyclophosphamide	50180		10	
2,4-D Acid	94757		100	
2,4-D Ester	94111 94791 94804 1320189 1928387 1928616 1929733 2971382 25168267 53467111		100	
2,4-D, salts & esters (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid)	94757		100	
Daunomycin	20830813		10	
Decarborane(14)	17702419	500/10,000	1	
Demeton	8065483	500	1	
Demeton-S-Methyl	919868	500	1	
DDD, 4,4'DDD	72548		1	
DDE, 4,4'DDE	72559		1	
DDT, 4,4'DDT	50293		1	
DEHP (Diethylhexyl phthalate)	117817		100	
Diallate	2303164		100	
Dialifor	10311849	100/10,000	1	
Diazinon	333415		1	
Diazomethane	334883		100	
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53703		1	
1,2:5,6-Dibenzanthracene	53703		1	
Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene	53703		1	
Dibenzofuran	132649		100	
Dibenz[a,i]pyrene	189559		10	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96128		1	
Dibromoethane	106934		1	
Diborane	19287457	100	1	
Dibutyl phthalate	84742		10	
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84742		10	
Dicamba	1918009		1,000	
Dichlobenil	1194656		100	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Dichlone	117806		1	
Dichlorobenzene	25321226		100	
m-Dichlorobenzene (1,3)	541731		100	
o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2)	95501		100	
p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4)	106467		100	
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941		1	
Dichlorobromomethane	75274		5,000	
1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)	764410		1	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718		5,000	
1,1-Dichloroethane	75343		1,000	
1,2-Dichloroethane	107062		100	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354		100	
1,2-Dichloroethylene	156605		1,000	
Dichloroethyl ether	11444	10,000	10	
Dichloroisopropyl ether	108601		1,000	
Dichloromethoxy ethane	111911		1,000	
Dichloromethyl ether	542881		1	P
Dichloromethylphenylsilane	149746	1,000	1	
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832		100	
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87650		100	
Dichlorophenylarsine	696286		1	P
Dichloropropane	26638197		1,000	
1,1-Dichloropropane	78999			
1,3-Dichloropropane	142289			
1,2-Dichloropropane	78875		1,000	
Dichloropropane--Dichloropropene (mixture)	8003198		100	
Dichloropropene	26952238		100	
2,3-Dichloropropene	78886			
1,3-Dichloropropene	542756		100	
2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	75990		5,000	
Dichlorvos	62737	1,000	10	
Dicofol	115322		10	
Dicrotophos	141662	100	1	
Dieldrin	60571		1	P
1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I,T)	1464535	500	10	
Diethanolamine	111422		100	
Diethyl chlorophosphate	814493	500	1	
Diethylamine	109897		1,000	
Diethylarsine	692422		1	P
Diethylcarbmazine citrate	1642542	100/10,000	1	
1,4-Diethylenedioxide	123911		100	
Diethylhexyl phthalate	117817		100	
N,N-Diethylaniline	91667		1,000	
N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	1615801		10	
O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate	3288582		5,000	
Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate	311455		100	P
Diethyl phthalate	84662		1,000	
O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate	297972		100	P

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Diethylstilbestrol	56531		1	
Diethyl sulfate	64675		10	
Digitoxin	71636	100/10,000	1	
Diglycidyl ether	2238075	1,000	1	
Digoxin	20830755	10/10,000	1	
Dihydrosafrole	94586		10	
Diisopropyfluorophosphate	55914		100	P
Diisopropylfluorophosphate, 1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1-alpha, 4-alpha, 4a-beta, 5-alpha, 8-alpha, 8a-beta)-	309002		1	P
1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro, (1-alpha, 4-alpha, 4a-beta, 5a-beta, 8-beta, 8a-beta)-	465736		1	P
2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3 b]oxirene,3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-,(1a-alpha, 2-beta, 2a-alpha, 3-beta, 6-beta, 6a-alpha, 7beta, 7aalpha)-	60571		1	P
2,7:3,6 Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octa-hydro-, (1a-alpha, 2-beta, 2a-beta, 3-alpha, 6-alpha, 6a-beta, 7-beta, 7a-alpha)-	72208		1	P
Dimethoate	60515		10	P
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	119904		10	
Dimefox	115264	500	1	
Dimethoate	60515	500/10,000	10	
Dimethyl Phosphorochloridothioate	2524030	500	1	
Dimethyl sulfate	77781	500	100	
Dimethylamine (I)	124403		1,000	
p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60117		10	
7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene	57976		1	
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	119937		10	
alpha,alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide(R)	80159		10	
Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	79447		1	
Dimethylformamide	68122		100	
Dimethyldichlorosilane	75785	500	1	
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	57147	1,000	10	
1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	540738		1	
alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine	122098		5,000	P
Dimethyl-p-phenylenediamine	99989	10/10,000	1	
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679		100	
Dimethyl phthalate	131113		5,000	
Dimethyl sulfate	77781		100	
Dimetilan	644644	500/10,000	1	
Dinitrobenzene (mixed): m-Dinitrobenzene o-Dinitrobenzene p-Dinitrobenzene	25154545 99650 528290 100254		100	
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts	534521	10/10,000	10	P

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Dinitrophenol: 2,5-Dinitrophenol 2,6-Dinitrophenol	25550587 329715 573568		10	
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285		10	P
Dinitrotoluene	25321146		10	
3,4-Dinitrotoluene	610399			
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142		10	
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202		100	
Dinoseb	88857	100/10,000	1,000	P
Dinoterb	1420071	500/10,000	1	
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117840		5,000	
1,4-Dioxane	123911		100	
Dioxathion	78342	500	1	
Diphacinone	82666	10/10,000	1	
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667		10	
Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-	152169	100	100	P
Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	107493		10	P
Dipropylamine	142847		5,000	
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621647		10	
Diquat	85007 2764729		1,000	
Disulfoton	298044	500	1	P
Dithiazanine iodide	514738	500/10,000	1	
Dithiobiuret	541537	100/10,000	100	P
Diuron	330541		100	
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	27176870		1,000	
Emetine, Dihydrochloride	316427	1/10,000	1	
Endosulfan	115297	10/10,000	1	P
alpha-Endosulfan	959988		1	
beta-Endosulfan	33213659		1	
Endosulfant sulfate	1031078		1	
Endothall	145733		1,000	P
Endothion	2778043	500/10,000	1	
Endrin	72208	500/10,000	1	P
Endrin aldehyde	7421934		1	
Endrin & metabolites	72208		1	P
Epichlorohydrin	106898	1,000	100	
Epinephrine	51434		1,000	P
EPN	2104645	100/10,000	1	
1,2-Epoxybutane	106887		100	
Ergocalciferol	50146	1,000/10,000	1	
Ergotamine tartrate	379793	500/10,000	1	
Ethanal	75070		1,000	
Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	55185		1	
1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-	91805		5,000	
Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	106934		1	
Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	75343		1,000	
Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-	107062		100	

