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SECTION 3 - SPECIAL PROCESSING

Items Listed in Alphabetical Order

(Applies to excess, surplus and where applicable foreign excess personal property (FEPP)).

NOTE: In compliance with current Government-wide initiatives to implement the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76, Commercial Activities, disposal requirements may be accomplished by the most efficient organization or a commercial organization. The term DRMO is applicable, whether the disposal facility is on a commercial site or a government installation, and applies to both government and contractor employees performing the disposal mission.

INTRODUCTION:

The following is established to provide operational guidance for property requiring unique or special handling. The items are listed **alphabetically,** according to the article of the property (e.g., Batteries, COMSEC Property, HMMWVs, Information Technology, etc.). Each article is considered **"stand alone"** and will contain appropriate information for the following paragraph headings:

- Article
- Headings:
  - Definition/Description
  - Policy References/Authority
  - Unique Processing Information/How to Manage
    - (Receiving, Warehousing/Storage, Reutilization/Transfers/Donations, Demilitarization/Mutilation, Sales, Abandonment and/or Destruction, Return to Manufacturer, Demanufacturing, Ultimate Disposal, and Property Accounting.)

Should any of these paragraph headings not be included, they are determined to be not applicable to the topic. (As deemed appropriate, some of the headings are included with a "not applicable" statement, for clarification purposes.) Some headings or information not standard for each article may be included under a topic, such as procurement actions for other than environmental requirements and end user certification requirements.

In the event submitted articles that appear to qualify for special processing requirements (for example: military service peculiar property) are not listed, contact the DRMS Operations office that most nearly equates to the issue to obtain proper guidance. Information on standard processes; i.e., receiving, RTD, sales, etc., is located in Section 2.

Agricultural Commodities, Foods Processed therefrom, and Cotton and Woolen Goods

Definition/Description: Excess agricultural commodities, food, cotton and woolen goods handled according to their acquisition value and spoilage potential.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4 and direction from Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (see below).

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
DRMOs will process surplus agricultural commodities, surplus foods processed from agricultural commodities, and surplus cotton or woolen goods. The items are received and processed without special handling when:

- The acquisition value of the commodity or product in any one location is $5000 or less.
- The commodity or product must be disposed of immediately to prevent spoilage.

For the conditions below, DRMOs will obtain a determination from the local Department of Agriculture office regarding the best way to proceed with transfer or sale of the commodities when:

- The acquisition value of the commodity or product in any one location is $5,000 or more.
- The commodity or product does not require immediate disposal to prevent spoilage.
- The quantity to be sold during any month has an acquisition cost in excess of:
    - $300,000 - Raw cotton, wheat and other grains, flour, leaf tobacco, and cotton and woolen goods.
    - $50,000 - Meat, poultry and poultry products, peanuts and other fats and oil.
    - $25,000 - All other agricultural commodities and foods processed from them.

When quantities of surplus agriculture commodities, surplus foods processed from them and surplus cotton or woolen goods exceed the amounts specified above, DRMOs shall request the local Department of Agriculture office to obtain a determination from the Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency, PO Box 2415, Washington, DC 20013-2415 containing:

- Disposition instructions, e.g., that the commodities or products would be transferred to the Department of Agriculture for disposition, as provided by the Act; or
- A statement describing the conditions and prices for the disposition of the commodities or products.

NOTE: This type property is <u>not authorized</u> from DLA Depot Recycle Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: No known unique warehousing/storage requirements. This will be accomplished according to the commodity characteristics, physical receipt/receipt in place, and in compliance with any case-by-case special storage requirements.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donation:
If the agricultural commodities are in the “no special handling requirements” category, standard RTD processes are used.

If the commodities are in the categories requiring direction from the Department of Agriculture, appropriate instructions are followed and RTD modifications made on a case-by-case basis, while maintaining compliance with both Department of Agriculture and other pertinent federal and state requirements. If directed by the Department of Agriculture to return the commodities, transfers are accomplished without charge to the Department of Agriculture.

Sales: Sales are conducted on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with direction from the Department of Agriculture. When direction is received, a determination is made regarding any specific federal or state requirements impacted.

Abandonment/Destruction: If all disposal attempts fail and the only option is abandonment or destruction of the agricultural commodities, utilize any direction from the Department of Agriculture in addition to the standard abandonment and destruction procedures.

Ultimate Disposal: If required, determine the appropriate method of abandonment/destruction and, if appropriate, determine suitable funding organization.

Property Accounting: No known unique property accounting requirements for these commodities.

Aircraft
(Category “A”, Category “B”, Category “C”)

Definition/Description: There are three categories presented for this topic:

Category "A"
Aircraft authorized for sale and exchange for commercial use. This includes fixed wing (FSC 1510) and rotary wing (FSC 1520) aircraft, which do not require DEMIL, as defined by DOD 4160.21-M-1, and have been identified by the Military Services as available for commercial sale or exchange. Some Category “A” aircraft have been modified for combat use and contain components classified as Munitions List Item/Commerce Controlled List Item (MLI/CCLI). The types authorized for sale/exchange and for commercial use are discussed below.

Category "B"
Aircraft previously used for ground instruction and/or static display. These aircraft generally have not been maintained to airworthiness standards. Aircraft have often been subjected to extensive assembly and disassembly procedures for ground training purposes, or repeated burning for fire-fighting training, precluding their use as a flyable aircraft. This category includes wrecked or damaged aircraft.

Category "C”
Aircraft that are combat configured, as determined by the Military Services, according to their acquisition value and spoilage potential.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4; 14 CFR Part 21.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:
(NOTE: Category A is addressed separately.)

Receiving *Category A* Aircraft:

Process directly to sales since screening has been accomplished by the Military Services/Defense Agencies. The DRMO Aircraft Turn-In Checklist and Certification document, on the next page, has been developed for use when receiving aircraft.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Figure 1 - DRMO Aircraft Turn-In Checklist & Certification

DRMO AIRCRAFT TURN-IN CHECKLIST & CERTIFICATION		
TAIL NUMBER	**TURN-IN DOC. NO.**	
Check List Item	**Certified By: (Print Name,Rank & Sign)**	**DATE**
Aircraft Category "A" "B" or "C"		
DoD Screening Accomplished*		
GSA Screening Accomplished (Use SF 120, Report of Excess Personal Property)*		
Inert Certification: "I certify that the items listed hereon have been inspected by me and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, contain no items of an explosive nature, to include ejection seat activation devices" (2 Signatures Required)**		
Composite Materials have had a Fixative Applied IAW Applicable Directives.		
Salvageable Classified Items Removed and NonSalvageable Classified items Demilitarized IAW DoD 4160.21-M-1		
Salvageable Save List Items Removed		
All Batteries Removed		
Radioactive Materials Removed: "I certify that this item contains no radioactive material"	Radiation Protection Officer	
Aircraft Structures and Components Purged of Fluids		
Compressed Gas Cylinders Safed IAW DLAR 4145.25, Section 8, Para E		
"I certify that to the best of my knowledge and ability this aircraft is hazard free."		
All historical maintenance records/logs or a statement as to why they are not available.		
Reviewed By (Activity/Installation):		
* This information is not required for turn-in of Wrecked Aircraft.		
** Inert Certification requires 2 signatures. Both must be identified to the DRMO by Command letterhead as being qualified to perform this task.		

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DRMOs will verify that the ETID/DTID contains an adjusted dollar value, a list of parts or components that have been removed and an indication if the data plates are/are not available.

NOTE: Data plates and records may not be disturbed, tampered with, nor removed before or at the time of turn-in.

All available aircraft log books; historical/modification/maintenance records must be transferred with the aircraft. If these records are not available, a statement to this effect is provided at time of turn-in. DRMOs will safeguard the historical/modification/maintenance records at all times prior to final disposition.

***NOTE*:** This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycle Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Is accomplished according to the commodity characteristics, physical receipt/receipt-in-place, and in compliance with any special storage requirements established at the time of turn-in.

Reutilization/Transfer/Donation: Accomplished by generating activity prior to turn-in.

DEMIL: Unless modified for combat purposes, Category "A" aircraft do not require DEMIL. If Trade Security controls DEMIL, B or Q are assigned and the end user must complete End Use Certificates.

Sale of *Category A* Aircraft:

DRMOs will offer aircraft for sale on an individual basis, including those that require airframe DEMIL. Aircraft that are in scrap condition will be offered by pound of scrap. The sale offering will include, at minimum, the following available information:

- Military Model-Design-Series (MDS) and the manufacturer's model (when available) of the aircraft; serial number(s); total airframe and engine time; total engine time since last overhaul; time since last Inspection, Repair As Necessary (IRAN); and other pertinent information necessary to properly advertise the aircraft to the buying public.

- Special sale condition *"Federal Aviation Administration Flight Certification"* will be included in each sale solicitation. This sale condition requires the purchaser to comply with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations concerning the airworthiness certifications for aircraft flown in civil flight operations, as well as certain disclaimers and liability issues.

- When appropriate, a one-time ferry permit from the FAA, which is a statement that it is the responsibility of the purchaser to obtain, for a flight from a DRMO holding area. Purchasers should contact their local FAA Flight Standards, General Aviation, or Engineering and Manufacturing District Offices for registration applications and for information relative to issuance of these permits.

- A statement indicating the purchaser is responsible to arrange with FAA all inspections needed to obtain an airworthiness certification. Prior to the issuing an Airworthiness Certificate, the aircraft must conform to the approved requirements for that FAA-type certificate. The responsibility to satisfy FAA requirements lies entirely with the purchaser.

- The sale solicitation will contain a statement advising interested bidders to review a copy of DOT, AC No. 21-13, reference (ll), and AC No. 20-96 (reference (mm)) at the FAA field district office or to obtain a free copy from:

  U.S. Department of Transportation
  Subsequent Distribution Office
  Ardmore East Business Center
  3341 Q 75th Ave
  Landover, MD 20785

- Sale solicitations will require the purchaser to remove, destroy, or obliterate distinctive markings on aircraft.

- Sale solicitations will require End Use Certificate for Category "A" aircraft assigned a DEMIL Code other than "A."

- Transfer of Title of Government owned aircraft to a purchaser is evidenced by a Bill of Sale. The Bill of Sale must be executed by the SCO and a Notary Public must acknowledge the SCO's signature. Data plate and historical/modification records will be furnished to the purchaser.

Aircraft Built from Spare Parts. There is no prohibition preventing a purchaser from building or rebuilding a commercial type (Category A) aircraft sold for the recovery of surplus parts. FAA provides guidance and instructions for civilian airworthiness certification for surplus Military aircraft and aircraft assembled from surplus spare parts. Prior to the issuance of an Airworthiness Certificate, the assembled aircraft must be in conformity with the approved data forming the basis for that FAA-type certificate. The purchaser is responsible for satisfying all FAA requirements.

Abandonment/Destruction: If all disposal attempts fail and the only option is abandonment or destruction, utilize the published abandonment and destruction procedures.

Demanufacturing: If required, determine the appropriate method of abandonment/destruction and if appropriate, determine suitable funding organization.

Property Accounting of *Category A* Aircraft:
Aircraft cannot be pre-lotted or lotted.

Complete Aircraft:
To receive complete aircraft into the DAISY accountable record:

- Select "*WAREHOUSING"* from the main menu.

- Next select *"RECEIPT AND STORAGE"*.
- Select *"USABLE RECEIPTS"*. Input the receipt transaction according to direction in Property Accounting, , with the following exceptions:

  - *STOCK ID* = Enter the NSN/LSN. To create an LSN use either FSC 1510 or 1520 (e.g., 1510-00-B52B). To receive complete aircraft (no parts or components) use only FSC 1510 or 1520. Below is the definition for these two FSCs:

1510. Aircraft, Fixed Wing. This class includes only complete aircraft. End items, assemblies, parts, attachments, or accessories for use in or on fixed wing aircraft are classified in classes other than this class.

1520. Aircraft, Rotary Wing. This class includes only complete aircraft. End items, assemblies, parts attachments, or accessories for use in or on rotary wing aircraft are classified in classes other than this class.

- *S/P* = (Special Processing). The alpha I is automatically entered. The presence of an "I" in this field causes another small screen to pop-up for the entry of additional data, such as the tail number and the cage code.
- *HM/HW* = Leave blank.
- *REIMB* = Leave blank. Aircraft in these FSCs are not reimbursable.
- *PMIC* = Leave blank.
- *SHLF* = Leave blank.
- *PIL/SEN* = Leave blank.
- *HAZ/CHLG* = Leave blank.
- *SAIC* = Leave blank.
- *ADPE* = Leave blank.
- *QTY* = Quantity should be 1. If the generator has turned in more than one item per ETID/DTID, enter each item individually. After the first entry the system prompts to create a Unique Control Number (UCN). If a UCN is created, record it on the ETID/copies of the DTID. Do not suffix the ETID/DTID.
- *UI* = Unit of issue is automatically entered.
- *SHC* = Leave blank unless circumstances require the entry of a Special Handling Code.
- *MSC* = Enter **X** if not automatically entered. Aircraft is screened by the service; accepted for reclamation or DEMIL and sent direct to sale.
- *Action* = **A** is automatically entered.
- *Accounting* = **A** is automatically entered.
- *DUP* = Leave blank.
- *DESC* = DAISY enters a Y in this field to request additional descriptive data. The fields for the additional data will pop-up after saving the receipt.
- *SITE LOC* = Site Location is a two-position entry. The first position should be the DRMO's Property Location RIC (PLR) suffix, e.g., C as in SVKC. The second position should be #, for aircraft received in place, otherwise use

an alpha or a numeric in the second position.

- *STOR* = Enter a nine-digit alphanumeric location code.

***NOTE*:** After entering F9 to save and update the inventory, a small pop-up screen appears, containing fields for the entry of the CAGE Code and the part number.

- *CAGE* = The Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code is usually a five-digit number assigned to the manufacturer of an item. Each DRMO is sent a monthly update of Federal Logistics Data (FEDLOG) that contains the CAGE Codes, which cross references data in two ways: 1) by the manufacturer's name to the code; and 2) by the code to the manufacturer's name.

- *Part Number* = Enter the part number or tail number if recorded on the ETID/DTID. For additional information or assistance, contact the Tucson DRMO.

Questions on FEDLOG can be addressed to the DLIS Customer Contact Center:

DLIS-VSS Customer Contact Center
Defense Logistics Information Service
74 Washington Ave N Ste 7
Battle Creek MI 49017-3084
(269) 961-4725 or 1-888-352-9333,
or DSN 661-4725
FAX: DSN 661-5305 or (269) 961-5305
E-mail: dlis-support@dlis.dla.mil

DLIS offers a variety of data extracts on magnetic media. To request a list of data extracts and price quotes, contact the DLIS-VSS Customer Service Office noted above.

Aircraft Having No Established Commercial Flight Application - Categories B & C:

Receiving Category B and C Aircraft:
DRMOs will verify, via an annotation on the ETID/DTID, that the Generating Activity has completed DOD and GSA RTD screening. DRMOs will verify that the ETID/DTID contains an adjusted dollar value, a list of parts or components that have been removed and an indication whether or not the data plates are available. **In all cases, the data plate will be removed and destroyed by the Military Service generating activity.** The data plate destruction will be recorded on the ETID/DTID.

NOTE: This type of property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycle Control Points (RCPs.)

Warehousing/Storage: Any unique warehousing/storage requirements are determined on a case-by-case basis at time of turn-in.

Reutilization/Transfer/Donation:
Accomplished by generating activity prior to turn-in.

Category "B" aircraft is received and offered (with or without historical records/documentation) for RTD, for ground use or display only.

Special Donations. Provisions under this section are applicable to donations under the authority of 10 U.S.C. 2572, 10 U.S.C. 7308, 10 U.S.C. 7541 and 10 U.S.C. 7545. Requests for aircraft to be used for historical purposes (museums, static display, etc.) are referred to the proper office of the Military Service. All such requests are processed and documented by the Military Service. Any necessary DEMIL of aircraft before donation is accomplished in accordance with DOD 4160.21-M-1.

Foreign Excess Aircraft. FEPP is made available for screening by GSA-approved Federal or state representatives, for possible return to the U.S. for federal transfer or donation. Overseas DRMOs who receive aircraft will, regardless of condition, report such aircraft to DRMS Operations for disposition.

DEMIL:
The Military Service is responsible for the DEMIL of the airframe and required parts and components that include weapons, armament, military communications items, etc., in accordance with DOD 4160.21-M-1, Appendix 4, Category VIII.

All classified, AEDA, crypto, nuclear, and radioactive property will be removed and demilitarized by the Military Services prior to transfer of Category "C" aircraft to any DRMO.

The proper method of DEMIL must be determined for surplus military aircraft. For aircraft requiring DEMIL, the generating activity will annotate the ETID/DTID with the following:

- That DEMIL must be accomplished.
- A statement that DEMIL of the material listed above has been accomplished. The statement will be in the form of a certificate signed by a responsible individual of the military service generating activity.
- A list of any items, parts or components that remaining on the aircraft at the time of turn-in requiring DEMIL. This list will be annotated on or attached to the ETID/DTID.

Sales for *Category B* and *Category C* Aircraft:
Category B: DRMOs may offer Category "B" aircraft for sale, for ground use only or as scrap.

Category "B" aircraft will also require DEMIL of the airframe. Where applicable, sales terms and conditions containing DEMIL instructions set forth in DOD 4160.21-M-1 are included in the sale solicitation and DEMIL will be performed as a condition of sale. Sales proceeds from aircraft scrap as a result of DEMIL are not eligible for the RRRP. A caveat, substantially as follows, will be inserted in the item description:

> *"This aircraft has been subjected to abnormal assembly and disassembly of structural and/or other components in ground instructional training of Military personnel, and is unsafe for flight. It is being offered for sale for ground use only, e.g., static display or ground training. A Bill of Sale for this aircraft will not be furnished to the purchaser."*

Category C: **DRMOs will sell Category "C" aircraft as scrap only, with DEMIL, (if not already accomplished), as a condition of sale.** The DRMO, prior to transfer to the buyer, will destroy historical records and data plates. Bills of Sale will not be issued for these aircraft.

Abandonment & Destruction: Considered for all aircraft categories only when all other disposal options fail.

Demanufacturing: May be considered during DEMIL for processing.

Ultimate Disposal (UD): May be considered, if needed for specific parts as appropriate.

Property Accounting: Section 2, Chapter 2.

AIRCRAFT AUTHORIZED FOR SALE FOR COMMERCIAL USE

The following is a list of aircraft types which, when not specifically modified for combat purposes, may be sold or exchanged for commercial use. Many of these aircraft contain components that are classified as Munitions List or CCLI. Accordingly, in all cases, the DOD 4160.21-M-1 will be consulted and all DEMIL required and classified property removed prior to sale or exchange. Military Services releasing these aircraft must indicate on the ETID/DTID if the aircraft has been specifically modified for combat purposes. When authorized to be sold or exchanged, the releasing Military Service will indicate the military design characteristics, if any, which must be removed or demilitarized and, in the latter instance, the method of this demilitarization.

Figure 2 - Aircraft Types, Models, and Manufacturers

TYPE	DATA PLATE MODEL	MANUFACTURER		TYPE	DATA PLATE MODEL	MANUFACTURER
Cargo	(1) C1A	Grumman		Observation	O-1	Cessna
Cargo	(1) C2A	Grumman		Observation	O-2	Cessna
Cargo	C-12A thru C-12J	Beech		Observation	(1) OV-1	Grumman
Cargo	C-21A	Learjet		Observation	(2) OH-6	Hughes
Cargo	C-23	Shorts Bros.		Patrol	(1) P2	Lockheed
Cargo	C-45	Beech		Patrol	(1) P3	Lockheed
Cargo	C-46	Curtis		Patrol	(1) S2	Grumman
Cargo	C-47	Douglas		Patrol	(1) E1B	Grumman
Cargo	C-54	Douglas		Trainer	T-1A	Beech
Cargo	(1) C-97	Boeing		Trainer	T-3A	Beech
Cargo	C-117	Douglas		Trainer	(1) T-28	N. American
Cargo	C-118	Douglas		Trainer	T-29	Convair
Cargo	C-121	Lockheed		Trainer	T-34	Beech
Cargo	C-123	Fairchild		Trainer	T-37	Cessna
Cargo	(1) C-130	Lockheed		Trainer	T-39	N. American
Cargo	C-131	Convair		Trainer	T-41	Cessna
Cargo	(1) C-135	Boeing		Trainer	T-42	Beech
Cargo	(1) C-137	Boeing		Trainer	T-47A	Cessna
Cargo	C-140	Lockheed		Utility	U-1	DeHaviland
Cargo	C-141	Lockheed		Utility	U-3	Cessna
Helicopter	(1) H-1	Bell		Utility	U-4	Aero Design (N. Amer. Rockwell)
Helicopter	(1) H-2	Kaman		Utility	U-6	DeHaviland
Helicopter	(2) H3	Sikorsky		Utility	U-8	Beech
Helicopter	H-13	Bell		Utility	U-9	Aero Design (N. Amer. Rockwell)
Helicopter	H-19	Sikorsky		Utility	U-10	Helio
Helicopter	H-21	Vertol		Utility	U-11	Piper
Helicopter	H-23	Hiller		Utility	(1) U-16	Grumman

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Helicopter	H-34	Sikorsky		Utility	(1) U-17	Cessna
Helicopter	(1) H-37	Sikorsky		Utility	(1) U-18	Ryan
Helicopter	H-41	Cessna		Utility	(1) U-19	Convair
Helicopter	(1) H-46	Boeing Vertol		Utility	(1) U-20	Cessna
Helicopter	(1) H-47	Boeing Vertol		Utility	U-21	Beech
Helicopter	(2) H-52	Sikorsky		Utility	(1) P2	Lockheed
Helicopter	(1) H-53	Sikorsky		Utility	(1) P3	Lockheed
Helicopter	H-54	Sikorsky		Utility	(1) S2	Grumman
Helicopter	H-55	Hughes		Utility	(1) E1B	Grumman
Helicopter	H-57	Bell				
Helicopter	(1) H-58	Bell				

NOTE (1): No FAA type certificate is established to date. These aircraft may be sold as flyable, provided the recipient is advised that an FAA type certificate must be obtained prior to obtaining a Standard Airworthiness Certificate.

NOTE (2): Aircraft can only be used for special purpose operations and must meet certain noise requirements (14 CFR Part 21).

Aircraft Pylons, Fuel Tanks, Launchers and Ejector/Release Racks

Definition/Description: Aircraft pylons are used to attach weapons system or external stores to airplanes. External fuel tanks, launchers and ejector release racks are additional components used on combat aircraft.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M-1, Chapter 4.

Receiving:
These items are designated as key points for combat aircraft or may be received as individual items. They are received and processed according to their assigned DEMIL codes.

(In the event these items are accompanied by any explosive bolt components, they must be assigned a DEMIL Code "G" and have been DEMILLED prior to turn-in.)

NOTE: This property is not authorized through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Requirements are determined based on the individual items received and associated DEMIL codes.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Authorizations for transfers/donations are determined at receipt, dependent upon the commodity and any associated restrictions indicated as part of the receipt transaction.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Pylons should contain a DEMIL Code "D" that has been assigned by the item manager. External fuel tanks will normally be processed with a DEMIL Code "B." Launchers and ejector/release racks are key point that requires complete destruction.

Sales: Items are sold according to the DEMIL requirements. If there is a market for the items requiring complete destruction, they may be sold with DEMIL as a condition of sale.

Property Accounting: No unique property accounting requirements.

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Aircraft Scrap Aluminum

Definition/Description: Complete or partial aircraft that has been wrecked or damaged to the extent that its only value is its base material content.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: This material will only be received as scrap. If not feasible to transport to a DRMO, the residue of wrecked or damaged aircraft must contain assurance that any lethal, hazardous, or classified items were removed and received proper disposal. Verification that appropriate DEMIL codes/instructions are present for any remaining key point DEMIL, prior to placing on the DRMS accountable record.

Warehousing/Storage: If physically received, standard scrap/DEMIL/hazardous storage procedures will be used to accommodate proper handling.

DEMIL: If DEMIL is necessary, arrangements will be made for DEMIL to be performed by the purchaser or the U.S. Government, whichever is most economical.

Sales: When aircraft are offered for sale as scrap, all lethal, hazardous, or classified items must have been removed. If not feasible to transport to a DRMO, residue of wrecked or damaged aircraft is offered on a “Lot” basis. Sale solicitations will state that the U.S. Government does not grant authority to enter private property for purpose of inspection or removal of the residue and that all arrangements of this nature must be made by individuals interested in the purchase.

Abandonment/Destruction: When the sale of this residue cannot be accomplished after advertising, it is processed for abandonment in accordance with Section 2, Chapter 7, Scrap Program and/or DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 8, A/D, after all DEMIL/Trade Security Control (TSC) requirements are met.

Demanufacturing: Decisions for demanufacturing applicability are made on a case-by-case basis, during the DEMIL/A&D review stage.

Ultimate Disposal: May be considered if needed for specific parts, if appropriate. General UD direction is used.

Property Accounting: No known unique property accounting requirements.

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Aircraft (Combat/Tactical)

Definition/Description: Aircraft designed for military use only, with offensive or defensive capabilities, designated as munitions list items (MLI) or Commerce Controlled List Items (CCLI).

Policy Reference/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M-1; Applicable Military Service Peculiar Regulations.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
When ETIDs/DTIDs are received they must contain the aircraft serial number or tail number and the appropriate DEMIL Code.

When DEMIL certificates accompany the ETID/DTID, prior to acceptance, the DRMO will arrange for inspection of the aircraft/residue to verify that the required DEMIL was accomplished. If doubt exists, the DRMO will request technical assistance from the generating activity.

NOTE: This property is not authorized through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage requirements/capabilities are determined on a case-by-case basis.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Only reutilization transactions authorized.

DEMIL/Mutilation: DEMIL requirements should be obtained from DOD 4160.21-M-1 for both combat/tactical aircraft and associated equipment.

Sales: When DEMIL is to be performed as a condition of sale, the sales referral and the IFB must include complete DEMIL instructions; e.g., method and degree of DEMIL, the appropriate DEMIL articles, and the aircraft serial/tail numbers.

DRMS representatives must assure that required DEMIL has been performed, according to the terms and conditions of the sales contract, prior to release of title to the purchaser.

Property Accounting: Property accounting decisions are based on the information provided on the ETID/DTID.

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All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) - Three and Four Wheeled

Definition/Description:
Motorized off-highway vehicle that travels on 3 or more inflatable tires and has:

- Class 1: Max. width of 50 in. and a max. dry weight of 800 lbs, or
- Class H: Width exceeding 50 in. or a dry weight exceeding 800 lbs

NOTE: An off-road motor vehicle used exclusively as utility vehicle for agricultural or business operations is exempted from the definition of ATV under Act 68 and, therefore, is not regulated by Chapter 7.

Policy References/Authority: 41 CFR Part 101.45.004

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Standard processes are used.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycle Control Points (RCPs.)

Warehousing/Storage: No unique requirements.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: RTD without mutilation.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Mutilation must completely preclude the use of the ATV as originally intended. Frame and rear axle must be mutilated.

Sales: When three and four-wheeled ATV's enter the sales cycle, do not sell as usable items.

Consider mutilation as a condition of sale or transfer to appropriate DEMIL Center.

DRMOs may remove component parts of the ATV and sell them separately from the rest/remainder of the ATV, except for the frame and rear axle, which must be mutilated and sold as scrap.

Property Accounting: Standard processes are used.

Ambulances, Modular

Definition/Description: Modular ambulances manufactured for the U.S. Air Force (USAF) by Southern Ambulance, with NSNs 2310-01-171-4747, and 2310-01-170-6843, are defective and unsafe, primarily due to the potential for fire. Any modular ambulances built by Southern Ambulance for the USAF from 1983 through 1985, with other NSNs assigned are assumed to be invalid NSNs and are also considered to be unsafe.

Policy References/Authority: HQ WPAFB MSG, 291829Z Oct 93, Subject: Disposition of Modular Ambulances Manufactured by Southern Ambulance Builders, Inc. NSN 2310-01-170-6843 and 2310-01-171-4747. DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Use standard receiving procedures to receive USAF modular ambulances without mutilation for RTDS. Receipts of modular ambulances from **other military services** must be mutilated according to mutilation instructions below prior to turn-in. They are received as property with missing parts or as scrap.

NOTE: This property is not authorized through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: No known unique warehousing/storage requirements.

Reutilization/Transfer/Donation: The following instructions **only apply to USAF** turn-ins of these modular ambulances.

- RTD USAF generations as a condition of issue (see below).
- Advise USAF generators and RTD customers that HM/HW by-products that result from mutilation are processed the same as all HM/HW.
- Conduct mutilation at a site mutually agreed to by the RTD customer and the USAF generator, who will provide two witnesses.

The USAF individual(s) performing the witnessing functions will ensure that a copy of the mutilation certification is provided to the DRMOs. Maintain the certification with the release document, (DD Form 1348-1A, SF 122/SF 123, or DRMS Form 1427). Also, the witness will ensure a copy of the certification of mutilation is furnished to Warner Robins AFB, WR-ALC/LVV, 255 Ocmulgee Court, Robins AFB, GA 31098-1647.

- A SF 97 will be prepared for each vehicle chassis. Refer to Section 1.
- Return modular ambulances not RTD to the USAF for mutilation. Negotiate transportation requirements as applicable.

Mutilation: Required as a condition of issue. All RTD customers will comply with the following mutilation requirements:

- Remove the complete modular body from the chassis and completely destroy. Keep the chassis portion of the ambulance intact after all ambulance-unique and associated parts, components, and wiring are removed and destroyed.
- The chassis, engine, transmission, and standard vehicle parts may be reused.

- Removal of the modular body (ambulance box) requires the disconnection of wiring and gasoline fuel lines, removal of cab-bellows, body mounting bolts (16 bolts, some may require cutting), and pintle hooks (some vehicles).
- Returning the chassis to a non-operational, original equipment (manufacturer's) configuration requires the removal and destruction of spotlights, complete overhead console, alternator system, grille strobe lights, brush guard (some vehicles), high idle control unit, power steering reservoir, o-gauge electrical ground cable, heater hose T-fittings, and USAF ambulance markings.

RTDs from other military service (non-USAF) generations will only be for components that remain after the above mutilation was completed prior to turn-in to a DRMO.

Sales: For **USAF generations only**, at a minimum, include the mutilation requirements above in the IFBs as a condition of sale. Also, advise prospective bidders that the HM/HW residue by-products resulting from mutilation of the ambulance remains the property of the U.S. Government and will be retrieved by the USAF witnesses. The by-products will subsequently be processed through normal HM/HW disposal procedures.

After sale, conduct mutilation at a site mutually agreeable to the sales customer and the USAF generator, who will provide two witnesses.

The USAF individual performing the witnessing function will ensure that a copy of the mutilation certification is provided to the DRMOs. Maintain the certification with the release document (DD Form 1348-1A, SF 122/SF 123, or DRMS Form 1427). In addition, the witness will ensure that a copy of the certification of mutilation is furnished to Warner Robins AFB, WR-ALC/LVV, 255 Ocmulgee Court, Robins AFB, GA 31098-1647.

Per DOD direction, a SF 97 is prepared for each vehicle chassis to allow a title to be obtained, if vehicle is restored to running condition after the required mutilation was completed. The SF 97 will indicate the item provided was a chassis only, minus the "mutilation required" components.

Return modular ambulances, not sold, to the USAF for mutilation. Negotiate transportation requirements as applicable.

Sale of ambulances from other military service (non-USAF) generations will be for components that remain after above mutilation was completed, only, prior to turn-in to a DRMO.

