

August 2004



Solid waste management practices at federal facilities are subject to the requirements of numerous federal and state laws, regulations and policies. Beyond simply meeting the requirements of a vast array of federal and state laws, regulations, and policies, solid waste management planning makes good economic sense. The purpose of Fort Hood's Installation Solid Waste Management (ISWM) Plan is to satisfy regulatory requirements for solid waste management practices and to provide realistic goals for future practices and an implementation plan for achieving those goals.

Program Areas

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill

Landfill life is 47 years and increasing.

Landfill processes 33,600 tons of MSW annually.

Compost Center

Compost center currently processes 4589 tons of brown waste annually.

Future plans are to design a center that will produce a saleable compost product.



Deconstruction

Currently using Habitat for Humanity (HfH) for limited deconstruction.

HfH has deconstructed 35 tons of kitchen cabinets, fencing, aluminum carports.

Merging Media Boundaries

Exploring a technology that will use waste asphalt to support range, air, storm water, and solid waste minimization initiatives.

Exploring soil encapsulation methods for pesticide and lead contaminated soil.

Highlights

Deconstruction of Fort Hood Family Housing Units using Habitat for Humanity.

Solid Waste Diversion rate is currently 32% and increasing. Fort Hood anticipates reaching the 40% goal by 2005.

Currently conducting a deconstruction project in conjunction with CERL, HfH, and the Tulsa COE.



- Challenges
- Establish an installation deconstruction program.
 - Continue to search for more materials to divert from our waste streams.
 - Develop an automated leachate collection system for our MSW landfill.
 - Consolidate brown and green waste streams to produce a saleable compost material.
 - Explore new ways to re-use pesticide and petroleum-contaminated soil.
 - Increase our solid waste diversion rate toward the DOD MoM of a 40% solid waste diversion rate.

Restoration

Fort Hood has no DERA eligible sites. Thirty-five sites were categorized NFA with an RI/FS completed in 1995. Fort Hood monitors 54 closed solid waste management units (SWMU) and 11 active SWMUs.

Program Areas

Installation Restoration Program (IRP). Since Fort Hood has NFA on DERA eligible sites, Fort Hood does not have an active Installation Action Plan (IAP).

Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU).

Most of Fort Hood’s 65 SWMUs are old landfills (i.e.- sanitary, burial pits, etc.).

Highlights

When a potential new SWMU is discovered, the site is investigated similar to a Phase I ESA. When investigation is complete, the site is noted on the SWMU layer on Micro Station.

Fort Hood uses a web-based dig permit process. When a dig permit is requested, the Environmental Division can look-up the requested area on the SWMU layer and determine if the requested area is in the vicinity of a SWMU.

Remediation

Fort Hood operates a self contained soil bio-remediation facility. At this facility we accept contaminated soil from the installation. Fort Hood currently processes 500 yd³ of contaminated soil through the bio-remediation facility annually.

Program Areas

Petroleum Contaminated Soil. Using a variety of methods, soil is remediated for placement as daily cover on our MSW landfill or used at some of our solid waste management units (SWMUs).

Pesticide Contaminated Soil. Using encapsulation methods, soil will be spread and encapsulated in selected areas. This process will replace traditional asphalt in some areas.

Lead (Pb) Contaminated Soil. Currently exploring methods where this soil can be re-used in lieu of disposal or place in landfill.

Highlights

Fort Hood is diverting hundreds of yd³ of soil from disposal or placing in our MSW landfill.

The re-use of this soil aids our installation solid waste diversion rate.

The remediated soil is placed on tank trails or on one of our solid waste management units (SWMUs), in lieu of new material.



Remediation & Restoration Challenges

- With 65 SWMUs spread out over 200,000 acres, Fort Hood must spend valuable resources ensuring these SWMUs are secure and in good repair.
- Develop an “all natural” petroleum-contaminated soil remediation method in lieu of inoculation of micro-organisms.
- Explore methods for beneficial re-use of pesticide and lead contaminated soil.

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