ITALY - APPENDIX A List of Hazardous Substances & Materials

Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Ethanedinitrile	460195		100	P
Ethane, hexachloro-	67721		100	
Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenebis(oxy)]bis(2-chloro-	111911		1,000	
Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-	60297		100	
Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-	111444		10	
Ethane, pentachloro-	76017		10	
Ethanesulfonyl chloride, 2-chloro	1622328	500	1	
Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-	630206		100	
Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	79345		100	
Ethanethioamide	62555		10	
Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-	71556		1,000	
Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-	79005		100	
Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester	16752775		100	P
Ethanol, 1,2-Dichloro-, acetate	10140871	1,000	1	
Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-	110805		1,000	
Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-	1116547		1	
Ethanone, 1-phenyl-	98862		5,000	
Ethene, chloro-	75014		1	
Ethene, 2-chloroethoxy-	110758		1,000	
Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-	75354		100	
Ethene, 1,2-dichloro- (E)	156605		1,000	
Ethene, tetrachloro-	127184		100	
Ethene, trichloro-	79016		100	
Ethion	563122	1,000	10	
Ethoprophos	13194484	1,000	1	
Ethyl acetate (I)	141786		5,000	
Ethyl acrylate (I)	140885		1,000	
Ethylbenzene	100414		1,000	
Ethylbis(2-Chloroethyl)amine	538078	500	1	
Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	51796		100	
Ethyl chloride	75003		100	
Ethyl cyanide	107120		10	P
Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts & esters	111546		5,000	
Ethylenediamine	107153		5,000	
Ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA)	60004		5,000	
Ethylene dibromide	106934		1	
Ethylene dichloride	107062		100	
Ethylene fluorohydrin	371620	10	1	
Ethylene glycol	107211		5,000	
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	110805		1,000	
Ethylene oxide (I,T)	75218	1,000	10	
Ethylenediamine	107153	10,000	5,000	
Ethylenethiourea	96457		10	
Ethyleneimine	151564	500	1	P
Ethyl ether (I)	60297		100	
Ethylthiocyanate	542905	10,000	1	
Ethylidene dichloride	75343		1,000	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Ethyl methacrylate	97632		1,000	
Ethyl methanesulfonate	62500		1	
Famphur	52857		1,000	P
Fenamlphos	22224926	10/10,000	1	
Fenltrothion	122145	500	1	
Fensulfothion	115902	500	1	
Ferric ammonium citrate	1185575		1,000	
Ferric ammonium oxalate	2944674 55488874		1,000	
Ferric chloride	7705080		1,000	
Ferric fluoride	7783508		100	
Ferric nitrate	10421484		1,000	
Ferric sulfate	10028225		1,000	
Ferrous ammonium sulfate	10045893		1,000	
Ferrous chloride	7758943		100	
Ferrous sulfate	7720787 7782630		1,000	
Fluenetil	4301502	100/10,000	1	
Fluoranthene	206440		100	
Fluorene	86737		5,000	
Fluorine	7782414	500	10	P
Fluoroacetamide	640197	100/10,000	100	P
Fluoracetic acid	144490	10/10,000	1	
Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	62786		10	P
Fluoroacetyl chloride	359068	10	1	
Fluorouracil	51218	500/10,000	1	
Fonofos	944229	500	1	
Formaldehyde	50000	500	100	
Formaldehyde cyanohydrin	107164	1,000	1	
Formetanate hydrochloride	23422539	500/10,000	1	
Formothion	2540821	100	1	
Formparanate	17702577	100/10,000	1	
Formic acid (C,T)	64186		5,000	
Fosthletan	21548323	500	1	
Fubendazole	3878191	100/10,000	1	
Fulminic acid, mercury(2`) salt (R,T)	628864		10	P
Fumaric acid	110178		5,000	
Furan (I)	110009	500	100	
Furan, tetrahydro- (I)	109999		1,000	
2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)	98011		5,000	
2,5-Furandione	108316		5,000	
Furfural (I)	98011		5,000	
Furfuran (I)	110009		100	
Gallium trichloride	13450903	500/10,000	1	
Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-	18883664		1	
D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-[[(methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl]amino]-	18883664		1	
Glycidylaldehyde	765344		10	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Glycol ethers[6]				**
Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-	70257		10	
Guthion	86500		1	
Heptachlor	76448		1	P
Heptachlor epoxide	1024573		1	
Hexachlorobenzene	118741		10	
Hexachlorobutadiene	87683		1	
Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma isomer)	58899		1	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	100	10	
Hexachloroethane	67721		100	
Hexachlorophene	70304		100	
Hexachloropropene	1888717		1,000	
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate	757584		100	P
Hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate	822060		100	
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680319		1	
Hexamethylenediamine, N,N'-Dibutyl	4835114	500	1	
Hexane	110543		5,000	
Hexone (Methyl isobutyl ketone)	108101		5,000	
Hydrazine (R,T)	302012	1,000	1	
Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-	1615801		10	
Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-	57147		10	
Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-	540738		1	
Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-	122667		10	
Hydrazine, methyl-	60344		10	P
Hydrazinecarbothioamide	79196		100	P
Hydrochloric acid	7647010		5,000	
Hydrocyanic acid	74908	100	10	P
Hydrofluoric acid	7664393		100	
Hydrogen chloride (gas only)	7647010	500	5,000	
Hydrogen cyanide	74908		10	P
Hydrogen fluoride	7664393	100	100	
Hydrogen peroxide (Conc. >52%)	7722841	1,000	1	
Hydrogen phosphide	7803512		100	P
Hydrogen selenide	7783075	10	1	
Hydrogen sulfide	7783064	500	100	
Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-	80159		10	
Hydroquinone	123319	500/10,000	100	
2-Imidazolidinethione	96457		10	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193395		100	
Iodomethane	74884		100	
Iron, Pentacarbonyl-	13463406	100	1	
Isobenzan	297789	100/10,000	1	
1,3-Isobenzofurandione	85449		5,000	
Isobutyronitrile	78820	1,000	1	
Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)	78831		5,000	
Isocyanic acid, 3,4-Dichlorophenyl ester	102363	500/10,000	1	
Isodrin	465736	100/10,000	1	P
Isofluorphate	55914	100	100	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Isophorone	78591		5,000	
Isophorone Diisocyanate	4098719	100	1	
Isoprene	78795		100	
Isopropanolamine dodecylbenzene sulfonate	42504461		1,000	
Isopropyl chloroformate	108236	1,000	1	
Isopropylmethylpryrazolyl dimethylcarbamate	119380	500	1	
Isosafrole	120581		100	
3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-	2763964		1,000	P
Kepone	143500		1	
Lactonitrile	78977	1,000	1	
Lasiocarpine	303344		10	
Lead acetate	301042			
Lead arsenate	7784409 7645252 10102484		1	
Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri	1335326		10	
Lead chloride	7758954		10	
Lead fluoborate	13814965		10	
Lead fluoride	7783462		10	
Lead iodide	10101630		10	
Lead nitrate	10099748		10	
Lead phosphate	7446277		10	
Lead stearate	7428480 1072351 52652592 56189094		10	
Lead subacetate	1335326		10	
Lead sulfate	15739807 7446142		10	
Lead sulfide	1314870		10	
Lead thiocyanate	592870		10	
Leptophos	21609905	500/10,000	1	
Lewisite	541253	10	1	
Lindane	58899	1,000/10,000	1	
Lithium chromate	14307358		10	
Lithium hydride	7580678	100	1	
Malathion	121755		100	
Maleic acid	110167		5,000	
Maleic anhydride	108316		5,000	
Maleic hydrazide	123331		5,000	
Malononitrile	109773	500/10,000	1,000	
Manganese, tricarbonyl methylcyclopentadienyl	12108133	100	1	
MDI (Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate)	101688		5,000	
Mechlorethamine	51752	10	1	
MEK (Methyl ethyl ketone)	78933		5,000	
Melphalan	148823		1	
Mephosfolan	950107	500	1	
Mercaptodimethur	2032657		10	
Mercuric acetate	1600277	500/10,000	1	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Mercuric chloride	7487947	500/10,000	1	
Mercuric cyanide	592041		1	
Mercuric nitrate	10045940		10	
Mercuric oxide	21908532	500/10,000	1	
Mercuric sulfate	7783359		10	
Mercuric thiocyanate	592858		10	
Mercurous nitrate	10415755 7782867		10	
Mercury	7439976		1	
Mercury (acetate-O)phenyl-	62384		100	P
Mercury fulminate	628864		10	P
Methacrolein diacetate	10476956	1,000	1	
Methacrylic anhydride	760930	500	1	
Methacrylonitrile (I,T)	126987	500	1,000	
Methacryloyl chloride	920467	100	1	
Methacryloyloxyethyl isocyanate	30674807	100	1	
Methamidophos	10265926	100/10,000	1	
Methanamine, N-methyl-	124403		1,000	
Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	62759		10	P
Methane, bromo-	74839		1,000	
Methane, chloro- (I,T)	74873		100	
Methane, chloromethoxy-	107302		1	
Methane, dibromo-	74953		1,000	
Methane, dichloro-	75092		1,000	
Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	75718		5,000	
Methane, iodo-	74884		100	
Methane, isocyanato-	624839		10	P
Methane, oxybis(chloro-	542881		1	P
Methanesulfenyl chloride, trichloro-	594423		100	P
Methanesulfonyl fluoride	558258	1,000	1	
Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	62500		1	
Methane, tetrachloro-	56235		10	
Methane, tetranitro- (R)	509148		10	P
Methane, tribromo-	75252		100	
Methane, trichloro-	67663		10	
Methane, trichlorofluoro-	75694		5,000	
Methanethiol (I,T)	74931		100	
6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10, 10-hexa-chloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide	115297		1	P
1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobutal[cd]pentalen-2-one,1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5a,5b,6-decachloroctahydro-	143500		1	
4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8 heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-	76448		1	P
4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8 octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-	57749		1	
Methanol (I)	67561		5,000	
Methapyrilene	91805		5,000	
Methidathion	950378	500/10,000	1	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Methiocarb	2032657	500/10,000	10	P
Methomyl	16752775	500/10,000	100	P
Methoxychlor	72435		1	
Methoxyethylmercuric acetate	151382	500/10,000	1	
Methyl alcohol (I)	67561		5,000	
Methyl aziridine	75558		1	P
Methyl bromide	74839	1,000	1,000	
1-Methylbutadiene (I)	504609		100	
Methyl chloride (I,T)	74873		100	
Methyl 2-chloroacrylate	80637	500	1	
Methyl chlorocarbonate (I,T)	79221		1,000	
Methyl chloroform	71556		1,000	
Methyl chloroformate	79221	500	1,000	
3-Methylcholanthrene	56495		10	
4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	101144		10	
Methylene bromide	74953		1,000	
Methylene chloride	75092		1,000	
4,4'-Methylenedianiline	101779		10	
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)	101688		5,000	
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I,T)	78933		5,000	
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R,T)	1338234		10	
Methyl hydrazine	60344	500	10	P
Methyl iodide	74884		100	
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108101		5,000	
Methyl isocyanate	624839	500	10	P
Methyl isothiocyanate	556616	500	1	
2-Methyllactonitrile	75865		10	P
Methyl mercaptan	74931	500	100	
Methyl methacrylate (I,T)	80626		1,000	
Methyl parathion	298000		100	P
Methyl phenkapton	3735237	500	1	
Methyl phosphonic dichloride	676971	100	1	
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)	108101		5,000	
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634044		1,000	
Methyl thiocyanate	556649	10,000	1	
Methylthiouracil	56042		10	
Methyl vinyl ketone	78944	10	1	
Methylmercuric dicyanamide	502396	500/10,000	1	
Methyltrichlorosilane	75796	500	1	
Metolcarb	1129415	100/10,000	1	
Mevinphos	7786347	500	10	
Mexacarbate	315184	500/10,000	1,000	
Mitomycin C	50077	500/10,000	10	
MNNG	70257		10	
Monocrotophos	6923224	10/10,000	1	
Monoethylamine	75047		100	
Monomethylamine	74895		100	
Muscimol	2763964	500/10,000	1,000	P

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Mustard gas	505602	500	1	
Naled	300765		10	
5,12-Naphthaacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-[3 amino-2,3,6-tri-deoxy-alpha-L-lyxo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-	20830813		10	
1-Naphthalenamine	134327		100	
2-Naphthalenamine (beta-Naphthylamine)	91598		1	
Naphthalenamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-	494031		100	
Naphthalene	91203		100	
Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	91587		5,000	
1,4-Naphthalenedione	130154		5,000	
2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3' [(3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-dryl)-bis(azo)] bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-tetrasodium salt	72571		10	
Naphthenic acid	1338245		100	
1,4-Naphthoquinone	130154		5,000	
alpha-Naphthylamine	134327		100	
beta-Naphthylamine (2-Naphthalenamine)	91598		1	
alpha-Naphthylthiourea	86884		100	P
Nickel [4]	7440020		100	
Nickel ammonium sulfate	15699180		100	
Nickel carbonyl	13463393	1	10	P
Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)4, (T-4)-	13463393		10	P
Nickel chloride	7718549 37211055		100	
Nickel cyanide	557197		10	P
Nickel hydroxide	12054487		10	
Nickel nitrate	14216752		100	
Nickel sulfate	7786814		100	
Nicotine & salts	54115	100	100	P
Nicotine sulfate	65305	100/10,000	1	
Nitric acid	7697372	1,000	1,000	
Nitric acid, thallium(1+) salt	10102451		100	
Nitric oxide	10102439	100	10	P
p-Nitroaniline	100016		5,000	P
Nitrobenzene (I,T)	98953	10,000	1,000	
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92933		10	
Nitrocyclohexane	1122607	500	1	
Nitrogen dioxide	10102440 10544726	100	10	P
Nitrogen oxide	10102439		10	P
Nitroglycerine	55630		10	P
Nitrophenol (mixed): m-Nitrophenol o-Nitrophenol (2) p-Nitrophenol (4)	25154556 554847 88755 100027		100 100 100 100	
2-Nitropropane (I,T)	79469		10	
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924163		10	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	1116547		1	
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55185		1	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	1,000	10	P
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306		100	
N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	759739		1	
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684935		1	
N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	615532		1	
N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	4549400		10	P
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59892		1	
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100754		10	
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930552		1	
Nitrotoluene: m-Nitrotoluene o-Nitrotoluene p-Nitrotoluene	1321126 99081 88722 99990		1,000	
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99558		100	
Norbromide	991424	100/10,000	1	
Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	152169		100	P
Organorhodium complex (PMN-82-147)	0	10/10,000	1	
Osmium tetroxide	20816120		1,000	P
Ouabain	630604	100/10,000	1	
7-Oxabicyclo[2,2,1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid	145733		1,000	P
Oxamyl	23135220	100/10,000	1	P
1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide	1120714		10	
2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N bis (2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide	50180		10	
Oxetane, 3,3-bis(chloromethyl)-	78717	500	1	
Oxirane (I,T)	75218		10	
Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde	765344		10	
Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-	106898		100	
Oxydisulfoton	2497076	500	1	
Ozone	10028156	100	1	
Paraformaldehyde	30525894		1,000	
Paraldehyde	123637		1,000	
Paraquat	1910425	10/10,000	1	
Paraquat methosulfate	2074502	10/10,000	1	
Parathion	56382	100	10	P
Parathion-methyl	298000	100/10,000	100	
Paris green	12002038	500/10,000	100	
PCBs: Aroclor 1016 Aroclor 1221 Aroclor 1232 Aroclor 1242 Aroclor 1248 Aroclor 1254 Aroclor 1260	1336363 12674112 11104282 11141165 53469219 12672296 11097691 11096825		 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
PCNB (Pentachloronitrobenzene)	82688		100	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Pentaborane	19624227	500	1	
Pentachlorobenzene	608935		10	
Pentachloroethane	76017		10	
Pentachlorophenol	87865		10	
Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)	82688		100	
Pentadecylamine	2570265	100/10,000	1	
Paracetic acid	79210	500	1	
1,3-Pentadiene (I)	504609		100	
Perachloroethylene	127184		100	
Perchloromethylmercaptan	594423	500	100	
Phenacetin	62442		100	
Phenanthrene	85018		5,000	
Phenol	108952	500/10,000	1,000	
Phenol, 2-chloro-	95578		100	
Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-	59507		5,000	
Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-	131895		100	P
Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-	120832		100	
Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-	87650		100	
Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)	56531		1	
Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-	105679		100	
Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-	51285		10	P
Phenol, methyl-: m-Cresol o-Cresol p-Cresol	1319773 108394 95487 106445		1,000	
Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-and salts	534521		10	P
Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[3,4,6-trichloro-	70304		100	
Phenol, 2,2'-thiobis(4-chloro-6-methyl)-	4418660	100/10,000	1	
Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro	88857		1,000	P
Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methylcarbamate	64006	500/10,000	1	
Phenol, 4-nitro-	100027		100	
Phenol, pentachloro-	87865		10	
Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-	58902		10	
Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-	95954		10	
Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-	88062		10	
Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt	131748		10	P
Phenoxarsine, 10,10'-oxydi-	58366	500/10,000	1	
L-Phenylalanine, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)aminol]	148823		1	
Phenyl dichloroarsine	696286	500	1	
1,10-(1,2-Phenylene)pyrene	193395		100	
p-Phenylenediamine	106503		5,000	
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride	59881	1,000/10,000	1	
Phenylmercury acetate	62384	500/10,000	100	P
Phenylsilatrane	2097190	100/10,000	1	
Phenylthiourea	103855	100/10,000	100	P
Phorate	298022	10	10	P
Phosacetim	4104147	100/10,000	1	
Phosfolan	947024	100/10,000	1	
Phosgene	75445	10	10	P