Abandonment & Destruction: If required, after unsuccessful RTD and sales attempts, use standard direction in Section 2, Chapter 7, Scrap Program.

Property Accounting: Use standard processes.

Ammunition, Explosives, Dangerous Articles (AEDA) Residue

Definition/Description: Any substance that, by its composition and chemical characteristics, alone or when combined with other substance(s), is or becomes an explosive or a propellant, or is hazardous or dangerous to personnel, animal, or plant life, structures, equipment, or the environment as a result of blast, fire, fragmentation, radiological, or toxic effects.

Policy References/Authority: Bulletin # 5 to DOD 4160.21-M-1, Demilitarization Manual.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
DRMOs are not authorized to physically receive AEDA. AEDA residue can be physically received and processed as scrap, once it is rendered inert and is accompanied by an official certification stating that any required demilitarization was successfully completed.

DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4, provides guidance for AEDA inert certifications. This reference defines when AEDA inert certifications are required, levies a two-person signature inspection and certification process, and states how the certification is configured. The certification reads:

> "We certify and verify that the AEDA residue, Range Residue and/or Explosive Contaminated property listed has been 100 percent properly inspected by us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, are inert and/or free of explosives or other dangerous materials."

The first signature (certifier) may be either qualified DOD personnel or qualified contractor personnel. the second signature (verifier) must be a technically qualified DOD person as well as a united states citizen.

Ammunition Scrap includes unserviceable steel, aluminum, or copper-based metals (including brass) in the following categories:

- Artillery cartridge cases, de-primed, clean
- Artillery cartridge cases, with fired primers
- Gilding metal, rotating bands, clean
- Metal solids, clean
- Skeleton webbing, clean
- Small arms cartridge cases

NOTE: With the exception of DRMOs Crane and Anniston, DRMOs may **NOT** accept physical custody of complete small arms weapons.

DRMOs may physically receive Army ammunition plants copper-based ammunition scrap for sales processing when disposition instructions are received from:

Lake City Army Ammunition Plant
P.O. Box 250

Independence, Missouri 64051-0330.

The material will first be offered by the Army Ammunition Plant as U.S. GFM to brass mills supporting DOD ammunition production programs.

DRMOs will also receive and sell *"no longer required for reuse"* ammunition scrap from other Military Service/Defense Agency activities. The ETID/DTID will contain a certification that the material has:

- Been inspected, certified and verified that the residue was 100 percent properly inspected and, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the certifier and verifier,
- Is inert and/or free of explosives or other dangerous materials.
- If property cannot be certified as inert and/or free of explosives or other dangerous materials, it is processed as explosive contaminated property (ECP).
- If sales proceeds are reimbursable, the ETID/DTID will also contain the applicable account where proceeds from sale of ammunition scrap will be deposited, as appropriate.

NOTE: Ammunitions and explosives are not authorized for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage is accomplished in accordance with standard scrap storage for DEMIL residue. DRMOs must store all undemilitarized small arms bolts, trigger assemblies and barrels that are not attached to a receiver assembly containing a weapon serial number in the pilferable storage area or in banded crates.

Demilitarization: To be completed prior to turn-in or as a condition of sale when completing a sales service only. Note: The department of defense appropriations act for FY 2003, section 8019, continues restrictions on the demilitarization and disposal of certain small arms. the act states that no DOD funds may be used to demilitarize or dispose of M-1 carbines, M-1 Garand rifles, m-14 rifles, .22 caliber rifles, .30 caliber rifles, or m-1911 pistols. DRMOs will not accept or demilitarize these items.

Sales: Sales services are provided only for AEDA, if supported by a memorandum of agreement (MOA).

The sales contracting officer (SCO) will assure that all appropriate IFBs contain a "Dangerous" clause reference. Upon referral the item description will contain an inert certificate, inert certification authorization letter, DEMIL certificates and "MOA on hand" in the remarks block of the referral. The SCO will review the item description and ensure that the "Dangerous" clause is in the IFB and is incorporated into the Sales Contract by way of the "Sales by Reference."

SCOs are required to review a DEMIL video, take a short course on the ABCs of DEMIL, and review AEDA and explosive ordinance destruction (EOD) recognition training. They will determine if a pre-award meeting is necessary and will ensure it is held at the referring DRMO location with the prospective customer. An official EOD and a DRMO DEMIL representative will be in attendance.

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During pre-award meetings new contracts will require the buyer to meet with the SCO, the DEMIL expert, a DRMO representative and EOD representative at the site where the property will be picked up. The SCO will review the terms and conditions of the contract and the "Dangerous" clause aspects. The buyer will be provided AEDA recognition training and procedures to be followed, if live or suspected live ordinance is found. The SCO will determine if final award is to be made, based on the pre-award meeting and a review of the buyer's ability to handle AEDA property. Confirmation that the buyer is approved and has attended the pre-award meeting will be documented and filed in either the contract file or if inquiries are received, in an AEDA inquiry file. When concerns result after a scrap sale and the SCO receives a call from the buyer regarding an AEDA problem, the SCO will handle according to the severity of the concern. If questions are general in nature and can be handled in a routine manner, no further action will be taken. The SCO review may result in appropriate modifications to the contract. If a customer finds an item that requires EOD attention, the buyer is directed to stop any processing and an EOD team will inspect expeditiously. The SCO will arrange for the EOD inspection. All concerns regarding AEDA sales will be reported via a special situation report (SITREP). See below and refer to Section 1 for SITREP guidance.

Sales of inert scrap from demilitarized AEDA does not require any unique processing.

Live AEDA Incidents: Incidents involving the discovery of live AEDA outside DOD control having the potential for injury and/or property loss; or result in injury or property loss, will be thoroughly investigated either by the owning generator or jointly by the DOD components potentially involved.

In situations where DRMS services were utilized for the disposal of the property, the Commander of DRMS will request the initiation of the investigation through HQ DLA.

All incidents involving the discovery of live AEDA are reported to the appropriate Command channels. In addition to, or in the absence of, established reporting requirements, a SITREP is forwarded to the DOD Demilitarization Program Office, via facsimile, electronic mail (E-mail) or by Defense Messaging System (DMS) within 24 hours of the incident. (FAX: DSN 427-1531; e-mail: mailto: AEDA@hq.dla.mil

NOTE: The SITREP requirement is mandatory if live AEDA is found in any scrap pile.

Abandonment & Destruction: Normally not applicable. If a unique circumstance occurs, appropriate actions are determined using the general guidance in Section 2, Chapter 7, Scrap Program.

Property Accounting: When receiving dangerous items for sales service only, use the standard receipt transaction with **one exception**: SHC Field - enter Special Handling Code **W**.

Anchor Chain (FSC 4010)

Definition/Description:
The unit of issue for anchor chain, as recognized by both Government and industry, is the "shot." A standard shot of anchor chain is 15 fathoms (90 feet) long; however, industry recognizes a variation of two feet (88 to 92 feet) in length.

For general information regarding determining size and weights of anchor chain, when sizes are unknown and where a scale is not readily accessible, use the size/weight table below to merchandise anchor chain by the pound. This avoids costly handling and transportation of property to a scale.

- To determine the size of anchor chain:
  - Measure the overall length of the link and divide by six. The quotient will be the size in inches of the anchor chain.
  - For example, a 3" link length equal 3" divided by 6 or ½" size; 3 3/8" link length equals 3 3/8 divided by 6 or 9/16" size; 6", link length equals 6" divided by 6 or 1" size, etc.

- To determine the estimated weight of anchor chain:
  - After the size has been calculated as described above, use the following anchor chain size/weight table to obtain the weight of a 15-fathom shot. For example, size 1 1/16" anchor chain would have an estimated weight of 1020 lbs.

Figure 3 - Anchor Chain Measurement Chart

Size (in)	Weight Size	Size (in)	Weight (in)		Size (in)	Weight Size	Size (in)	Weight (in)
1/2	340	2 1/16	3750		1 3/16	1275	2 3/4	6725
9/16	358	2 1/8	3975		1 1/4	1415	2 13/16	7040
5/8	385	2 3/16	4215		1 5/16	1580	2 7/8	7365
11/16	425	2 1/4	4460		1 3/8	1705	2 15/16	7696
3/4	505	2 5/16	4710		1 7/16	1865	3	8035
13/16	600	2 3/8	4960		1 1/2	2035	3 1/16	8379
7/8	688	2 7/16	5210		1 9/16	2195	3 1/8	8736
15/16	795	2 ½	5528		1 5/8	2345	3 3/16	9093
1/0	900	2 9/16	5810		1 11/16	2530	3 1/4	9460
1 1/16	1020	2 5/8	6105		1 3/4	2720	3 5/16	9828
1 1/8	1140	2 11/16	6410		1 13/16	2925	3 3/8	10210
1 3/16	1275	2 3/4	6725		1 7/8	3125	3 7/16	10599
1 1/8	1140	2 11/16	6410		1 15/16	3335	3 ½	10998
					2	3525		

For example: If 100 shots of 1" anchor chain become available for sale, a quick reference to the table would show that one shot 1" anchor chain has an estimated weight of 900 pounds. To find the total estimated weight, simply multiply the number of shots by the weight indicated for its size. In this case, 100 shots at 900 lbs. - each has an estimated weight of 90,000 pounds.

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Policy References/Authority: Government and Industry measurement standards.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Accept as weight or shot only. If not a complete "shot," accept as weight only.

NOTE: This property is not authorized through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs.)

Warehousing/Storage: No known unique warehousing/storage requirements. For general information on warehousing and storage of excess property, refer to Section 2, Chapter 1, Logistics Program.

Reutilization/Transfer/Donation: Use standard RTD processes for anchor chain.

Sales:
Standard sales process will be used; however, anchor chain may be sold using the following units of measure: each, lot, pound, length, and shot. All usable anchor chain in FSC 4010 should be offered either by the pound (lb.) or the shot (SO) in IFBs. This improves the merchandising by providing a uniform unit of measure.

Scrap anchor chain having its origin from FSC 4010, will be offered by using the established trade practice unit of measure for ferrous scrap, which is the gross ton. If the size(s) of the scrap anchor chain is known, it should be included in the descriptive portion of the item. Smaller sizes of scrap anchor chain are desirable for many purposes besides their original use and if the purchaser can salvage some remaining usable portions of the scrap chain, a higher bid price may be gained.

Abandonment & Destruction: May be used if all disposal options fail. Refer to standard A&D procedures Section 2, Chapter 7, Scrap Program.

Property Accounting: No unique property accounting requirements.

Animals and Animal Enclosures

Definition/Description: Live animals (except sentry and scout dogs) that become excess to military needs or that become unsuitable for military use for reasons such as terminating suffering from diseases, injury, or permanent physical disability; to prevent spread of contagious disease; when they are not fit to work because of incurable disease; when they are fractious, vicious or unmanageable.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Receipt of live animals (including sentry and scout dogs) is in the form of accountability only, not physical custody. The turn-in document will contain a statement from the local veterinarian describing the health condition of the animal(s). Any cages or holding devices associated with animals will be cleaned and sanitized by the generating activity before turn-in.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard RTD processes will be used for releasing animals to military services, other federal agencies or state agencies. Sentry and scout dogs are transferred to military services or federal agencies or donated to state or municipal agencies through the State Agency for Surplus Property (SASP).

Sales: Sales of animals, other than sentry and scout dogs, is accomplished according to the article description located in Section 2, Chapter 6, Sales Program. Sentry and scout dogs will not be sold. See reference above.

Property Accounting: Animals will be received with an LSN using FSC 9999. The quantity is identified using the symbol for head “HE.” Enter an item description in the DESC Field.

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Armored Vehicle Periscopes

Definition/Description: Two NSNs for this type of periscope are 6650 01 320 5628 and 1240 01 319 8995. These periscopes are approximately 90 percent glass, with the balance being plastic.

Policy References/Authority: DOD DEMIL Program Manager.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: If received as usable, standard receiving processes are used. If received as scrap or eligible for downgrade to scrap, see DEMIL direction below.

NOTE: This property is not authorized through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: No known unique warehousing/storage requirements. For general storage direction refer to Section 2, Chapter 1, Logistics Program.

Reutilization/Transfer/Donations: If received as usable standard, RTD processes are used.

DEMIL: These periscopes are assigned DEMIL Code "D" (requiring total destruction). The DEMIL residue has no marketable scrap value and is normally placed in landfills after DEMIL is accomplished. DEMIL may be authorized for accomplishment by burial in a government-approved landfill (defined as being licensed by a local, state, or national controlling agency), if the landfill is licensed by a governing body having controlled access and assuring the material is covered each day. The DOD DEMIL Program Manager must approve each burial. Contact the DRMS DEMIL Office, DRMS-BCD, in writing to obtain approval.

Abandonment/Destruction: May be the method of demilitarization if landfill destruction is authorized. Specific A&D requirements coincide with the landfill authorization requirements.

Ultimate Disposal: See DEMIL and Abandonment/Destruction direction above.

Property Accounting: Standard accounting processes are used.

Asbestos

Definition/Description:
Asbestos is the common name for a group of natural minerals that occur as masses of compact or relatively long silky fibers. Six fibrous minerals, members of a family called "silicates," are recognized as asbestos: Chrysotile (white asbestos), actinolite, amosite (brown asbestos), anthophyllite, crocidolite (blue asbestos), and tremolite. Commercially, chrysotile is the most important form of asbestos.

- **Asbestos-Containing Waste Materials.** Any waste that contains commercial asbestos and is generated by a source subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 61.141 (such as demolition/renovation and waste disposal). It includes filters from control devices, friable asbestos waste material, and bags or other similar packaging contaminated with commercial asbestos. As applied to demolition and renovations operations, this term also includes regulated asbestos-containing material waste and materials contaminated with asbestos including disposal equipment's and clothing.

- **Category I Nonfriable Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM).** Asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products.

- **Category II Nonfriable ACM**. Any material, excluding Category I nonfriable ACM, that when dry cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

- **Friable Asbestos Material**. Any material containing asbestos that when dry can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Material can be in the form of loose fibers; e.g., pipe insulation, or as a damaged component to an item; e.g., fire-fighting suit.

- **Nonfriable Asbestos-Containing Material**. Any material containing asbestos that when dry cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

- **Regulated Asbestos-Containing Material (RACM).** Means:

  - Friable asbestos material,
  - Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable,
  - Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subject to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or
  - Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations.

- **Waste Generator**. Any owner or operator of a source covered by this subpart whose act or process produces asbestos-containing waste material.

- **Waste Shipment Record**. The shipping document, originated and signed by the waste generator, used to track and substantiate the disposition asbestos-containing waste material.

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Policy References/Authority: Asbestos presents a risk to human health as a result of air emissions. It is toxic by inhalation and is an active carcinogen. Asbestos-containing products, asbestos-containing material and non-friable and friable asbestos wastes are regulated for use and disposal by the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) 40 CFR 763, Subpart I, the OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1001), the Clean Air Act (CAA) (40 CFR 61), and in some states by state regulations. Definitions of asbestos and the various categories of its physical state requiring it to be regulated are found in the cited Federal regulations.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Asbestos containing items are turned-in and managed as HM. If the generating activity cannot determine if the item is friable or nonfriable asbestos, the DRMO will "worst case" the item and manage it as friable.

- **Non-Friable.** DRMOs will accept accountability and physical custody of nonfriable asbestos and nonfriable asbestos-containing items. The generating activity will indicate on the ETID/DTID, Block 27, *"Asbestos Containing Material (ACM)"* (non-friable).

- **Friable.** DRMOs will accept accountability and physical custody of loose and/or exposed friable asbestos under the following conditions:

    - The terms "loose" and "exposed" refer to the condition of the friable asbestos prior to packaging. The generating activity will indicate on the ETID/DTID, Block 27, *"FRIABLE ASBESTOS*."

    - The generating activity has properly packaged the friable asbestos in leak tight packaging. Off-site transportation of friable asbestos must be in accordance with Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations (49 CFR 172-173)/ADR requirements.

(Overseas - OEBGD, Chapter 15, requires generating activities to wet all ACM wastes before sealing in leak proof containers.)

NOTE: Receipt of asbestos is <u>not authorized</u> from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage:
Asbestos containing items must be stored covered and, to the extent possible, separated from other materials. Storage areas for asbestos containing wastes must be posted with the DRMS Form 944 or equivalent sign with the wording: *"**DANGER. ASBESTOS CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD - AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY**".* Handling for storage, issue, or sales will be confined to the minimum necessary utilizing extreme caution and maximum safety. Storage will also allow for periodic inspection without additional item movement. Evidence of friability will be reported to the property disposal officer immediately.

(Overseas - OEBGD requires the following language on the sign: *"**DANGER-CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS-AVOID CREATING DUST-CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD**"*).

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In the event the DRMO does not have sufficient storage space to accept physical custody, asbestos items will be received in place.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Non-friable asbestos-containing material (e.g., roofing felt, brake lining) is offered for RTD using standard processes.

In RTD actions the recipient will be provided, as a minimum, the following warning on any appropriate documentation:

"This product is composed of/contains asbestos. Asbestos in a friable (exposed/easily crumbled) state can be inhaled and may cause cancer. Extreme caution must be exercised to ensure the asbestos remains nonfriable. Warning should be perpetuated to the user level and, if transferred, to the new owner. Applicable OSHA standards for personal protection are 29 CFR 1910.1001 and the EPA disposal standards are 40 CFR 61.154"

Friable asbestos material is not to be offered for RTD. Disposal is accomplished either in a host landfill that complies with 40 CFR 61.154 or through service contract.

Downgrade to Scrap: Not authorized. Normal scrapping operations, such as separation and movement, may cause the items to become friable. Upon evidence of rips, tears, or damage the item will be immediately managed as a friable asbestos containing material.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales: Non-friable asbestos-containing material (e.g., roofing felt, brake lining) is offered for sale using standard processes.

In sales actions the recipient will be provided, as a minimum, the following warning on any appropriate documentation:

"This product is composed of/contains asbestos. Asbestos in a friable (exposed/easily crumbled) state can be inhaled and may cause cancer. Extreme caution must be exercised to ensure the asbestos remains nonfriable. Warning should be perpetuated to the user level and, if transferred, to the new owner. Applicable OSHA standards for personal protection are 29 CFR 1910.1001 and the EPA disposal standards are 40 CFR 61.154."

Friable asbestos material is not to be offered for sale. Disposal is accomplished either in a host landfill that complies with 40 CFR 61.154 or through service contract.

Ultimate Disposal: If standard disposal attempts fail, disposal will be either by burial in an EPA approved host landfill (if this option is available) or by ultimate disposal via service contract.

NOTE: The requirements outlined in this paragraph apply to asbestos-containing waste except for Category I and Category II nonfriable asbestos waste that has not been crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder.

- **Packaging**: Asbestos-containing waste for disposal must be sealed in leak tight containers or wrappings.

(Overseas - OEBGD requires generating activities to wet all ACM wastes before sealing in leak proof containers.)

- **Labeling:** Containers or wrapped materials must be labeled as specified by 29 CFR 1910.1001(j)(2) or 1926.58(k)(2)(iii). That is, the labels must include the following information: ***"DANGER. CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS. AVOID CREATING DUST. CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD"***

(Overseas - OEBGD requires the following language on the sign: *"**DANGER-CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS-AVOID CREATING DUST-CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD**".*)

  - The labels must comply with 29 CFR 1910.1200(f) or OEBGD/FGS. Labels must be printed in letters of sufficient size and contrast, so as to be readily visible and legible. The labels must be printed in English, along with the host nation language. DRMOs having employees that speak another language must also include the information in the appropriate language.

  - The label (or marking) must also include the name and location of the waste generator.

- **Vehicle Marking:**
  - Display markings to be easily legible for anyone.

  - The marking must conform to the requirements for 51 cm x 36 cm (20 in. x 14 in) upright format signs specified in 29 CFR 145(d)(4).

  - Display the following legend in the lower panel with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to those specified: ***"DANGER. ASBESTOS. CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD. AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY. RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING ARE REQUIRED"***

  - Notation 2.5 cm (1 in) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block 2.5 cm (1 in) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block 1.9 cm (3/4 in) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block 14 Point Gothic

- **Waste Shipment Record (WSR):**

A waste shipment record must be used for shipments of asbestos wastes (40 CFR 61.150). The waste shipment record for asbestos wastes is similar to the manifest requirement for hazardous waste. As some states may require the use of a specific form, DRMOs should check with their state to determine the correct form. If there is no specific state requirement, DRMS Form 1974 or a contractor form can be used, provided that the contractor form includes the same information as the DRMS 1974.

The WSR is used as a means for cradle-to-grave accountability and must be provided to the disposal facility upon delivery of waste. The owner/operator of the designated disposal facility is required to return a copy of the WSR to the generator. DRMOs that do not receive a signed copy within 35 days should contact the transporter and/or disposal facility to determine the status. If a signed copy of the WSR is not received within 45 days of shipment, an exception report will be sent to the local, state or EPA regional office

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responsible for administering the NESHAP program. Include the following information in the exception report:

- o Copy of the WSR.
- o Cover letter signed by the waste generator explaining the efforts taken to locate asbestos waste shipment and the results of those efforts.

- **Recordkeeping:** Retain a copy of the Waste Record Shipment form for two (2) years and make available to EPA upon inspection.

(Overseas - OEBGD requires a permanent record be kept.)

International Requirements: International DRMOs must consult Chapter 15, *Asbestos*, of the country specific FGS, or in the absence of an FGS, the OEBGD, for asbestos requirements in the host nation.

- o At a minimum, international DRMOs are required to meet the following requirements when handling asbestos-containing property:

  - Generators are required to wet all friable ACM wastes before sealing in leak proof containers.

  - For activities outside the United States, the OEBGD requires, written in English and the host nation language, where applicable, the following statement on the sign: ***"DANGER-CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS-AVOID CREATING DUST-CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD"***

  - Labels on ACM must comply with OEBGD and/or in-country Final Governing Standards printed in English (and the host nation language, where applicable).

  - For OCONUS activities, the OEBGD requires a permanent record be kept.

Property Accounting: Property accounting actions will be determined based on type of receipt.

Baby Cribs

Definition/Description: Cribs and mattresses that have become excess after use in military housing.

Policy References/Authority: State and local laws and regulations and DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Cribs and mattresses may be received as usable, reparable, or condemned and processed with standard R/T/D/S transactions when turned in from claims settlements, abandoned privately-owned property, child care centers, or hospitals, etc., with good supply condition codes, and are marked with the consumer product safety statement and meet consumer product specifications. All other cribs and mattresses are downgraded to scrap upon receipt. Cribs are also condemned for administrative reasons, as well as for condition.

NOTE: Only new or unused baby cribs are authorized through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: No unique warehousing/storage requirements.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: If condition qualifies, standard RTD processes are used.

Sales: If condition qualifies and RTD is unsuccessful, refer to guidelines for baby cribs in Section 2, Chapter 6, Sales Program.

Abandonment/Destruction: Utilized if RTDS is unsuccessful, along with standard processes..

Return to Manufacturer. Determined on a case-by-case basis, in the event a safety defect may be present. If safety issues are recognized, direction is available in the Safe Alert Latent Defect (SALD) receipt “pop up” screen.

Ultimate Disposal: Requirements are determined on a case-by-case basis.

Property Accounting: Accomplished in accordance with standard direction for type of disposal process used.

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Badges (See Distinctive Markings)

Barrel Assembly - M16

Definition/Description: M16 barrel assemblies identified with NSN 1005-00-152-3441 and upper receivers identified with NSN 1005-00-017-9550 are declared defective.

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Notification.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Both NSNs are received as separate, unserviceable items. If attempts are made to turn in as a single unit, the transaction must be rejected, using a DRMS Form 917.

NOTE: This property will not be received through a DLA Depot Recycling Control Point (RCP).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage is in accordance with requirements stipulated for “DEMIL required” property. DRMOs must store in the pilferable storage area or in banded crates.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized.

DEMIL: In accordance with the assigned DEMIL code.

Sales: Not authorized.

Property Accounting:
At receipt each NSN is assigned action code “A”, accounting code “A” and material screening code “X.” This ensures the items move to Record Status Code (RSC) “W” for demilitarization.

A Safe Alert Latent Defect (SALD) code is assigned to these items for DAISY processing.

Battenfeld Lubricating Product (Defective Oil)

The Battenfeld transactions were closed out in 1994. DSCR will handle any commodity on a case-by-case basis.

Batteries - General

Definition/Description:
A combination of two or more cells electrically connected to transform chemical energy into electrical energy. In everyday usage, however, a single cell such as one found in a flashlight, is also referred to as a battery.

Used batteries are considered spent materials and those exhibiting one or more hazardous characteristic are managed as a hazardous waste or as a universal waste.

Policy References/Authority:
Environmental or safety incidents involving batteries, such as leaks, ruptures, or bulging should be handled through the DRMO/Host Installation Spill Contingency Plan. Batteries are one of the largest volume waste streams generated by military installations. Recent advances in closed loop supplier relationships and recycling allow DRMS to reduce batteries destined for ultimate disposal. Batteries are regulated under several criteria:

- DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10

- 40 CFR 261 Subpart B. DRMOs must manage batteries in compliance with the speculative accumulation requirements in RCRA (40 CFR 261.1(c)(8) and 261.2). The speculative accumulation provisions apply when DRMOs receive batteries that would be a hazardous waste when disposed (used battery/spent material), but process them in a manner where they would not be a hazardous waste (i.e., selling used batteries for use as a battery or for the parts). If batteries are being managed by this method, DRMOs must maintain proof that the batteries are actually being processed for a legitimate purpose. DRMOs must be able to show a turn over of 75% of its beginning calendar year inventory in order to continue to manage these batteries as a material. If this amount is not met, then RCRA considers them to be speculatively accumulated and then considered wastes.

- Battery parts and/or electrolytes separated from a battery meeting the criteria of a HW based on 40 CFR 261 Subpart B are managed as hazardous waste.

- HW batteries must be stored in accordance with 40 CFR 262.34, 40 CFR 264/265 and 29 CFR 1910.120 or the universal waste standards for large or small quantity handlers (40 CFR 273).

- DRMOs have the option of managing batteries (meeting the criteria of a hazardous waste) under the universal waste management standards (40 CFR 273) or under the RCRA HW requirements. The option whether to manage

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batteries as universal waste is based upon customer/host installation preference.

- Some HW batteries are managed as a RCRA recyclable material (40 CFR 261.6). Management of batteries as recyclable materials usually involves less stringent RCRA requirements. Specific requirements vary depending on battery type and recycling method. The following battery recycling methods are exempt from the full RCRA requirements:

  - 40 CFR 266 Subpart F covers guidance on batteries from which precious metals are reclaimed; (e.g., batteries for silver recovery under the Precious Metals Program).

  - 40 CFR 266, Subpart G, contains information on spent lead acid batteries that are being reclaimed; (i.e., sold to a recycler or ultimate disposal to a recycler).

  - Used batteries sold as substitutes for new battery commercial products (40 CFR 261.2(e)(1)(ii)).

- A Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Act (signed May 13th 1996) was designed to phase out the use of mercury in batteries and provide for the efficient recycling/disposal of certain rechargeable batteries (i.e., small dry nickel-cadmium batteries, small dry lead-acid batteries, and other rechargeable batteries). The Act facilitates a largely private-sector collection program and public awareness campaign to encourage recycling of these batteries. The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corp (RBRC) administers this recycling program.

- Small dry rechargeable batteries are managed as universal waste without state adoption of the universal waste rule.

- All battery types are managed as RCRA Universal Waste per 40 CFR 273. DRMOs are not required to determine state universal waste status to manage these batteries as universal waste. Refer to Section 2, Chapter 8, Environmental Program, for guidance on implementing the universal waste management standards.

NOTE: Certain batteries containing mercury may no longer be offered for sale:

- Alkaline or carbon-zinc batteries containing mercury intentionally introduced (versus mercury that may have been incidentally present in other materials). Most of these batteries are no longer manufactured with mercury intentionally added. But, DRMOs may encounter older batteries meeting this criterion. When these batteries are offered for sale, DRMOs need to determine either through review of the MSDS, contact with the manufacturer, or generator information, if these batteries contain intentionally added mercury. DRMOs can use the lot number normally printed on the battery as a reference for the manufacturer.

International Requirements:

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Overseas - DRMOs will manage batteries according to OEBGD, Chapters 5 and 6 and the FGS. Host nation regulations will be consulted in regard to the Mercury Rechargeable Battery Act.

International DRMOs are required to manage batteries in accordance with the provisions in OEBGD Chapter 5, Hazardous Materials and Chapter 6, Hazardous Waste, of the country-specific FGS, or in the absence of an FGS, with the requirements of the OEBGD. International DRMOs should balance requirements found in Final Governing Standards, the OEBGD and host installation requirements with guidance provided in this chapter.

International DRMOs will consult the best-suited DRMS Operations Office regarding host nation regulations for each type of battery received, as recycling and disposal requirements vary greatly overseas. For example, International DRMOs are reminded that HN and international laws, the FGS and/or the OEBGD, may regulate lead acid batteries destined for recycling as HW. DRMOs must verify solid waste restrictions and requirements prior to disposal.

Except for Alaska, Hawaii and Guam, the provisions of 40 CFR do not bind OCONUS DRMOs. Consequently, land disposal restrictions and universal waste rules do not apply; with the exception of rules applying to retrogrades.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Batteries are turned-in to a DRMO as either hazardous material (HM) or hazardous waste (HW). Determination regarding whether they are managed as HM or HW will depend upon such factors as:

- The type of battery and its characteristics.
- The condition of the battery (used/unused).
- The intended disposition of the battery; (RTDS, recycling, or disposal),
- Whether they are determined to be a RCRA hazardous waste or universal waste upon disposal.

Based upon the Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Act, any small, dry NiCad or lead acid battery or rechargeable consumer product with such battery, manufactured or imported on or after May 13, 1997, must show three (3) chasing arrows or a comparable recycling symbol.

Appropriate labels are required at time of turn-in:

- For nickel-cadmium batteries - a label that contains the chemical name or the abbreviation “Ni-Cad” and the phrase ***“BATTERY MUST BE RECYCLED OR DISPOSED OF PROPERLY”***.

- For lead acid batteries - a label that contains the abbreviation ***“Pb”***, or the words ***“LEAD”***, ***“RETURN”***, and ***“RECYCLE”*** and if the regulated battery is sealed, the phrase ***“BATTERY MUST BE RECYCLED”***.

- Large volumes of batteries make it impractical to account for each battery as an individual line item. Only lead acid batteries may be downgraded to scrap. This may be done on receipt; however, lead acid batteries should be downgraded to scrap only when a known/potential sales market exists. If the batteries are downgraded to scrap and are not sold, DRMS must fund for disposal. Due to the hazardous component in these batteries (i.e., the electrolytic acid), the batteries are not to be commingled with other scrap items. If the batteries cannot be reutilized, transferred, recycled for precious metals, or sold as scrap, they must be upgraded for service contract removal.

One of the following phrases must be on each rechargeable consumer product containing a regulated battery that is not easily removable:

"CONTAINS NICKEL-CADMIUM BATTERY. BATTERY MUST BE RECYCLED OR DISPOSED OF PROPERLY."

or

"CONTAINS SEALED LEAD BATTERY. BATTERY MUST BE RECYCLED."

One of the following phrases must be on the packaging of each rechargeable consumer product, and the packaging of each regulated battery sold separately:

"CONTAINS NICKEL-CADMIUM BATTERY. BATTERY MUST BE RECYCLED OR DISPOSED OF PROPERLY."

or

"CONTAINS SEALED LEAD ACID BATTERY. BATTERY MUST BE RECYCLED."

