Air Quality Management Program

The goal of the Air Quality Management Program is to ensure that existing or proposed sources of air pollutants will not degrade ambient air quality and create risks to human health.

The Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended in 1977, 1990, and 1999, is the driving authority for the program. The Air Quality Management Program assists in obtaining permits, monitors emissions and verifies that new construction and activities will not impact air quality standards. This is accomplished by working closely with emission source operators to ensure all permit conditions are met.

Waste & Wastewater Program

The Clean Water Act of 1977 established a national goal to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of our nation's waters. Joint Base Andrews is committed to enhancing and maintaining the integrity of our nation's waters. This program separates water quality management into three major distinct areas of concern: drinking water, storm water, and wastewater. Simply defined, drinking water is water that is consumed where as storm water is the runoff generated by natural conditions such as rain or snow melts. Wastewater is any water that has been used (in a manufacturing process, sewage, etc.) and must be treated before being released back into the environment.

The Water Quality program manager is responsible for the day-to-day compliance with water regulations such as sampling, reporting to regulators, and developing projects to ensure compliance. Examples of projects are: upgrading wastewater treatment plants, eliminate cross connections between storm and sanitary sewers, installation of backflow prevention devices, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/sewer discharge compliance monitoring.

Toxics/Asbestos Program

The goal of the Toxics/Asbestos Program is to manage "in-place" materials identified as toxics or health hazards and to prevent the materials from harming both humans and the environment.

Along with Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Protection of the Environment, the driving authority of the program is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Construction Standard, 29 CFR 1926.1101.

In the past, materials such as lead paint and asbestos were used in infrastructure without knowledge of their potential harm. Lead is known to cause neurological damage in humans as well as other organisms. Asbestos dust exposure can lead to lung deterioration. The Toxics/Asbestos Program documents and coordinates management of these hazards in existing infrastructure.

The Toxics/Asbestos Program identifies potential sources across the installation, reviews activities which could expose harmful materials, and assists in managing the containment and removal of these materials.