ITALY - APPENDIX A List of Hazardous Substances & Materials

Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Phosmet	732116	10/10,000	1	
Phosphamidon	13171216	100	1	
Phosphine	7803512	500	100	
Phosphorothioic acid, o,o-Dimethyl-s (2-Methylthio) ethyl ester	2587908	500	1	
Phosphorothioic acid, methyl-, o-ethyl o-(4-(methylthio)phenyl) ester	2703131	500	1	
Phosphorothioic acid, methyl-, s-(2-(bis(1-methylethyl)amino)ethyl o-ethyl ester	50782699	100	1	
Phosphorothioic acid, methyl-, 0-(4-nitrophenyl) o-phenyl ester	2665307	500	1	
Phosphoric acid	7664382		5,000	
Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester	311455		100	P
Phosphoric acid, dimethyl 4-(methylthio) phenyl ester	3254635	500	1	
Phosphoric acid, lead(2+) salt (2:3)	7446277	500	10	
Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[2 (ethylthio)ethyl]ester	298044		1	P
Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(ethylthio), methyl ester	298022		10	P
Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester	3288582		5,000	
Phosphorodithoic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2(methyl-amino)-2-oxoethyl] ester	60515		10	P
Phosphorofluondic acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester	55914		100	P
Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	56382		10	P
Phosphorothioic acid, O,[4-[(dime-thylamino)sulfonyl]phenyl]O,O-dimethyl ester	52857		1,000	P
Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester	298000		100	P
Phosphorothioic acid, 0,0-diethyl 0 pyrazinyl ester	297972		100	P
Phosphorus	7723140	100	1	
Phosphorus oxychloride	10025873	500	1,000	
Phosphorous pentachloride	10026138	500	1	
Phosphorus pentasulfide (R)	1314803		100	
Phosphorus pentoxide	1314563	10	1	
Phosphorus trichloride	7719122	1,000	1,000	
Phthalic anhydride	85449		5,000	
Physostigmine	57476	100/10,000	1	P
Phosostigmine, salicylate (1:1)	57647	100/10,000	1	
2-Picoline	109068		5,000	
Picotoxin	124878	500/10,000	1	
Piperidine	110894	1,000	1	
Piperidine, 1-nitroso-	100754		10	
Pirimifos-ethyl	23505411	1,000	1	
Plumbane, tetraethyl-	78002		10	P

ITALY - APPENDIX A List of Hazardous Substances & Materials

Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Polychlorinated biphenyls (See PCBs or Aroclor)	1336363		1	
Potassium arsenate	7784410		1	
Potassium arsenite	10124502	500/10,000	1	
Potassium bichromate	7778509		10	
Potassium chromate	7789006		10	
Potassium cyanide	151508	100	10	P
Potassium hydroxide	1310583		1,000	
Potassium permanganate	7722647		100	
Potassium silver cyanide	506616	500	1	P
Promecarb	2631370	500/10,000	1	
Pronamide	23950585		5,000	
Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime	116063		1	P
1-Propanamine (I,T)	107108		5,000	
1-Propanamine, N-propyl-	142847		5,000	
1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-	621647		10	
Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro	96128		1	
Propane, 2-nitro- (I,T)	79469		10	
1,3-Propane sultone	1120714		10	
Propane 1,2-dichloro-	78875		1,000	
Propanedinitrile	109773		1,000	
Propanenitrile	107120		10	P
Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-	542767		1,000	P
Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-	75865		10	P
Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-	108601		1,000	
1,2,3-Propanetnol, trinitrate- (R)	55630		10	P
1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)	126727		10	
1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I,T)	78831		5,000	
2-Propanone (I)	67641		5,000	
2-Propanone, 1-bromo-	598312		1,000	P
Propargite	2312358		10	
Propargyl alcohol	107197		1,000	P
Propargyl bromide	106967	10	1	
2-Propenal	107028		1	P
2-Propenamide	79061		5,000	
1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-	1888717		1,000	
1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-	542756		100	
2-Propenenitrile	107131		100	
2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I,T)	126987		1,000	
2-Propenoic acid (I)	79107		5,000	
2-Prepenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)	140885		1,000	
2-Prepenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester	97632		1,000	
2-Prepenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester (I,T)	80626		1,000	
2-Propen-1-o1	107186		100	P
Propiolactone, beta-	57578	500	1	
Propionaldehyde	123386		1,000	
Propionic acid	79094		5,000	

ITALY - APPENDIX A List of Hazardous Substances & Materials

Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Propionic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyl)-	93721		100	
Propionic anhydride	123626		5,000	
Propoxor (Baygon)	114261		100	
Propionitrile	107120	500	10	
Propionitrile, 3-chloro-	542767	1,000	1,000	
Propiophenone, 1, 4-amino phenyl	70699	100/10,000	1	
n-Propylamine	107108		5,000	
Propyl chloroformate	109615	500	1	
Propylene dichloride	78875		1,000	
Propylene oxide	75569	10,000	100	
1,2-Propylenimine	75558	10,000	1	P
2-Propyn-1-o1	107197		1,000	P
Prothoate	2275185	100/10,000	1	
Pyrene	129000	1,000/10,000	5,000	
Pyrethrins	121299 121211 8003347		1	
3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-	123331		5,000	
4-Pyridinamine	504245		1,000	P
Pyridine	110861		1,000	
Pyridine, 2-methyl-	109068		5,000	
Pyridine, 2-methyl-5-vinyl-	140761	500	1	
Pyridine, 4-amino-	504245	500/10,000	1,000	
Pyridine, 4-nitro-, 1-oxide	1124330	500/10,000	1	
Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)	54115		100	P
2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-	66751		10	
4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-	56042		10	
Pyriminil	53558251	100/10,000	1	
Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-	930552		1	
Quinoline	91225		5,000	
Quinone (p-Benzoquinone)	106514		10	
Quintobenzene	82688		100	
Reserpine	50555		5,000	
Resorcinol	108463		5,000	
Saccharin and salts	81072		100	
Salcomine	14167181	500/10,000	1	
Sarin	107448	10	1	
Safrole	94597		100	
Selenious acid	7783008	1,000/10,000	10	
Selenious acid, dithallium (1+) salt	12039520		1,000	P
Selenium [4]	7782492		100	
Selenium dioxide	7446084		10	
Selenium oxychloride	7791233	500	1	
Selenium sulfide (R,T)	7488564		10	
Selenourea	630104		1,000	P
Semicarbazide hydrochloride	563417	1,000/10,000	1	
L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)	115026		1	

ITALY - APPENDIX A List of Hazardous Substances & Materials

Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Silane, (4-aminobutyl)diethoxymethyl-	3037727	1,000	1	
Silver [4]	7440224		1,000	
Silver cyanide	506649		1	P
Silver nitrate	7761888		1	
Silvex (2,4,5-TP)	93721		100	
Sodium	7440235		10	
Sodium arsenate	7631892	1,000/10,000	1	
Sodium arsenite	7784465	500/10,000	1	
Sodium azide	26628228	500	1,000	P
Sodium bichromate	10588019		10	
Sodium bifluoride	1333831		100	
Sodium bisulfite	7631905		5,000	
Sodium cacodylate	124652	100/10,000	1	
Sodium chromate	7775113		10	
Sodium cyanide	143339	100	10	P
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	25155300		1,000	
Sodium fluoride	7681494		1,000	
Sodium fluoroacetate	62748	10/10,000	10	
Sodium hydrosulfide	16721805		5,000	
Sodium hydroxide	1310732		1,000	
Sodium hypochlorite	7681529 10022705		100	
Sodium methylate	124414		1,000	
Sodium nitrite	7632000		100	
Sodium prentachlorophenate	131522	100/10,000	1	
Sodium phosphate, dibasic	7558794 10039324 10140655		5,000	
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	7601549 7758294 7785844 10101890 10124568 10361894		5,000	
Sodium selenate	13410010	100/10,000	1	
Sodium selenite	10102188 7782823	100/10,000	100	
Sodium tellurite	10102202	500/10,000	1	
Stannane, acetoxytriphenyl	900958	500/10,000	1	
Streptozotocin	18883664		1	
Strontium chromate	7789062		10	
Strychnidin-10-one	57249		10	P
Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-	357573		100	P
Strychnine, & salts	572494	100/10,000	10	P
Strychnine sulfate	60413	100/10,000	1	
Styrene	100425		1,000	
Styrene oxide	96093		100	
Sulfotep	3689245	500	100	
Sulfoxide, 3-chloropropyl octyl	3569571	500	1	

ITALY - APPENDIX A List of Hazardous Substances & Materials

Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Sulfur monochloride	12771083		1,000	
Sulfur dioxide	7446095	500	1	
Sulfur phosphide (R)	1314803		100	
Sulfur tetrafluoride	7783600	100	1	
Sulfur trioxide	7446119	100	1	
Sulfuric acid	7664939 8014957	1,000	1,000	
Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1+) salt	7446186 10031591		100	P
Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester	77781		100	
Tabun	77816	10	1	
2,4,5-T acid	93765		1,000	
2,4,5-T amines	2008460 1319728 3813147 6369966 6369977		5,000	
Tellurium	13494809	500/10,000	1	
Tellurium hexafluoride	7783804	100	1	
2,4,5-T esters	93798 1928478 2545597 25168154 61792072		1,000	
2,4,5-T salts	13560991		1,000	
2,4,5-T	93765		1,000	
TDE (Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane)	72548		1	
TEPP (Tetraethyl ester diphosphoric acid)	107493	100	10	
Terbufos	13071799	100	1	
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95943		5,000	
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)	1746016		1	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630206		100	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345		100	
Tetrachloroethene	127184		100	
Tetrachloroethylene	127184		100	
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58902		10	
Tetraethyl lead	78002	100	10	P
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate	107493		10	P
Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	3689245		100	P
Tetraethyltin	597648	100	1	
Tetramethyllead	75741	100	1	
Tetrahydrofuran (I)	109999		1,000	
Tetranitromethane (R)	509148	500	10	P
Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester	757584		100	P
Thallic oxide	1314325		100	P
Thallium[4]	7440280		1,000	
Thallium acetate	563688		100	
Thallium carbonate	6533739		100	
Thallium chloride	7791120		100	

ITALY - APPENDIX A List of Hazardous Substances & Materials

Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Thallium nitrate	10102451		100	
Thallium oxide	1314325		100	P
Thallium selenite	12039520		1,000	P
Thallium sulfate	7446186 10031591	100/10,000	100	P
Thallous carbonate (Thallium (I) carbonate)	6533739	100/10,000	100	
Thallous chloride (Thallium (I) chloride)	7791120	100/10,000	100	
Thallous malonate (Thallium (I) malonate)	2757188	100/10,000	1	
Thallous sulfate (Thallium (I) sulfate)	7446186	100/10,000	100	P
Thioacetamide	62555		10	
Thiocarbazide	2231574	1,000/10,000	1	
Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester	3689245		100	P
Thiofanox	39196184	100/10,000	100	P
Thioimidodicarbonic diamide [(H2N)C(S)] 2NH	541537		100	P
Thiomethanol (I,T)	74931		100	
Thionazin	297972	500	100	
Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide [(H2N)C(S)] 2S2, tetra-methyl-	137268		10	
Thiophenol	108985	500	100	P
Thiosemicarbazide	79196	100/10,000	100	P
Thiourea	62566		10	
Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-	5344821	100/10,000	100	P
Thiourea, (2-methylphenyl)-	614788	500/10,000	1	
Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-	86884		100	P
Thiourea, phenyl-	103855		100	P
Thiram	137268		10	
Titanium tetrachloride	7550450	100	1,000	
Toluene	108883		1,000	
Toluenediamine	95807 496720 823405 25376458		10	
Toluene diisocyanate (R,T)	584849 91087 26471625	500	100	
o-Toluidine	95534		100	
p-Toluidine	106490		100	
o-Toluidine hydrochloride	636215		100	
Toxaphene	8001352		1	P
2,4,5-TP acid	93721		100	
2,4,5-TP acid esters	32534955		100	
1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine	61825		10	
Trans-1,4-dichlorobutene	110576	500	1	
Triamiphos	1031476	500/10,000	1	
Triazofos	24017478	500	1	
Trichloroacetyl chloride	76028	500	1	
Trichlorfon	52686		100	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821		100	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556		1,000	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005		100	
Trichloroethene	79016		100	
Trichloroethylene	79016		100	
Trichloroethylsilane	115219	500	1	
Trichloronate	327980	500	1	
Trichloromethanesulfenyl chloride	594423		100	P
Trichloromonofluoromethane	75694		5,000	
Trichlorophenol:	21567822		10	
2,3,4-Trichlorophenol	15950660			
2,3,5-Trichlorophenol	933788			
2,3,6-Trichlorophenol	933755			
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95954		10	
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062		10	
3,4,5-Trichlorophenol	609198			
Trichlorophenylsilane	98135	500	1	
Trichloro(chloromethyl)silane	1558254	100	1	
Trichloro(dichlorophenyl)silane	27137855	500	1	
Triethanolamine dodecylbenzene-sulfonate	27323417		1,000	
Triethoxysilane	998301	500	1	
Trifluralin	1582098		10	
Triethylamine	121448		5,000	
Trimethylamine	75503		100	
Trimethylchlorsilane	75774	1,000	1	
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	540841		1,000	
Trimethylolpropane phosphite	824113	100/10,000	1	
Trimethyiltin chloride	1066451	500/10,000	1	
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (R,T)	99354		10	
1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-	123637		1,000	
Triphenyltin chloride	639587	500/10,000	1	
Tris(2-chloroethyl)amine	555771	100	1	
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	126727		10	
Trypan blue	72571		10	
Unlisted Hazardous Wastes Characteristic of **Ignitability**	NA		100	
Unlisted Hazardous Wastes Characteristic of **Corrosivity**	NA		100	
Unlisted Hazardous Wastes Characteristic of **Reactivity**	NA		100	
Unlisted Hazardous Wastes Characteristic of **Toxicity:**				
Arsenic			1	
Barium			1000	
Benzene			10	
Cadmium			10	
Carbon Tetrachloride			10	
Chlordane			1	
Chlorobenzene			100	
Chloroform			10	