Batteries must be non-leaking and safe to handle, or if they are leaking and unsafe to handle - they must be over-packed in containers.

Department of Transportation (DOT) specified containers <u>are not</u> required for batteries turned in to the DRMO. But, the transporting activity <u>is</u> required to comply with all DOT regulations if transporting from off-site and over the highway for turn-in to the DRMO.

Batteries turned-in as HW must have either a Hazardous Waste Profile Sheet (HWPS) or Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). Batteries turned-in as HM should have a MSDS, if available from the manufacturer or through HMIS. Batteries turned-in as universal waste can have a HWPS, MSDS, or any other information to identify hazardous material.

DRMOs will take custody of HW batteries when the DRMO possesses conforming storage. Batteries that are HM will be accepted at DRMOs having conforming storage facilities, appropriate general warehousing, or suitable outside storage assuring proper storage.

Generators <u>are not</u> required to drain wet celled batteries prior to turn-in. The criteria for whether a DRMO can accept undrained wet batteries is based on the ability of DRMOs to provide protection from freezing conditions and the ability to prevent contamination of surface water.

When receiving wet cell and undrained batteries, the equipment and facilities noted below must be available. If any of the items are not available, the DRMO should make every effort to obtain them.

- Splash-proof goggles, face shields, acid proof gloves, aprons, boots, and battery carriers.
- Adequate water sources to neutralize/wash down inadvertent spills.
- Appropriate spill kits as specified in the host Spill Contingency Plan, and applicable regulations.
- Eyewash and shower facilities.
- Powered material handling equipment to load/unload batteries safety.

When receiving dry cell and non-leaking batteries, no special protective equipment for handling is required.

For additional battery handling PPE guidance, refer to Section 1, Chapter 3, Safety Program.

DRMOs that do not have storage capability will accept accountability only.

NOTE: Only new, unused batteries will be received from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage:
Batteries of different types must not be co-mingled together.

Batteries require cool, well-ventilated, dry storage. Batteries will be protected from extreme heat or freezing. Also, temperatures for any battery should not exceed 130 degrees F.

Batteries that are HW will be stored in accordance with 40 CFR 262.34, and/or 40 CFR 264/265.

Batteries that are HM and/or universal waste can be stored in general purpose warehouses that meet the criteria for storage of hazardous materials.

Outdoor battery storage will incorporate measures to prevent or minimize ground contamination and storm water runoff contamination. Outside storage for batteries will provide shelter through roofs, berms, and/or walls. DRMOs will coordinate storage with their host installation to determine state/local or storm water requirements. When outside storage is used, the following conditions apply:

- Undrained/wet cell batteries will be protected from freezing conditions during the time they are stored at the DRMO, as batteries can be damaged in freezing temperatures. The temperature at which the batteries will freeze depends on the electrical charge on the battery. The lower the charge, the higher the temperature for freezing.

- Batteries will be stored on a pallet on concrete, asphalt, or other hardpan surface that will prevent ground contamination.

- Precautions are taken through the use of roofs, berms, tarps or plastic to keep batteries dry and to prevent contamination of storm/surface water runoff.

- Adequate outside storage space will be available to ensure safe storage and protection from physical damage.

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- The batteries will be inspected weekly.
- Batteries stored on pallets will be stacked as evenly as possible, banded or otherwise secured to prevent the batteries from falling over.
- Drained batteries, including those with broken cases or those that have been drilled, will be stored on their sides or upside down to keep rain water out.
- It is recommended that if batteries are stacked more than one layer high that each layer is separated by either plywood, or heavy fiberboard. Plywood is preferable to separate layers of batteries; fiberboard will deteriorate severely during outside storage.
- Batteries will be stored in an area away from scrap metal or any other objects that could potentially short circuit the cells creating a burn/fire hazard.

Observe chemical compatibility requirements when storing batteries. The chemical makeup of batteries can vary considerably. For additional guidance on storing batteries, spent electrolytes, or components, see DLA-I 4145.11, Storage and Handling of Hazardous Materials.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Unused batteries or batteries with reuse potential will not be disposed of via disposal contract until the RTDS cycle is complete.

Batteries will be segregated by type and size to maximize RTDS.

Batteries going for RTDS can be managed as HM.

DEMIL: Not required.

Sales: Certain batteries containing mercury may no longer be offered for sale:

Alkaline or carbon-zinc batteries that contain mercury intentionally introduced (versus mercury that may have been incidentally present in other materials). Most of these batteries are no longer manufactured with mercury intentionally added; however, DRMOs may encounter older batteries meeting this criterion. When these batteries are offered for sale, DRMOs need to determine either through review of the MSDS, contact with the manufacturer, or generator information, whether these batteries contain intentionally added mercury. DRMOs can use the lot number normally printed on the battery as a reference for the manufacturer.

NOTE: Button cell mercuric-oxide batteries are prohibited for sale.

All other types of mercuric-oxide batteries are prohibited from sale unless DRMOs inform the purchaser of collection site locations for the recycling/disposal of these batteries.

Nickel-cadmium batteries, small lead acid batteries, and rechargeable consumer products manufactured on or after May 13, 1997, cannot be sold unless they contain the proper labels, as described above. Batteries or products manufactured before this date are not subject to the labeling requirement and can continue to be offered for sale without these labels.

DRMOs may not sell, for use in the United States, a regulated battery or rechargeable consumer product that was manufactured on or after May 13, 1997, unless the labeling requirements described above are met and the regulated battery is easily removable from the rechargeable consumer product or sold separately. This prohibition does not apply to:

- Remanufactured products unless the above applied at the time of original manufacture.
- The sale of a product unit is intended for export purposes only.

DRMOs will not sell:

- Alkaline-manganese battery with a mercury content that was intentionally introduced (versus mercury that may be incidentally present in other materials), except alkaline-manganese button cells may contain 25 milligrams of mercury per button cell.
- Zinc-carbon battery that contains mercury that was intentionally introduced (versus mercury that may be incidentally present in other materials).
- Button cell mercuric-oxide battery.

DRMOs will not sell, or offer for sale, any mercuric-oxide battery (non-button cell type), unless the DRMO provides a purchaser with the following:

- Identification of a facility that meets Federal, State, and local government approvals, where mercuric-oxide batteries may be recycled or properly disposed.
- A telephone number that the purchaser may call to get information about sending mercuric-oxide batteries for recycling or proper disposal.

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Assistance in determining suitable facilities for mercury battery recycling can be obtained by contacting DRMS-BCP (Environmental Unit).

Precious Metals Recovery:
Silver bearing batteries will be processed through precious metals recovery after ESD. Sales, nor hazardous waste disposal, are not authorized for silver-bearing batteries, unless other disposal methods have been reviewed and approved by DRMS-BCP on a case-by-case basis, such as for Overseas (OCONUS) batteries, though retrograde may be allowed on some cases.

Ultimate Disposal:
Batteries going for ultimate disposal are managed as either a HW or non-hazardous solid waste depending on the RCRA characteristics of the battery, or as RCRA Universal Waste, following the requirements of 40 CFR 273, Universal Waste regulations. Refer to Section 2, Chapter 8, Environmental Program, for Universal Waste information.

The RBRC has a national recycling program for small, sealed dry NiCad batteries that provides disposal/recycling at no cost to the battery generator (generator pays transportation cost only). Batteries disposed through DRMS disposal contracts are not eligible for participation in this program due to requirements associated with the disposal contracts. Generators who may wish to take advantage of this disposal opportunity should not turn these batteries into the DRMO. DRMOs should inform these generators that they should ship these batteries themselves, directly to the designated recycling facility (INMETCO, Ellwood City, PA). DRMOs should work with generators who have significant quantities of these NiCad batteries and want to use this disposal option to determine if any DRMS disposal contract adjustments are necessary.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Property Accounting:
Property accounting requirements will be determined in accordance with the type of battery being processed; e.g., hazardous, non-hazardous, requiring special handling, etc. For accounting purposes only, lead acid batteries destined for sales will be processed as an XR3 transaction using SCL D5G.

Requirements for Transporting Batteries From the DRMO:
Shipments of batteries from a DRMO or generator location over public roadways must comply with DOT/host nation or international requirements for marking, labeling, packaging, and placarding, as applicable for the specific battery type.

Specific Management by Battery Type:

Lead Acid Batteries:

Regulatory Information:

- Lead acid batteries, drained or undrained when discarded via disposal are regulated as a HW (40 CFR 261.22 and 261.24) or as universal waste (40 CFR 273).

- Lead acid batteries normally possess the TC characteristic of lead (D008); if it is a wet-celled battery, the characteristic of corrosivity (D002).

- The land disposal restriction program includes a D008 subcategory specifically for lead acid batteries. This subcategory mandates the recovery of lead as the standard treatment method.

- The battery acid is regulated as a HW (D002). Used battery acid can also possess the characteristic of lead (D008). Battery casings are not a HW unless it is discarded and not recycled, when TC characteristics (D008) apply.

- Recycling of lead acid batteries (40 CFR 266.80).

NOTE: Overseas - Host nation and international laws may regulate lead acid batteries destined for recycling as hazardous waste.

- Lead acid batteries managed as a recyclable material (reclamation of the lead) are not regulated as a HW until the batteries arrive at the recycling facility. When managed as a recyclable material, there are no RCRA requirements associated with the generation, transportation or storage of these batteries.

- Land Disposal Restriction notifications are not required for shipments of lead acid batteries that are recycled; however, DRMOs must place a one time notification in their files describing such generation, subsequent exemption from full Subtitle C regulation, and disposition of the batteries (40 CFR 261.6(a)(2) and (40 CFR 268.7(a)(7)). Overseas DRMOs should consult the FGS.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Transportation: DOT 49 CFR regulates wet lead acid batteries as HM in transport. Shipments of lead acid batteries (wet) for recycling will comply with the requirements in 49 CFR Parts 172.101 (the Hazardous Materials Table (HMT)) and 173.159).

Special Turn-In Requirements:

- Lead acid batteries may be packaged in individually weather-resistant fiberboard boxes, wooden boxes, or unboxed but properly secured on pallets. Large size fiberboard boxes able to store numerous batteries are not acceptable.

- Generators <u>are not</u> required to drain lead acid batteries prior to turn-in. The criteria for whether a DRMO can accept undrained lead acid batteries is based on protection from freezing and rupturing and avoiding contamination of ground and storm water runoff.

When a DRMO does not possess adequate storage capability for undrained batteries, DRMOs will:

- Accept accountability only of the undrained batteries, but not physical custody, or

- Inform the generator that they have the <u>option</u> to drain the battery and turn the drained batteries and electrolyte separately into the DRMO.

- Battery terminals will be protected from external short circuits by proper stacking (so terminals are not touching), individual packaging, or use of electrical tape. Batteries placed on pallets will be secured regardless of height (by use of non-metallic or metallic strapping material or other methods that protect against short circuits and firmly secure the batteries to the pallet; e.g., shrink-wrap). When metallic strapping is used, sturdy, cut-resistant, non-conductive material will be placed over the battery terminals (such as wood or fiberboard). Batteries stacked on pallets must not use the battery terminals to support the weight.

- The total weight of lead acid batteries on one pallet will not exceed 2,000 lbs. Stacking height will not exceed 1 1/2 times the width of the stack. Lead acid batteries will be stacked no more than three layers high.

Special Processing Requirements:

- Large volumes of lead acid batteries may be downgraded to scrap (SCL D5A) upon receipt **only,** if the batteries *will be* recycled. Lead acid batteries are not scrap metal under RCRA.

- A downgrade to scrap is allowed only as a DRMS management practice to ease a DRMO workload from having to manage numerous turn-ins of lead acid batteries as accountable items. When downgrading lead acid batteries to scrap, it should not be construed that these batteries are actually scrap metal or that DRMS considers batteries as scrap metal for regulatory purposes. Batteries received as scrap that fail R/T/D/S and placed on a disposal contract should be upgraded to a HM/HW item and the DRMO should pursue obtaining disposal funding from the generator.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

- Small rechargeable lead acid batteries going through sales will be properly labeled in accordance with the Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act, where applicable.

Special Storage and Handling Requirements:

- Sealed automotive lead acid batteries will be stored upright. Batteries with electrolyte will be handled in a manner to prevent cracking of the case and/or spilling electrolyte. The most severe hazard associated with storing sealed automotive batteries is damage to the cases, allowing the electrolyte to spill. Protect from freezing.

- To avoid acid spills, sealed lead acid batteries will not be handled as bulk battery scrap. They will be stored separately from bulk drained battery scrap.

- DRMOs will not commingle batteries/bulk battery scrap with other scrap.

- Pallets containing lead acid batteries containing three layers will not be stacked more than one tier high. Pallets containing lead batteries of one or two layers may be stacked two tiers high, provided the palletized unit is capable of supporting an additional tier without damage to batteries, pallets, or strapping/banding and batteries are secured to the pallet.

Special Requirements for Transporting Lead Acid Batteries From the DRMO (49 CFR 173.159)**.**

- Undrained lead acid batteries must be packaged using a DOT specification, packaging or firmly secured to a pallet.

- Lead acid batteries should be loaded or braced to prevent damage and short circuits in transit, according to DOT regulation.

- Lead acid battery terminals must be protected from short circuits by proper stacking/packaging (ensure terminals are not touching; i.e., use of electrical tape).

Nickel- Cadmium NiCad Batteries:

Regulatory Information:

- Used/unused NiCad batteries being discarded through disposal are regulated as a HW due to the presence of cadmium. The RCRA waste code is D006.

- The land disposal restriction program includes a D006 subcategory specifically for NiCad batteries that mandates thermal recovery of the metals as the standard treatment method.

- Recycling used NiCad batteries. Used NiCad batteries are considered spent materials for the purpose of regulation. (40 CFR 261.2.)

- NiCad batteries that are reclaimed for their material content must be managed as HW.

- If used NiCad batteries are recycled in a manner where they are considered a substitute for a commercial product (i.e., sold for use as batteries, or returned to a battery manufacturer), they can be managed as HM depending on the speculative accumulation

requirements (see paragraph C4). If a DRMO determines that used NiCad batteries are eligible for management as a material, the burden of proof is on the DRMO to show that the batteries are not being speculatively accumulated in order to be exempt from regulation as a HW. If a DRMO is unsure of the recycling method to use, they should be conservative, receiving and managing them as HW.

Special Turn-In Requirements: NiCad batteries have the same special turn-in requirements as lead-acid batteries.

Special Storage and Handling Requirements: NiCad batteries will be stored and handled in the same manner as lead-acid batteries.

Special Processing Requirements:

- NiCad batteries will not be downgraded or managed as scrap.

- Small rechargeable NiCad batteries going through sales must be properly labeled in accordance with the Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act, where applicable.

Special Requirements for Transporting From the DRMO: Packaging requirements for NiCad batteries are identical to those for lead-acid batteries.

Lithium Sulfur Dioxide Batteries ($LiSO_2$):

Regulatory Information: Lithium batteries are divided into the following categories: balanced or unbalanced. Unbalanced lithium batteries are regulated as ignitable (D001) and reactive (D003) hazardous waste. Balanced lithium batteries can be regulated as either a D001 and/or a D003 HW or as a non-hazardous solid waste when the battery contains a Complete Discharge Device (CDD) and it has been properly discharged. Lithium batteries that have a CDD and have been properly discharged do not possess the characteristic of ignitability or reactivity. Lithium batteries that do not contain a CDD or have a defective CDD cannot be completely discharged and are still considered reactive under RCRA. When sent to disposal, they are regulated as HW (40 CFR 261.23.). Most lithium batteries currently used by DOD are of the balanced type. Earlier types of lithium batteries used by DOD were of the unbalanced type.

Special Turn-In Requirements:
DRMOs will take accountability and physical custody of balanced lithium batteries only under the following circumstances:

- The batteries are properly identified and include a certification on the DD Form 1348-1/1A by the generating activity that the batteries are “balanced cell batteries.”
- They are in the original container, if unused, or packaged in fiberboard boxes or plastic bags if used.
- The DRMO has adequate facilities to store batteries.
- Lithium-Sulfur Dioxide batteries with a CDD. These batteries contain a discharge switch, which if activated and stored for at least 5 days, will render the battery non-hazardous (for reactivity) by RCRA definition. Verify that the CDD has been activated for at least 5 days. DRMOs will not activate the CDD switch. Refer generating activities that wish to turn these batteries in to their environmentalist for

specific disposal guidance, as the batteries may be disposed of with general refuse. In the event that completely discharged batteries are turned-in, dispose as non-hazardous solid waste under service contract. Overseas must verify solid waste restrictions and requirements before disposal.

NOTE: DRMOs will take accountability, but not physical custody of unbalanced batteries.

Special Storage and Handling Requirements:

- Lithium batteries will be segregated from other flammables and kept in a cool, dry facility that has sprinklers and is well ventilated. Lithium metal will react exothermically with water (from sprinklers); however, because each cell is hermetically sealed and pressurized, direct contact of the cell contents with water is prevented under normal situations.

- If fire should occur within a storage facility, there is the possibility that heat generated from combustion of other materials will cause the cells to vent or rupture. This is a greater hazard than the possible reaction of lithium and water. If a facility with sprinklers is not available, a second storage choice is a noncombustible warehouse. In either case, a Class D fire extinguisher or a dry, graphite-based compound for metal fires must be available for local use.

Special Processing Requirements: Do not downgrade to scrap.
Process for disposal, upon receipt, discharged or expended shelf-life lithium batteries.

Special Requirements for Transporting Lithium Batteries:

- Lithium cells and batteries must be shipped in accordance with 49 CFR 172.101 HMT and 49 CFR 173.185.

- Lithium batteries may be shipped as a Class 9 item, if they meet the requirements of 49 CFR 173.185(e).

- Lithium batteries going to disposal by motor vehicle may be offered for transportation in accordance with 49 CFR 173.185(h).

- Cells when new must not contain more than 12 grams of lithium and batteries may not contain more than 500 grams of lithium or lithium alloy.

- Each battery must be equipped with an effective means to prevent an external short circuit.

- Outside containers for lithium batteries will conform to the requirements of 49 CFR 173.24 and 173.24a.

Magnesium Batteries:

Regulatory Information: Unused or partially discharged (greater than 50 percent of the original charge remaining) magnesium batteries if discarded through disposal are regulated under RCRA as a HW due to the presence of chromium. The RCRA waste code is D007. Spent magnesium batteries or magnesium batteries with less than 50 percent remaining charge, if discarded through disposal are non-hazardous solid waste. These batteries have been shown not to fail TCLP for chromium.

Special Turn-In Requirements*:*

- Obtain information from the generator to determine whether the magnesium batteries are unused, greater than or less than 50 percent partially discharged, or totally discharged. The amount of charge remaining will determine whether the batteries are disposed as a RCRA HW or non-RCRA solid waste.

- Magnesium batteries will be turned-in as HM. However, unused batteries or batteries with more than 50 percent of its original charge remaining, that cannot be R/T/D/S for any reason (e.g., damaged), will be turned in as HW. Magnesium batteries devoid of information regarding degree of remaining charge will be handled as HW.

Special Storage and Handling Requirements:

- Hermetically sealed magnesium batteries are safe to handle.
- Store magnesium batteries in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Do not store magnesium batteries in sealed airtight containers, as they may give off hydrogen gas. The build up of hydrogen gas from the batteries may produce container over-pressure and lead to explosive conditions. Do not store in areas where the temperature will exceed 130 degrees Fahrenheit.

Mercury (Hg) Batteries:

Regulatory Information: Used/unused mercury batteries discarded through disposal are regulated as a HW, due to the presence of mercury. The RCRA waste code is D009.

Recycling mercury batteries:

- Used mercury batteries are also considered under RCRA to be spent materials for the purpose of regulation. (40 CFR 261.2.)

- Mercury batteries that are reclaimed for material content will be managed as HW.

- If mercury batteries are sold for use/reuse in any other manner (i.e., sold for use as a battery or for parts), they should be managed as HM or HW, based on the speculative accumulation rule. DRMOs must know how mercury batteries will be recycled prior to determining whether to receive and manage them as a material or waste. If a DRMO determines the batteries can be managed as a material, the burden of proof is on the DRMO to show that the batteries are not being speculatively accumulated, to be exempt from regulation. If a DRMO is unsure of the recycling method to use, they should be conservative; receiving and managing them as HW.

Special Turn-In Requirements:
DRMOs will not accept mercury batteries that exhibit the following characteristics, unless properly packaged and rendered safe to handle by the generating activity:

- Bulging of the positive terminal.
- Air tight in their plastic sleeves.

Special Storage and Handling Requirements:

- Mercury batteries will be stored in covered, well-drained, and ventilated storage areas. They will also be kept away from open flame and/or heat, due to the possible presence of mercury vapor and hydrogen gas.

- Mercury batteries will not be stored in sealed, airtight containers as they may give off hydrogen gas. The build up of hydrogen gas from these batteries may produce container over-pressure and lead to explosive conditions.

- If leaking containers holding mercury batteries are discovered, consult the host's spill contingency plan. Containers may be contaminated with mercury, mercuric oxide (both toxic), and/or potassium hydroxide.

Special Processing Requirements:

- Do not downgrade mercury batteries to scrap.

- Comply with the prohibitions/ requirements of the Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act, pertaining to the sale of mercuric-oxide batteries.

Silver (Ag) Batteries:

Silver batteries (silver-cadmium, silver-zinc, silver-magnesium) will be turned-in as either HM for RTD then for precious metals recycling or HW for precious metal recycling, depending on whether the battery is used or unused, how it will be managed or recycled. In most cases, silver bearing batteries are required to be managed in the precious metals recovery program, regardless of whether or not they are handled as a universal waste. But, if the battery is not eligible for universal waste in a particular state, it should be regulated as a HW (still processed for PM recovery) with an EPA code for silver (D011). If a battery contains electrolyte (potassium hydroxide, chemical symbol KOH) it may also be regulated as an EPA corrosive (D002).

NOTE: Overseas - Consult OEBGD, FGS and host nation requirements.

Precious metals bearing batteries that are HW and are recycled for precious metals can be managed under the regulations for recyclable materials, (40 CFR 266, Subpart F). Silver batteries being reclaimed, managed as HW, must be manifested. If using 40 CFR 266 Subpart F, DRMOs must maintain the following records to show that the DRMO is not speculatively accumulating silver batteries:

- Records showing the volume of silver batteries at the beginning of the calendar year.
- The amount of batteries received during the calendar year.
- The amount of materials remaining at the end of a calendar year.

Silver-cell batteries may not be offered for sale. Silver batteries sent for precious metals recovery are excluded from federal HW regulations if they are stored and handled in accordance with the Universal Waste Management Standards for Batteries at 40 CFR 273, and a state has adopted these standards. If not, the batteries are exempt from most federal HW regulations if organizations comply with 40 CFR 266.70 (Subpart F, Recyclable Materials Utilized for Precious Metals Recovery). Regardless of the status of the batteries under

federal/state HW regulations, such batteries are likely to be regulated by the DOT when transported.

Special Storage and Handling Requirements:

- *Silver-bearing batteries*. The silver oxide in the battery is a strong oxidizer, constituting a fire and explosion risk, particularly if it comes in contact with ammonia or organic materials. Therefore, this battery will be stored away from those materials. Also, serious chemical burns can result from the electrolyte if it comes in contact with skin or eyes.

- DRMOs will accept accountability, but not physical custody, of Navy propulsion batteries containing silver. These batteries contain explosive devices, squibs, charges, etc. They are dangerous to process and store. Generators will retain physical custody until shipping instructions and fund citations are received from the DRMS-BCP, Environmental Unit.

- Silver batteries that are new, unused, and/or shelf life expired usually contain no KOH. The KOH is generally stocked in a container independent of the batteries. The KOH should be processed independently from the batteries.

Thermal Batteries:

Regulatory Information: Thermal batteries being discarded through disposal are normally regulated as a HW due to the presence of chromium. The RCRA waste code is D007. DRMOs should be aware for the potential presence of asbestos associated with these batteries.

Recycling: Some inert thermal batteries or residues may be recycled for precious metals recovery under 40 CFR 266.70.

Special Turn-In Requirements:
DRMOs <u>will not</u> accept these batteries until they have been rendered inert by the generating activity or service designated collection points.

Generators must identify whether any thermal battery contains asbestos, upon turn-in.

DRMOs will accept residue scrap from inert batteries. Thermal batteries will be processed as scrap for precious metal recovery or sale. Refer to Section 2, Chapter 7, Scrap Program, for precious metals program guidance.

Carbon-Zinc (LeClanche) Batteries:

Carbon-Zinc batteries are not regulated as a HW, under RCRA, when discarded. They are, however, regulated as a HW in some states that utilize bioassay characterization criteria (e.g. Alaska, California, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Washington). DRMOs need to check their state regulations to determine if these batteries are regulated when discarded.

NOTE: Overseas - Consult OEBGD, FGS, and host nation regulations.

Alkaline Batteries:

Alkaline batteries are not regulated as a HW, under RCRA, when discarded. They are regulated as a HW in some states that utilize bioassay characterization criteria (e.g. Alaska, California, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Washington). DRMOs need to check their state regulations to determine if these batteries are regulated when discarded.

NOTE: Overseas - Consult OEBGD, FGS, and host nation regulations

The following information is to be used in making determinations for processing batteries:

Figure 4 - Determining the Processing of Alkaline Batteries

TYPE	DRMO Will Accept	Special Turn-In Requirements	Wet/Dry Cell	Warehouse Storage	Common Electrolyte	Chief Hazards
LEAD ACID	Yes	(2)	Wet	No (4)	Sulfuric Acid	Corrosive
NICKEL CADMIUM	Yes	(2)	Varies	Yes	Alkaline	Corrosive
MAGNESIUM	Yes	No	Dry	Yes	Neutral/ Alkaline Gel	Flammable/ Corrosive
CARBON-ZINC	Yes	No	Dry	Yes	Chloride Paste/Gel	Corrosive
SILVER	Yes	Yes	Varies	Yes (5)	Alkaline Solution/Gel	Corrosive/ Reactive
MERCURY	Yes	(3)	Dry	Yes	Alkaline Gel	Corrosive
LITHIUM	(1)	Yes	Dry	Yes (6)	Acetonitrile	Flammable/ Corrosive/ Reactive
THERMAL	(7)	--	--	--	--	--

(1) Consult paragraphs C2b(2) C6.
(2) PPE should be worn, consult paragraphs C2b(1)C6a.
(3) Consult paragraphs C2c(4) and C6.
(4) Drained/Unserviceable batteries may be stored outdoors.
(5) Consult paragraph C3b(6).
(6) With sprinkler system, Class D extinguisher, or as second choice, noncombustible warehouse with Class D extinguisher.
(7) Consult paragraphs C4b (6) and C2c(7).

Figure 5 - Definitions for Batteries

ANODE	The terminal of a battery or cell, which releases electrons during the production of any external current; the negative terminal of a primary cell or battery.
BATTERY	Technically, a combination of two or more cells electrically connected to transform chemical energy into electrical energy. In everyday usage, however, a single cell, such as one found in a flashlight, is also referred to as a battery.
CATHODE	The terminal of a battery or cell which accepts electrons during the production of an electric current; the positive terminal of a primary cell or battery.
CELL	A device which generates electricity, consisting of two different substances placed in an electrolyte
DRY CELL	A cell in which the electrolyte exists in a paste, is absorbed in a porous medium, or is otherwise restrained from flowing.
ELECTROLYTE	The conducting medium for the flow of current in a cell
NONRECHARGEABLE	A characteristic of a primary battery, which can convert chemical energy into electrical energy irreversibly.
PRIMARY BATTERY	One which can convert chemical energy into electrical energy irreversibly.
RECHARGEABLE	A characteristic of a storage battery, which can convert chemical energy into electrical energy and vice versa.
SECONDARY BATTERY	One, which can convert chemical energy into electrical energy and vice versa.
STORAGE BATTERY	Same as a secondary battery.
UNSERVICEABLE BATTERY	One, which is in such a condition or state that it cannot be used for its originally intended purpose.
WET CELL	A cell whose electrolyte is in liquid form and free to flow

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* Documented evidence required.

Definitions:

- ***RECYCLED:*** Material that is used, reused, or reclaimed.
- ***RECLAIMED:*** Material that is generated or processed to recover a usable product; i.e., a material recovery (as lead from lead acid battery).

NOTE: Any recycling that involves reclamation requires that batteries be received and managed as HW.

- ***NOT RECLAIMED:*** Used/reused as effective substitute for commercial product; i.e., to reuse a battery containing a partial charge in lieu of purchasing a new one.

- ***SPECULATIVELY ACCUMULATED:*** Material that is accumulated before being recycled. Does not apply to:

    - Batteries being returned to a battery manufacturer for regeneration.

- Batteries being reclaimed.

- ***75% RULE:*** Material recycled/moved to a different site for recycling during calendar year, beginning 1 Jan.

  - A DRMO, which recycles 75 % or more of recyclable materials during a calendar year, **is not involved** in speculative accumulation.

  - The following records must be maintained to determine whether or not there is speculative accumulation:

    - Volume of material stored at the beginning of the calendar year.
    - Amount of material generated or received during the calendar year.
    - Amount of material remaining at the end of the calendar year.

Properties of Batteries:

General information:

- There are several different kinds of batteries in use today throughout DOD. Their construction and/or chemistry differ from one type of battery to another. For example, a battery may consist of a single cell (a typical flashlight battery) in the most general sense, or several cells (a 6-cell automobile battery). An individual cell will consist of a metal that tends to release or give up electrons (the anode), another metal which tends to attract to or accept electrons (the cathode), and an electrolyte, which acts as the cell's mediums for the condition or flow of current. If the electrolyte is a liquid (e.g., sulfuric acid), the battery is categorized as a "wet cell". If the electrolyte is a paste or semi-solid that does not behave like a fluid (as in most carbon-zinc batteries), it is considered to be a "dry cell".

- Batteries may also be categorized as either primary (non-rechargeable) (FSC 6135) or secondary (rechargeable) (FSC 6140). The primary battery cell is designed to convert chemical energy into active, electrical energy irreversibly. It should be noted that primary cells normally cannot be recharged and that attempts to do so could result in leaking of contents, venting, or explosion. The secondary battery cell, however, is both reversible in transformation and also rechargeable. Secondary batteries are commonly called storage batteries. Both primary (e.g., Lithium-Sulfur dioxide) and storage (e.g., lead-acid) batteries are described in the second part of this section.

Hazardous Properties Information:

Carbon-Zinc (Leclanche) Batteries:

- This type of battery often consists of one dry cell. It is used in such everyday devices as flashlights, portable radio sets, etc. Most likely the battery will consist of a zinc can (anode), a centrally located carbon rod (cathode), and an electrolyte paste of ammonium chloride, zinc chloride, and manganese dioxide.

- When corroded, these batteries may be hazardous to personnel. As a solid, zinc is a skin irritant. Seeping ammonium chloride is also a skin irritant.

Lead-Acid Batteries:

- The most commonly known battery is the lead-acid storage battery used in automobiles and other motorized vehicles. It is both rechargeable and of the "wet" variety (usually six-celled). Inside each cell are plates made of sponge lead (anode) and lead dioxide (cathode), immersed in a sulfuric acid electrolyte. Although one would seldom handle the inner parts of the battery itself, DRMO personnel should remember that lead and lead dioxide are toxic whether ingested or inhaled as dust or fume. The primary danger with the battery, however, rests with the sulfuric acid electrolyte, often referred to as "battery acid". Not only is the chemical highly corrosive, but also it is a strong irritant to the skin and reacts exothermically with water. Special personal protective equipment to be used when handling these batteries is outlined above. The liquid electrolyte in most storage batteries (most notably sulfuric acid in automotive batteries) is hazardous because it is corrosive.