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Chromium			10	
o-Cresol			100	
m-Cresol			100	
p-Cresol			100	
Cresol			100	
2,4-D (Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)			100	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene			100	
1,2-Dichloroethane			100	
1,1-Dichloroethylene			100	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene			10	
Endrin			1	
Heptachlor (and epoxide)			1	
Hexachlorobenzene			10	
Hexachlorobutadiene			1	
Hexachloroethane			100	
Lead			10	
Lindane			1	
Mercury			1	
Methoxychlor			1	
Methyl ethyl ketone			5,000	
Nitrobenzene			1,000	
Pentachlorophenol			10	
Pyridine			1,000	
Selenium			10	
Silver			1	
Tetrachloroethylene			100	
Toxaphene			1	
Trichloroethylene			100	
2,4,5 Trichlorophenol			10	
2,4,5-TP			100	
Vinyl chloride			1	
Uracil mustard	66751		10	
Uranyl acetate	541093		100	
Uranyl nitrate	10102064 36478769		100	
Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso	759739		1	
Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso	684935		1	
Urethane (Carbamic acid ethyl ester)	51796		100	
Valinomycin	2001958	1,000/10,000	1	
Vanadic acid, ammonium salt	7803556		1,000	P
Vanadic oxide V_2O_5	1314621		1,000	P
Vanadic pentoxide	1314621		1,000	P
Vanadium pentoxide	1314621	100/10,000	1,000	
Vanadyl sulfate	27774136		1,000	
Vinyl chloride	75014		1	
Vinyl acetate	108054		5,000	
Vinyl acetate monomer	108054	1,000	5,000	
Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-	4549400		10	P

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Hazardous Substance/Material	CAS No.[1]	Threshold Planning Quantity (Pounds)[2]	RQ (Pounds)[3]	HW Designator
Vinyl bromide	593602		100	
Vinylidene chloride	75354		100	
Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%	81812	500/10,000	100	P
Warfarin sodium	129066	100/10,000	100	
Xylene (mixed): m-Benzene, dimethyl o-Benzene, dimethyl p-Benzene, dimethyl	1330207 108383 95476 106423		100 1,000 1,000 100	
Xylenol	1300716		1,000	
Xylylene dichloride	28347139	100/10,000	1	
Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17 dimethoxy-18-[(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyl)oxy]-, methyl ester (3-beta, 16-beta,17-alpha,18-beta,20-alpha)-	50555		5,000	
Zinc [4]	7440666		1,000	
Zinc acetate	557346		1,000	
Zinc ammonium chloride	52628258 14639975 14639986		1,000	
Zinc borate	1332076		1,000	
Zinc bromide	7699458		1,000	
Zinc carbonate	3486359		1,000	
Zinc chloride	7646857		1,000	
Zinc cyanide	557211		10	P
Zinc, dichloro(4,4-dimethyl-5((((methyl-amino)carbonyl)oxy)imino)pentaenitrile)-,(t-4)-	58270089	100/10,000	1	
Zinc fluoride	7783495		1,000	
Zinc formate	557415		1,000	
Zinc hydrosulfite	7779864		1,000	
Zinc nitrate	7779886		1,000	
Zinc phenosulfonate	127822		5,000	
Zinc phosphide	1314847	500	100	P
Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2, when present at concentrations greater than 10%	1314847		100	P
Zinc silicofluoride	16871719		5,000	
Zinc sulfate	7733020		1,000	
Zirconium nitrate	13746899		5,000	
Zirconium potassium fluoride	16923958		1,000	
Zirconium sulfate	14644612		5,000	
Zirconium tetrachloride	10026116		5,000	

Notes:

1. Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Registry Number.

2. Quantity in storage above which DoD LEC must be notified (See Chapter 5, "Hazardous Material").

3. Reportable quantity release which requires notification (See Chapter 18, "Spill Prevention & Response Planning").

4. No reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is ≥ 100 micrometers (0.004 inches).

5. The RQ for asbestos is limited to friable forms only.

6. Includes mono- and di-ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol R-(OCH2CH2)n-OR'. Where n = 1, 2, or 3; R = alkyl C7 or less; or R = phenyl or akyl substituted phenyl; R' = H or alkyl C7 or less; or OR' consisting of carboxylic acid ester, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, or sulfonate.

** Indicates that no RQ is being assigned to the generic or broad class.

Conversion Key (for Threshold Planning Quantity and RQ)

1 Pound = 0.454 Kilograms

10 Pounds = 4.54 Kilograms

100 Pounds = 45.4 Kilograms

500 Pounds = 227 Kilograms

1,000 Pounds = 454 Kilograms

5,000 Pounds = 2,270 Kilograms

10,000 Pounds = 4,540 Kilograms

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D-6 NAVY OIL SPILL REPORT MESSAGE (OPNAV 5090)

Note: This form is IAW OPNAV M-5090.1, and COMNAVEURAFSWAINST 5090.4 (series)-NOSC Plan. This sample contains the minimum addressees. Reporting activities shall ensure all appropriate operational and claimant notification requirements are met.

PRECEDENCE (Provided that prior voice reports have been made to the NOSC and CNREURAFSWA, use "Routine" precedence for Oil Spill Report Messages. If no voice reports have been made, use "Priority" precedence.)

DATE TIME GROUP

FM:	NAVY ACTIVITY OR VESSEL RESPONSIBLE FOR/DISCOVERER	
TO:	NUMBERED FLEET COMMANDER	(VESSEL SPILLS)
	COMNAVREG EURAFSWA NAPLES IT	(ALL SPILLS)
	CHAIN OF COMMAND	(ALL)
INFO:	HOST ACTIVITY	(SHORE/VESSEL INPORT)
	COMUSNAVEUR NAPLES IT	(ALL SPILLS EURAF)
	CNO WASHINGTON DC//N45//	(ALL)
	CNIC WASHINGTON DC//N45//	(ALL)
	CHINFO WASHINGTON DC//JJJ//	(ALL)
	COMNAVSEASYSCOM WASHINGTON DC//00C)	(ALL)
	NAVFAC EXWC PORT HUENEME CA//424//	(ALL)
	NOLSC DC FT BELVOIR VA	(ALL)
	NAVY JAG WASHINGTON DC//11//	(ALL)
	NAVSURFWARCENCARDIV PHILADELPHIA PA//923//	(VESSEL)

UNCLAS//N05090//
SUBJ: OIL SPILL REPORT, X GALLONS, [ACTIVITY NAME] or
OIL SPILL REPORT, UNKNOWN VOLUME, [ACTIVITY NAME] or
OIL SPILL SHEEN SIGHTING, (MINIMIZE CONSIDERED)

1. GMT DTG DISCHARGE [OCCURRED/DISCOVERED].

2. [Activity/ship] originating the discharge:
   - For ships: list name, hull no., and UIC
   - For shore activities: list name, UIC
   - For non-Navy discharges discovered by Navy activity, list name of responsible party (if commercial firm under contract to Navy, list names of firm and contracting activity)
   - If source is unknown at time of this report, list only "unknown" until such time as definitively established.

3. DISCHARGE LOCATION:
   - For discharges at sea: list latitude, longitude, and distance to nearest land.
   - For discharges in port: list port name, host naval command (NAVSTA) and specific location (pier or mooring designation, etc.).
   - For discharges ashore: list specific location (building or area designation, etc.).

4. VOLUME DISCHARGED IN GALLONS:
   - ESTIMATES MUST BE MADE BY EXAMINING LOSS AT SOURCE.
   - IF AMOUNT IS UNKNOWN AT TIME OF REPORT, LIST ONLY "UNKNOWN" UNTIL SUCH TIME AS DEFINITIVELY ESTABLISHED.

- IF OIL/WATER MIXTURE, INDICATE PERCENT OIL

5. TYPE OF OIL DISCHARGED (CHOOSE ONE):
   - Automotive diesel
   - Bilge Water
   - Diesel Fuel Marine (DFM)
   - Aviation or automotive gasoline
   - Heating fuels (Grades 1 and 2, Kerosene)
   - Oil/oil mixture (including slop and waste oils)
   - Oil/water mixture (including bilge waste)
   - Jet fuels (JP-4, JP-8)
   - Lube or hydraulic oils
   - Navy Special Fuel Oil (NSFO)
   - Residual burner fuel (Grades 4, 5, and 6, Bunker C)
   - Transformer Oil
   - Other (specify)
   - If type unknown at time of report, list only, "Unknown" until such time as definitively established.

6. OPERATION UNDER WAY WHEN DISCHARGE [OCCURRED/DISCOVERED]: Indicate which one of the following was the principle event under way and provide a narrative description:

Aviation In-Flight Operations
Aviation Operations On The Ground
Accidents, Casualties, Collisions, Sinking
None in Progress
Ballasting and Deballasting
Bilge, Oily Waste, and Oily Water Operations
Fuel Oil Transfer
Hydraulic Oil Fill and Transfer Operations
Other Ship Inport Operations
Lube Oil Fill and Transfer Operations
Maintenance
Refueling and Defueling
Other Ship Underway Operations
Waste Oil Operations
Afloat Shore-Based Equipment Operations (Not Self-Propelled)
Shore Facility Construction or Demolition
Other Shore Operations
Shore Vehicle and Ground Equipment Operations
Unknown (If cause unknown at time of this report, list only "Unknown" until such time as definitively established)
Contractor or Privately Owned Operations
Small Craft Operations (Self-Propelled Vessels)

7. SPILL CAUSE: Classify the cause of the spill by citing one or more of the following categories and then provide a narrative description of specific spill cause:

Valve Misalignment
Personnel Monitoring Error
Communications Error
Hose and Pipe Handling Error
Other Personnel Error
Valve Failure
Piping System Failure
Hose and Hose Fitting Failure

Seal or Gasket Failure
Tank Indicator Failure
Oily Waster Separator and Oil Content Monitor Failure
Fuel Oil Separator
Hydraulic Equipment and Component Failure
Structural Failure
Tank Overflow
Accidents, Casualties, Collisions, and Sinkings
Natural Causes
Illegal Dumping or Disposal
Residual Fuel in Hoses or Piping Failure
Others or Not Listed
Procedural or Documentation Error
Unknown (If cause unknown at time of this report, list only "Unknown" until such time as definitively established)

8. Slick description and movement:
- Size: length and width and percentage of that area covered.
- Color (choose one): barely visible, silvery, faint color, bright color bands, dull brown, or dark brown
- Slick movement: direction, speed.

9. SPILL ENVIRONMENT:
- Weather: clear, overcast, partly-cloudy, rain, snow, etc.
- Prevailing wind at scene: direction (degrees true from), speed (knots), fetch (yards or nautical miles).
- Air and water temperature.
- Sea state: Beaufort Force number.
- Tide: high, low, ebb, flood or slack/Current: set (degrees true toward) and drift (knots).

10. AREAS DAMAGED OR THREATENED:
- Name of body of water affected
- Nature and extent of damage to property, wildlife, or other resources (if any)
- Areas or resources threatened.

11. Telephone/secure voice report to CNREURAFSWA [was/was not] made. If made:
- Name of person and command making report
- Date and time of notification.

12. Samples [were/were not] taken. IF TAKEN:
- IDENTIFY LOCATION(S) FROM WHICH TAKEN: TANKS, HOSES, PIPING, SLIP, JETTY, ETC.
- IDENTIFY COLLECTION OFFICER/CIVILIAN BY NAME, RANK AND AGENCY

13. Containment method [planned/used] (if none, state reasons); indicate which of the following equipment utilized:
- Boom
- Ship's hull
- Camel
- Water spray
- Chemical agent (specify)
- Other (specify).