- The sealed automotive battery is a special type of lead acid battery. Some of these batteries are either hermetically sealed or so constructed that to obtain access to the electrolyte would require breaking the case. Since it has its electrolyte securely encased, cell leakage or spillage is very unlikely to occur. Other purportedly "sealed" batteries, however, can be opened by simply unscrewing the covering and cell caps.

Lithium - Sulfur Dioxide Batteries ($LiS0_2$):

- The lithium primary battery is used in DOD as a power source for portable electronic equipment, missiles, mines, sonobuoys, and torpedoes. Its advantages over other primary cell systems include high current density, consistently high voltage, lightweight, and an ability to operate at low temperatures.

- The high reactivity of lithium metal, however, creates a potential hazard. Depending on the proportion of lithium to sulfur dioxide, the battery's chemistry is considered either as "balanced" (2.6 - 3.0 grams Li to 23.5 - 24.5 grams SO2) or "unbalanced" (4.2 grams Li to 24.5 grams SO_2). In the unbalanced variety, lithium metal can react with the electrolyte in the absence of sulfur dioxide to produce lithium cyanide, heat, and methane gas, which may cause rupturing; therefore, this battery has been documented to be a potential safety hazard. For this reason, handling and disposal of these batteries are of particular concern to DOD and DRMS. In fact, DRMS has informed the Military Services that DRMOs will only take physical custody of lithium - sulfur dioxide batteries which the turn-in activity identifies as "balanced".

- Both varieties of $LiS0_2$ batteries consist of the following:

    - Hermetically sealed nickel-plated steel casing.
    - Over-pressure relief devices (vents) to prevent rupturing and internal fuses to prevent short-circuiting and overheating.
    - Lithium anode.
    - Carbon cathode, consisting of an aluminum support screen and a carbon or acetylene black/Teflon mixture.

  - Electrolyte of acetonitrile, sulfur dioxide, and lithium bromide, all potentially hazardous.

- Vented or leaking batteries may release sulfur dioxide gas (toxic), lithium hydroxide (corrosives), and methane gas (flammable). Some unbalanced batteries are also reported to have released cyanide when disposed of improperly.

Magnesium-Carbon Batteries:

- Often used in field radios, the magnesium-carbon battery is non-rechargeable and usually a dry cell. Its chemical components include primarily magnesium dioxide (which is moderately toxic and may ignite organic materials), magnesium perchlorate (which is a fire and explosion risk in contact with organic materials), and magnesium perchlorate carbon black, according to Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials.

Mercury Batteries:

- This is a primary dry-cell battery found in portable electronic equipment. Its component parts typically consist of a zinc anode and a mercuric oxide cathode (which may be mixed with graphite). A common electrolyte is potassium hydroxide saturated with zinc oxide. With carefully purified and balanced amounts of the two oxides, the cell makes effective use of its active materials.

- The dangers of the mercury battery are still being documented. For example, cases of defective mercury batteries bulging or venting have been reported in DOD. These batteries are BA-1100/U, purchased under contract numbers DAABO7-77-6328, DAABO7-77-D-6125, and DAABO7-76-D-6352. Most of these batteries are commonly used in night-vision sight equipment.

Nickel-Cadmium (NiCad) Batteries:

- NiCad batteries are known to function throughout a wide range of temperatures, possess minimum weight, and are powerful enough to assure the non-assisted starting of engines. Therefore, they may be used in airplanes or helicopters as a standby source of electrical energy. Usually, they are rechargeable and can be rebuilt into serviceable batteries, thus making them generally worth several times the value of the nickel component contained in the plates. There are also small, pocketsize NiCad batteries in use.

- As the use of the NiCad battery varies, so does the physical state of its electrolyte, potassium hydroxide, which may be in either "wet cell" or "dry cell" form. In either case, potassium hydroxide is a strong base that will corrode many materials and attack the skin. Furthermore, the cadmium cathode itself can be highly toxic, especially if inhaled as dust or fume.

Silver-Bearing Batteries:

- Some batteries turned in for disposal contain silver. These include the silver oxide cell battery as well as the alkaline zinc battery. Furthermore, they may be either primary or secondary, usually with a potassium hydroxide electrolyte.

Thermal Batteries:

- Thermal (heat activated) batteries have been used for many years in various weapons and ordnance items. The batteries use inorganic salt electrolytes that are nonconductive solids at ambient temperatures and an integral pyrotechnic mixture sized to generate enough heat to melt the electrolyte and permit the battery to deliver high power for relatively short durations.

- Thermal batteries are a RCRA hazardous waste. This determination pertains to both discharged (i.e., fired) and undischarged batteries that cannot be fired, but that require disposal action.

    - Thermal batteries with calcium/calcium chromate electrochemical system exhibit the RCRA of Toxicity Characteristic.

    - Thermal batteries with lithium/iron disulfide electrochemistry exhibit the RCRA characteristic of reactivity.

Batteries, Non-rechargeable

Definition/Description:
The U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Command (CECOM) has identified a problem with: Battery, Non-rechargeable, NSN 6135-01-235-4168, under Contract Nos. DAAB07-90-C-C026, DAAB07-C-C027 and DAAB07-94-C-E004 manufactured by SAFT America Inc. (SAFT) and Power Conversion Inc. (PCI), and Battery, Non-rechargeable, NSN 6665-99-760-9742, BA-58001U.

For NSN 6135-01-235-4168, the deficiency is identified as leakage of water into the BA-5112/U Lithium Sulfur Dioxide Batteries. The source of the water intrusion was traced to an improper weld in the seam of the SAFT batteries. Further, leakage of water into the battery was observed past the "O" ring and under the label covering the complete discharge device on all batteries of the above noted contracts. The water intrusion will short out the terminals, causing the batteries to discharge over a period of hours, rendering the batteries inoperable. CECOM also stated that actions should be taken to reduce exposure of the battery to water.

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager (CECOM) notification.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Do not receive NSN 6135-01-235-4168 as a usable item, unless the turn-in document states that corrective actions requested by CECOM (message GPM 97-009, R201313Z May 97), have been accomplished.

NOTE: Receive NSN 6665-99-760-9742 as a hazardous waste (HW) item only.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for turn in from a DLA Depot Recycling Control Point (RCP).

Warehousing/Storage: If there is verification that NSN 6135-01-235-4168 has received corrective action, as described by CECOM, standard battery storage is used. If not, both NSNs are provided storage required for ultimate disposal.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized for NSN 6665-99-760-9742. NSN 6135-01-235-4168 is processed according to the prescribed corrective action status. If not accomplished, RTD is not authorized.

Sales: Not authorized for NSN 6665-99-760-9742. NSN 6135-01-235-4168 is processed according to the prescribed corrective action status. If not accomplished, sale is not authorized.

Ultimate Disposal: Process NSN 6665-99-760-9742 directly to ultimate disposal. If no corrective action is taken, process NSN 6135-01-235-4168 directly to ultimate disposal.

Property Accounting: Safe Alert Latent Defect (SALD) codes are assigned to these items for DAISY processing.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Bedding and Upholstered Furniture, Mattresses and Box Springs

Definition/Description:
The terms "bedding and upholstered furniture, mattresses and box springs," as used here, apply to the following:

- Bedding. Mattresses, box springs and any covering used on a bed including, but not limited to, blanket, comforter, cushion, davenport, hammock, pad, lounge mattress, mattress pad, mattress protector, pillow case, sheet, quilt, quilted pad or sleeping bag.
- Upholstered furniture. Any article of furniture, wholly or partially stuffed or filled with any concealed material, which is intended for use for sitting, resting, or reclining purposes. Filling material, as it relates to bedding and upholstered furniture and mattresses, can be African fiber, bamboo, cotton, down, excelsior, feathers, felted cotton, fiber, foam rubber, hair, husks, jute, kapok, Louisiana tree moss, sea moss, shoddy, wool or any other soft material.

State laws regarding the purchase and resale of used bedding and upholstered furniture; mattresses and box springs vary from state to state. Some restrictions are as follows:

- Sterilizing and disinfecting is needed for used or second-hand bedding, mattresses and box springs.
- An annual license or registration fee is needed as a supply dealer or renovator.
- Option of using stamps or a stamp exemption permit.
- The manufacturer or vendor name and address is needed on the tag.

Policy References/Authority: State and local laws and directives and DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
DRMOs will research individual state and local entities to determine disposal requirements for bedding, upholstered furniture, mattresses and box springs. DRMOs will also work with generating activities, on a case-by-case basis, to attempt to only receive those items that can be processed without abandonment/destruction or ultimate disposal.

If a generator uses DRMOs for disposal of those items considered detrimental to public health, items are received as scrap and processed accordingly.

NOTE: Only new or unused items are processed from a DLA Depot Recycling Control Point (RCP).

Warehousing/Storage: Standard warehousing processes are used unless specific revisions are required, based on condition of property.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donation:

Donation documents releasing surplus bedding or upholstered furniture will contain the following:

> *"Donation of bedding and upholstered furniture is made on the condition that the recipient will ensure that this material will be treated according to applicable laws and regulations before reuse."*

Sales: When selling this type of property, the DRMO will:

- Ensure the sale solicitation contains a statement advising the purchaser to comply with applicable State law/host country requirements pertaining to the resale of this property.
- If requested, furnish a copy of the award document (DRMS Form 1427) or similar notice to the state health agency/host country agency where the successful bidder maintains their business.
- Furnish notices to local state health agency/host country agency that includes the name and address of the purchaser, the type, quantity and location of the property sold.

NOTE: Sale of foreign excess material of this type will be according to host country health regulations***.***

Abandonment/Destruction: Items such as surplus, mattresses, box springs or other bedding and upholstered furniture, which are considered to be detrimental to public health, will be destroyed according to normal A & D procedures.

Ultimate Disposal: See A&D above.

Property Accounting: Will be accomplished based on the disposal action taken.

Blankets and Clothing, DDT Impregnated

Definition/Description: Wool blend or wool serge blankets and clothing produced prior to 1982 that have been treated with DDT chemicals to protect against exposure to mosquitoes and other disease vectors. Use of this chemical is no longer authorized, due to potential harm to humans.

Policy References/Authority: Local laws and regulations and DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Receiving: Accept physical custody and accountability of DDT impregnated blankets and clothing for ultimate disposal processing. When large quantities are turned-in for disposal and impact storage capabilities, DRMOs will accept accountability only, not physical custody.

NOTE: This property does not qualify for processing through a DLA Depot Recycling Control Point (RCP).

Warehousing/Storage: Physical custody is authorized for small quantities where the DRMO is able to provide suitable storage, free from the effects of weather.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized.

Sales: Not authorized.

Abandonment/Destruction:
See ultimate disposal below. The disposal of DDT impregnated blankets and clothing, as trash, is not authorized.

Ultimate Disposal:
The only authorized method:
<u>Disposal as a special waste or hazardous waste</u> -

- If state regulations require disposal of these blankets and clothing. Generating activities are responsible for funding disposal costs. For direct questions regarding funding, contact the DRMS-BCP, Environmental.

<u>Disposal as a non regulated waste</u> -

- DRMS funds disposal of DDT impregnated blankets and clothing in states where the property is not regulated.
- For disposal as a non-regulated waste, the most economical approach available is used.

Options include:

- Use of the ISA for assistance with disposal at local landfills.
- Existing service contract or
- A one-time service contract.

Property Accounting:

Contact DRMS Environmental (DRMS-BCP) for funding approval for use of “HD” funds prior to entry into BOSS. Process the property in BOSS as follows:

- Include the following on the DTID:
  - Generator’s DODAAC (first 6 positions).
  - Julian dates (7th - 10th positions).
  - Sequentially number entries (11th - 14th positions).
  - Character “T” mandatory. Identifies property as DDT impregnated (last position).
- Type code - “N” for non-reimbursable.
- ORGAN code - “HD”.
- DRMO RIC codes.
- MILLSBILLS - blank.
- MILLSBILLS fund code - “XP”.
- Noun description: Must begin with letters “DDT”.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Burner Units and Range Outfits

Definition/Description: M2 Burner unit (NSN 7310-00-842-9247) M2A burner unit (NSN 7310-01-113-9172) and range outfit M59 (NSN 7360-00-082-2153), consisting of cabinet (NSN 7360-00-702-1719) and burner unit, as well as burner unit (NSN 7310-00-559-5214) and range outfit (NSN 7360-00-273-8621) that contain a bakery accessory set, field oven (NSN 7360-00-271-1663) are potentially unsafe.

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Notification.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Physical custody of M2 burner units (NSN 7310-00-842-9247 & NSN 7310-00-559-5214) and M2A burner unit (NSN 7310-01-113-9172) is not authorized unless a new operating instruction decal (NSN 7690-00-999-2509) is attached to the unit(s) before turn-in. Accountability only may be accepted to allow reutilization within DOD only. (This is an exception to standard category 1 defective property.)

The M59 range outfits, without the burners, may be received and processed as standard transactions.

NOTE: New burner units/range outfits can be processed through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs), if needed.

NOTE: All of these burner units will have a decal that states that the air pressure gauge should indicate six to eight pounds of pressure. In the event the DECAL cannot be obtained an unnumbered label or information tag may be attached to the property and sales referrals will show the new operating instructions.

Warehousing/Storage: Defective burner units will not be received, thus will not require storage. The range outfits will not require any unique storage.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Reutilize M2 burner unit (NSN 7310-00-842-9247), burner unit (NSN 7310-00-559-5214) and M2A burner unit (NSN 7310-01-113-9172) within DOD only. Do not pass units not reutilized within DOD to GSA. Transfer or donation of these burner units is not authorized.

M59 range outfit (NSN 7360-00-082-2153) that consists of cabinet (NSN 7360-00-702-1719) and burner unit can be reutilized or donated if the M2/M2A burner unit (NSN 7310-00-842-9247) is removed. The range outfit (NSN 7360-00-273-8621), which consists of a bakery accessory, set, field oven (NSN 7360-00-271-1663) can also be reutilized or donated, if the burner unit (NSN 7310-00-559-5214) is removed.

Sales: M2/M2A burner units (NSN 7310-00-842-9247, NSN 7310-01-113-9172) and burner unit (NSN 7310-00-702-1719) not reutilized within DOD can be sold with appropriate warning statements included in the sales description(s). Refer to Section 2, Chapter 6, Sales Program, to determine appropriate codes.

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M59 range outfit (NSN 7360-00-082-2153) that consists of cabinet (NSN 7360-00-702-1719) and burner unit can be sold if the M2/M2A burner unit (NSN 7310-00-842-9247, NSN 7310-01-113-9172) is removed. The range outfit (NSN 7360-00-273-8621), which consists of a bakery accessory, set, field oven (NSN 7360-00-271-1663) can also be sold if the burner unit (NSN 7310-00-559-5214) is removed.

If full units are received, indicate in the solicitation submitted to the Sales Office that the decal (NSN 7690-00-999-2509) containing new operating instructions has been attached to the burner unit (NSN 7310-00-842-9247, NSN 7310-01-113-9172 or NSN 7310-00-559-5214), and range outfit (NSN 7360-00-082-2153) consisting of cabinet (NSN 7360-00-702-1719) and burner unit or range outfit (NSN 7360-00-273-8621), consisting of a bakery accessory set, field oven (NSN 7360-00-271-1663) and burner unit

Property Accounting:
If accountability for defective burners is received for screening within DOD only, use material screening code (MSC) 3. Standard receipt and RTDS transactions are used, if the range outfits are received with the burner units removed.

NOTE: A SALD code has been assigned to this property.

Buses (School) Manufactured prior to 1977

Definition/Description: School buses manufactured prior to 1977 have been determined to be unsafe and are not authorized for any form of reuse.

Policy References/Authority: Safe Alert/Latent Defect Notification

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: These buses are received as usable with supply condition code "G" after generating activities have removed usable components (engine, transmission, radiator, front and rear differentials, etc.). The ETID/DTID will indicate that this has been accomplished. The removed components are turned-in as separate transactions and are processed through standard disposal procedures (R/T/D/S). If the buses are mutilated prior to turn-in, they are processed as recyclable/reimbursable scrap.

NOTE: These buses do not qualify for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: In accordance with the type of receipt (usable/scrap).

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Based on a joint determination, mutilation may be performed by the DRMO or the generating activity. Mutilation will be performed by shredding or crushing, to completely prevent rebuilding into a usable, unitized body. The two-man rule will be used to confirm that the mutilation was accomplished.

Sales: Not authorized as whole units. The DRMO performing the mutilation will process the buses for sale as non-reimbursable/non-recyclable scrap.

Abandonment/Destruction: If required, standard direction is used.

Property Accounting: Standard property accounting processes are used in accordance with the method of receipt and disposal.

Buttons, Distinctive Metal (See Distinctive Markings)

Cable Reels

Definition/Description: Devices used to hold, release and retrieve cable. Available in various shapes, sizes and operational techniques (spring driven/motor driven).

Policy References/Authority: Discussions between DRMOs and DRMS requesting clarification on processing methods.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: No unique receiving requirements.

NOTE: Only new, unused cable reels may be received through the DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Use standard warehousing and storage procedures.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard RTD processes will be used.

Sales: Sales of cable reels will contain complete commercial descriptions to include the type, composition, (steel, wood, metal, etc.), diameter of flange, length and diameter of core, and special mounting features.

Abandonment/Destruction: If required after unsuccessful RTD and sales attempts, refer to Section 2, Chapter 7, Scrap Program, for standard direction.

Property Accounting: No unique property accounting requirements.

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Camouflage Netting

Definition/Description: Protective flexible wire/textile netting that may be designed as radar reflecting or non-radar reflecting.

Policy References/Authority: Direction received from Item Manager.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: No unique receiving direction. Processing is dependent on the radar reflecting characteristics and the associated demilitarization code. Associated parts (poles, support frames, etc.) will be received and processed as DEMIL Code "A."

NOTE: Not authorized for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage will be accomplished based on the assigned DEMIL code.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Transfers and donations not authorized.

DEMIL:
Non-radar deflecting camouflage netting is assigned DEMIL Code "B." Radar reflecting camouflage netting is assigned DEMIL Code "D" and will be demilitarized by cutting (pieces no bigger than 4" x 4"), shredding, burning or burial in a Government approved landfill. When using a Government approved landfill the following applies:

- Landfill must have a perimeter fence and limited/restricted access.
- Certifier and verifier must witness the burial.
- Placing the netting in a dumpster that is going to a landfill is NOT acceptable.
- Government approved landfill is defined as being licensed by a local, state or national controlling agency.
- For burial in a foreign government landfill, local obtain coordination and concurrence from the host government's ministries of defense and export prior to burial.

Sales: Not applicable unless DEMIL is done by cutting or shredding and the residue is sold as part of a scrap pile.

Abandonment/Destruction: If required after DEMIL has been completed must comply with direction under DEMIL paragraph above.

Property Accounting: Standard accounting for DEMIL required property will be used.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Canisters, C2/C2A1

Definition/Description: Unserviceable gas mask filter elements and canisters identified as C2, NSNs: 4240-01-119-2315 (American), 4240-21-871-7842 or C2A1, NSN 4240-01-361-1319.

Policy References/Authority: U. S. Army direction.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Will be received as hazardous waste only.

NOTE: Not authorized for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Must meet conforming storage requirements.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized.

DEMIL: Accomplished through the hazardous waste disposal process.

Sales: Not authorized.

Ultimate Disposal: Standard processes to be used. Must contain a certification that the DEMIL requirements were met concurrently.

Property Accounting: Hazardous waste and DEMIL required property accounting processes are used.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Cannon Tubes

Definition/Description: A cylindrical form used as an armament of war, consisting of a forged steel tube, reinforced with massive steel rings shrunk upon it.

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Message.

Receiving:
No unique receiving requirements. Previous direction to forward cannon tubes with the NSNs listed below to IRI International Co, Pampa, TX, has been **terminated** by Rock Island Arsenal. The NSNs may be processed in accordance with the requirements applicable for assigned DEMIL code, condition code, etc. at time of turn in.

1005-00-233-9051	1015-00-927-9422
1015-00-678-4317	1325-01-040-8837
1015-00-723-3068	1015-01-092-9085
1025-01-013-3915	

NOTE: Not authorized for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Standard “DEMIL required property” storage procedures will be used.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard procedures for DEMIL required property will be used.

DEMIL: In accordance with assigned DEMIL Code. See DOD 4160.21-M-1.

Sales: See Section 2 for general direction.

Abandonment/Destruction: If appropriate. See DOD 4160.21-M.

Property Accounting: Standard receipt and disposal procedures will be used for processing cannon tubes on and off the accountable records.

Captured Property

Definition/Description: Non-U.S. personal property that has been obtained as a result of disagreement/conflict.

Policy References/Authority: DOD DEMIL Program Manager.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Any captured property received by a DRMO must contain a clear annotation on the ETID/DTID, "CAPTURED PROPERTY". Also, when applicable, each ETID/DTID must have an inert certification. Receive all captured property as usable only or downgrade upon receipt. Receive all captured property as an LSN using most appropriate FSC. Coordinate with turn-in activity to assign a proper DEMIL code. (See DOD 4160.21-M-1 for DEMIL codes.) If turned in as scrap, assign a LSN with an estimated quantity and nominal acquisition value. Change ETID/DTID accordingly and process as an XR3. To process property meeting criteria for small arms and the SASP, see DOD 4160.21-M-1 and Section 2.

If implements of war, be aware of possible blood born pathogens and other infectious materials. See Section 1, Chapter 3, Safety Program (C3.6.10.). A radiation survey will be provided for destroyed or damaged weapons systems (i.e., Tanks, APCs, or other Tactical Vehicles, etc.).

A laboratory analysis will be provided for each hazardous waste stream. Hazardous material will be turned in with an in the clear translation of labeling in English. The DRMO will not accept any custody or accountability of hazardous property until such information is provided. Turn-in of hazardous property will be with a funded DODAAC to cover ultimate disposal costs.

Small arms weapons should be excluded unless the generator performs demilitarization prior to turn-in. Clothing, uniforms, chemical protective gear should be destroyed by the generator.

NOTE: Not applicable for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Accomplished in accordance with guidance for specific commodity.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Appropriate RTD actions will be based on specific commodities and any related special handling requirements/restrictions. Comparable U.S. property will have first preference for issue or retrograde unless otherwise indicated by a Theater Commander.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Determined on a case-by-case basis, dependent on the commodity characteristics. The DRMS DEMIL office will review and approve all DEMILs.

Sales: Any unique sales requirements will be determined based on commodity characteristics/end-item application. Captured property is not eligible for reimbursement under the Resource Recovery and Recycling Program.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Abandonment & Destruction: If required and appropriate for type of property being processed after unsuccessful RTD and sales attempts, refer to Section 2, Chapter 6, Sales Program, for standard direction.

Demanufacturing: If appropriate, based on commodity characteristics.

Ultimate Disposal: If appropriate negotiations with turn-in activity, may be needed for funding decisions.

Property Accounting: Determined by commodity and any related special handling requirements.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Cartridge Cases (Fired Brass) - Expended

Definition/Description: Ammunition components consisting of cartridge and shell casings are subject to the International Traffic In Arms Regulations set forth in subchapter M of 22 Code of Federal Regulations (22 CFR 120.1. et.seq). Once expended, they are processed as fired brass scrap, with precautions to avoid improper release of unexpended cases.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M and DOD 4160.21-M-1.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: The ETID/DTID must include the appropriate DEMIL code or clear-text statement for each receipt. The turn-in must contain certification that the residue is inert. Two signatures, a certifier and a verifier are required. Opening sealed/banded containers invalidates the inert certification. DRMOs will inspect what is readily visible (open boxes and drums) to verify the absence of contaminants, such as live rounds. No other level of inspection is required.

NOTE: Not authorized for receipt from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage will be accomplished in a properly assigned DEMIL Code “A” or “B” scrap pile.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: GSA regional offices are authorized to approve transfer to SASPs, for donation to state and local governments, surplus expended cartridge cases (under .50 caliber) for reloading of the cartridges.

DEMIL: All expended small arms cartridge cases (50 caliber and under) are assigned DEMIL Code “E.” Expended shotgun shell cases are assigned DEMIL Code “A.” Expended artillery cases are assigned DEMIL Code “B.”

Sales: Sales in CONUS are authorized for casings 50 caliber and under (to satisfy local/reloading market/demand only). The appropriate sales method will be determined based on location, commodity condition, etc. as well as any current, unique sales/scrap processing initiatives that may be in place. End Use Certificates are required for these sales.

Abandonment/Destruction: Used if specifically directed on a case-by-case basis.

Property Accounting: DEMIL performed code “9” is authorized for casings assigned DEMIL Code “E” but no DEMIL is required. No additional unique property accounting required.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) - See Electron Tubes

Chaff

Definition/Description: Chaff is an electronic countermeasure. It is identified as a characteristically reactive material. Chaff is categorized as follows:

EXPLOSIVE		NON-EXPLOSIVE	
Reactive	Non-Reactive	Reactive	Non-Reactive
DEMIL G	DEMIL G	DEMIL G	DEMIL D

Figure 6 - Known Chaff NSNs

5865-00-007-9017	5865-00-831-6258	5865-00-522-6239	5865-01-371-4229
5865-00-007-9020	5865-00-911-3772	5865-00-620-5736	5865-01-371-4431
5865-00-014-3197	5865-00-912-4361	5865-00-779-9192	5865-01-382-7855
5865-00-078-4245	5865-00-007-9018	5865-00-856-1533	5865-01-413-1961
5865-00-104-9212	5865-00-014-3196	5865-00-911-7831	5865-01-033-8258
5865-00-160-3960	5865-00-069-3093	5865-01-021-0104	5865-01-051-4778
5865-00-160-3964	5865-00-084-9165	5865-00-929-6095	5865-01-143-4396
5865-00-199-4621	5865-00-160-3944	5865-01-021-1651	5865-01-240-3478
5865-00-213-6023	5865-00-160-3963	5865-01-032-4675	5865-01-246-7832
5865-00-314-3241	5865-00-199-4537	5865-01-048-2137	5865-01-262-1157
5865-00-320-7203	5865-00-199-4966	5865-01-075-4799	5865-01-267-5900
5865-00-436-0369	5865-00-242-8384	5865-01-221-9167	5865-01-371-4428
5865-00-470-2606	5865-00-314-3242	5865-01-240-4339	5865-01-371-4430
5865-00-522-6238	5865-00-428-1094	5865-01-259-1092	5865-01-377-0082
5865-00-581-3366	5865-00-470-2604	5865-01-262-9123	5865-01-390-0847
5865-00-627-4624	5865-00-494-0735	5865-01-338-1200	

Policy References/Authority: DOD DEMIL Program Manager and DOD 4160.21-M-1.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
In all cases, the generating activity is responsible for providing, as a condition of turn-in, documentation that identifies the chaff consistent with the above description. Supporting documentation will consist of manufacturers' information and/or a lab analysis.
DEMIL D chaff may be received by DRMOs for Reutilization/Transfer/Donation/Sale/Return to Manufacturer/Ultimate Disposal (R/T/D/S/RTM/UD). DRMOs may accept accountability, but not physical custody of DEMIL D chaff.

NOTE: Not authorized for receipt from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: If chaff is identified as DEMIL Code "D", non-reactive and non-explosive, it may be processed using standard RTD procedures.

DEMIL:
Demilitarization will be performed as a condition of sale, in accordance with DOD 4160.21-M-1, Appendix 4, Category XI, Paragraph E2 and the Section 2, Chapter 4, Demilitarization Program, or by ultimate disposal with funds provided by the generator. Demilitarization is not required for DEMIL D that is R/T/D/RTM.

See ultimate disposal below for guidance on demilitarization of chaff assigned DEMIL Code "G."

Sales: Sales articles pertinent to demilitarization as a condition of sale will be used for processing chaff sales.

Return to Manufacturer: If Return to Manufacturer is to other than the original manufacturer, contact DRMS-BCD for approval.

Ultimate Disposal:
After obtaining authorization through DRMS-BCD, DRMOs may provide a disposal service only for DEMIL G chaff. Physical custody is never authorized. UD will constitute demilitarization that is prescribed in DOD 4160.21-M-1, Appendix 4, Category XI, Paragraph E2. In this instance only, the requirement for the generating activity to provide inert certification is waived. The UD documentation will serve as the DEMIL certification. The following statement will be placed on the DD Form 1348-1A, DRMS Form 1697, Pick-Up Report, or DD Form 1155, Order for Supplies or Services:

> *"I certify that this property has been released for transportation to a permitted hazardous waste contractor landfill/incinerator for ultimate disposal according to standard EPA host nation requirements, which constitutes demilitarization."*

NOTE: The DEMIL certifier will be the DRMO Contracting Officer's Representative (COR). The DEMIL verifier will be the next higher level of authority, through the DRMO Chief. If higher-level personnel are unavailable, DRMOs may utilize the services of host activity environmental, safety, or security personnel. In this event, COR letters of appointment will be prepared in accordance with Section 1 of this instruction. Audit trail disposal documentation, such as the return hazardous waste manifest and a completed service contract delivery order (DD Form 1155), submitted by the DRMS HW disposal contractor for payment, will serve as documentation that DEMIL has been accomplished.

Property Disposal: The appropriate transaction codes will be used in DAISY according to the method of disposal used.

Chairs, Rotary

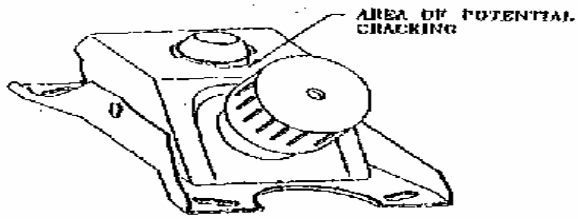
Definition/Description: The following NSNs are assigned to rotary chairs and are listed in the Safe Alert Latent Defect (SALD) listing as defective Harvard Interior MFG items under GSA contracts GS-OOF-02417 and GS-OOF-12309 dated between June 1989 and January 1991. These chairs only have four (4) spindles and the mechanism that fastens the legs to the seat has a tendency to break, causing the chair to fall. The illustration below shows the defective mechanism. The mutilation direction in the SALD will be followed when these NSNs are received.

Figure 7 - SALD NSNs (for Mutilation) - Chairs, Rotary

7110-01-188-3943	7110-01-188-3954	7110-01-188-3962	7110-01-188-3970
7110-01-188-3944	7110-01-188-3955	7110-01-188-3963	7110-01-188-3971
7110-01-188-3945	7110-01-188-3956	7110-01-188-3964	7110-01-188-3972
7110-01-188-3949	7110-01-188-3957	7110-01-188-3965	7110-01-188-3973
7110-01-188-3950	7110-01-188-3958	7110-01-188-3966	7110-01-188-3974
7110-01-188-3951	7110-01-188-3959	7110-01-188-3967	7110-01-188-3975
7110-01-188-3952	7110-01-188-3960	7110-01-188-3968	
7110-01-188-3953	7110-01-188-3961	7110-01-188-3969	

Figure 8 - Illustration S3-1 Defective Example - Chairs, Rotary

T675 Mechanism
ACCEPTABLE – DO NOT REMOVE FROM SERVICE



T700 Mechanism
REMOVE FROM SERVICE

Policy References/Authority: Safe Alert Latent Defect Notification from Item Manager. GIDEP Notification # MF-S-91-01

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Designated as Category 1 defective. Receive as scrap or downgrade upon receipt.

NOTE: Not authorized for receipt from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage. To be stored separate from other property and from category 2 defective property. Place a sign adjacent to property indicating, *"Must be Mutilated."*

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized.