14. Discharge removal method [planned/used] (if none, state reason); indicate which of the following equipment utilized:

- DIP 3001 Skimmer
- Rapid Response Skimmer
- Portable Skimmer
- Sorbents (oil-absorbing pads, chips, or other materials)
- Dispersants
- Vacuum trucks/pumps
- Other (specify)

15. VOLUME OF PRODUCT RECOVERED IN GALLONS.

16. Parties performing pollution removal (indicate one or more of the following):

- Navy (specify lead organization in charge)
- Commercial firm under contract to Navy
- Host Military (specify activity/organization)
- Host Nation (specify organization is charge)
- Other (specify).

17. Host military or HOST nation regulatory activity during this incident: if so identify the organization and activities taken.

18. ASSISTANCE REQUIRED/ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

19. LESSONS LEARNED: How could this spill have been avoided?

20. Activity contact for additional information (name, Rank, command, code, dsn and/or commercial telephone numbers).

D-7 NAVY HS RELEASE REPORT MESSAGE (OPNAV 5090)

Note: This form is IAW OPNAV M-5090.1 and COMNAVREGEURAFSWAINST 5090.4-NOSC Plan.) Contact the ROC or CNREURAFSWA NOSC representative for amplification.

PRECEDENCE
DATE TIME GROUP

FM:	NAVY ACTIVITY OR VESSEL RESPONSIBLE FOR/DISCOVERER	
TO:	NUMBERED FLEET COMMANDER	(VESSEL SPILLS)
	COMNAVREG EURAFSWA NAPLES IT	(ALL SPILLS)
	CHAIN OF COMMAND	(ALL)
INFO:	HOST ACTIVITY	(SHORE/VESSEL INPORT)
	COMUSNAVEUR NAPLES IT	(ALL)
	CNO WASHINGTON DC//N45//	(ALL)
	CNIC WASHINGTON DC//N45//	(ALL)
	CHINFO WASHINGTON DC//JJJ//	(ALL)
	COMNAVSEASYSCOM WASHINGTON DC//00C//	(ALL)
	NAVFAC EXWC PORT HUENEME CA//424//	(ALL)
	NAVY JAG WASHINGTON DC//11//	(ALL)

UNCLAS//N05090//
SUBJ: HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RELEASE REPORT (MIN: CONSIDERED)
MSGID/GENADMIN/ORIGINATOR//
RMKS/

1. GMT DTG RELEASE OCCURRED/DISCOVERED:

2. ACTIVITY/SHIP ORIGINATING RELEASE.
   - (a) For ships: list name, hull number
   - (b) For shore activities: list name, UIC
   - (c) For Navy releases that occurred during transportation, list name of activity responsible for shipment
   - (d) For non-Navy releases, list name of responsible party (if commercial firm under contract to Navy, list name of firm and contracting activity)
   - (e) For unknown source releases, indicate whether release is thought to have originated from Navy operations.

3. RELEASE LOCATION:
   - (a) For releases at sea: specify latitude, longitude, and distance to nearest land
   - (b) For releases in port: list port name and exact location (pier warehouse, etc.)
   - (c) For releases ashore:
     - (1) Within activity, specify exact location (building or area designation, etc.).
     - (2) During transportation, give exact location (highway and miles from nearest city; or street name, number, and city).

4. Type of operation at source (plating shop, painting shop, hazardous waste facility, truck, ship, pipeline, ship rebuilding, entomology shop, etc.). Be specific.

5. Type of container from which substance(s) escaped (55-gal drums, 5-lb bags, tank trunk storage tank, can, etc.). Estimate number of containers damaged or dangerously exposed.

6. Description of hazardous SUBSTANCE(s) released (Consider container labels and user directions, hazardous materials reference books, personal knowledge, expert's advice, etc.). Be concise, but complete.

For known substance(s): give chemical and/or product names, formula, synonym(s) (if known), physical and chemical characteristics, and inherent hazards.

EXAMPLE: Label on container identifies substance released as acrylonitrile. Synonyms; cyansethylene, Vintlayanide. Characteristics and hazards; poisonous liquid and vapor, skin irritant, highly reactive and flammable.

For unknown substance(s): give chemical and/or product names, formula, synonym(s) (if known), physical and chemical characteristics, and inherent hazards.

EXAMPLE: Substance released is a colorless to light yellow unidentified liquid; highly irritating to eyes and nose; smells like kernels of peach pits. Is vaporizing quickly, posing ignition problems.

7. Field testing (if none, so state). Indicate findings and conclusions (i.e., concentrations of substance(s) present, pH, etc.) of any analyses.

8. Estimated amount released. Use convenient units of weight or volume (kg, lb, gallons, liters, etc.). For continuous release, estimate rate of release and amount remaining in container.

9. Cause of release. Describe the specific cause of release; account for any personal error, equipment failure, accident, or act of God directly contributing to the release.

EXAMPLE: Railing supporting 55-gal drums on a flatbed truck gave way because it was not securely fastened, causing seven drums to fall and fracture.

10. Release scene description. Describe scene of release. Include information about the physical characteristics, size and complexity of release, relevant weather conditions, and the actual and potential danger or damage to the immediate area and the surrounding environment.

EXAMPLE: Solvent released formed shallow pond covering area about 30 ft by 45 ft of bare soil. Solvent is slowly running off into floor drain leading to storm drain and is also permeating soil. Pond is emitting highly toxic and flammable vapors. Dark clouds threatening to rain. Wind speed about 10 miles/hour, transporting vapors northbound to residential area. Vapors form layer about 30 ft just above ground.

11. Notifications made and assistance requested:
   (a) List all Navy and non-Navy organizations informed of the release. Include Navy, federal, state, and local authorities, FDs, hospitals, etc.
   (b) Specify kind of assistance required from these organizations.

12. Describe control and containment actions taken/planned (if none, state why):
   (a) Specify methods used to control and contain release. Indicate parties carrying out response.

   EXAMPLE: Gas barriers used to control vapor emissions. Runoff contained by excavating ditch circumscribing affected area. In-house personnel and members of city FD performed containment actions.

13. Describe clean-up actions taken/planned (if none, state why):
   (a) Indicate on-site or off-site treatment, the method used, the parties involved in cleanup/removal, and the eventual disposal area.

   EXAMPLE: No clean-up action taken. Toxic vapors present, potential danger to clean-up crew. Contaminated soil will be excavated and shipped by on-base personnel to Class I HW disposal site in CA, when conditions allow.

14. Contact for additional information (name, code, AUTOVON, and/or commercial number).

15. Host Nation corrective action taken (if applicable).

16. Additional comments.//

D-8 OHS SPILL NOTIFICATION TO ITALIAN BASE COMMANDER (IBC)

The IBC shall be notified of spill incidents that meet the requirements detailed in the FGS for Italy, Chapter 18.

Written notification of the IBC must be made within 24 hours for spills that cannot be fully addressed during the emergency response and that result in soil or groundwater contamination exceeding or likely to exceed the concentrations listed in Table 18.1 of the FGS. The notification must include the measures implemented to contain the potential contamination and ensure an adequate level of protection for human health and environment (FGS C18.3.4.6).

Within 48 hours of the first notification of a spill, or as soon as possible, preliminary investigations shall be carried out to ascertain whether the concentrations listed in Table 18.1 have been exceeded (FGS C18.3.4.7).

After completion of the initial response, any remaining free product and/or obviously contaminated soil will be appropriately removed and managed. Further actions will be governed by DoDI 4715.8, "Environmental Remediation for DoD Activities Overseas" and EUCOM Directive 80-2 "Environmental Executive Agent Remediation Policy" (FGS C18.3.6).

6.3.1 Example Template for 24-Hour IBC Notification per FGS.

Instructional notes to be read and deleted from message:

- **In accordance with Reference (a) below when a significant spill occurs inside the DoD installation, the IBC will be notified immediately, as well as the appropriate In-Theater Component Commander and/or Defense Agency, and the Environmental Executive Agent (CNREURAFSWA).**
- **Drafting of all messages by CDO should be coordinated with PW Environmental (Spill Program Manager, or alternate Installation Environmental Program Manager) who will coordinate with NAVFAC Environmental as appropriate (especially for consultation regarding external notification. For larger spills requiring ROC assistance, the NOSC/CNREURAFSWA staff will be involved as well.**
- **The IBC may choose to send this notification and the follow-up notification to the following Italian authorities: Municipality, Province and Region.**
- **Within 48 hours after this first notification of a spill, written follow-up must be provided to IBC regarding the safety measures and emergency actions that were adopted after the spill to prevent further pollution and minimize risks.**

Ser
Date

From: Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Support Activity, Naples, Italy
To: Italian Base Commander, Aeroporto "U. Niutta" Capodichino, Naples, Italy
(Attn: IBC-Name)

Subj: SIGNIFICANT SPILL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS ***(May choose a more descriptive subject, such as: date, location and type of spill, i.e. 120 gallon diesel fuel spill on tarmac)***

Ref: (a) Final Governing Standards – Italy, Rev 2 Chapter18: Section C18.2.3.4, June 2015

For spills that cannot be fully addressed during the initial response and that result in soil or groundwater contamination exceeding or likely to exceed the concentrations listed in Table 18.1 of the FGS, Chapter 18, written notification to the IBC must be made within 24 hours of the spill and must include the following information:

1. ***INSERT*** The type of contaminant and quantity that was spilled.

2. ***INSERT*** The sequence of events that caused the spill.

3. ***INSERT*** The danger of causing pollution.

4. ***INSERT*** The anticipated impacts to soil, water, flora, or fauna. ***PW Environmental can assist with this (reference Environmental Planning User's Guide dated June 2004, and Spill Plan Vol. 1 Annex A for NSA Detachment Gaeta resources and Annex B for natural and cultural resources at other locations).***

5. ***INSERT*** The estimated size of population that could be at risk from the spill (if it is not possible to estimate this, some information on the urban characteristics must be submitted). ***For on-water spills, PW Environmental can assist with trajectory and projected impacts.***

******Instructional note to be read and deleted: Items 6 and 7 below are not required for the 24-hour notification, but are part of the 48-hour notification and may might assist with public relations by submitting the plan of action.******

6. ***(not required for 24 hour) INSERT*** Safety measures adopted to prevent further pollution and minimize risks.

7. ***(not required for 24) INSERT*** Emergency Actions adopted to prevent further pollution and minimize risks.

COMMANDING OFFICER

6.3.2 Example Template for 48-Hour IBC Notification per FGS.

Instructional notes to be read and deleted from message:

- **Drafting of all messages should be coordinated with PW Environmental (Spill Program Manager, or alternate Installation Environmental Program Manager) who will coordinate with NAVFAC Environmental as appropriate (especially for consultation regarding external notification. For larger spills requiring ROC assistance, the NOSC/CNREURAFSWA staff will be involved as well.**
- **The IBC may choose to send this notification and the follow-up notification to the following Italian authorities: Municipality, Province and Region.**
- **If after the initial response contaminant levels exceed or are likely to exceed the levels in Table 18.1, the Installation shall consult with the Environmental Executive Agent via the Component chain of command and, in coordination with the IBC, shall seek to engage the cognizant local or regional authority in continuing dialogue to determine the appropriate**

Ser
Date

From: Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Support Activity, Naples, Italy
To: Italian Base Commander, Aeroporto "U. Niutta" Capodichino, Naples, Italy
(Attn: IBC-Name)

Subj: SIGNIFICANT SPILL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS ***(May choose a more descriptive subject, such as: date, location and type of spill, i.e. 120 gallon diesel fuel spill on tarmac)***

Ref: (a) Final Governing Standards – Italy, Rev 2, Chapter18: Section C18.2.3.4, June 2015

For spills that cannot be fully addressed during the initial response and that result in soil or groundwater contamination exceeding or likely to exceed the concentrations listed in Table 18.1 of the FGS, Chapter 18, written notification to the IBC must be made within 24 hours of the spill. Within 48 hours after the first notification of a spill, written follow-up notification must be provided to the IBC regarding the following:

1. ***INSERT*** Safety measures adopted to prevent further pollution and minimize risks.

2. ***INSERT*** Emergency Actions adopted to prevent further pollution and minimize risks.

Instructional note to be read and deleted from message: After completion of the initial response, any remaining free product and/or obviously contaminated soil will be appropriately removed and managed. Further action will be coordinated and managed via

the Component chain of command and the IBC in accordance with FGS Chapter 18, DODI 4715.8, and EUCOM Directive 80-2.