DEMIL: Not applicable.

Mutilation: Lower spindle area must be done by DEMIL Center or as a condition of sale.

Sales: Not authorized as usable item.

Abandonment/Destruction: Authorized if no buyer for mutilation residue.

Property Accounting:
SALD Code "E" will pop up when NSN entered into DAISY. Input a standard receipt with the following exceptions:

- Special Handling Field - Enter "W."
- Material Screening Field - Enter "X."
- Action Code - Enter "A."
- Accounting Code - Enter "A."

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Chapel and Chaplain's Equipment:

Definition/Description: Chapel and Chaplain's Equipment (FSC 9925) such as candlesticks, vases, candelabras, and candle lighters; used for religious ceremony, but have no definite religious denominational markings.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: No unique receiving requirements.

NOTE: If this property is new/unused, with no definite religious significance, it can be processed through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard processing is used for property no longer possessing definite religious denominational markings. Consecrated articles particular to any religion will be processed in accordance with the instructions furnished by the Chief of Chaplains of the generating military department.

Sales: Standard processing is used for property that has no definite religious significance. Consecrated articles particular to any religion will be processed in accordance with the instructions furnished by the Chief of Chaplains of the generating military department.

Abandonment/Destruction: Authorized, if all other disposal attempts have been unsuccessful.

Property Accounting: Determined on a case-by-case basis, dependent on the type of equipment processed.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Chemical Agent Resistant Coating (CARC)

Definition/Description: Property contains or is likely to be coated with chemical agent resistant coatings containing trivalent chrome, lead, cobalt-zinc hexamethylene diisocyanate and other chemicals, which represent a potential hazard to human health if not processed properly.

Policy References/Authority: Direction from Item Manager and EPA and OSHA Guidelines

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: ETIDs/DTIDs may have an indicator that paint on incoming property contains a chemical agent resistant coating, but many times the coating will not be identified. If there are no indicators, standard receipt processes will be used. If indicated, the directions below apply.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs) if CARC indicator is present.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Process RTD transactions of CARC paint or property containing CARC using standard procedures. Ensure the precautionary notice shown below is provided to the recipient(s), in the remark section of the appropriate processing forms or as an attachment, for use if or when disposal actions are initiated or if the structure of the property may be disturbed or altered.

> *"This applies to (appropriate terms for identifying property). Property contains or is likely to be coated with chemical agent resistant coatings containing trivalent chrome, lead, cobalt-zinc hexamethylene diisocyanate and other chemicals, which represent a potential hazard to human health if not processed properly. The Government cautions the customer(s) who plan to disturb this property in any way."*

- Airline respirators should be used for processing (applying/sanding/torch cutting, etc.), unless air sampling shows exposure to be below OSHA/host government standards, then a chemical cartridge air-purifying respirator must be used.

- CARC paint should be isolated from heat, electrical equipment, sparks and open flame during storage. Local exhaust ventilation should be used for inside processing and storage.

- Exposure to vapor/mist/dust and fumes can cause irritation to respiratory tract (lung, nose, throat), edema, dermatitis, dizziness, rash, itching, swelling of extremities, eye irritation or damage to nervous system, kidney or liver. Coating may be fatal if swallowed.

DEMIL:
When DEMIL is required for CARC coated property, the options (in preferential order) are:

- Require DEMIL as a condition of sale and insure appropriate terms and conditions are included in the Invitation for Bid.

NOTE: The Government representative(s) conducting surveillance and verification requirements is required to use the protective apparel or do an initial survey, leave the area while the DEMIL is being completed and return to verify that proper actions have been taken.

- DEMIL at DRMO/DEMIL Center using crushing, shearing, or shredding action. This would include driving over property with heavy equipment, using a power press, shears or shredder.
- Torch cutting using airline respirators, unless air sampling shows exposure to be below OSHA/host country limits. If exposure is below prescribed limits, then a powered or non-powered chemical cartridge air-purifying respirator must be used.

The following equipment is required for DRMOs to complete the DEMIL on CARC property:

- Airline respirator.
- Goggles - appropriate type for torch cutting, grinding and sanding.
- Face shield.
- Gloves - leather for grinding, cutting
- Apron -leather for torch cutting and grinding.
- Grinder - hand-held (double insulated).
- Sander - orbital, hand-held (double insulated).

(The grinder and sander are required if a determination is made that the coating should be removed prior to completing DEMIL. Use double insulated electrical machines.)

Use standard protective apparel, as well as that described above, for DEMIL of property with CARC.

Sales: Refer to Section 2, Chapter 6, Sales Program, for guidance regarding the sale of property that is, or may be, coated with CARC.

Property Accounting: Standard property accounting will be used, dependent on the type of property processed (i.e., no DEMIL required/DEMIL required.)

NOTE: If neither generating activities nor DRMO can identify property as having a CARC, the above unique processing requirements are not applicable.

Chemical Defense Equipment (CDE)
- Also see M43 Aircraft Masks (which takes precedence over this guidance for the NSNs listed in the M43 article)

Definition/Description:
CDE is included on the U. S. Munitions List. Many CDE items contain hazardous components and are normally part of a "CDE Kit." Where these characteristics exist standard DEMIL procedures enhance the hazards. To reduce/eliminate these concerns, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Policies and Logistics (OASD P&L) approved an alternate DEMIL procedure, allowing disposal of hazardous CDE (by burying, incineration or treatment) according to appropriate EPA regulation to constitute DEMIL.

CDE also includes protective masks and filters. The filters may contain a component known as ASC Whetlerite Charcoal. ASC is not an acronym. It is a specific designator for activated carbon that has been impregnated with a type of ASC solution that is a mixture of copper, chromium and silver.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M- Chapters 4 and10, CDE Item Manager (USA Armament and Chemical Acquisition and Logistics Activity, Rock Island, IL 61229-7630).

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
ETIDs/DTIDs will contain information that will provide CDE identification data. Block 4 will contain an "HW" annotation and a completed hazardous waste profile sheet will be provided at time of turn-in.

The ETID/DTID must show the hazardous constituents in the kits, to include the applicable RCRA waste codes per 40 CFR 261, and, if applicable, by the state waste codes.

Usable masks with canisters in supply condition codes A and B will be processed by the DRMO receiving accountability only. Canisters/filters will not be removed from the protective masks by the holding activity until it is determined that there are no requirements for the items.

DRMOs will verify that the generator has coordinated with the item manager prior to turn-in of CDE kits to determine specific kit separation requirements. Some CDE kits may be turned-in and managed as a whole kit for disposal, while some may require removal and/or separation of individual components for DEMIL and/or disposal. If separation is required, each commodity will be turned in on a separate DTID marked as "HW".

The property will contain a valid NSN and be coded DEMIL "F". DRMOs may only receive DEMIL code "F" property if specific written DEMIL instructions accompany the turn-in. DEMIL Code "F" is to be visibly maintained throughout the disposal process. Unless the kits are broken down. If the constituents are broken down, DRMOs will advise generators that each component will have a separate ETID/DTID, using the "end item" NSN. If DEMILLED prior to turn-in, the residue will be processed as HW.

Non-hazardous components will not require any special information. Upon receipt, convert the DEMIL code to correspond with the type of item(s) that remain after breakdown: e.g., "A" for empty boxes/remaining portions of non-hazardous substance such as sodium chloride, "D" for gas particulate filter unit, etc., then accomplish DEMIL requirements according to the code assigned.

DRMOs may accept physical custody of the HW components if they have an interim or Part B RCRA facility permit. These are processed directly to a disposal service contract.

If the protective masks are not issued as indicated above, the activity holding the property will separate the filters from the masks and package the filters as hazardous waste (chromium 6, waste code D007 chromium).

The filters will be received on an ETID/DTID that does not include the mask.

NOTE: Large filters (e.g.; shelter, hospital, etc.) that cannot be placed in drums will have all inlet and outlet ports sealed. If filters and canisters are damaged/broken, the entire filter will be sealed in a plastic wrap, to a thickness of 6.0 mil, minimum. The DRMO will take accountability only, not physical custody of this property.

DRMOs will receive the masks with filters removed for demilitarization.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Based on concerns of effectiveness, excess military chemical and biological protective masks will no longer be issued outside of the Department of Defense. (Former policy allowed approved law enforcement and other federal and state activities to receive gas masks in an "as is" condition.)

DEMIL:
The method of DEMIL is the actual disposal by the HW disposal contractor at a RCRA permitted disposal facility. The mandatory demilitarization certification for this type of property will be placed on the DD Form 1155, Request for Supplies or Services, as follows:

> "*I certify that this property has been released for transportation to a permitted hazardous waste contractor landfill/incinerator for ultimate disposal according to standard EPA requirements, which will constitute demilitarization, based on approval in OASD Memorandum, dated 2 Mar 90, Turn-In and Demilitarization (DEMIL) Procedures for Chemical Defense Equipment Items Containing Regulated Hazardous Waste. The HW manifest and certificate of disposal will serve as documentation that demilitarization has been accomplished."*

The DEMIL certifier will be the DRMO RMO Contractor Officer Representative (COR). The DEMIL verifier will be the next level of authority, through the DRMO Chief. If higher authority level personnel are not available, DRMOs will utilize the services of host activity environmental, safety or security personnel. Prepare COR Letters of Appointment. (See Section 1.)

If the ETID/DTID is used for certification, a copy must be forwarded to DRMS Environmental (BCP) to retain with the delivery order files for DEMIL audit trail.

NOTE: *OCONUS DRMOs receiving FEPP* - Elements in CDE kits that are regulated by host nation law will be managed as hazardous waste in accordance with the provisions herein. The method of DEMIL is the actual disposal by the HW disposal contractor at a DOD approved OCONUS permitted disposal facility. Retrograde for disposal should only be considered, if no local disposal options exist.

With the exception of Hawaii, Guam, and Alaska overseas DRMOs will use the following DEMIL Certification Statement for CDE articles turned in for disposal:

> *"I certify that this property has been released for transportation to a permitted hazardous waste landfill or incinerator for ultimate disposal, according to applicable Final Governing Standards or Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document requirements, which will constitute Demilitarization, based on approved OASD Memorandum, dated 2 March 90, Turn-In and Demilitarization (DEMIL) Procedures for Chemical Defense Equipment Items Containing Regulated Hazardous Waste" The HW manifest and certificate of disposal will serve as documentation that demilitarization has been accomplished."*

Contracting Officer Representatives (CORs) can act as DEMIL certifiers for overseas DRMOs. Letters of appointment should be prepared for CORs.

If the ETID/DTID is used for certification, a copy must be forwarded to DRMS Environmental (BCP) to retain with the delivery order files for a DEMIL audit trail.

Sales: Not applicable.

Ultimate Disposal: The chemical components in the CDE kits that are a RCRA, state, or host nation regulated HW when discarded will be disposed of on a service contract. This only applies to components no longer in usable condition. A HW disposal contractor at a RCRA permitted disposal facility will complete the disposal. Refer to Section 2, Chapter 8, Environmental Program, for HW disposal funding information.

Property Accounting:
CDE declared hazardous with DEMIL requirements will be processed by preparing a receipt transaction with the following exceptions:

- *HM/HW* = Enter Hazardous Waste Code "W."
- *DEMIL CHLG PERF* = Enter DEMIL Code "D."
- *Special Handling Code (SHC)* = By-pass.
- *Material Screening Code (MSC)* = Enter "X."
- *Action (ACTN)* = Enter Action Code "A."
- *Accounting (ACCT)* = Enter "A."
- Do not DEMIL.

When the contractor has removed the property for ultimate disposal, input the issue transaction with the following exceptions:

- *PERF* = Enter DEMIL Performed Code “4.”
- *ACTN* = Action Code, Enter “P.”
- *Accounting* = Enter “Q.”

Declared hazardous, scheduled for ultimate disposal with no DEMIL requirements. Input the receipt transaction with the following exceptions:

- *SHC* = Enter Special Handling Code “D.”
- *MSC* = Enter Material Screening Code “P.”
- *ACTN* = Enter Action Code “P.”
- *ACCT* = Enter Accounting Code “Q.”

When item is non-hazardous and no DEML required complete standard XR1 transaction.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Chemical Defense Paper (M-8 & M-9)

Definition/Description: A chemical agent liquid detector paper, also known as M-8 and M-9, used for quick detection of the major groups of chemical warfare agents. They are produced either in booklet form (M-8) or in a dispenser roll (M-9). The books are provided with color comparison charts and instructions.

Policy References/Authority: DOD DEMIL Program Manager

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Standard receiving processes are used.

NOTE: This property does not qualify for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: DEMIL required property storage processes are used.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard RTD processing for DEMIL required property are used.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Chemical Defense Paper is assigned DEMIL code “D” and is considered non-hazardous. Demilitarization may be accomplished by methods such as shredding, incineration or landfill. The latter must be a government-approved landfill (defined as being licensed by a local, state, or national controlling agency). The landfill must be licensed by a governing body, have controlled access, and the material must be covered each day.

Sales: Standard DEMIL required property sales processes are used.

Abandonment/Destruction: See DEMIL paragraph above for landfill stipulations.

Property Accounting: Standard DEMIL required property accountable record processes are used.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Chemical Protective Suits

Definition/Description:
Clothing designed to provide protection to the war fighter in the event of exposure to chemical agents.

Some of the clothing contains CC3 as a chloramide decontaminant, chlorinated paraffin as a binder and zinc oxide as a stabilizer. Laundering will only destroy the CC3 chloramide as a decontaminant, but will not remove the chlorinated paraffin. The paraffin is a skin irritant and is not water-soluble. A dry cleaning solvent only removes it.

Some of the chemical protective suits processed have been manufactured by the Isratex Corporation and designated as defective.

Defective Isratex Battle Dress Over Garments (BDOs):

Isratex Manufactured and Non-Isratex Manufactured BDOs could have the same NSNs.

Figure 9 - Battle Dress Over Garments - BDO NSNs

8415-01-137-1700	8415-01-137-1704	8415-01-327-5346	8415-01-327-5350
8415-01-137-1701	8415-01-137-1705	8415-01-327-5347	8415-01-327-5351
8415-01-137-1702	8415-01-137-1706	8415-01-327-5348	8415-01-327-5352
8415-01-137-1703	8415-01-137-1707	8415-01-327-5349	8415-01-327-5353

Guidelines for identification of the defective Isratex BDOs:

- Check for Contract numbers DLA100-92-C-0427 and DLA100-89-C-0429 are defective.
- Check packaging. Isratex BDOs (New/Unused) normally come depot packed in a 4D size container.
- Confirm manufacturer's label.
- Non-Isratex BDOs (New/Unused) normally come depot packed in a 5C size container.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Review DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4 Clothing and Individual Equipment, to determine NCB applicability and authorization prior to accepting physical custody and accountability of non-Isratex chemical protective suits. If large quantities are turned-in and will impact storage capabilities, DRMOs will accept accountability only, not physical custody.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

DRMOs will not accept Unused or Used Isratex Manufactured BDOs under these contract numbers.

- If the DRMO or the Generator cannot determine if the BDOs are Isratex or non-Isratex, process as defective.

- DRMOs will instruct generators to ship defective Isratex BDOs, identifiable under the above contract numbers or Isratex BDOs that cannot be identified to a specific contract number directly to:

  (Instruct generators to call prior to shipment to arrange turn-in).

  - CONUS:

    Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
    Highway 82 west
    Building H-2
    Texarkana, TX 75501
    POC: DRMO Chief, DRMO Texarkana
    Phone: (COM) 903-334-2487, (DSN) 829-2487 (DRMO Texarkana)
    (COM) 903-334-1382/1706, (DSN) 829-1382/1706 (Central DEMIL Center)

  (Instruct generators to call the closet DRMO prior to shipment to arrange turn-in)

  - OCONUS:

    EUROPE
    DRMO Kaiserslautern, GE
    Area 100 Bldg 2389
    Mannheimerstr.219
    67610 Kaiserslautern
    POC: DRMO Chief, DRMO Kaiserslautern
    Phone: (COM) 011-49-631-411-8112, (DSN) 483-8112

NOTE: Generators in Korea should contact Bupyong or Pusan for disposal. All other International (Asia/Pacific) generators, contact DRMO Hawaii or DRMS Operations to coordinate Pacific disposal actions/shipments.)

PACIFIC
DRMO Bupyong, Korea
Unit 15395
APO AP 96283-0120
POC:DRMO Chief, DRMO Bupyong
Phone: (COM) 011-82-32-524-4629 or 011-82-32-520-6479/6481
(DSN) 722-3479/81

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DRMO Pusan
Unit 15180
APO AP 96259-0269
POC: DRMO Chief, DRMO Pusan
Phone: (COM) 011-82-51-801-3413 or 011-82-51-891-4095,
(DSN) 763-3413/3801

DRMO Hawaii
P. O. Box 75298
Kapolei, HI 96707-0298
POC: FST Manager, DRMS - OA (Asia/Pacific)
Phone: (COM) 808-684-5980/5870, (DSN) 484-5980/5870

DRMS International Pacific
Box 64110
Camp H.M. Smith, HI 96862
POC: Operations
Phone: (COM) 808-477-5152 ext 245, (DSN) 477-5152 ext 245

NOTE: This property does not qualify for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Based on quantities and characteristics; defective, DEMIL required, etc.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:

- Non-Isratex, non-impregnated clothing is processed through the standard RTDS cycle.
- Impregnated clothing may not be transferred, or donated without assuring the removal of chlorinated paraffin by dry cleaning.
- If deimpregnation by use of available local U.S. Government laundry facilities is considered economical, deimpregnated clothing will be transferred or donated with the same procedures for clothing that has never been impregnated.
- Impregnated clothing may not be made available to any foreign government without specific approval of the owning Military Service/Defense Agency or the Department of Defense.

DEMIL: Some Isratex & non-Isratex NSNs may require demilitarization according to the assigned DEMIL Code.

Sales: Sales efforts for non-Isratex, non-DEMIL required chemical protective suits will be on National Sale or Commercial Venture only. (Sell as expired - not to be used for intended purposes.)

Abandonment/Destruction: If by landfill, each DRMO will be required to determine what is appropriate for the Local Environment.

Ultimate Disposal*:* Burial in a sanitary landfill is a proper alternate disposition in some states. Caution should be exercised to prevent burning during the disposal process since the residual material from combustion includes zinc oxide, which is a defoliant that could destroy plant life in adjacent areas.

Property Accounting: Determined on a case-by-case basis, according to the property characteristics.

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Chlorpyrifos Pesticide Products

Definition/Description: Chlorpyrifos was one of the most widely used organophosphate insecticides in the United States - both in agriculture use and in use around the home. It was the main pesticide in such name products as Dursban and Lorsban. This chemical has been phased out of use. However, there may be some limited or restricted uses.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10, Attachment 1.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: This chemical must be received as hazardous waste (HW) only.

NOTE: This property does not qualify for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized.

Sales: Not authorized.

Ultimate Disposal: Accomplished according to assigned HW stream.

Property Accounting: Standard accounting processes for hazardous waste will be used.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Clothing, Military

Definition/Description:
Non-distinctive clothing consists of standard shirts, pants, or jackets, without distinctive markings.

Distinctive outer clothing is clothing such as overcoats, blouses, jackets, shirts with epaulets, headgear and band uniforms, which associate the wearer with a particular Military Service and/or specific military rank. Clothing marked with a prisoner designation is considered as distinctive. The Military Services may elect to render such items non-distinctive to preclude unauthorized use. US Flags will also be removed from clothing prior to turn-in.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Review DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4, Clothing and Individual Equipment, to determine NCB applicability and authorization prior to accepting physical custody and accountability.

Use standard clothing receipt. If batchlots are received and suspected to be contaminated. do not sort. If contamination is found (mold, insects, rodent, etc.) during the sorting of textiles at the time of receipt; during any inventories or during any disposition actions, the DRMO will take the following steps:

a. DRMO takes pictures of the contaminated property (place pictures with A&D documentation). Do not remove property from boxes. Optional: contact the host Industrial Hygienist/Safety/ Entomologist for verification.

b. If you have to remove some property from containers and discover property is contaminated, take pictures, carefully place contents back into the container, re-place lid/top of batchlot and seal container.

c. Identify the batch by marking the container with “contaminated property”.

d. If item is already in location, do not move the container.
NOTE: If the GL area is going to be impacted by this action contact your DRMO CV POC for additional guidance. DRMO CV POC will notify the SCO for credit to GL, according to the CV SOP.

e. Take A&D action by lowest cost to DOD, i.e., incineration, landfill, or service contract:
(1) Incineration if at no cost.
(2) Landfill if at no cost.
(3) A service contract. Contact your local environmentalist.

f. Annotate the A&D document by having the placard certified by the A&D officer and a witness, then WEBDOC all the documentation.

Generating activities may not turn in fouled clothing without laundering or dry cleaning.

Items of clothing and individual equipment may not be mutilated by cutting, painting, tearing, etc.

The DRMO will otherwise receive clothing and process through normal RTDS.

To prevent reentry into the supply system and preserve the sale value, clothing and individual equipment may be marked by the generating activity when markings are required by a Military Service regulation. This marking is to be completed before turn in to a DRMO. DRMOs may verify correct markings using the following information:

MARKING OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE FOR TURN IN

Clothing and individual equipment items that are suitable for standardized marking or mutilation to prevent reentry into the supply system will be marked in such a manner as to eliminate excessive and improper defacing of clothing and equipment. Markings (one-half to one-inch lettering) consist of stamping or stenciling "DRMO" with indelible ink no more than twice in suggested areas. Items indicated with an asterisk (*) below will have a single one-fourth inch hole punched instead of stamping. See table below:

Figure 10 - Turn-in Items & Marking Instructions for BDOs

Type of Item	Area of Marking
Alice Packs	Inside back area or inside large flap
Ammo Pouch	Inside of flap cover
Aprons (all)	One corner of the item
Bag, barrack	Inside near drawstring
Bag, duffel	Bottom of bag
Bag, flyer	Inside of zipper
Bag, sleeping	Inside of zipper
Boots, leather	Inside top of boot
Belts/straps	Inside near buckle area
Canteen/mess kit cover	Back belt loop
Cases, handcuffs, first aid	Inside of flap cover
Coveralls (all)	Inside near label area
Entrenching tool carrier (canvas)	Back of flap
*Entrenching tool carrier (plastic)	Punch single one-fourth inch hole on flap top
Gloves	Inside of cuff
Headgear	Inside headband (may punch single one-fourth inch round hole in the inside headband in lieu of stenciling.
Hoods (all)	Inside near label area
Jackets, field, parkas, other type coats	Inside near label area
Liner, coats and jackets	Inside near label area

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Liner, trouser	Inside waistband
Pants, trousers, skirts	Inside waistband
Rubber items, including bunny boots, overshoes	Punch one-fourth inch round hole in distinctive area at top of boot or tongue and hip boots
Sheets, pillow cases, mattress covers, blankets	One corner of the item
Shirts	Tip of Shirttail
Shoes (leather)	Inside ankle area

NOTE: This property may be processed through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Standard clothing storage requirements are used.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: After turn-in requirements are met, clothing described above is processed using standard procedures.

Demilitarization: Not required unless indicated on ETID/DTID, normally designated on camouflage or chemical protective clothing.

Sales: After turn-in requirements are met, standard sales procedures are utilized.

Property Accounting: Standard property accounting processes is used when turn-in requirements are met.

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Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS)/Government Off-the-Shelf (GOTS) Software

Definition/Description: COTS - Software that has been designed on a commercial basis for broad use by many customers, rather than software for an "agency specific" program, e.g., applications and installation driver software.

GOTS - Software that has been designed for an "agency(ies) specific" program(s) .

COTS/GOTS (still in the manufacturer's packaging) may contain viruses/worms incorporated during the manufacturing process. DRMOs will provide customers the advisory below.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4; U.S. Copyright Laws

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage

Receiving:
New/unused (still in the manufacturer's packaging) may be received using standard processes. Generating Activities are not required to provide a certification stating that the software is transferable.

DRMOs will only receive COTS/GOTS not in original packaging or that may have been registered to a user if the DTID (DD Form 1348-1A) contains a statement that the software has not had any copyright laws violated, licensing agreement broken and the software is transferable. A statement should also be included that there are no known viruses/worms etc. within the software.

***NOTE**:* The same requirements above apply to DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage will be accomplished in a manner that provides safety from possible theft.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
DRMOs may reutilize or transfer within the Federal Government, COTS/GOTS where the statements above have not been provided on the DTID since the U.S. Government presumably purchased the software and its use by any agency of the U.S. Government would not violate the standard software license.

Donation of COTS/GOTS is not authorized, unless a license agreement has not been accepted and the Generating Activity has provided a certification stating same on the DTID (DD Form 1348-1A).

DRMOs must take precautions prior to RTD releases by providing he DOD Reutilization Customer, Federal Civil Agency Transferee State Agency Donee the advisory below

ADVISORY

Software Identification Data _____
_____

The unused Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS)/Government Off-the-Shelf (GOTS) described above is offered, "*As is*."

Although in original packaging, the offeror does not guarantee the software has not been tampered with/infected with worms/virus' during the manufacturing/packaging process(es).

DEMIL/Mutilation: If Generating Activities do not provide a statement that a license agreement has not been accepted or if there are no successful reutilization, transfer transactions completed, the COTS/GOTS software will be mutilated by the DRMO (using the two-man rule) with the exception below. .

RTM: COTS/GOTS may be returned to the manufacturer/vendor without mutilation.

Sales: Not authorized.

Property Accounting: Standard processes will be used.

Communications Shelters

Definition/Description:
These shelters may contain radioactive material, a PCB radio frequency filter or a combination of both as well as air conditioning units containing refrigerants. The radioactive arrestor and PCB radio frequency filter components cannot be seen by visual inspection. They are located within the walls of the shelter. Radioactive measurement instruments will not detect any activity because the walls screen or block the radiation. The following NSNs show the shelters containing the potentially harmful components:

COMMUNICATION SHELTERS CONTAINING RADIOACTIVE - COMPONENTS ONLY

- Hazardous Materials Identified on AN/TRC-145
- Promethium Fluoride (PM-14) Arrestor, Lightning - 5920-01-093-696

Figure 11 - PCCN/NSN - Radioactive Only

PCCN	NONENCLATURE	NSN	Contains Radioactive Material
GCPACC	F-1484/G	5920-01-093-6969	Y
GCWAFP	S-390/TRC-145	NO NSN	Y
GCWAVG	AN/TCC-72A	5805-01-099-3566	Y
GCWBBS	AN/TCC-65	5805-00-156-4368	Y
GCWBBS	AN/TCC-65B	5805-01-101-0583	Y
GCWBIB	AN/TCC-73(V)1&2	5805-00-134-5405	Y
GCWBIB	AN/TCC-73A(V)1	5805-01-102-0185	Y
GCWBIB	AN/TCC-73A(V)2	NO NSN	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRC-145	5820-00-791-3365	Y

COMMUNICATIONS SHELTER CONTAINING PCB RADIO FREQUENCY - FILTER ONLY

- Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Filter, Radio Frequency - 5915-00-909-7762

Please see table below:

Figure 12 - PCCN / NSN - PCB Radio Frequency

PCCN	NONENCLATURE	NSN	Contains A PBC Radio Frequency Filter
GCPAAU	AN/TRC-151 (V)	5820-00-006-1831	Y
GCWABN	AN/MGC-19	5815-00-021-2087	Y
GCWABN	AN/MCG-19A	5815-01-041-5104	Y
GCWAER	S-412/TCC-72	5411-00-809-6697	Y
GCWAFO	S-330B/TRC-117(V)	5411-00-106-8861	Y
GCWAGX	S-390/TRC-145	5411-00-130-5806	Y
GCWATC	AN/TCC-62	5805-00-167-7982	Y

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GCWATD	AN/TRC-108 (V)	NO NSN	Y
GCWAVC	AN/TCC-60	5805-00-868-8213	Y
GCWAVD	AN/TCC-61	NO NSN	Y
GCWAVE	AN/TCC-69	5805-00-089-6253	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRC-145B(V)2	5820-01-099-3578	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRAC-145(V)3	5820-01-099-3577	Y
GCWBIA	AN/TSQ-84	5895-01-087-4788	Y
GCWBIA	AN/TSQ-84A	NO NSN	Y
GCWBIB	AN/TCC-73(V)1 2	5805-00-134-5405	Y
GCWBIB	AN/TCC-73A(V)1	5805-01-102-0185	Y
GCWBIB	AN/TCC-73A(V)2	NO NSN	Y
G6BAAH	AN/TTC-41(V)1	5805-01-028-8393	Y
G6BAAH	AN/TTC-41(V)2	5805-01-028-8394	Y
G6BAAH	AN/TTC-41(V)3	5805-01-028-8392	Y
G6BAAH	AN/TTC-41(V)4	5805-01-044-8869	Y
G6BAAH	AN/TTC-41(V)5	5805-01-044-8870	Y
G6BAAH	AN/TTC-41(V)6	5805-01-045-3157	Y
G6BAAH	AN/TTC-41(V)7	5805-01-044-8871	Y
G6DAAE	AN/ARN-164	4940-00-122-7224	Y
G84CSE	AN/TRC-174	5820-01-161-9420	Y
G84CSF	AN/TRC-175	5820-01-161-9421	Y
G84CSG	AN/TRC-173	5820-01-161-9422	Y
G84CSH	AN/TRC-138A	5820-01-161-9419	Y
G85EJU	AN/PDR-56F-T1	6665-01-216-5858	Y
G86CFE	AN/TRC-180	NO NSN	Y
G90CSA	AN/TRC-138B	5820-01-316-0881	Y
G90CSA	AN/TRC-138C	5820-01-387-4544	Y
G90CSB	AN/TRC-173A	5820-01-316-0890	Y
G90CSB	AN/TRC-173B	5820-01-387-4952	Y
G90CSC	AN/TRC-174A	5820-01-316-0880	Y
G90CSC	AN/TRC-174B	5820-01-387-4520	Y
G90CSD	AN/TRC-175A	5820-01-316-0891	Y
G90CSD	AN/TRC-175B	5820-01-387-6700	Y

<u>COMMUNICATIONS SHELTER CONTAINING A COMBINATION OF RADIOACTIVE AND PCB COMPONENTS</u>

- Promethium Fluoride (PM-14) Arrestor, Lightning - 5920-01-093-6969

Figure 13 - Combination of Radioactive & PCB Components

PCCN	NONENCLATURE	NSN	**See Legend
GCWAFP	S-390/TRC-145B	NO NSN	Y
GCWAVG	AN/TCC-72	5805-00-133-9003	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRC-145(V)1	5820-00-451-5565	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRC-145(V)2 & A(V)2	5820-00-451-5605	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRC-145(V)3 & A(V)3	5820-00-451-5619	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRC-145A(V)1	5820-00-451-5523	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRC-145B(V)1	5820-01-104-4748	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRC-145B(V)2	5820-01-099-3578	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRC-145B(V)3	5820-01-099-3577	Y

Legend:
**** Contains a Combination of Radio Active Material and PCB Radio Frequency Filters**

- Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Filter, Radio Frequency - 5915-00-909-7762

Figure 14 - PCB Filter, Radio Frequency

PCCN	NONENCLATURE	NSN	**See Legend
GCWAFP	S-390/TRC-145 &B	NO NSN	Y
GCWAVG	AN/TCC-72	5805-00-133-9003	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRC-145	5820-00-791-3365	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRC-145(V)1	5820-00-451-5565	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRC-145(V)2 & A(V)2	5820-00-451-5605	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRC-145(V)3 & A(V)3	5820-00-451-5619	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRC-145(V)1	5820-00-451-5523	Y
GCWAVU	AN/TRC-145B(V)1	5820-01-184-4748	Y

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager and 40 CFR Part 761, Subpart D

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
DRMOs may accept accountability and/or physical custody of the shelters, dependent upon the types of component parts the shelters contain. The following procedures are to be used for processing the property:

- *Radioactive only shelters (Lightning Arrestor)*. If the generating activity desires to turn the shelters in to DRMOs arrestors, which contain promethium fluoride, prior to turn-in. The DTID will contain a statement that the lightning arrestor has been removed and a certification from a generating activity representative Radiation Protection Officer (RPO) that the *"shelter contains no radioactive material."* If they choose to leave the lightning arrestors with the shelters, DRMOs are only authorized to receive accountability and process as "receipt-in-place."

- *PCB filter only shelters. (Radio Frequency Filter).* DRMOs may accept accountability and physical custody of shelters with PCB radio frequency filters, considering the following:

    - Under the PCB rules in 40 CFR Part 761 electrical items containing PCBs may be used and serviced throughout their useful life. It is not necessary to mark property in use with EPA approved labels.

- *Radioactive and PCB Radio frequency filter shelters - (Lightning Arrestor and Radio Frequency Filter).* - If above criteria is met, DRMOs may accept accountability or physical custody of radioactive and PCB shelters.

    - Many of the communications shelters are listed in Federal Stock Class (FSC) 5820. 57 CFR August 28, 1992, 39126-39127 (incorporated in 41 CFR Part 101-442-1101), identifies FSC 5820 as: *"Radio and TV Common Equipment, Except Airborne - Circuit Cooler items containing gases that are regarded as hazardous to the ozone layer."*

    - DRMOs should advise generators that they are required to determine if the shelters contain Class I or II ozone depleting substances are gaseous coolants regulated by 40 CFR Part 82, Appendices A & B. Shelters in usable condition going to RTDS do not have to have the refrigerant removed from the air conditioning units, but should have a marking on the DTID and on the item stating:

"Contains Refrigerant." Shelters with air conditioning units should be individually identified because the items may require removal of refrigerants from air conditioning unit, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 82.156 (f), prior to going to DEMIL, scrap or landfill. See DRMS web site: http://www.drms.dla.mil/turn-in Go to Hazardous-/Refrigerant/refrigerant. If the shelters are to be downgraded to scrap, all radioactive items, refrigerants and PCBs must be removed prior to any downgrade action.

If the lightning arrestors, refrigerants and/or PCB filters are removed and the absence is obvious and properly documented, the shelters can be processed as sheds or building without any special handling.

NOTE: This property does not qualify for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Determinations for warehousing/storage will be made at time of turn-in based on the characteristics shown above for specific type(s) of shelter(s)/component(s).

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
DRMOs may reutilize, transfer, or donate *radioactive only shelters with lightning arrestors,* if the property is accompanied by appropriate documentation that includes safety and warning clauses.

DRMOs may RTD *PCB filter only shelters with radio frequency filters* as usable property with a stipulation that they must be used for their intended purpose. <u>They are not to be stripped or torn down</u>.

DRMOs may use standard RTD processes for *radioactive and PCB radio frequency filter shelters* (lightning arrestor and radio frequency filters), if the appropriate safety and warning clauses are applied and the conditions of 40 CFR Part 761, Subpart D are met.

Sales: DRMOs may complete an in-place sale of radioactive only shelters (lightning arrestor) if the property is accompanied by the appropriate documentation that includes safety and warning clauses.

DRMOs may sell PCB filter only (radio frequency filters) as usable property with a stipulation that they must be used for their intended purpose. They are not to be stripped or torn down. DRMOs will ensure the appropriate sales articles and a compliance statement are included in the sales literature (IFBs, Flyers, Catalogs, etc.). The statement, to be signed by the buyer, will state that the buyer will use the shelter for its intended purpose only and will not strip or tear it down for other uses.

Radioactive and PCB radio frequency filter shelters (lightning arrestor and radio frequency filter) may not be sold unless the PCB filters and radioactive materials have been removed by the generating activity.

Ultimate Disposal:
If shelters have PCB radio frequency filters with greater than 50 parts per million (ppm) the filters will be managed and disposed of according to 40 CFR Part 761, Subpart D. If ppm is unknown, filters will be processed as “worst case” of over 500 ppm.

The generating activity can check the Hazardous Materiel Information Resource System (HMIRS), contact the manufacturer, or have the PCB radio frequency filter tested to determine the physical characteristics and concentrations of the PCBs. It is possible that the filters may contain PCBs at levels less than 50 ppm. Filters manufactured after 1979 are likely to have less

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than 50 ppm PCBs. Property with less than 50 ppm PCBs is not regulated and can be processed without special PCB handling.

Property Accounting: Determinations will be made based on the criteria used for receiving the communication shelters.

Composite Fiber Property

Definition/Description:
Carbon composite fiber material looks much like fiberglass, but is made of long carbon fibers mixed with bonding and hardening agents (like epoxy resins). The materials used consist of composite carbon, carbon/graphite, carbon/boron, and boron/tungsten. This forms a very strong lightweight plastic. Primary items containing these fibers are aircraft - skin, wrecked aircraft residue and Kevlar ® (registered trademark) personal protective equipment.

The health hazards associated with composite fibers appear to be similar to the effects of fiberglass. Inhalation of carbon fibers can result in bronchial irritation. The material is sharp when broken and can cause severe skin irritation. Airborne fibers caused by burning are smaller than fibers created by cutting and can more easily enter deep into the lungs when inhaled. Burning of carbon composite material creates hazardous decomposition products that create a health hazard when inhaled.

Discarded composite fiber materials are a solid waste, under RCRA Subtitle D and U.S. EPA regulations. When discarded they are not a hazardous waste, since the constituents or components of the materials do not meet the definition of a hazardous waste under the present RCRA Subtitle C and U.S. EPA regulations at 40 CFR 260-268.

Aircraft known to contain composite materials are:
AV-88, F/A-18, CH-53E, MH-53E, SH-60B, F-14A, H-46, A-6F, F-14D, F-16 and V22.

Listed below are NIINs in FSC 8470, which are known body armor items containing composite materials:

BORON CARBIDE INSERTS:

00-450-3695	00-450-3696	00-450-3697

BODY ARMOR:

00-450-3704	00-450-3721	00-935-3162	00-935-3180
00-450-3705	00-450-3722	00-935-3163	00-935-3181
00-450-3706	00-450-3723	00-935-3164	00-935-3182
00-450-3707	00-450-3724	00-935-3165	00-935-3189
00-450-3708	00-450-3725	00-935-3166	00-935-3190
00-450-3719	00-450-3727	00-935-3167	00-935-3191
00-450-3720			

KEVLAR ® (Registered Trademark) ITEMS OF APPAREL AND INSERTS:

JACKET	01-173-4439
RAINCOAT	01-174-2359
UNDERSHIRT	01-174-3737
INSERT	01-214-4640
SUIT	01-215-4386
VEST	01-223-1684

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Policy Reference/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M-1

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Turn-in of this material may occur as usable items/components or as wrecked aircraft residue.

If property is received in which the composition is unknown but composite fibers are suspected, the host safety and health department should be contacted for a final determination.

Investigate any of the above types of property prior to receipt to determine the possibility of fiber release from normal handling/DEMIL.

Usable: Accept only undamaged composite fiber property for standard RTD or Sales action. If property has exposed areas that could be considered friable, process as damaged (see paragraph on DEMIL Residue/Damaged Material below).

DEMIL Residue/Damaged Material: Material in these categories must be accepted for disposal if they have been:

- Treated with a fixative (e.g., mixture of water and floor wax).
- Bagged in durable plastic.
- Covered with shrink wrap if too large for plastic bag and;
- Sealed and labeled appropriately prior to turn in.
- Certified on the turn-in document that the material has been treated with a fixative.

DEMIL residue or damaged material, which is turned in by a generator for disposal through a DRMO disposal contract will be funded by the generator. The information on the DD Form 1348-1A/2 is the same as for any other property going on service contract. Fund cites include MILSBILLS fund code, bill to DODAAC, CLIN No., Total Cost of Disposal. DEMIL residue or damaged material generated by DRMO, the DRMO service contract for disposal until approval for use of DLA direct ("HD" funds) in BOSS has been requested and received through DRMS-BCP.

If DEMIL residue or damaged materials falls under state or local regulations accomplish HW processing and funding. Composite fibers, which are bagged as a result of damage or DEMIL residue, cannot be considered normal refuse. Accomplish disposal in an appropriate landfill.

NOTE: This property does not qualify for processing through the DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage will be accomplished in accordance with the type of turn in; i.e., usable or damaged or DEMIL required.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Only usable, undamaged composite fiber property may be processed through standard RTD procedures.

DEMIL:
Process property requiring DEMIL as follows:

- DEMIL according to the assigned DEMIL code. Do not complete residue preparation until after DEMIL has been accomplished.
- Attempt to have DEMIL performed by the generator or host, under the ISA. (The appropriate fixative and plastic bag(s) (the same bag standards as for friable asbestos) must be available during the DEMIL to contain residue.) Make arrangements between the DRMO and the host as to who provides the necessary plastic bags, shrink wrap, etc.

If not sold, but processed by DEMIL Centers, torch cutting should be avoided unless an on-site industrial hygienist has evaluated the health hazard and provided appropriate consultation.

DEMIL carbon composite fiber items by shredding, crushing or saw cutting in a manner in that reduces exposure to flying dust fibers (such as using a wetting emulsion of floor wax and water). Wear leather palmed or similar gloves to provide protection from cuts. Prior to any performance of DEMIL, elevate any concerns on appropriate personal protective equipment and performance conditions to DRMS Safety Office (DRMS-WH) for instructions.

Use a service contract if there is no other cost-effective method of processing. A request for a service contract should be processed through the appropriate channels. Refer to Section 2, Chapter 4, Demilitarization Program, for guidance on completing DEMIL through a service contract.

Sales: If DEMIL cannot be performed by the generator/host, offer items for national sale with DEMIL as a condition of sale; use the following terms and conditions based on the type of property and location of sale.

PART 7 ARTICLES FOR CARBON COMPOSITE FIBER MATERIAL

ARTICLE__: RESPIRATORY PROTECTION PROGRAM FOR CARBON COMPOSITE FIBER MATERIAL.

Purchasers are warned that during processing and handling unprotected exposure to carbon composite fiber material contained in such items as aircraft skin, wrecked aircraft residue, boron carbide inserts, Kevlar ® items of apparel and inserts, will significantly increase the risk of incurring bronchial irritation. When carbon composite fiber material is cut or otherwise mechanically worked, dusts and other respirable fiber material may be generated. Continual handling/rubbing of fibers and fiber pieces may cause skin irritation. Care must also be taken to avoid burning of carbon composite material, which could create hazardous decomposition products that create toxic, and/or irritating gases, a health hazard when inhaled. In the absence of effective engineering controls, such as isolation, enclosures exhaust ventilation, wetting and dust collection to keep respirable fibers below applicable limits; purchasers will establish a respiratory protection program. Such program will be designed so that personnel cutting, mechanically working, or engaged in the removal or demolition of structures or equipment covered or insulated with carbon composite fiber material will be provided and use respirators to minimize fibril inhalation, according to the requirements in 29 CFR § 1910.134.

ARTICLE__: PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

According to 29 CFR § 1910, subpart 1,purchasers will provide and require their employees to wear protective clothing that will cover the entire body, including the head, hands and feet.

NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators should be used and maintained as outlined in 29 CFR § 1910.134. Personnel will be protected by personal protective equipment that provides full protection of eyes, mouth and respiratory system according to 29 CFR § 1910.134 and 29 CFR § 1910.1001.

ARTICLE__: DUST CONTROL FOR KEVLAR ® FIBERS

Ordinarily, Kevlar ® fiber, a carbon composite material is too large for lung inhalation; however, fibril dust and fly resulting from handling or processing may result in upper respiratory irritation and cold-like symptoms. Do not consume food, drink or tobacco in areas contaminated by Kevlar ® dust. Ventilated and exhaust air should be filtered and conditioned if re-circulated to eliminate respirable fibers, dust, and fumes. Periodic testing to measure re-circulated air should be conducted to determine if respirable fibrils are adequately removed. Air monitoring should be performed by using the standard asbestos test method NIOSH 7400 (B).

Ultimate Disposal:
DEMIL residue or damaged material that is turned in by a generating activity for disposal through a DRMO disposal contract will be funded by the generating activity. The information on the DD Form 1348-1A/2 is the same as for any other property going on service contract. Fund cites include MILSBILLS fund code, bill to DODAAC, CLIN No., Total Cost of Disposal.

DEMIL residue or damaged material generated by a Centralized DEMIL Center will be processed through a DRMO service contract for disposal after approval for use of DLA direct ("HD" funds) in BOSS has been requested and received through DRMS-BCP, Environmental.

If DEMIL residue or damaged materials falls under state or local regulations accomplish HW processing and funding. Composite fibers, which are bagged as a result of damage or DEMIL residue, cannot be considered normal refuse. Accomplish disposal in an appropriate landfill.

Composite fiber materials when discarded for disposal may be sent to a landfill that is able to accept them as a solid waste. Some states regulate and designate solid waste landfills to receive only certain types of solid wastes. DOD generators and/or DRMOs should check with their respective state solid waste agencies or local landfill operators to determine which state landfills can take composite fiber materials. The generator may have to provide proof to the landfill operator that the composite fiber material item or debris is a solid waste and not a hazardous waste. Submitting a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), a waste profile sheet, or a TCLP lab analysis, may be required to identify the composite fiber material item or debris as a non-regulated solid waste prior to disposal.

Property Accounting: Accomplished based on determinations made at time of turn-in.

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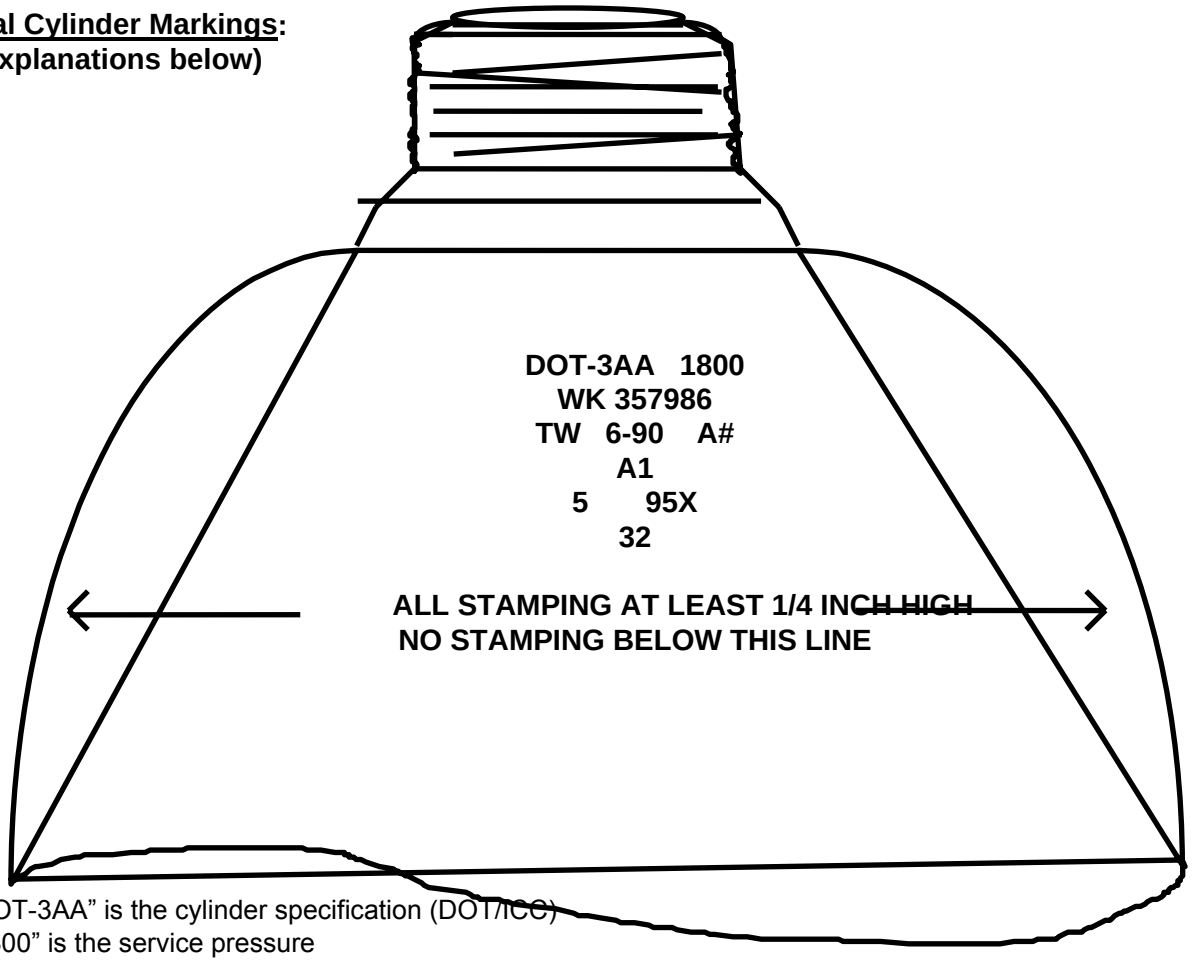
Compressed Gas Cylinders

Definition/Description:

Cylinder: A pressure vessel designed for pressures higher than 40 psia and having a circular cross section. It does not include a portable tank, multi-unit tank car tank, cargo tank, or tank car. (49 CFR 171.8)

Compressed Gas: Typically, any material or mixture that, when enclosed in a container, has an absolute pressure exceeding 40 psi at 21.1 C, or, regardless of the pressure at 21.1 C, has an absolute pressure greater than 140 psi at 54.4 C (per Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary). However, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) definition is more specific, based upon the hazard class of the gas contained in the cylinder. (see 49 CFR 173.115)

Typical Cylinder Markings:
(see explanations below)



- "DOT-3AA" is the cylinder specification (DOT/ICC)
- "1800" is the service pressure
- "WK 357986" is the serial number
- "TW" is the manufacturer's symbol
- "6-90" is the date of manufacture (month/year)
- "A#" is the independent inspection agency's symbol

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- "A1" and "32" is the Requalification Identification Number (RIN) and is always listed in a clockwise fashion as illustrated here; i.e, the RIN = A123 & not A132 (49 CFR 180.213 (d)
- "5" and "95" is the retest date (last date tested was May 1995)
- "X" represents the symbols described in paragraphs (f)(2) through (f)(7) of 49 CFR 180.213

For cylinders, which do not conform to the traditional view of a cylinder (e.g., fire extinguishers, propane, SCUBA, fire fighting breathing apparatus (SCBA), small one time use cylinders, engine starting cartridges), but have pressure of 40 psi or above are to be considered CGCs for transportation. For them to be RTD or sold they must have DOT specification markings. All others are scrap.

- Recognizing Manufacturer's Symbol - This is a mandatory item for transferring cylinder ownership. Look at or near the end of the serial number for the manufacturer's symbol. For example, initials should be reflected, such as, HS (Harrisburg Steel), TW (Taylor Warton) or NI (Norris Industries).

- The term "US Government" is not authorized as a replacement for the manufacturer's symbol. If the symbol is not available, cylinders need to be downgraded to scrap upon receipt. If cylinders are in good condition but a manufacturer's symbol cannot be determined, the specifics of the case should be provided by the generator to DSCR, at DSN 695-3230, for assistance in identifying the manufacturer(s).

- Unserviceable (Condemned, Non-hazardous Scrap): Used unserviceable (condemned) cylinders that previously contained a non-hazardous compressed gas or cylinders previously containing a hazardous compressed gas that have been thoroughly purged will be emptied of pressure and the valve removed. A hole will be cut or drilled (large enough that it cannot be welded closed) in the cylinder to render it unable to hold a positive pressure. If it is not possible to cut a hole in the cylinder, the inlet threads will be sufficiently destroyed to prevent installing a valve with a gas tight seal. The cylinder must be appropriately identified with the words "CONDEMNED - SCRAP" which will be metal stamped into the shoulder of the cylinder, stenciled in 2" letters on to side of the cylinder, or stamped on a tag or label attached to the cylinder. Accept as scrap only. Any cylinder, which shows signs of grinding or peening, is scrap and cannot be RTDS except as scrap.

- Unserviceable (Condemned, DOT or RCRA Regulated). DRMOs will not accept physical custody, unless the generator safely removes the contents and the cylinder is rendered non-hazardous, and unusable. Once rendered non-hazardous and unusable, they may be turned in as scrap. In lieu of this, the DRMO can only accept the cylinders in-place, and process the cylinders to a hazardous waste contract.

- Unserviceable (Condemned, Acetylene). DRMOs may offer HW disposal contract support to dispose of these cylinders, if generators choose this method of disposal.

- The NSN for ordering DD Forms 1577, Unserviceable (Condemned) Tag, Materiel, DD Form 1577-1, Unserviceable (Condemned) Label, Materiel, DD Form 1577-2, Unserviceable (Reparable) Tag, Materiel, or DD Form 1577-3, Unserviceable (Reparable) Label, Material, is 0101-LF-016-8800. They are available in boxes of 100 (maximum of 15 boxes) from the

Navy Publications Center, Philadelphia, PA. The phone number is 215-697-4107 or 215-697-2179.

- CGCs may only be sold on national sales.

- Compressed gas cylinders are not authorized for processing through the RCP. They have special handling requirements that cannot be met through electronic means. If cylinders are inadvertently received through RCP, accountability will be transferred to a DRMO. The original generator DODAAC will not be on the document. Receiving DRMOs should contact a RCP coordinator in Battle Creek to obtain the original generator DODAAC.

- If cylinders are included with an end item they may be included with the property at receipt, such as a camping trailer. However, the cylinder information is to be captured for including on transfer document to make customer aware of requirement for responsible (proper) disposal of cylinders. Also, advise that cylinders require periodic hydrostatic testing. If the end item has special processing requirements, i.e., contains radioactive components or requires DEMIL, the cylinders must be removed and processed separately.

Dewars: are double-walled and insulted cylinders/containers that are used to store and transport small quantities of cryogenic liquids such as oxygen, nitrogen, argon, helium, and hydrogen. These liquids are at temperatures of -297 degrees F and colder. These cylinders range in size from about 15 liters to 160 liters. The larger cylinders have a vaporizing coil that, if desired, the liquid can be converted and dispensed as a gas. The design of the cylinder is like a thermos bottle to help keep the liquid from vaporizing. They will normally be free venting (continuous) or will be equipped with a pressure-regulating valve. They cannot be completely closed off or they will rupture. The liquid product will continuously vaporize and will build a pressure beyond containment. These cylinders are for local use only and the product should be delivered directly to the point of use to minimize the loss of the product. There is no requirement to complete hydrostatic testing on these cylinders. These cylinders are refillable and reusable. They will have a nameplate. Manufacturer can be contacted to trace back to purchaser with serial number. The manufacturer usually sells these cylinders to a gas supplier, who normally rents to the user. Users should make every attempt to return to the gas supplier or manufacturer. If accountability is received at a DRMO, contact DRMS-BCP for disposal guidance.

Fire extinguishers: are also compressed gas cylinders or contain compressed gases as the propellant. There are some processing exemptions for fire extinguishers. If they are for one-time use or are charged at less than 40 psi they do not require the stringent controls. If they are for one-time use, they must be scrapped or discarded after use. Liquid fire extinguishers (pump type) usually do not operate at pressures regulated by DOT and are exempt. Otherwise, fire extinguishers must be stamped with the specification markings required by DOT (normal spec markings or exemption markings) or processed using the prescribed scrap procedures. Additional guidance for specific types of fire extinguishers follows:

(1) ANSUL or Purple K (dry chemical) fire extinguishers must have hydrostatic testing data, either stamped or on a label, prior to sale. If IC/DOT markings and manufacturers labels are not available, these cylinders will require processing as scrap.

(2) Halon fire extinguishers containing material other than chlorobromomethane (bromochloromethane) or carbon tetrachloride (a known carcinogen) will undergo screening and sale prior to consideration for ultimate disposal. Examples are:

- Bromochlorodifluoromethane
- Bromotrifluoromethane
- Dibromodifluoromethane
- Dichlorodifluoromethane
- 2, Dibromotetrafluorethane

(3) Carbon tetrachloride fire extinguishers must be routed directly to ultimate disposal. DRMOs may not accept physical custody of these extinguishers.

(4) Chlorobromomethane fire extinguishers

Additional aids in identification follow:

Figure 15 - Chart of Chronological History of Acetylene Cylinder Construction

Manufacturer-Symbol	1920 1930 1940 1950 1960	1970 1980 1990
Coyne Cylinder (symbol C) Coyco	75-83% Cement-Charcoal	90-92% Lime Silica
NI Industries (CGC 1847-1859 (N) After 1859)	75-83% Cement-Charcoal	90-92% Lime Silica
North American Cylinder (M4111)		90-92% Lime Silica
Airco (ARCO) (D)	Balsa Wood & Other Non-monolithic	90% Lime Silica
	(1950-1970 -- 75-83% Cement Charcoal)	
Independent Engineering ®	(1940-1960 - 75-83% Cement Charcoal)	
Industrial Air Products (IAP IAPCO)	(1950-1960 - 75-83% Cement Charcoal)	
National Cyl. Gas (NCG NCGC)	(1930-1960 - 75-83% Cement Charcoal)	(1960-1970 - 90% Lime Silica)
Pressed Steel Tank (West ALLIS, Wisc)	(1920-1930 - Non-monolithic Balsa wood)	
Southern Oxygen (SOCO)	(1940-1960 - 75-80% Cement Charcoal)	
U.S. Cylinder Co. (US USC)	(1980-1990 - 90-92% Lime Silica)	
Union Carbide (OPOL P-L P-99L)	(1920-1930 - Non-monolithic Asbestos Disc) (1950-1960 - Lime Silica P-1 SL-8) (1920-1950 - 75-80% Cement Charcoal) (1950-1990 - 90%-92% Lime-Silica P-9L SL-9)	

These Union Carbide (prestolite) monolithic cylinders can be identified by an X-prefix in the serial number.

75-80% Cement-Charcoal denotes a monolithic filter with 75-80% porosity
90-92% Lime Silica denotes a monolithic calcium silicate filler with a 90-92% porosity

The above information was extracted from CGA-C 13-1992 Compressed Gas Association, Inc., Appendix A, page 24.

Figure 16 - Gases Contained in Compressed Gas Cylinders

NAME	SYNONYMS		NAME	SYNONYMS
acetylene	ethyne		hydrogen chloride	
ammonia			hydrogen cyanide	formonitrile hydrocyanic acid prussic acid
arsine			hydrogen sulfide	sulfuretted hydrogen
boron trifluoride	boron fluoride		methane	marsh gas fire damp
butadiene 1,3	bivinyl divinyl erythrene vinylethylene butane		methylamine	monomethylamine aminomethane
carbon monoxide			methyl bromide	
chlorine			methyl chloride	chloromethane
chlorine trifluoride			nitric oxide	
synagog	oxalonitrile dicyan		nitrogen dioxide	
diazomethane	azimethylene		nitrogen trifluoride	
diborane	boroethane diboron hexahydride		nitrous oxide	nitrogen monoxide
dimethylamine	DMA		ozone	
ethane	methylmethane dimethyl		perchloryl fluoride	
ethyl chloride	chloroethane		phosgene	carbon oxychloride carbonyl chloride
ethylene	ethene bicarburetted hydrogen		propane	dimethylmethane
ethylene oxide	oxirane epoxyethane		propylene	
fluorine			sulfur dioxide	
formaldehyde	methanal formic aldehyde oxymethylene		trimethylamine	TMA
hydrogen			vinyl chloride	chloroethane VC
hydrogen bromide			phosphine	hydrogen phosphide

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The next table contains a guide to aid in receiving CGCs.

Figure 17 - Receiving Guide for Compressed Gas Cylinders

Category	HM Label	SCC	DD Form/ Markings	CGC Markings	DRMO Custody
Serviceable/Non Regulated: (Residue of Non Haz Gas < 25 psig)	No	A	1574/1574-1 "Does not contain a Hazardous Gas"	Yes*	No
Serviceable/Regulated: (Gas>25psig*** or residue of Haz gas)	Yes	A	1574/1574-1 w/HM Identification	Yes*	No
Unserviceable/Repairable/Non Regulated: (residue of Non Haz <25 psig)	No	D/F	1577-2/1577-3 "Does Not Contain a Hazardous Gas"	Yes*	No
Unserviceable/Repairable/ Regulated: (gas>25 psig***or Residue of Haz gas)	Yes	D/F	1577-2/1577-3 w/HM identification	Yes*	No
Unserviceable/Condemned/Non and Haz: (remove valve; hole/remove place in DOT/Gov't markings. Stamp side/corner of "condemned accumulation"	No	H/S	1577/1577-1 "Condemned Scrap"	Removed!	Yes, but purged mutilated only, group @ existing.
Unserviceable/Condemned DRMO Regulated: (Haz gas or residue of obtaining. Haz gas) render.	Yes	H	1577/1577-1 "Condemned Scrap"	Removed! If turned in as Scrap.	No, however may assist in contractor to Non-Haz!
Unserviceable/Condemned Acetylene:(If full, see above, if Empty base removes felt, fills w/Water, stands, grinds off markings & stamps "Condemned."	No	H	1577/1577-1	Removed! If turned in as Scrap.	Yes, but only if "condemned."

*Cylinder markings (includes ICC/DOT Specification, service pressure, serial number, manufacturer symbol, date of manufacture, last hydrostatic test date) will be fully legible (Caution provided at end of Section 8-6 of DLAI 4145.25) recorded and provided to the receiving DRMO. The DRMO records this information plus the full name/address of purchaser for use on Transfer Document. One copy is kept at the DRMO and one to the purchaser (or RTD customer).

Policy References/Authority:

- 49 CFR Subchapter C
- DOD 4160.21-M, and DLAI 4145.25 (a joint regulation), Storage and Handling of Liquefied and Gaseous Compressed Gases and Their Full and Empty Cylinders, Sections 7 and 8. (See DRMS Web page, click DLAPS from publications page, find and select DLAI 4145.25.)
- Generating activities must process commercially owned compressed gas cylinders according to above referenced publications. (They are to be returned to the owner.) DRMOs are not to process commercially owned cylinders, except those outlined in DLAI

4145.25. In the event there is a need to determine commercial ownership, contact DSCR at DSN 695-4409/3230. Obtain assistance for transportation of cylinders from the base transportation officer or the DRMS-BA Transportation Officer (DSN 661-5846).

- Generating activities may discharge and empty non-hazardous gases into the atmosphere according to DLAI 4145.25, Sections 7 and 8 and remove valves. If unusual circumstances arise and it appears feasible for a DRMO to arrange venting actions, they must contact an appropriate DRMS-WH safety specialist (DSN) 661-5866 and base environmental personnel for obtaining approval.

- If issues arise for any type of cylinder (serviceable, non-hazardous, serviceable-DOT regulated unserviceable-reparable, non-hazardous; unserviceable - reparable, DOT regulated, unserviceable - condemned, Non-hazardous - condemned, DOT or RCRA regulated; unserviceable - condemned, acetylene) refer to DLAI 4145.25, Section 8.