COMMANDING OFFICER

ANNEX E

INCIDENT SUPPORT PLANS-SAFETY, ICS 201, WASTE MANAGEMENT

#	Subject
E-1	Site Safety Plan
E-2	ICS 201-Initial Incident Action Plan
E-3	Waste Management Plan

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E-1 Incident Site Safety Plan

NSA Naples Initial Site Safety Plan (ISSP)			
Incident Name	Date Prepared	Time Prepared	Location
To be completed by Safety Officer prior to any immediate response actions			
On-Scene Incident Commander:			
1.Wind direction across incident:	Toward your position □	Away from your position □	
2. Are people trapped or injured?			□ Yes □ No
3. Are people involved as unorganized observers or involved in rescue attempts?			□ Yes □ No
4. Are there any immediate signs of potential hazards?	a. Electrical lines down or overhead? b. Unidentified liquid or solid products visible? c. Colored vapors visible? d. Smells which are not natural noted? e. Fire, sparks nearby, sources of ignition present? f. Holes, caverns, deep ditches, fast-moving water, cliffs nearby? g. Is local traffic a potential problem? h. Signs, placards, or color codes indicating danger? i. Spill Zone?		□ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Dry □ Wet □ Yes □ No
5. As you approach the scene from the upwind side, did you note a change in the status of any of the above? □ Yes □ No			
6. Have you established control of the area involved in the incident?			□ Yes □ No
7. Have you determined the necessity for any of the following:	a. Security? b. Hazardous material technician to identify or monitor substances involved in the incident? c. Protective gear and to what level of protection? d. Site for decontamination center? e. Site for command center? f. Safety equipment you will need to eliminate the problems? g. Placement of the warning sign? (i.e., benzene, no smoking, etc.) h. Number of personnel needed to control the situation?		□ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No _____

Notes:
1. Before entering a potentially hazardous work environment, THE SITE MUST BE EVALUATED BY A COMPETENT PERSON to establish safe work practices, personnel protective equipment, and other control procedures. As a minimum, lower explosive limit (LEL), oxygen, and benzene concentrations must be evaluated. The form below has been provided for this purpose.

NSA Naples Initial Site Safety Plan (ISSP)	
Site Evaluation Form	
Prepared by:	Safety Officer
Frequency	At Onset of Response Operations
Contents	Information Source
General Advisories	Safety Officer
Division/Group	Operations Section Chief
Chemical/Physical Hazards	Safety Officer
Precautions	Safety Officer
Approved by:	Incident/Deputy Commander
Distribution	All Recipients of Incident Action Plans

2. Spill cleanup areas shall be controlled as "regulated areas." If benzene vapors are or may be expected to equal the action level of 0.5 parts per million, then the area must be posted with the following warning:
DANGER
BENZENE
CANCER HAZARD
FLAMMABLE NO SMOKING
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY
RESPIRATOR REQUIRED

Site Map

E-2 ICS 201 Initial Incident Action Plan

ICS FORM 201

INCIDENT BRIEFING	1. Incident Name:	2. Date Prepared:	3. Time Prepared:

4. Response Objectives (Overall) Specific:

a. Ensure the Safety of Citizens and Response Personnel
b. Minimize impacts of the spill
c. Control the Source of the Spill
d. Protect Environmentally-Sensitive Areas
e. Protect Economically-Sensitive Areas
f. Contain and Remove Spilled Material
g. Manage Information and Intelligence
h. Keep appropriate agencies informed

5. MAP/SKETCH

Wind Direction:

Tides: High
Low

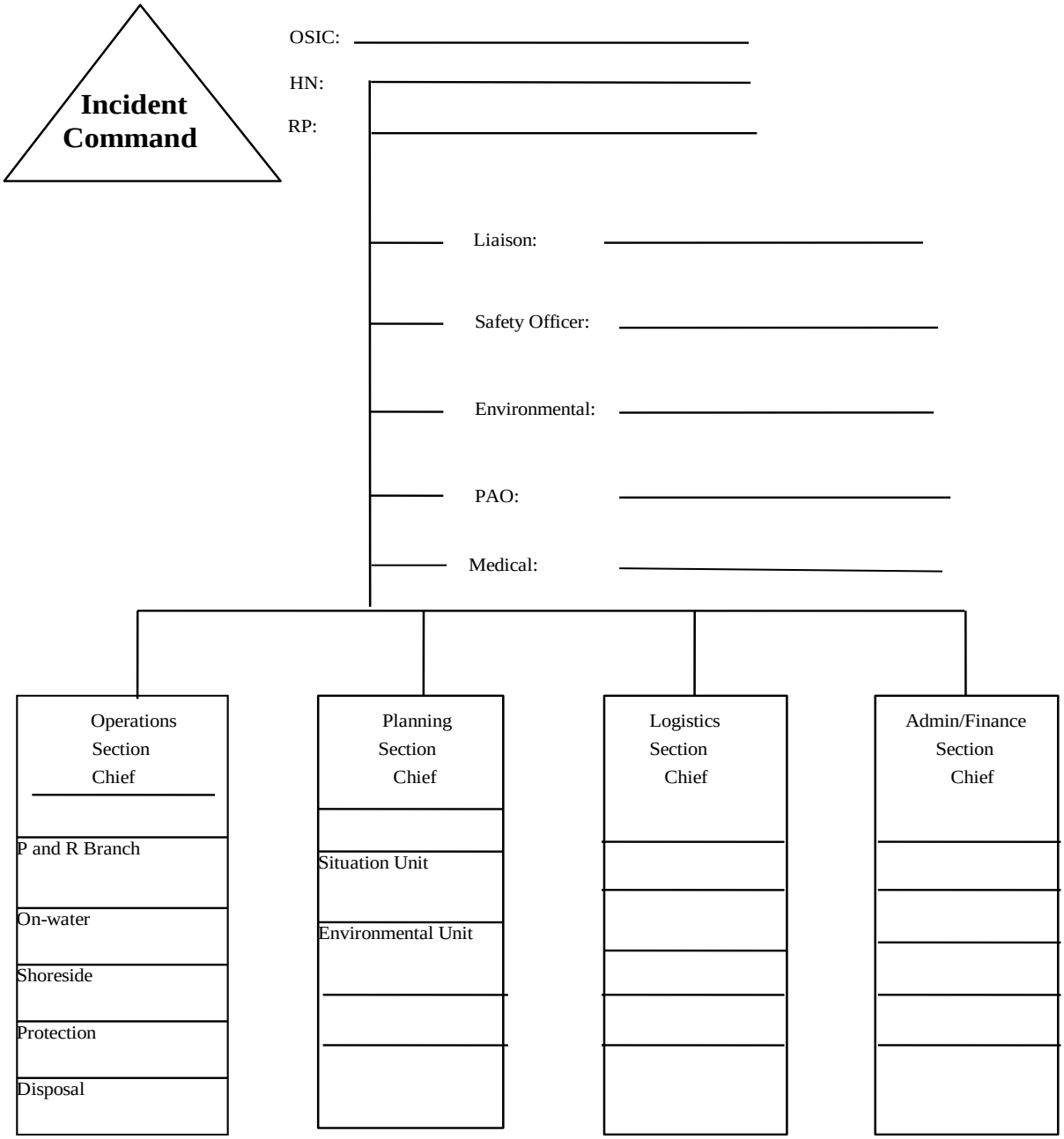
Sunset:

Temp:

ICS 201 NSA Naples	Page 1 of 4	6. Prepared By (Name and Position):

7. Summary of Current Actions		
ICS 201 NSA Naples	Page 2 of 4	

8. Current Organization



ICS 201 NSA Naples	Page 3 of 4	

9. Resources Summary				
Resource(s) / Type	**Quantity**	**ETA**	**On Scene**	**Location / Assignment / Status**
ICS 201 NSA Naples	Page 4 of 4			

E-3 Incident Waste Management Plan

EXAMPLE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

NSA Naples, Italy

NSA Detachment Gaeta

Dates

OBJECTIVES

To handle recovered oil, oily debris, and contaminated sand/dirt resulting from the subject oil spill so that the wastes do not cross-contaminate other areas that are clean. To ensure that all recovered oil and oiled debris are managed in accordance with state and federal regulations, while keeping operating costs down.

GENERATOR:

Name:

Generator's ID #:

COLLECTION SITES

Collection Site Locations:

WASTE TYPE & MANAGEMENT METHOD

Decanted Water: Water that is decanted from off-shore skimming operations will be

_____

_____

Recovered Oil: Example. Managed as a recovered product, and not a waste, as it will be used/reused as raw material as part of the process at the Careless Corp. Refinery.

Solid Oily Debris:

If non-hazardous (oiled dirt/sand, PPE, trash, wood, seaweed, etc.) = Transport to:

_____

_____

If hazardous = transport to:

_____

_____

Oily Sand/Dirt: Example: Sand and/or dirt that is oiled will be placed in bins stored at the temporary waste storage area (if no bins area available, the sand/dirt can be stockpiled at the staging areas - lined and covered with visqueen), until results of the samples reveal whether or not the oiled sand/dirt is hazardous or non-hazardous. If hazardous, will transport to _____; if non-hazardous, it will be transported to _____.

Waste from Decon Operations:

Liquid Waste: Example: Two FAST Tanks (each with a capacity of 500 gals) will be located at each field staging areas/command posts. Oily water waste will be held in the FAST Tanks and off-loaded by vacuum trucks and transported to Mi Amici's.

Solid Waste: Example: Solid wastes resulting from decontamination operations will be placed in the bins labeled "Contaminated Waste "(which are already located at the temporary storage sites, next to the field staging areas/command posts) and will be managed the same way as the solid oily debris.

Waste from Wildlife Rehab Operations:

Liquid Waste -

Solid Waste – Example: All solid oily wastes from rehab operations will be placed in visqueen-lined roll-on/roll-off bins and will be managed the same as solid oily debris.

Oiled Animal Carcasses:

WASTE MINIMIZATION:

Example: Brief field responders and contractors on waste minimization practices (e.g.: minimize use of sorbents and waste segregation), types of waste, labeling, packaging, etc.

Actions:

Pre-beach cleanup: Example: Pre-beach cleanup of wood, seaweed and other debris prior to oil impacting the shoreline is being conducted by _____

Segregation of contaminated and non-contaminated wastes: Example: Roll-off bins will be labeled as either “Contaminated Debris” or “Non-Contaminated Debris”, so as to avoid any cross-contamination.

TEMPORARY STORAGE SITES

Temporary Storage Site Locations:

Siting & Construction

Temporary Storage Site Permits Required

DECONTAMINATION SITES

Example. Decontamination of response equipment (boat, boom, etc.) and personnel, as well as recreation and fishing boats, will be conducted at the following designated locations:

_____

_____

GAUGING OF RECOVERED OIL

Skimmed oil from marine waters:

Recovered oil from the shoreline:

SAMPLING PROTOCOL

Protocol:

Certified Laboratory:

TRANSPORTATION

On-Installation:

Off-installation:

1. **Vessel:**

2. **Highway:**

3. **Rail:**

ANNEX F
RESPONSE RESOURCES

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NSA Naples – Capodichino

NSA FIRE RESCUE DIVISION
APPARATUS INVENTORY CHECK SHEET
SPECIAL OPERATIONS TRAILER – T3

FLOOR AREA			FLOOR AREA		
Qty.	**Item Description**	**On Hand**	**Qty.**	**Item Description**	**On Hand**
2	55-Gallon Salvage Drums		1	Portable MODEC Unit	
1	55-Gallon Salvage Drum Dolly		1	Little Giant Ladder	
1	55-Gallon Salvage Drum Barrel Lift				
ENSEMBLES			**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**		
Qty.	**Item Description**	**On Hand**	**Qty.**	**Item Description**	**On Hand**
9	Kappler Level A Suits		4	SCBA 60-Minute Air-Packs	
8	Kappler Level B Suits (CPF-4)		4	60-Minute Spare bottles	
32	Tyvex Level C Suits		8	AV-2000 Scott Voice Amplifiers	
15	Boots Various Sizes		1	Portable Bauer Refill Station	
8	Helmets (Red)				
6	Helmets (Blue)				
35	Butyl Rubber Gloves (Pair)				
20	Silver Shield Gloves (Pair)				
7	Entry Suit Tape				
1	Kappler Suit Tester				
MONITORING EQUIPMENT			**MONITORING EQUIPMENT**		
Qty.	**Item Description**	**On Hand**	**Qty.**	**Item Description**	**On Hand**
100	M-8 Papers		2	Radiation Detectors	
16	M-9 Tapes		2	Gamma/Beta Radiation Probes	
25	M-295 Packs		1	SFU Sampling Kits	
2	M-256 Kits		1	Dry Filter Sampling Unit	
2	MSA Multi-Gas CGI		1	Drager CDS Kit	
2	Q-RAE Multi-Gas CGI		2	Ph-25 Meters (Electronic)	
2	Q-RAE Calibration Cylinder Kit				
TACTICAL EQUIPMENT			**TACTICAL EQUIPMENT**		
Qty.	**Item Description**	**On Hand**	**Qty.**	**Item Description**	**On Hand**
2	Drum & Tank Repair Kits		1	Plug & Wedge Kit	
1	Non-Sparking Tool Box				
2	Fork Lift Puncture Kits				
2	5-Gallon Pump Sprayers				
ENTRYLINK SYSTEM			**ENTRYLINK SYSTEM**		
Qty.	**Item Description**	**On Hand**	**Qty.**	**Item Description**	**On Hand**
1	Entry-Link Search Camera		1	20' Entry-Link Tri-Pod	
1	Entry-Link Antenna		1	9" JVC Color Monitor	
1	Entry-Link Console				
PRESERVATION EQUIPMENT					
Qty.	**Item Description**	**On Hand**	**Qty.**	**Item Description**	**On Hand**
1	Canon Digital Camera				
1	Canon Digital Camera Case				
1	5' Digital Camera Tri-Pod				
1	Biological Sampling Kit				