Points of contact for CGCs:

- Operational Issues - Best suited DRMS Operational Office.
- Environmental Issues - DRMS-BCP Environmental Office, DSN 661-7075 FAX DSN 661-5875.
- Safety Issues - DRMS-WH Safety Office, DSN 661-7036, FAX 661-7530.
- Compliance Issues - DRMS-Q, DSN 661-5898
- Using the Publications Information e-mail address (PublicationsInformation@mail.drms.dla.mil) can transmit E-mail for additional information.
- Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) DSCR-JDTA, 8000 Jefferson Davis Highway, Richmond, VA 23297-5810, DSN 695-3230, FAX DSN 695-4403.
- Program Manager, only for ODS - DSCR, DSN 695-4525 or ODSReserve@dscr.dla.mil.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage

Receiving:

Generating activities will turn in, and DRMOs will process, compressed gas cylinders in accordance with the joint regulation, DLAI 4145.25/AR 700-68/NAVSUPINST 4440.128D/MCO 10330.2D/AFJMAN 23-22(I), “Storage and Handling of Liquefied and Gaseous Compressed Gasses and Their Full and Empty Cylinders.”

The same guidance for cylinders located in CONUS applies to DOD cylinders overseas. Cylinders, which are transported in the European Theater, must comply with the requirements of ADR (European Agreement for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road).

DRMOs may not accept physical custody of any cylinders*, unless rendered scrap, see below*. The following guidance pertains to processing cylinders received in place.

DRMOs may accept accountability, but not physical custody, of non-hazardous or hazardous CGCs for RTDS on behalf of the activity reporting the excess cylinders.

During accountability receipt, DRMOs will:

- For all condition codes except "H":
    - Verify that IM has provided disposition instructions if cylinders have been declared excess but not condemned
    - Verify cylinder identification is present; i.e., verify all cylinder markings (ICC/DOT spec, svc pressure, serial number, manufacturers symbol, date of manufacture)
    - Verify cylinder count
    - Verify general condition of cylinder
    - Verify hydrostatic testing indicators match paperwork
    - Note presence of valves, plugs and valve protection caps
    - Confirm appropriate labels or tags are attached to cylinders
    - Evaluate assigned condition code - challenge if it is incorrect

- For Supply Condition Code "H":
    - Process cylinders received with "H" condition codes as scrap.
    - Punctured
    - Valve removed
    - Labels removed/obliterated
    - Stamped, stenciled, or tagged “Condemned”

NOTE: Scrap receipts will be in compliance with DLAI 4145.25, section 8, paragraph 8-3E and placed in the appropriate scrap accumulation

Ensure generating activities have removed gases, such as Freon, from 3-5 lb. non-refillable cylinders and have not left any residue. (Freon is not a RCRA regulated hazardous waste, however, it is an ozone depleting substance (ODS), see paragraph below for ODS direction). The valve removal, puncturing and collapsing of the non-refillable cylinders indicates that there is no liquid in the cylinder.

Accountability only is accepted for hazardous gas cylinders. Attempts for RTDS will be accomplished while they remain in storage at the generating activity site. For those not being RTDS, DRMS may arrange purging, drilling and removal of markings by a contractor, if necessary. Dispose of the residue of the cylinders (except acetylene) as scrap.

Ensure that each cylinder where accountability is received contains the proper identification markings, tags, labels, and information required for the transfer documents (see DLAI 4145.25 Paragraph 8-6).

The following log will assist in receiving CGCs:

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Figure 18 - ETID/DTID Log Example

ETID/DTID	Customer Name and Address	ICC/DOT Spec	Svc Pressure	Serial #, MFG Symbol Date of MFG	Gov't Mrkgs

DATE _____ PAGE _____OF_____

NOTE: Receipt through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs) is not authorized.

Warehousing/Storage: Cylinders expended to scrap should be placed in a group at the side/corner of an existing accumulation. The segregation is necessary to provide visibility that the cylinders have been processed properly and do not contain any residual compressed gases.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: During R/T/D Cycle, DRMOs will:

Ensure that appropriate issue statements below are provided with each cylinder release. For example:

- Customers are warned that this property may contain explosive or toxic constituents regardless of the care exercised by the Government to remove them or render harmless. No cylinder(s) obtained from DRMS will be reused by the customer for transportation of compressed gasses unless it meets the requirements of the hazardous materials regulations in Section 913.334, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations and the serviceability criteria of the Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet C-6.
- As necessary, the customer will perform hydrostatic testing of each cylinder as prescribed by Method 1,2, or 3, described in "Methods for Hydrostatic Testing of Compressed Gas Cylinders, Publication C-1, Compressed Gas Association, Inc., 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102.

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- Cylinders that need and pass the hydrostatic or other acceptable test at time of processing of cylinders by DRMOs, will be held by the customer until the customer furnishes the DRMOs (within 60 days of removal) a certification that stipulates the size, serial number, retesters Materials Transportation, as specified in 49 CFT 173, for each cylinder that passed the test. These cylinders will not be reused or sold for reuse until certification has been furnished to the issuing DRMO. The customer will, at its own expense, render those that cannot pass the hydrostatic or other acceptable test to an unusable condition and dispose of as scrap, except in Europe, where there are few to no testing facilities but a good market exists for the sales option. Here, only the latest hydrostatic testing date should be recorded.

Ensure that transfer documents are completed according to joint regulation DLAI 4145.25, paragraph 8-6, and that copies/images are retained as part of DRMO records for 50 years. (A DD Form 1348-1A can be a transfer document, with the necessary information included on the form or as an attachment.)

Ensure that the proper certifications (appropriate identification markings and transfer document information) are annotated on issue documents. To explain, when referring property for sale through DRMS-BBS sales offices, the referrals will have confirmation that all the transfer document information is available for passing to the customer.

Demilitarization/Mutilation: Unless designated as MLI/CCLI, not applicable. For mutilation, the three approved methods of mutilating chlorobromomethane (CB) fire extinguishers are torching the bottom of each cylinder, torching their valve threads, or smashing/crushing the cylinder. The last method is preferred and, regardless of the method used; it is of importance that each extinguisher be made unfit for its intended purpose as a fire extinguisher.

Sales: During the sales processing DRMOs will:

- Ensure that appropriate issue statements shown above for RTD are also provided for sales releases.
- Also, designate mutilation procedures in the IFB.
- Ensure appropriate sales clauses (articles F, G and H from Part 7, Additional Special Circumstances Conditions - Hazardous and Dangerous Property, Sales by Reference pamphlet) are in place.
- All sales records (copies/images) must be retained for 50 years.

Ultimate Disposal:
Process chlorobromomethane fire extinguishers directly to ultimate disposal unless a waiver is obtained from the DRMS-WH Safety and Health Office. If submitting a waiver, include in the waiver request verification that the extinguishers were completely drained of all residues and were depressurized by the turn-in activity by removal of the valve assembly.

These extinguishers may then be considered for sale as scrap, providing the previous contents of the extinguishers is identified to all potential purchasers and as a condition of sale, the purchaser renders the extinguisher unusable as an extinguisher.

If a service contract is initiated for the destruction of the extinguisher:

- It identifies whether the extinguishers are confirmed as drained or undrained.
- The service contract prohibits the reuse of the contents of the extinguisher for fire fighting activities and reuse of the container as a fire extinguisher.
- If chlorobromomethane fire extinguishers are attached to a cart, the cart should be separated and cart sold as an item, and the extinguisher sent to ultimate disposal. However, do not use a torch to remove nuts/bolts.
- DRMOs may take physical custody of chlorobromomethane extinguishers, providing they meet all turn-in requirements.

Although Halons may liberate numerous toxic gases upon exposure to an open flame or hot surface, e.g., hydrogen fluoride and phosgene, there are no regulatory or industry prohibitions on the use or sale of extinguishers containing other than carbon tetrachloride or chlorobromomethane.

Acetylene cylinders will not be sold as scrap and must be land filled due to potential asbestos contents. This type of cylinder should be removed by service contract. (There may be some acetylene cylinders that do not contain asbestos; however, if this cannot be determined they must be processed as hazardous waste. A chart from the Compressed Gas Association, Inc., shown previously, (Figure 15) on the history of acetylene cylinder construction only shows ***Union Carbide*** as a manufacturer using asbestos. The note on the chart indicates an X in front of the serial number can identify these cylinders. If a determination is made that they do not contain asbestos, downgrade to scrap upon receipt.) (See DLAI 4145.25, Chapter 8).

Property Accounting: Determined on a case- by-case basis, depending on the type and condition of CGC(s) being processed; i.e., processed as hazardous, scrap, usable, ODS, etc.

Concertina Wire, Barbed Tape, and Wire

Definition/Description: Twisted large and small strands of wire with metal spur barbs, normally used for fencing.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
These items will be banded or boxed before turn-in to the servicing DRMO. Banding or boxing is necessary to prevent disabling or painful injury during loading, unloading operations, and any later handling which may be necessary. Otherwise, standard receiving processing is used.

NOTE: This property may qualify for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs). Determinations are based on assigned supply condition code and/DEMIL code.

Warehousing/Storage: Store in a manner that prevents possible injuries, while working the property through the various processes.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Process with consideration to prevent disabling or painful injury during loading/unloading operations.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Sales: Releases of property sold are processed with consideration to prevent disabling or painful injury during loading/unloading operations.

Property Accounting: No unique property accounting requirements.

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Confiscated Property

Definition/Description: Property primarily related to military type equipment confiscated by the Treasury Department (TD), Bureau of Customs, or other competent U.S. Government authority.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Upon establishment and signature of a DRMS/Federal Civil Agency (FCA) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with an accompanying Economy Act Order to authorize electronic billing by DRMS, this property may be turned in to a DRMO and processed in the same manner as Military Service/Defense Agency excess. Property is received with a local stock number. The turn-in activity assigns the appropriate mandatory codes; e.g., DEMIL, Supply Condition Code, Disposal Authority Code, Controlled Item Inventory Code (CIIC), etc. If the property has MLI/CCLI characteristics, appropriate receipt and handling requirements are used.

NOTE: This property does not qualify for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Accomplished according to characteristics of the commodity.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard processing is used for this type property.

Demilitarization: In accordance with commodity characteristics and assigned DEMIL code.

Sales: Dependent upon the appropriate handling requirements.

Abandonment & Destruction: May be used if other disposal attempts are not successful.

Return to Manufacturer (RTM): May be used if applicable. Guidance is to be requested from appropriate DRMS Operations office, if needed.

Demanufacturing: Used if appropriate for commodity.

Ultimate Disposal: Funded by turn-in activity, if used for final disposition.

Property Accounting: In accordance with requirements for type of property being processed.

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Containers, Empty (Non-Hazardous, Previously Containing AEDA and Return Requested)

Definition/Description:
Containers of all shapes, sizes and base material content that have been emptied and declared excess. All of these containers discussed below are identified by Federal Supply Classes (FSCs) 8110, 8115, 8140 and 8145. Guidance applies to containers that previously held hazardous property, ammunition, explosives and dangerous articles (AEDA) or end items and where, when removed, the container can be reused after the contents complete RTD or are sold separately.

Containers that previously held hazardous contents must be triple rinsed and must retain any OSHA compliant labels, NFPA labels, and any other pertinent manufacturing labels. Containers that previously contained hazardous or acutely hazardous materials and have not been triple-rinsed with an appropriate solvent, cleaned by an equivalent method, or had the liner removed must bear the NSN, LSN, noun name, or an identifying mark reflecting the container's previous contents. Upon receipt, any of the above containers not bearing one of the above markings or labels will be indelibly marked or labeled in a contrasting color to reflect the container's previous contents.

Containers previously containing AEDA include bandoleers, ammo pouches and similar items. When these containers are turned in to a DRMO, the generating activity will provide an AEDA inert certification. Generating Activities will place containers that previously contained AEDA on or banded to pallets in a manner allowing visual inspection of all containers at the time of turn-in to a DRMO. This type of container generated from DDC distribution depot stocks and/or in original and undamaged factory packaging, contractor packaging, or preservation packaging is exempt from certification requirements. Containers that previously contained AEDA and metallic small arms cartridge containers may be transferred to DRMOs using alternate approach shown in “Receiving” area below.

Reusable Containers:
Containers being requested and returned to the generator will be released without any accounting transactions. Reusable containers, identified below, turned in with end items in them that are later sold separately or processed as scrap containers, should be returned to the generator or the closest DLA Depot. If return is not required, excess containers may be processed through standard disposal procedures. The following NSNs are examples of reusable, multi-use containers. The return policy also applies to other tri-walls/plastic boxes.

Figure 19 - NSNs - Reusable, Multi-use Containers

8115-00-183-9481	8115-00-292-0123	8145-00-260-9559TA
8145-00-260-9562TA	8145-00-260-9556TA	8145-00-260-9548TA
8145-00-260-2982GA	8145-00-260-2983GA	8145-00-288-1396TA
8145-00-288-1397GA	8145-00-310-2987GA	8145-00-449-8424AY
8145-00-449-8427CS	8145-00-485-8250EE	8145-00-485-8256PF
8145-00-499-9808BE	8145-00-501-9138LA	8145-00-514-2798CS
8145-00-519-6384LA	8145-00-522-6907DA	8145-00-529-8585CS
8145-00-536-4925LA	8145-00-540-1762FA	8145-00-549-6647CS

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8145-00-553-1539PF	8145-00-759-6179	8145-00-759-6180
8145-00-759-6181	8145-00-958-1104	8145-01-026-2369FE
8145-01-044-3289BE	8145-01-155-2927	8145-01-161-1788
8145-01-262-2987GA	8145-01-262-2988GA	8145-01-262-2984GA
8145-01-262-2985GA	8145-01-262-2986GA-	8145-01-016-3451UX
8145-01-016-3452UX	8145-01-080- 6707MF	8145-01-081-7934TA
8145-01-354-7605TN	8145-01-016-3453UX	8145-01-016-3454UX
8145-01-016-3455UX	8145-01-016-3456UX	8145-01-164-4073VZ
8145-01-014-0440TA	8145-01-012-4088TA	

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Directions, DOD 4160.21-M, DOD 4160.21-M-1, 40 CFR 261.7, 49 CFR 173.29(a), Individual State Requirements.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Generating Activities will place containers on or banded to pallets in a manner allowing visual inspection of all containers at the time of turn-in to a DRMO. DRMOs will open (if not already opened) and visually inspect all non-hazardous and containers that previously contained AEDA. If all containers are empty, the following statement will follow the containers throughout the complete disposal process:

> *"The containers included with this transaction have been inspected and are verified to be empty."*

The individual certifying this process will sign and date the document just below the above statement. (This process can be delayed at the initial receipt, if time constraints exist. It must, however, be completed prior to the final release of containers.)

Containers that previously contained AEDA are metallic, small arms cartridge containers, and may be transferred to a DRMO using one of the options below:

- Containers can be accepted if, as part of the generator's inspection process, they placed/positioned a piece of durable, colored tape across the center of an open, empty container with a approximately three inches of tape extending across or beyond each side. After the tape is in place the container can then be closed and processed for disposition. When palletizing the container, sufficient space will be left between the rows to allow verification of the taping procedure.

- Containers can be accepted if, as part of the generator's inspection process, they removed lids from containers, visually inspect for AEDA, and certify/verify as being AEDA-free in accordance with DOD certification procedures. Containers will be placed upside-down on a pallet with lids placed on the bottom of the container. Containers will be placed on/banded to pallets. When palletizing the container,

sufficient space will be left between the rows to allow verification of the taping procedure.

Containers not empty are rejected back to the generator with DRMS Form 917.

Containers in condition code “B-H” processed under the Recycling Control Point (RCP) Program are shipped to the DRMO for verifying and certification. Containers in condition code “A” are processed through RCP.

At the discretion of DRMO personnel, large quantities of non-returnable, palletized containers (including medical type containers) with the above FSCs may be processed as follows:

- Visually assure containers on one pallet are empty and weigh both the containers and pallet together.
- Weigh the remaining palletized containers (containers being compared should be the same size and equal in number on all pallets).
- Visually inspect the inside of palletized containers not weighing the same as those initially inspected.

Generators will turn-in empty containers that previously held hazardous contents using appropriate procedures for one of the following three categories (non-hazardous, hazardous, or acutely hazardous).

- Non-hazardous Containers. Containers whose last contents were a non-hazardous material, or containers previously containing hazardous or acutely hazardous material that were triple rinsed by a scientifically approved method or had the liner removed.

- Hazardous Containers. Containers previously containing materials of a hazardous nature (by any Federal or State definition) not triple rinsed with a proper solvent, cleaned by a scientifically approved method, or having the liner removed.

- Acutely Hazardous Containers. Containers that contained any of the material listed in 40 CFR 261.31, 261.32, or 261.33(e) not triple rinsed with a proper solvent, cleaned by a scientifically approved method, that had the liner removed.

Empty containers must be able to withstand normal handling. If normal handling is not possible, they must be overpacked.

The ETID/DTID for all disposal categories will reflect the NSN or FSC of the container itself, regardless of its previous contents. The NSN or FSC of the container's previous contents must not be used.

For non-hazardous containers, the turn-in activity will certify in block 4 of the ETID/DTID *"NON-HZ."*

If the container is triple rinsed, block 4 will reflect *"NONHZ/TRIPLE RINSED"* and the container itself will be marked *“triple rinsed.”*

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Containers turned-in to a DRMO will be non-leaking, safe to handle and able to withstand normal handling, or the DRMO will reject turn-ins using DRMS Form 917.

Containers previously holding hazardous or acutely hazardous materials and not triple rinsed, cleaned by an equivalent method approved by EPA, or with the liner removed must have all bungs, gaskets, seals, covers, etc., in place. A DRMO under the following circumstances may grant waivers to this policy on a case-by-case basis:

- Containers will be transported onsite only.
- If the generating activity is adversely impacted by compliance and furnishes the DRMO with details (i.e: location, description, quantity, and extent of impact.)
- If the DRMO has the necessary equipment (such as bungs) to seal the containers upon receipt.
- Markings/labels on the containers must be consistent with the ETID/DTID.

For hazardous containers, the following will apply:
- Block 4 of the ETID/DTID will be coded "HM."
- Block 27 of the ETID/DTID must identify:
- The container is empty.
- Layman description of the container, such as 55-gallon metal drum.
- NSN or FSC and noun name of the previous contents.

For acutely hazardous containers, the following will apply:
- Block 4 of the ETID/DTID will be coded "HW" and the turn-in will be manifested to the DRMO unless transported onsite.
- Block 27 of the ETID/DTID must identify:
    - That the container holds "residue" only.
    - Layman description of the container, such as 55-gallon metal drum.
    - NSN or FSC and noun name of the previous contents.

Triple Rinse. Triple rinsing empty containers previously containing hazardous or acutely hazardous contents, is not a turn-in requirement, but an option that can increase its RTDS potential. DRMS does not require triple rinsing for turn-in of any container. However, if a generator elects to triple rinse containers prior to turn-in, they can be turned-in under the non-hazardous procedure and do not require sealing. All rinsate generated from triple rinsing acutely hazardous waste containers will be managed as a HW under 40 CFR 261.3(a)(2). In addition, the rinsate may also exhibit additional hazardous characteristics, depending upon type of solvent utilized for rinsing.

Scrap. Only non-hazardous empty containers can be managed as scrap. This can be either containers whose previous contents were non-hazardous, tripled rinsed containers, or containers with their liners removed.

Crushed Containers. Empty containers in good condition will not be intentionally crushed. Generators will coordinate with their local DRMO to determine RTDS potential prior to crushing containers. Crushed containers may only be turned-in under the following conditions:

- The crushed container previously held a non-hazardous material, the generator identifies the material, an the generator certifies in block 4 of the ETID/DTID *"NON-HZ."*

- The crushed containers must be non-leaking, free of oily residue, sludge, or solid residue that can be scraped off the container. Crushed containers will be collected and turned-in separately from other scrap items and will be safe to handle and store.

- If the crushed containers previously held an HM or an acutely hazardous material and not triple rinsed with an appropriate solvent, cleaned by an equivalent method or with the liner removed, they may not be turned-in as scrap. If a container containing an acutely hazardous material is crushed, the generator must totally seal the container or make it safe to handle; (i.e., overpack, crushed container) and turn it in under the container procedures outlined for acutely hazardous materials.

Multi-use containers being requested and returned to the generator will be released without any accounting transactions.

Reusable containers identified above that are designated as scrap containers after the contents have been removed, will also be returned to the generator or the closest DLA Depot, as appropriate.

If return is not required, excess containers are processed through standard disposal procedures.

NOTE: Only reusable containers qualify for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage:
No unique storage requirements are imposed on containers designated as non-hazardous, non-AEDA or reusable containers.

- DRMOs will only accept physical custody of empty hazardous or acutely hazardous containers when appropriate storage is available.

- Empty containers will be grouped and stored according to the category of previous contents (non-hazardous, hazardous, and acutely hazardous). Each category will be stored separately. Within the hazardous and acutely hazardous categories, storage compatibility will be observed using the same hazard classes afforded to other types of hazardous materials to prevent incompatible reactions.

- Physical custody will be taken, if facilities permit. Outdoor storage is satisfactory for most containers. However, if the container can be readily broken down by exposure to the natural elements or if the container's previous contents were highly volatile, they will be stored in a covered area out of direct sunlight.

- Empty containers will be stored either upright or on their side. If stored on their side, the bung openings will be placed in the 9 and 3 o'clock position. Empty, non-sealed containers previously holding contents considered non-hazardous, or contents previously

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considered hazardous, and that were triple rinsed or cleaned by an alternative method may be stored upside down.

- Stacking is permitted, but depends upon whether the empty containers are stored indoors or outdoors. For outdoor storage of empty containers (primarily 55 gallon containers), they will be stacked no more than one tier high when stored upright, or two rows high when stored on their sides. If banded to pallets, empty containers may be stored two tiers high, provided that a pallet separates each tier. This is to prevent containers from being blown down by winds or storms. If stored on their side, the empty containers will be braced at the ends of each row to prevent them from rolling.

- Indoors, empty containers (stored upright) can be stored up to three (3) tiers high, provided that pallets to increase stability separate each tier. Empty containers that contain residues of Class 1A flammables will not be stacked more than one (1) tier high and Class 1B and 1C flammables not greater than two (2) tiers high, to stay consistent with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) recommendations.

- Empty containers, whose contents were considered a hazardous material, will be sealed to prevent the accumulation of precipitation. Exceptions to this requirement are allowed in areas where extreme heat and temperature could cause expansion inside the drum. In these cases, it is recommended that the bungs be loosely secured in their holes, to allow air to be released during expansion.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Standard RTD processes are used for properly identified/ certified non-hazardous, non-AEDA, reusable containers.

Reutilization requests for empty containers will be filled with non-hazardous, previous content containers. When not possible, the request will be filled with triple rinsed hazardous containers, only after the requestor is informed that the previous contents of the containers were hazardous, acutely hazardous, ADEA, and is given the noun name of the hazardous commodity.

For containers that previously held hazardous or acutely hazardous materials and have <u>not</u> been triple-rinsed with an appropriate solvent, cleaned by an equivalent method, or had the liner removed, the transfer document will indicate hazardous/acutely hazardous and the noun name of previous contents. It will also indicate that the information must be perpetuated to the user and, if transferred, to the new owner.

Empty containers, whose previous contents were hazardous, but not acutely hazardous will be offered for reuse consistent with RTD standard processes.

If RTD efforts as a container are unsuccessful, these containers can be offered for sale as hazardous items for scrap metal recovery. These containers must be received and managed as a hazardous material item, not as a scrap metal. If all RTD alternatives fail, a downgrade to scrap is prohibited.

Empty containers, that previously held an acutely hazardous waste and have not been triple rinsed, must be managed as hazardous waste when disposed.

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DEMIL: Should not be required, due to receipt of inert certifications.

Scrapping Containers:
Only empty containers having no potential to be reconditioned and/or reused will be scrapped.

The following empty containers are managed as scrap metal:

- *Non-hazardous empty containers*. Can be either containers whose previous contents were non-hazardous, tripled rinsed containers, or containers with their liners removed.

- *Alternately cleaned hazardous containers*. DRMOs may manage, as scrap metal only, hazardous empty containers drained or cleaned by an alternative cleaning method, described below, that assures the empty containers contain no pourable or scrapable residue.

- As an alternative to the triple rinsing requirement, DRMOs may accept an alternate cleaning procedure provided that the requirements of this paragraph are met. Containers cleaned or drained by an alternative method can be managed as non-hazardous scrap, provided the cleaning method used results in no pourable or scrapable residue remaining in the container. Non-hazardous scrap determination for an empty container cleaned by an alternate method requires the container and cleaning process to meet the following requirements:
  - If the previous contents were pourable, no hazardous material can be poured or drained from the container or liner when stored in any orientation.
  - If the previous contents were not pourable, no hazardous material is to remain in or on the container that can be feasibly removed by physical methods (i.e., scraping). The container must not contain any adhered to or crusted materials resulting from the build up of solidified material.

To minimize environmental liability and protect scrap storage areas sites from contamination from possible residues, **DRMOs will work with the generating activity to understand the procedure and process being used to remove residues other than triple rinsing**. An alternative method may be accepted **only** when the DRMO is confident that the procedures used will result in no residues remaining in the containers. DRMOs will formalize the alternate cleaning process with their generating activity in a MOU.

NOTE: DRMOs will check state laws regarding these issues.

Empty containers managed under an alternative cleaning method will be stored separately from other scrap metal accumulations, <u>unless</u> co-mingling will not effect a current scrap sales contract or the scrap's potential for sale. If co-mingling will negatively affect scrap sales, or if no information is known about the possible sale consequences, no alternately cleaned empty containers will be co-mingled with other scrap sources.

DRMOs will implement management practices for scrap containers minimizing the contact and/or accumulation of precipitation. This will be accomplished through covered storage, overpacking, replacing lids and/or bungs, container orientation, or other practices minimize possible storm water contamination. DRMOs will cooperate with host installation storm water pollution prevention programs.

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Sales: Standard sales processes will be used for properly identified/certified non-hazardous, non-AEDA, reusable containers.

Empty containers, whose previous contents were hazardous, but not acutely hazardous, will be offered for sale consistent with DOD 4160.21-M (i.e., RTD).

If sales efforts as a container are unsuccessful, containers can be offered for sale as hazardous items for scrap metal recovery responsible. Containers will be received and managed as a hazardous material item, not as a scrap metal. If all sales efforts fail, a downgrade to scrap is prohibited.

Empty containers previously holding an acutely hazardous waste and not triple rinsed must be managed as hazardous waste upon disposal. Containers that are sold are not hazardous waste.

If standard disposal processes are unsuccessful, a downgrade to scrap is prohibited unless containers have been triple rinsed or cleaned by an equivalent method approved by EPA.

Property Accounting: Accomplished in accordance with the types of containers being processed.

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Contractor Inventory

Definition/Description:
Property used by a company or individual for the purpose of completing a requirement stipulated in a specific government contract.

Disposal of contractor inventory is generally a contractor responsibility (see Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), subpart 45.6 reference (qq)), unless the contract specifies that excess property be returned to the government, as a result of a determination by the Contracting Officer.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, FAR, DOD 7000.14-R, Financial Management Regulation.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Use standard receiving processes. The property may have an assigned NSN or an LSN with the most appropriate FSC and other mandatory data elements.

If received in-place, code as reimbursable if a fund citation is annotated on the ETID/DTID.

Property physically transferred to a DRMO will lose its identity as contractor inventory and be processed as normal DOD excess.

NOTE: This property does not qualify for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Requirements to be determined by the types of property being processed.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Accomplished as appropriate for commodity characteristics.

DEMIL: Commodity and assigned DEMIL Codes will dictate the appropriate DEMIL requirements.

Sales: Property received in place requires net proceed reimbursement. ETIDs/DTIDs are assigned to a DOD DODAAC. However, the ETID/DTID must also contain the contractor's name, accountable contract number and, where applicable, the accounting classification of the referring contract administration activity for tracking/ voucher references.

Sales determinations are dependent upon the type(s) of property involved. Sales proceeds will be disbursed in accordance with the Sales Proceeds Management Program.

Abandonment and Destruction (A&D): Used if appropriate.

Return to Manufacturer (RTM): Used if appropriate.

Demanufacturing: Used if appropriate.

Ultimate Disposal: Where only service contract disposal assistance is required, the documents referring the property for disposal must reflect the contract number under which the material was acquired, along with property location, contractor's name, and service contract fund cite.

Property Accounting: Accomplished as appropriate for the commodity processed.

Communications Security (COMSEC) Equipment
(Cryptologic Documents Equipment and Devices)

Definition/Description:

Equipment designed to provide security to telecommunications by converting information to a form unintelligible to an unauthorized interceptor and, subsequently, by reconverting such information to its original form for authorized recipients; also, equipment designed specifically to aid in, or as an essential element of, the conversion process. COMSEC equipment includes crypto-equipment, crypto-ancillary equipment, crypto-production equipment, and authentication equipment. Items so designated are unclassified but controlled, and will bear the designation "Controlled Cryptographic Item (CCI)."

These items are identified by the assignment of Federal Supply Classes (FSCs) 5810 or 5811 and a Controlled Inventory Item Code (CIIC) of “9.”

Policy References/Authority:
DOD 5200.1R, DOD Information Security Program, January 1997; National Security Agency (NSA) Directives (NSTISSI 4008 (For Official Use Only); DOD 4160.21-M, Defense Materiel Disposition Manual, August 1997; DOD 4160.21-M-1, Defense Demilitarization Manual, October 1991; AR 380-40, Policy for Safeguarding and Controlling Communications Security (COMSEC) Material, September 1994; AF KAG-IN, January 2003; Air COMSEC, AFI 33-275, Controlled Cryptographic Items, September 2002; Navy - CMS5A, CMS21A; and MCO 2231.2, C4-CCT-635 August 1989.

(DODD 5200.1, Paragraph E6 states *“The Director, NSA, shall, as the designee of the Secretary of Defense, when necessary, impose special requirements on the classification, declassification, marking reproduction, distribution, accounting, and protection of and access to classified cyrptologic information.”* Under the direction of NSA each military service established the above specific regulations for the management of COMSEC material.)

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:

It is the responsibility of turn-in activity to insure proper disposition of COMSEC/CCI material (NSNs designated as COMSEC/CCI with a CIIC of 9) in accordance with National Security Agency (NSA) regulations prior to the turn-in of residue, if any, to DRMOs. All other material in FSC 5810, 5811 may be accepted with standard disposal procedures.

Items in FSCs 5810 (COMSEC) or 5811 (Cryptologic) designated as COMSEC or CCI fall under the Controlled Inventory Item Code (CIIC) of “9” and will be rejected back to the military services for processing in accordance with National Security Agency (NSA) regulations.

All other items in these FSCs with a code other than CIIC 9 or another form of identification as COMSEC/CCI, can be turned in to a DRMO for disposition in accordance with standard disposal procedures (e.g. brackets, dials, access panels, retainers, etc.). DRMOs must check items suspected of being COMSEC/CCI against FEDLOG to validate the CIIC. Suspect items may be

turned in under a LSN. They must be checked to determine if they have NSA and/or COMSEC metal identification tags, identification labels or any other markings that may identify the item as COMSEC or CCI.

DRMOs will manage controlled 5810/5811 items not recovered by the generator or found on installation by contacting the installation COMSEC Custodian, requesting they take custody of the property. A corresponding SITREP will be completed and forwarded in accordance with direction in Section 1.

DRMOs may only accept scrap receipts of COMSEC/CCI property, provided it has been processed in accordance with NSA regulations and all decals, data plates and other identification, which would indicate that the property was once COMSEC/CCI equipment has been removed.

NOTE: This property does not qualify for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: In accordance with the characteristics of the scrap residue or non-CIIC 9 property.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard processes are used for non-CIIC 9 items.

DEMIL: Not applicable. Will be accomplished prior to turn-in.