NSA Naples – Capodichino (continued)

NSA FIRE RESCUE DIVISION
APPARATUS INVENTORY CHECK SHEET
SPECIAL OPERATIONS TRAILER – T1

IDENFICATION VEST			MASS DECON EQUIPMENT		
Qty.	**Item Description**	**On Hand**	**Qty.**	**Item Description**	**On Hand**
2	Incident Command (Blue)		1	Transfer Pump	
5	Haz/Mat Officer (Orange)		36	Survival Blankets	
10	Safety (Blue)		1	Body Towels	
5	Medical (Green)				
5	Security (Blue)				

COMMUNICATIONS			EQUIPMENT DECON		
Qty.	**Item Description**	**On Hand**	**Qty.**	**Item Description**	**On Hand**
1	Battery Charger (DP Radios)		4	MODEC Decontamination Chemicals	
1	Battery Charger (FD Radios)				
6	Disaster Preparedness Radios				
12	Replacement Batteries				

REFERENCE MATERIAL			REFERENCE MATERIAL		
Qty.	**Item Description**	**On Hand**	**Qty.**	**Item Description**	**On Hand**
3	CHRIS Manuals Vol.1-Vol.3		1	Emergency Response Guidebook	
1	SBCCOM		1	NIOSH Manual	
1	Merck's Index CD-Rom				
1	Jane's Chem-Bio Manual				
1	Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary				

CONFINED SPACE RESCUE			CONFINED SPACE RESCUE		
Qty.	**Item Description**	**On Hand**	**Qty.**	**Item Description**	**On Hand**
2	200 ft. Lifeline Rescue Rope		2	Gibbs Ascender	
2	Single Pulley		1	Roof Roller	
1	Double Pulley		1	Sked-Evac Tripod	
1	Brake Bar Racks		2	Rescue Harness	
20	Carabiners		2	Rope Bags	
5	Prusik Cords		4	10 ft. Webbing (Yellow)	
1	Confined Space Communications Kit		4	20 ft. Webbing (Red)	

CONFINED SPACE RESCUE			CONFINED SPACE RESCUE PPE		
Qty.	**Item Description**	**On Hand**	**Qty.**	**Item Description**	**On Hand**
1	Pick off Strap		4	Bullard Rescue Helmets	
1	Load Release Strap		4	Rescue Elbow Pads	
2	Anchor Strap		4	Rescue Knee Pads	
3	Edge Guards		4	Rescue Gloves	
1	Lockout/Tag out Kit		4	Pelican Helmet Lights	

SIGNATURE	DATE	SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE

NSA Detachment Gaeta

	NSA Detachment Gaeta Oil Spill Response Resources	
Activity:	**NSA Detachment Gaeta**	
Equipment Name	**Equipment Type**	**Comments**
Skim Pak	Weir skimmer	This system utilizes its own pump and power source.
Utility Boat	Work Skiff 505	In good condition with 135 Hp Honda. Tow post. Extra Honda engine.
Tug Boats	Booming Beaver	2 craft, also used for security barrier.
Security Boats	RHIB Boat	3 boats; have tow posts bow and stern. Good for towing boom from reel. Hulls 103, 201, 210.
Boom, Permanent	Slickbar MK 9	600 hundred feet.
	Slickbar MK 9	1000 ft. Protective boom was deployed around the USS Mount Whitney as a spill precaution.
Boom, Response	SlickBar MK E	1100 ft on boom reel. Overall, in usable condition.
Boom Reels	SlickBar	Has level winder and works OK. Spotted at pier side for immediate deployment. Worked well and FRT knows how to operate.
Boom Roller	Aluminum	Installed at boom reel good for reducing chafing and recovering permanent boom for cleaning.
Boom Mooring Systems	Anchor, buoys, lines.	Systems available to support response and primary protection strategy of exclusion booming within Navy harbor area.
Tide risers	Various	Four I beam tide risers installed. Good for tight pier connections.
Power Washers	Portable	2 or 3 power washers to support decon and boom cleaning stored in BM locker.
Other Equipment	Rigging and support	Towing bridles, spare mooring lines, recovery lines, rigging supplies, tools for boats etc.
Waste storage	Fastanks	2 X 500 gallon tanks for temporary oily waste storage
Waste storage	SWOB (barge)	Large capacity (100,000 gals +) for temporary oily waste storage

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ANNEX G
NSA NAPLES WORST CASE DISCHARGES

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ANNEX G
Worst Case Discharge & Significant Spills for SPR Plan Facilities

This section contains worst-case discharge planning scenarios for NSA Naples facilities that have a significant spill potential, based on FGS-I Chapter 18 thresholds. These scenarios have been calculated based on routine operations and material storage volumes. The scenarios are designed to be used by spill response personnel to provide an effective tool in assessing the potential scope of an incident, and developing appropriate strategies and tactics to counter any spill effectively.

Potential Scenarios Which Could Produce a Significant Spill at Facility	Product & Amount Spilled	Direction of Flow
Largest Safety Risks – Capodichino: 1) Spill at Capodichino GOV Fuel Station during transfer from tanker to USTs. Spill due to the following: • Tank overflow • Hose rupture • Vehicle collision on fill pad	**POL:** 1) Gasoline or Diesel Fuel - One to several thousand gallons	1) Drainage to roadway and storm drain drop inlet. From there, the spill would leave the Installation immediately, flowing toward the nearby highway. There is a possibility that the spilled gasoline could ignite, causing immediate danger to life nearby, as well as along roadways.
2) Flight line tanker truck or aircraft accident.	2) Jet fuel - 1 to several thousand gallons	2) Drainage to storm drains which are connected to an oil water separator.
Worst Case Discharge - NSA Detachment Gaeta: Spill from Gaeta pipeline during fueling of vessel at pier. Spill due to the following: • Tank overflow • Hose rupture • Equipment failure (pumps, valves, etc.) • Pipeline Rupture	**POL:** Diesel Fuel Marine - 1 to 15,000 gallons	Drainage into surface waters of Gaeta Harbor.
Largest Safety Risk – Support Site: Spill at GOV Fuel Station during transfer from tanker to USTs. Spill due to the following: • Tank overflow • Hose rupture • Vehicle collision on fill pad	**POL:** Gasoline or Diesel Fuel	Drainage to roadway and storm drain drop inlet. From there, the spill would leave the Installation. There is a possibility that the spilled gasoline could ignite, causing immediate danger to life nearby.

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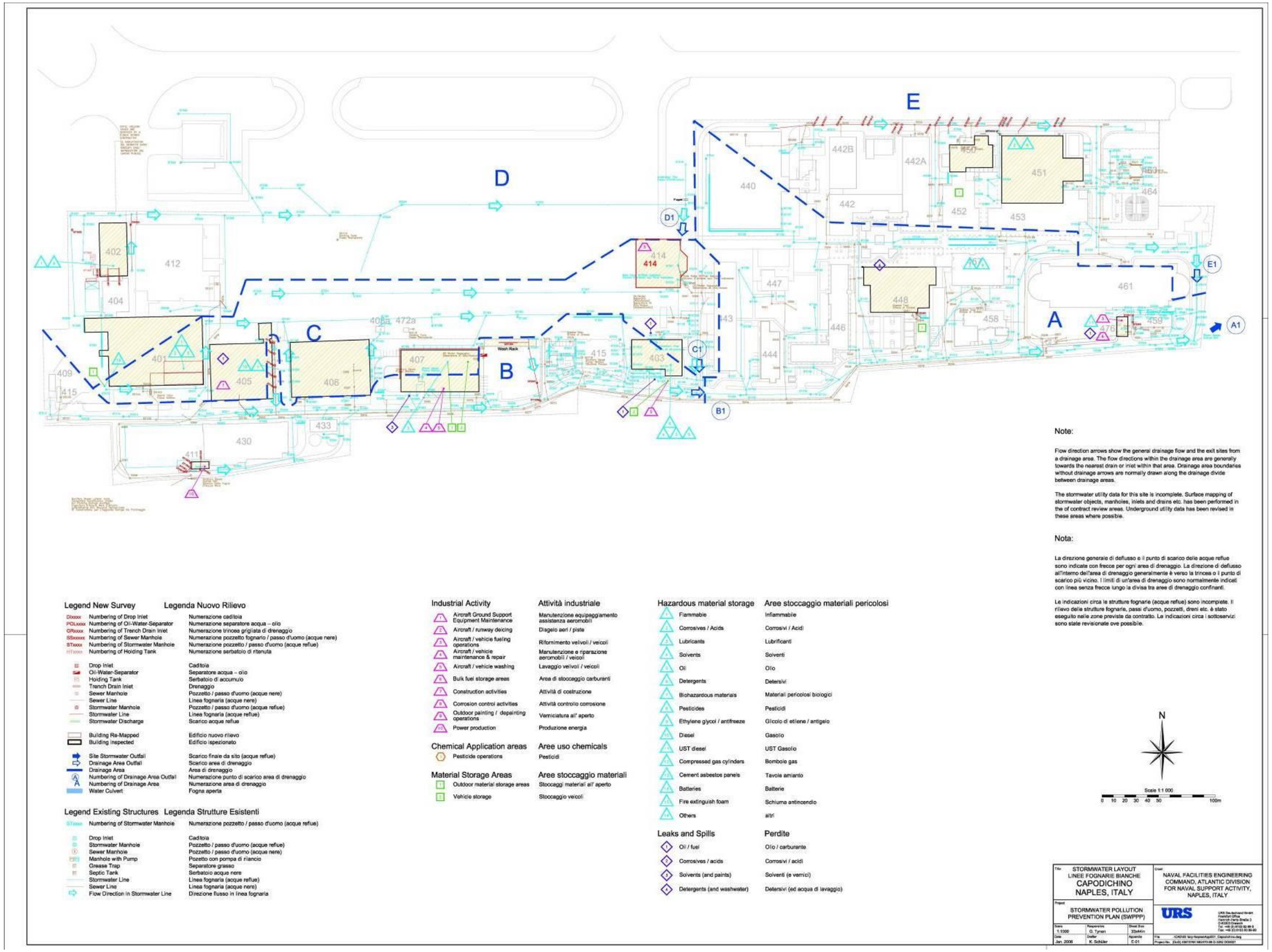
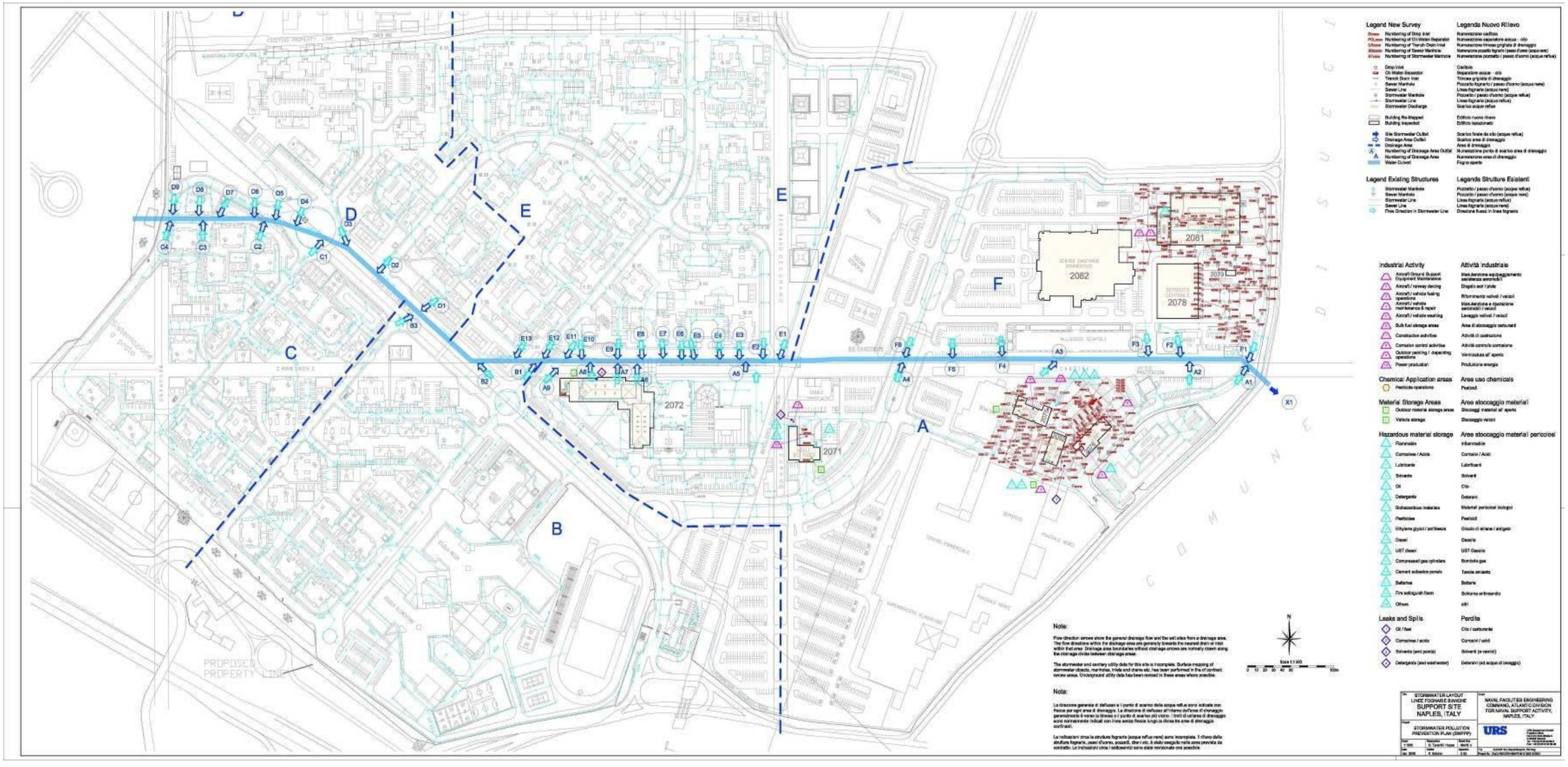

A
B
C
D
E
A1
B1
C1
D1
E1
Wash Rack
Note:
Flow direction arrows show the general drainage flow and the exit sites from a drainage area. The flow directions within the drainage area are generally towards the nearest drain or inlet within that area. Drainage area boundaries without drainage arrows are normally drawn along the drainage divide between drainage areas.
The stormwater utility data for this site is incomplete. Surface mapping of stormwater objects, manholes, inlets and drains etc. has been performed in the of contract review areas. Underground utility data has been revised in these areas where possible.
Nota:
La direzione generale di deflusso e il punto di scarico delle acque reflue sono indicate con frecce per ogni area di drenaggio. La direzione di deflusso all'interno dell'area di drenaggio generalmente è verso la trincea o il punto di scarico più vicino. I limiti di un'area di drenaggio sono normalmente indicati con linea senza frecce lungo la divisa tra aree di drenaggio confinanti.
Le indicazioni circa le strutture fognarie (acque reflue) sono incomplete. Il rilievo delle strutture fognarie, passi d'uomo, pozzetti, dreni etc. è stato eseguito nelle zone previste da contratto. Le indicazioni circa i sottoservizi sono state revisionate ove possibile.
N
Scale 1:1 000
0 10 20 30 40 50 100m
Legend New Survey
Legenda Nuovo Rilievo
Numbering of Drop Inlet
Numerazione caditoia
Numbering of Oil-Water-Separator
Numerazione separatore acqua – olio
Numbering of Trench Drain Inlet
Numerazione trincea grigliata di drenaggio
Numbering of Sewer Manhole
Numerazione pozzetto fognario / passo d'uomo (acque nere)
Numbering of Stormwater Manhole
Numerazione pozzetto / passo d'uomo (acque reflue)
Numbering of Holding Tank
Numerazione serbatoio di ritenuta
Drop Inlet
Caditoia
Oil-Water-Separator
Separatore acqua – olio
Holding Tank
Serbatoio di accumulo
Trench Drain Inlet
Drenaggio
Sewer Manhole
Pozzetto / passo d'uomo (acque nere)
Sewer Line
Linea fognaria (acque nere)
Stormwater Manhole
Pozzetto / passo d'uomo (acque reflue)
Stormwater Line
Linea fognaria (acque reflue)
Stormwater Discharge
Scarico acque reflue
Building Re-Mapped
Edificio nuovo rilievo
Building Inspected
Edificio ispezionato
Site Stormwater Outfall
Scarico finale da sito (acque reflue)
Drainage Area Outfall
Scarico area di drenaggio
Drainage Area
Area di drenaggio
Numbering of Drainage Area Outfall
Numerazione punto di scarico area di drenaggio
Numbering of Drainage Area
Numerazione area di drenaggio
Water Culvert
Fogna aperta
Legend Existing Structures
Legenda Strutture Esistenti
Numbering of Stormwater Manhole
Numerazione pozzetto / passo d'uomo (acque reflue)
Drop Inlet
Caditoia
Stormwater Manhole
Pozzetto / passo d'uomo (acque reflue)
Sewer Manhole
Pozzetto / passo d'uomo (acque nere)
Manhole with Pump
Pozetto con pompa di rilancio
Grease Trap
Separatore grasso
Septic Tank
Serbatoio acque nere
Stormwater Line
Linea fognaria (acque reflue)
Sewer Line
Linea fognaria (acque nere)
Flow Direction in Stormwater Line
Direzione flusso in linea fognaria
Industrial Activity
Attività industriale
Aircraft Ground Support Equipment Maintenance
Manutenzione equipaggiamento assistenza aeromobili
Aircraft / runway deicing
Diagelo aeri / piste
Aircraft / vehicle fueling operations
Rifornimento velivoli / veicoli
Aircraft / vehicle maintenance & repair
Manutenzione e riparazione aeromobili / veicoli
Aircraft / vehicle washing
Lavaggio velivoli / veicoli
Bulk fuel storage areas
Area di stoccaggio carburanti
Construction activities
Attività di costruzione
Corrosion control activities
Attività controllo corrosione
Outdoor painting / depainting operations
Verniciatura all' aperto
Power production
Produzione energia
Chemical Application areas
Aree uso chemicals
Pesticide operations
Pesticidi
Material Storage Areas
Aree stoccaggio materiali
Outdoor material storage areas
Stoccaggi materiali all' aperto
Vehicle storage
Stoccaggio veicoli
Hazardous material storage
Aree stoccaggio materiali pericolosi
Flammable
Infiammabile
Corrosives / Acids
Corrosivi / Acidi
Lubricants
Lubrificanti
Solvents
Solventi
Oil
Olio
Detergents
Detersivi
Biohazardous materials
Materiali pericolosi biologici
Pesticides
Pesticidi
Ethylene glycol / antifreeze
Glicolo di etilene / antigelo
Diesel
Gasolio
UST diesel
UST Gasolio
Compressed gas cylinders
Bombole gas
Cement asbestos panels
Tavole amianto
Batteries
Batterie
Fire extinguish foam
Schiuma antincendio
Others
altri
Leaks and Spills
Perdite
Oil / fuel
Olio / carburante
Corrosives / acids
Corrosivi / acidi
Solvents (and paints)
Solventi (e vernici)
Detergents (and washwater)
Detersivi (ed acqua di lavaggio)
STORMWATER LAYOUT
LINEE FOGNARIE BIANCHE
CAPODICHINO
NAPLES, ITALY
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND, ATLANTIC DIVISION FOR NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, NAPLES, ITALY
URS
1:1000
G. Tyneri
33x44in
Jan. 2008
K. Schüler
C-01


Legend New Survey
Legenda Nuovo Rilievo
Legend Existing Structures
Legenda Strutture Esistenti
Industrial Activity
Attività industriale
Chemical Application areas
Area uso chemicals
Material Storage Areas
Aree stoccaggio materiali
Hazardous material storage
Aree stoccaggio materiali pericolosi
Leaks and Spills
Perdite
Note:
Nota:
STORMWATER LAYOUT
LINEE FOGNARIE BIANCHE
SUPPORT SITE
NAPLES, ITALY
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND, ATLANTIC DIVISION FOR NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, NAPLES, ITALY
URS
PROPOSED PROPERTY LINE
2071
2072
2078
2081
2082

ANNEX H

ACRONYMS

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

The following is a list of acronyms associated with oil and hazardous substance spill response. Some are discussed in this training; others are provided for reference purposes.

A2R2	Annual Allowance and Requirements Review
AOR	Area of Responsibility
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement
C6F	Commander, U.S. Sixth Fleet
CDNS	Computer Desktop Notification System
CDO	Command Duty Officer
CHRIMP	Consolidated Hazardous Material Reutilization and Inventory Management Program
CHRIS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System
CHT	Collection, Holding, and Transfer System (Ship Sewage)
CNE	Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe
CNREURAFSWA	Commander, Navy Region Europe, Africa, Southwest Asia
CNIC	Commander, Navy Installations Command
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CO	Commanding Officer
CP	Command Post
CSO	Command Staff Officer
CWA	Clean Water Act
DESC	Defense Energy Support Command
DFM	Diesel Fuel, Marine
DH	Department Head
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency/Disposition Services
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DON	U.S. Department of the Navy
DTG	Date Time Group
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EHS	Extremely hazardous substance
EM	Emergency Management
EMO	Emergency Management Officer
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EUL	Environmental Unit Leader
EV	Environmental
EVSC	Environmental Support Coordinator
EXWC	NAVFAC Engineering and Expeditionary Warfare Center
F-76	NATO designation for diesel fuel marine (DFM)
FC	Fire Chief
FD	Fire Department
FES	Fire and Emergency Services
FIC	Facility Incident Commander
FGS	Final Governing Standards

FRT	Facility Response Team
GPM	Gallons per minute
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HM	Hazardous Material
HN	Host Nation
HS	Hazardous Substance
HW	Hazardous Waste
HWAP	Hazardous Waste Accumulation Point
HWMP	Hazardous Waste Management Plan
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IBC	Italian Base Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team
ICO	Installation Commanding Officer
ICS	Incident Command System
IDLH	Immediate Danger to Life or Health
IH	Industrial Hygienist
IM	Incident Manager
IMT	Incident Management Team
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ISIC	Immediate Superior in Command
ISSP	Initial Site Safety Plan
ITNB	Italian Naval Base
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JCP	Joint Command Post
JP-5	Standard USN Aviation Fuel
JP-8	DoD Aviation Fuel
LEC	Lead Environmental Component
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MOC	Maritime Operations Center
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MSC	Military Sealift Command
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NCTS	Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station
NOSC	Navy On-Scene Coordinator
NSA	Navy Support Activity
OEBGD	Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document
OHS	Oil and/or Hazardous Substances
OIC	Officer-in-Charge
OPORD	Operational Order
OPREP	Operational Reporting System
ORM	Operational Risk Management
OSIC	On-Scene Incident Commander
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSIC	On-Scene Incident Commander

OWWO	Oily Waste/Waste Oil
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
POC	Point of contact
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSTMP	Petroleum Storage Tank Management Plan
PW	Public Works
PWD	Public Works Department
PWO	Public Works Officer
QD	Quarter Deck
QI	Qualified Individual
ROC	Regional Operations Center
RP	Responsible Party
RQ	Reportable quantity
SCC	Spill Control-Capodichino
SCG	Spill Control-Gricignano
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SFO	Senior Fire Officer
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SOPA	Senior Officer Present Afloat/Ashore
SPRP	Spill Prevention and Response Plan
SS	Support Site (Gricignano)
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator (NOAA)
SUPSALV	NAVSEA Supervisor of Salvage (Navy)
TDW	Temporary Deposit of Waste
TWSA	Temporary Waste Storage Area
UC	Unified Command
U.S.	United States
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDAO	United States Defense Attaché Office
USNS	United States Naval Ship
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VPIC	Vessel Person In-Charge
WSA	Waste Storage Area
XO	Executive Officer

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