Sales: Non-CIIC 9 Items/scrap receipts are offered as appropriate.

Abandonment and Destruction: Non-CIIC 9 items or scrap receipts of COMSEC/CCI that fail RTDS may require A&D. Prior to final A&D, DRMOs will determine if their local state requires disposal as a universal waste, even though the property is not complete end items. (Some states such as CT and NJ, define "used electronics" (such as some items that are crypto equipment,) as a Universal Waste. It is possible that these may have to go to "recycling" under DEMAN. If these circumstances occur, DRMOs will contact DRMS Operations for final A&D instruction/approval.

Property Accounting: Standard scrap or usable for non-CIIC 9 property accounting processes are used.

Decorations (See Distinctive Markings)

Dental Amalgam

Background: Dental amalgam has been tested and evaluated, and found to be uneconomical for precious metals recovery; therefore, *it does not qualify as a recyclable material as defined in 40 CFR, Part 261*.

Authorities:

- 40 CFR, Subpart F, 266.70
- DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10, Attachment 1, par. 10
- DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4, Property Requiring Special Processing, paragraph B.18
- DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 2, Attachment 1
- USACHPPM Fact Sheet, "Management of Waste Dental Amalgam", January 2005.
- American Dental Association's Publication, "Best Management Practices for Amalgam Wastes", March 2004.

Responsibilities: Final disposition of used and unused amalgam is the responsibility of the Military Services (see D0D 4160.21-M, Chapter 4, par. B.28). However, DRMS will provide ultimate disposal services through its HW Disposal contracts. No other DRMS dispositions are authorized.

NOTE: This property does not qualify for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Definition/Description:

Dental Amalgam may be turned in to the DRMO in various categories:

- Non-contact amalgam - this is excess mix left over at the end of a dental procedure.
- Contact amalgam - amalgam that has been in contact with the patient. Examples are extracted teeth with amalgam restorations, carving scrap collected at chair side, and amalgam captured by chair-side traps, filters, or screens.
- Empty amalgam capsules - left over after mixing pre-capsulated amalgam
- Dental amalgam covered with liquid - This is used amalgam that is covered with water, used or unused hypo solution, or HGX.

Previous hazardous waste determinations show that:

- The concentrations of mercury and silver are known to vary in amalgam, and empty capsules. These variations will cause some samples to fail Toxic Characteristics Leaching Procedure (TCLP) tests.
- Dental amalgam covered in liquid will always fail TCLP due to the amount of mercury and silver leaching into the liquid.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: All dental amalgam and empty amalgam capsules will be received and managed as hazardous waste.

- A completed hazardous waste profile sheet is required.
- All types of amalgam will be considered RCRA HW, unless the generator provides an analysis disproving it. In those instances, the amalgam will be received and disposed as non-RCRA solid waste on a DRMS HW disposal contract.
- Turn-ins of **contact** amalgam, and teeth containing fillings, will require a signed statement from the base industrial hygiene office or bioenvironmental office, certifying that "the amalgam has been in contact with patients, but has been disinfected, dried, and contain no biological hazards".
- Turn-ins of **non-contact** amalgam will require a signed statement from the base industrial hygiene or bioenvironmental office, certifying that "the material is "unused, dry, and contains no biological hazards".
- The certification statement may be printed on the DTID or provided as an attachment. In either circumstance, a certification statement must accompany the DTID at the time of receipt, and should be filed with the DTID.
- Dental amalgam will not be received unless it is in a tightly closed, unbreakable container. DRMOs are not authorized to open these containers. If personal exposure to vapors or liquid occurs, or if a spill or leak occurs, the base industrial hygiene office or bioenvironmental office will be contacted for assistance immediately.

Warehousing/Storage: All dental amalgam will be received and managed as HW. If received in-place, the customer should use appropriate storage methods which will prevent spillage.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized.

DEMIL: Not required.

Sales: Not authorized.

Property Accounting:

- Dental Amalgam shall **not** be received as precious metals scrap or any other type of scrap.
- It shall be received as HW using LSN 6520-00-AMALGAM versus an NSN.
- The DTID shall contain all the information required for HW turn-ins.

Disposal Funding: The generating activity is required to provide the appropriate disposal funding for dental amalgam.

- If the generator can prove through analysis that the amalgam is non-RCRA, the non-RCRA series CLIN should be used.

All other amalgam should be funded for disposal under the appropriate RCRA CLIN(s).

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Detector Tubes

Definition/Description: Various types of tubes used for measuring. Normally associated with chemical agents/chemical reactions. Detector tubes are available from many manufacturers.

Policy References/Authority: Direction from assigned item manager.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: A hazardous waste profile sheet will accompany Detector tubes assigned NSN 6665-00-769-0944, manufactured by Draeger Safety Inc., at time of turn-in.

NOTE: This property does not qualify for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Stored according to information provided on hazardous waste profile sheets.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Accomplished using hazardous property processing techniques.

DEMIL: Accomplished according to assigned DEMIL Code and associated hazardous requirements.

Sales: Appropriate clauses for processing hazardous property are used.

Ultimate Disposal: Accomplished as appropriate with funding provided by turn-in activity.

Property Accounting: Standard processes for hazardous property are used.

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Distress Signaling Devices

Definition/Description:
A device used to provide a signal or indication of distress by individuals or groups.

Aircraft signaling kits contain projectors, explosive-loaded flares and smoke signals are dangerous if used improperly. The projector, capable of firing a 10-gauge shotgun shell, is classified as a firearm by Federal law enforcement agencies.

Major FSCs are 1370,6230 and some 4240.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Receipt of Aircraft Signaling Kits is not authorized. Disposal is the responsibility of the pertinent Military Service.

DRMOs will only receive surplus explosives and explosive-loaded distress signaling devices in-place, on a “wash-post” basis, if the material is authorized for sale and the devices have been removed from kits and reported for disposal with processing instructions from the pertinent Military Service.

Warehousing/Storage: Not authorized.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized.

DEMIL/Mutilation: If the material is authorized for disposal by sale, it will first be mutilated so it is incapable of being rehabilitated for use as originally intended, in the case of projectors, as a firearm. Other internationally recognized distress signals, such as dye markers (excluding sea dye markers that do not include explosives), will also be destroyed by Generating Activities, and may not be sold to the general public under any circumstances.

Sales: Sales requirements will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Property Accounting: Standard “wash post” transactions will be accomplished as required.

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Distinctive Markings
(Includes: Decorations, Badges, Service Awards, Medals, Ribbons, Distinctive (metal) Buttons and Other Insignia such as Distinctive Markings on Military Vehicles)

Definition/Description: Such markings include "U.S." the designation and emblem of a Military Service/Defense Agency, or Federal Emergency Management Agency, the registration number, or serial number assigned to a military vehicle. Any markings on military vehicles that relate back to the Military Services (such as, "Join the Marines," "Marine Recruiting,") military decorations, medals, badges, and their components and appurtenances, or their colorable imitations.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Defense Materiel Disposition Manual, Chapter 4; Item Manager Direction; 18 U.S.C. Section 701; 18 U.S.C. Section 704; 32 CFR 507.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Property, such as military vehicles, may be received with markings intact for reutilization. Clothing items with sewn on or embroidered insignia (i.e., stripes or flag patches) and metal or plastic buttons may be received with the items intact. Clothing may not contain service medals, badges, ribbons or other decorations. Distinctive Markings must be removed prior to turn-in. DRMOs may not accept physical custody of items with a CIIC of “Q” or “R.”

NOTE: This property does not qualify for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: No unique storage requirements.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Turn-ins of military vehicles/aircraft etc. may be reutilized with markings intact. Vehicles/aircraft transferred or donated must have all markings obliterated by DRMOs, unless the item is donated for museum display.

(Remove decal-type distinctive markings by applying a decal remover, if available. “Cuttisol”, manufactured by Curtis Industries, a Congoleum Company, 34999 Curtis Blvd, Eastlake, OH 44094, or a similar product can be used for this purpose. Use a paint or substance that does not flake, fade, peel or weather easily.)

Clothing with or without insignias/markings will be required to meet RTD mandates in article noted above.

DEMIL: Accomplished if/when required by assigned DEMIL Code.

Sales: Vehicles/aircraft sold must have all markings obliterated. Verify the removal of distinctive markings, accomplishment of required DEMIL, and the accomplishment of any other conditions of sale prior to releasing to the purchaser’s/agent’s conveyance.

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DRMO personnel will accomplish the necessary removal or obliteration (see removal info above) before release unless:

- To remove or obliterate the distinctive markings would destroy the use of the property.
- The cost of removal or obliteration is disproportionate to the value of the property.

<u>On military clothing:</u>

- Sewn on or embroidered insignia (i.e., stripes or flag patches) and metal or plastic buttons may not be offered for sale.

- Service medals, badges, ribbons or other decorations attached to military clothing will also be removed prior to turn in. Sales will be **without** any obliterated markings.

- Disposition of Medals of Honor (and Service Ribbon) as well as police/fire chief/mp badges, etc will be the responsibility of the generating activities

- Decorations, badges, service awards, medals, ribbons, distinctive (metal) buttons and other insignia may not be offered for sale.

    - No individual other than an officer or enlisted man or woman of the United States Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine Corps is authorized to wear these garments or be subject to the penalties prescribed in the U.S.C.

    - For any clothing items with prisoner markings offered for sale the markings are to be eradicated or obliterated prior to any sale, donation or use of such clothing.

    - **Precious Metal Recovery:** Any of the above categories (decorations, badges, service awards, medals, ribbons, distinctive metal buttons or other insignia) containing metals (gold, silver, and/or platinum family metals) will be processed for precious metals recovery in accordance with the guidance in Section 2, Chapter 7, Scrap Program, DOD PMRP (C7.2.5.).

    - **Remaining Items:** Any items that are not specifically discussed above will require disposal determinations on a case-by-case basis.

Abandonment & Destruction: May apply if other disposal efforts are unsuccessful.

Property Accounting: No unique accounting requirements.

Drugs, Biologicals and Reagents (including Controlled Substances) (FSC 6505)

Definition/Description:
The following sub-categories apply for FSC 6505:

- Non-controlled, non-hazardous.
- Non-controlled, non-RCRA/State regulated, hazardous.
- Non-controlled, RCRA/State regulated, hazardous.
- 21 CFR Controlled, non-hazardous
- 21 CFR Controlled, non-RCRA/State regulated, hazardous.
- 21 CFR Controlled, RCRA/State regulated, hazardous.

The disposal process is dependent upon the items being controlled or non-controlled, hazardous or non-hazardous, and RCRA or State regulated or not RCRA or State regulated.

To determine if property is non-controlled/controlled and/or non-hazardous/hazardous, refer to the U.S. Army's Center for Health Promotion and Preventative Medicine (USACHPPM) Technical Guide 126 and to the Military Item Disposal Instruction/Military Environmental Information Source (MIDI/MEIS) CD ROM database, telephone (410) 671-5222 or (410) 671-3651. These documents contain disposal codes and instructions for FSC 6505 non-controlled, non-hazardous or hazardous property.

To determine if property is a hazardous material, refer to 49 CFR 172.101, Hazardous Materials Table (HMT). When discarding as a hazardous waste, refer to 40 CFR 261.21 through 261.24, and/or state regulations. Controlled items may be identified from the manufacturer's descriptions and their applicability to the schedules shown at the end of this document. Security storage requirements are listed for each respective schedule (I through V).

The following schedule and terms can also be used in identifying controlled substances:

- SCHEDULE I - Opiates, Opium derivatives, Hallucinogenic substances, Depressants, Stimulants (Not stocked in DOD System.) (Assigned CIIC Sensitivity Code “R.”)

- SCHEDULE II - Substances, vegetable origin or chemical Synthesis - with exception, Opiates with exceptions, Stimulants with exceptions, Depressants with exceptions, Hallucinogenic substances, and immediate precursors with Exceptions (Requires vault storage.) (Assigned CIIC Sensitivity Code “R.”)

- SCHEDULE III - Stimulants with exceptions, Depressants with exceptions, Malorphine 9400, Narcotic drugs with exceptions (Requires a limited access area.) (Assigned CIIC Sensitivity Code “Q.”)

- SCHEDULE IV - Narcotic Drugs with exceptions, Depressant with exceptions, Fenfluramine, Stimulants with exceptions (Requires a limited access area.) (Assigned CIIC Sensitivity Code “Q.”)

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- SCHEDULE V - Narcotic drugs with exceptions, Narcotic drugs containing non-narcotic ingredients. (Requires a limited access area.) (Assigned CIIC Sensitivity Code "Q.")

For purposes of clarification, examples of the term "controlled substance" may be any of the following:

- Narcotics, (e.g., opium, cocoa leaves and opiates).
- Hallucinogenic drugs or substances, (e.g., marijuana).
- Depressant or stimulant substances, such as:

  A drug containing any quantity of:
  - Barbituric acid or any of the salts of barbituric acid.
  - Any derivation of barbituric acid, which has been designated by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare as, habit forming.

  A drug containing any quantity of:
  - Amphetamine or any of its optical isomers.
  - Any salt of amphetamine or any salt of an optical isomer of amphetamine.
  - Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD).

- Any other drug or substance found by the Attorney General to require control as provided in Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970; (see CFR Title 21, part 300 to end, chapter II, BNDD).

- Any other drug or substance requiring controls by the United States by international treaty, convention or protocol SCHEDULES III through V - CODE Q

DRMS has overall responsibility for the disposal of non-controlled, non-hazardous, non-RCRA or State regulated property. However, DOD components have the option of disposing of such property themselves, or by using DRMS or Pine Bluff Arsenal (PBA). The DRMS or PBA responsibilities do not include processing of biohazard wastes, such as infectious wastes, vaccines or radioactive items.

The FSC 6505 disposal mission does <u>not</u> include receipt of infectious wastes (e.g., known as "red bag" wastes"), vaccines, or radioactive items.

Policy References/Authority: Federal Property Management Regulation including 101-42.1102-3 and Joint Regulation 4145.11, AR 740.7, NAVSUPINST 4440.14C, MCO 4450.11, Safeguarding of DLA Sensitive Inventory Items, Controlled Substances, and Pilferable Items of Supply; Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970; (see CFR Title 21, part 300 to end, chapter II, BNDD); DOD 4160.21-M.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
To the extent possible, expired FSC 6505 will be returned to the manufacturer. DOD components should check on this option prior to using DRMS/PBA. When not returned to the manufacturer, the appropriate disposal method(s) are used.

Non-controlled FSC 6505 property:

- The DRMO will accept accountability and physical custody (provided that sufficient and compliant storage space is available). This property is subject to normal disposal processing; solid waste and hazardous waste will be placed on a disposal service contract for ultimate disposal.

21 CFR Controlled FSC 6505 property:

- Generating activities may make their own arrangements for disposal with PBA or use the services of the DRMS. DRMOs may accept accountability, but not physical custody.

Conduct additional coordination with generating activities regarding shipping, funding, completing certification requirements, etc., as necessary.

Contact local regulatory representatives for obtaining guidance on property disposal of any questionable items being received.

Obtain all required permits and comply with permitting, safety and security requirements.

DOD Components will ensure that:

- All categories of property, for all disposal methods, contain identifying data, such as NSN/LSN, item description, and quantity in pounds and required labeling.
- Controlled substances disposal requirements shown in 21 CFR are met.
- Unsafe or unsalable property is either destroyed by the generator or over-packed for disposal.
- Property going to PBA, shows:
  - Weight in pounds to avoid overcharge, since pounds construct the PBA fee schedule.
  - A comprehensive itemized shipment with property name, quantity, weight, any unique characteristics for the specific item(s), etc.

Foreign Excess Personal Property (FEPP) (including controlled substances) will be processed the same as in CONUS, subject to host nation and international laws and/or agreements.

The Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM) will:

- Stay abreast of all additions, revisions or deletions of property in FSC 6505.
- Maintain and distribute the Military Item Disposal Instruction (MIDI) database.
- Ensure that all FSC 6505 information in the MIDI database is current and is made available to all DOD organizations.
- Provide technical information to generating and DRMOs on the proper handling of FSC 6505 property, as required.

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PBA will:

- Accept accountability and physical custody and dispose of authorized property directed to them.
- Store, but not dispose of controlled, RCRA listed or characteristic waste, pending award of disposal service contract.
- Provide necessary information, equipment and facilities for receipt, storage, security, safety, and ultimate disposal of property. Non-controlled items will be placed in appropriate storage under normal lock and key, with limited access. If storing controlled items as a service for some generators the items will be placed in secured storage, which contains two locks, intrusion detection and restricted warning access.
- Conduct additional coordination with generating activities, in regards to shipping, funding, completing certification requirements, etc., as necessary.
- Contact local regulatory representatives for obtaining guidance on property disposal of any questionable items being received. Ensure that all applicable disposal actions are completed in accordance with the conditions specified herein and with local, state and federal laws and regulations.
- Obtain all required permits and comply with permitting, safety and security requirements.
- Destroy medical items and packaging (including bottles, jars, tubes, bags, etc.,) in such a manner as to preclude any reuse.
- Upon receipt of items shipment list, notify generating activities (in writing) of items thereon that can be stored at or destroyed by PBA, estimated cost, payment procedures, date items may be shipped and packaging instructions.
- Accept accountability and physical custody of condemned property classified as controlled RCRA/state regulated (that PBA does not have capability to destroy appropriately) and provide secured storage in accordance with DLAR 4145.11, or comparable Army regulation, until contractor pickup. The holding period is to allow time for quantities to accumulate and for DRMS to obtain necessary disposal service or sales contracts.
- Perform necessary reporting/record keeping for the Drug Enforcement Agency and instruct generator(s) of required time periods for retaining destruction records.
- Comply will all RCRA manifesting/record keeping requirements and provide copies of manifests to generator(s), when necessary.
- Bill generators and collect payment for services.
- Charges will be established on a yearly basis. (Once established, they will not be changed until the next fiscal year.) Prices will be distributed to all generating activities by PBA before the beginning of each FY, for budget planning.
- Charges may be developed on a sliding scale - generators shipping items with good paperwork, packaging, etc., may be charged less than those not conforming to the proper shipment procedures.
- Support cost will be included in the charges. (This includes verifying weight, inventorying medicine and witnessing disposal.) Costs for disposal of items sent in excess of a previously submitted estimate or for items that PBA does not have

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disposal authority will be incurred by the generating activities. This covers return shipment fees or disposal fees, as appropriate.

- Publish a listing of waste streams that can be accepted on an annual basis.
- As required, administer contracts, serve as Contract Officer Representative (COR), monitor contractor pick-up, ensure contractor's transport vehicle(s), are sealed prior to departing to destruction site. If required, accompany contractor's vehicle(s) to destruction site and provide two Government witnesses and perform all RCRA and DEA requirements (e.g., manifesting, certification, tracking, record keeping and surveillance).
- Report any spills to appropriate officials and repack/recontainerize items being stored or awaiting disposal.
- Local regulatory representatives are contacted for obtaining guidance on property disposal of any questionable items being received. Ensure that all applicable disposal actions are completed in accordance with the conditions specified herein and with local, state and federal laws and regulations.

DRMS will:

- Ensure appropriate service contracts are developed for RCRA or State regulated hazardous property, and non-regulated property eligible for disposal on DRMS service contracts.
- Provide guidance/assistance, as required, for transferee, donee, buyer, or contractor pickup of property from the generator's facility or from PBA, if arrangements have been made for PBA storage of the property.
- Ensure arrangements for surveillance or inspection of PBA disposal or contractor facilities are completed for property held for a DRMS hazardous waste contract.

NOTE: GSA waived DRMS from witnessing requirements in FMR 101-42-1102-5 for non-controlled, non-RCRA hazardous and non-hazardous material in FSC 6505. However, if a need arises, PBA or DRMOs will fulfill Government witnessing requirements for the property destroyed by other organizations and provide certificates of destruction, as well as any other required documents to appropriate reporting agencies.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage:
Non-controlled items are placed in appropriate storage under normal lock and key, with limited access.

If required, due to unavailable storage, controlled substances may be shipped to PBA for storage, while sales or disposal actions are taking place. PBA may receive physical custody and store this property until the transferee, buyer or the generator's disposal contractor, completes pick-up.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Standard RTD processes are used for non-controlled items.

Controlled substance property is offered for federal agency screening.

GSA approval of the SF 122s will indicate that the recipient is registered with the Drug Enforcement Administration, DOT, and are authorized to procure controlled substances requested for transfer.

For donation actions, a letter of clearance from the FDA (local) will be obtained by the State Agency or designated donee and will accompany the SF 123. The state agency or donee will provide samples to the FDA, if required. Costs for laboratory examinations will be borne by the state agency/donee. Where applicable, DOD Installations will furnish samples to state agencies or donees upon request (submission of a SF 123 marked "sample" is required). Donation of this property may not be completed until proper authorization is received from FDA, with an approved SF 123 from GSA.

If transfers/donations are unsuccessful, sales services are offered.

DEMIL: Not normally required. If a DEMIL Code is other than “A” appropriate actions are taken.

Sales: Standard sales processes are used for non-controlled items.

If controlled items are expected to be sold before using the services of DRMOs, the installation medical supply office or the activity supply officer will request that an examination be made of surplus drugs that have not expired and reagents authorized for sale with an acquisition cost of $500 or more per manufacturer's lot/batch number. The Field Scientific Coordination Staff, ACFA-CF-30, located in the applicable Food and Drug Administration District Office will make this examination. When requesting such an examination, FDA generally needs a list and one sample of each of the drugs to be examined. Additional samples may be requested, if necessary, for laboratory examination. The FDA may require reimbursement for examination of the surplus property. A copy of the letter received from FDA will be attached to the ETID/DTID.

Detailed guidance for sale of controlled and non-controlled property, to include composition and distribution of sale solicitations, special conditions of sale, and bidder certification requirements will be obtained from the FPMR 101-42.1102-3.

Proposed sales will be submitted to the DRMS General Counsel for review and approval.

Conduct approved sales services for FSC 6505 items that are classified as controlled (non-RCRA/State regulated or RCRA/State regulated.) Pick up will be from the generator's facility or from PBA, as appropriate.

Abandonment & Destruction:
Surplus drugs, biologicals, and reagents <u>will not be abandoned under any circumstances</u>. Destruction requires two witnesses (FPMR 101-42-1102-5), and will be accomplished as stated below:

- Non-hazardous, non-controlled items are destroyed and the residues disposed of through the base engineer's refuse and trash function. DRMOs may provide witnesses, if requested.

- Generating activities may dispose of non-regulated hazardous property through approved on-site procedures; e.g., neutralization, incineration, sanitary landfills, etc.

- Non-hazardous, controlled items will be destroyed by the generating activity. When the item(s) are referred for DRMO sales services, but the sales efforts are unsuccessful, the DRMO may assist in the destruction by providing supporting witnesses.

- Proper witness and certification requirements are to be met:
  - One destruction officer and two additional U.S. Government witnesses are required to certify the destruction and disposal of controlled items.
  - If destroyed by other than through a DRMS contract, one destruction officer and one additional U.S. Government witness are required to certify the destruction and disposal of non-controlled items.
  - For other than DRMS disposal, see above note. Witnesses will sign the certificate of destruction (SMCPB Form 148 or appropriate forms) for non-controlled items or complete and sign DEA Form 41 for controlled items. The original copy of DEA Form 41 is provided to the DEA. Both certificates will be stamped with a *"Certificate of Destruction"* stamp.

Ultimate Disposal:
DRMOs may process non-controlled property that meet the definition of a RCRA Subtitle C or state regulated waste when discarded. For example: condemned, shelf life expired, discolored, or defective items are eligible for disposal on a DRMS disposal service contract by:

- Providing necessary information, equipment and facilities for receipt, storage, security, safety, and ultimate disposal of property.
- Ensuring that all applicable disposal actions are completed in accordance with the conditions specified herein and with local, state and federal laws and regulations.

International generators and DRMOs must evaluate medical items in FSC 6505 for hazard classification under Chapter 5, Hazardous Materials, and Chapter 8, Medical Waste of the applicable country-specific FGS or, in the absence of an FGS, with the OEBGD.

Payment for disposal by PBA is arranged between the generator and PBA, without DRMS involvement. Payment for DRMS contract disposal services for property going to ultimate disposal is the responsibility of the generator.

Property that is discarded as a hazardous waste is disposed of according to 40 CFR 260 through 268 and/or applicable state regulations.

Standard documentation and MILSBILLS funding information required for ultimate disposal is provided on a DRMS service contract.

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Perform necessary reporting/record keeping for the Drug Enforcement Agency and instruct generator(s) of required time periods for retaining destruction records.

Comply with all RCRA manifesting/record-keeping requirements and provide copies of manifests to generator(s), when necessary.

As required, administer contracts, serve as Contract Officer Representative, monitor contractor pick-up, ensure contractor's transport vehicle(s), are sealed prior to departing to destruction site. If required, accompany contractor's vehicle(s) to destruction site and provide two Government witnesses and perform all RCRA and DEA requirements (e.g., manifesting, certification, tracking, record keeping and surveillance). Report any spills to appropriate officials and repack/recontainerize items being stored or awaiting disposal.

Property Accounting: In accordance with the type of property being processed, controlled; non-controlled; hazardous; RCRA/State regulated.

DS2 Solution

Definition/Description:
A decontaminating agent and associated commodities identified by the following NSNs:

NSN	NOUN
4230-01-133-4124	M13 DECON APPARATUS
4230-01-136-8888	FILLED FLUID CONTAINER
6850-00-753-4827	DS2, 1 1/3 QT
6850-00-753-4870	DS2, 5 GAL

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Notifications

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
DRMOs will accept only unserviceable DS2 for HW processing. DS2 in containers that have any structural damage and/or leaking are considered unserviceable. All unserviceable DS2 must be turned into the DRMO as a RCRA corrosive hazardous waste. The following conditions render DS2 unserviceable:

- Leaking containers.
- Faulty container seams.
- Containers with bulges, holes, or other structural damage.

DS2 designated unserviceable only because of expired shelf life may not be physically accepted.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for processing through the DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: To be stored in approved HW storage area. Notification of DS2 storage at the DRMO to the base/installation or higher headquarters environmental office is required.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard RTD processes for HW is used.

DEMIL: Processed according to assigned DEMIL Code.

Sales: DS2 may be sold in large volumes for distillation only.

Ultimate Disposal: DSA is processed using EPA No. D002 and must be overpacked using DOT approved or MILSPEC Equivalent Container(s).

Property Accounting: Standard HW processing transactions is used.

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Ejection Seats

Definition/Description:

ACES II Ejection Seat, Federal Stock Class (FSC) 1680. Dependent on the type of aircraft, there are many different variations of the same seat. The basic seat structure will be the same, though there may be some slight differences. It is these slight differences and the different explosive Cartridge Activated Device/Propellant Activated Device (CAD/PAD) items that constitute a different NSN.

NSN of each aircraft seat variation, i.e. F-15, F-16, A-10.

Figure 20 - Ejection Aircraft Seat NSNs

1680-00-011-0449-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-045-9166-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-062-4061-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-045-9167-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-176-1840-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-048-5234-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-249-7099-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-048-6920-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-249-7100-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-049-0391-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-351-3793-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-049-7758-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-401-2250-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-049-8908-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-401-2251-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-049-8910-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-405-1042-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-052-8900-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-407-9176-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-053-0066-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-408-6352-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-053-7907-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-418-2785-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-055-7515-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-421-1960-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-058-6268-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-425-7752-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-049-8910-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-439-9123-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-059-7093-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-446-3392-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-049-8910-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-474-4905-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-060-1349-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-516-1708-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-049-8908-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-516-7798-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-049-8910-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-516-8565-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-060-9928-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-554-6597-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-069-2970-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-562-7765-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-101-3813-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-575-7246-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-105-2619-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-651-6427-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-121-6031-XW	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-757-9788-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-121-6032-XW	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-767-5791-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-135-0360-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-767-5794-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-136-7598-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-880-0783-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-189-0363-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-880-0784-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-189-0364-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-912-4417-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-189-0365-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-912-4418-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-189-0366-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT

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1680-00-912-4419-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-189-0367-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-918-3315-OZ	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-189-0368-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-00-919-1668-XJ	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-198-7544-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-022-0804-XW	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-232-5269-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-024-9001-XJ	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-232-5270-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-036-6393-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-232-5271-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-036-6394-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-232-8438-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-036-6395-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-248-1793-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-036-6396-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-248-1794-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-036-6397-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-248-1795-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-036-6398-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-248-1796-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-038-8314-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-260-8217-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-042-9363-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-262-8154-FK	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-264-4654-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-307-3052-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-267-2452-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-307-3053-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-301-4612-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-308-6241-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-301-4613-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-309-7964-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-301-4614-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-310-4955-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-301-4615-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-310-4956-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-308-7106-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-310-4957-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-309-1260-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-310-5634-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-310-2527-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-310-8753-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-310-4952-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-335-9254-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-310-4953-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-335-9832-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-310-4954-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-377-4621-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-310-7508-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-377-8667-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-307-3045-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-377-8668-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-307-3046-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-378-4060-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-307-3047-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-378-8443-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-307-3048-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-392-4164-SX	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-307-3049-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-232-5269-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-307-3050-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-378-9592-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT
1680-01-307-3051-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT		1680-01-378-9593-MH	SEAT	AIRCRAFT	EJECT

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Instruction

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
When turned in to a DRMO, the type of ACES II ejection seat will be identified by its unique NSN based on the type of aircraft; i.e. F-16 ejection seat is 1680-01-460-9381.

The IM has assigned DEMIL Code “F” and determined that all explosive items and equipment must be removed prior to turn in and that the explosive CAD/PAD items must be totally

destroyed. They are turned in as a basic shell. These seats are not available to commercial venues.

DRMOs will not accept without the items being accompanied by an inert certification.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage will be based on the condition of the property after the explosive items have been removed.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard RTD processes will be used. The seats themselves are rarely destroyed due to a standing need for the shells as training aids. These seats allow a pilot to simulate aircraft ejection by going through the motions, i.e. pulling the handles.

Demilitarization: These seats contain an explosive charge that must be removed prior to disposal. FEDLOG does not always indicate the presence of the explosive charge nor is there any identifying marking on the seats themselves. Using the above NSNs as identifiers, DRMOs will ensure the seats are inspected and certified as inert prior to completing receipt transactions.

Sales: If appropriate, sales attempts may be made for the residual shells.

Abandonment and Destruction: May be required if RTDS attempts are unsuccessful.

Property Accounting: Standard processes will be used for property that has had DEMIL performed prior to turn-in to a DRMO.

Electrocardiogram (EKG) Pads

Definition/Description: Small pads used for electronically transmitting information as heart functions are evaluated.

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Notifications

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Unused (shelf life expired) pads (if they contain silver) are economical for PM recovery and can be received as scrap for precious metals processing using scrap classification SCL P8B.

Used pads will not be received by the DRMO. They should be disposed of in the general trash by the generating activity.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for processing through the DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Standard secure PM storage requirements will be used.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not applicable.

DEMIL: Not applicable.

Sales: Not applicable.

Property Accounting: Standard accounting processes will be used.

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Electron Tubes (includes Cathode Ray Tubes)

Definition/Description:
Many electron tubes used in telecommunications contain small quantities of radioactive material classified as License Exempt or unimportant quantities as defined by 10 CFR 30.70 and 30.71, Schedules A and B, respectively. Individually, these tubes present little or no hazards, if the integrity of the subassembly remains intact. In quantity, however, a potential hazard may exist depending upon the radionuclides in the tube, the radioactivity of the radionuclide, its physical and chemical form, and method of disposal. License Exempt and unimportant quantities of certain radio nuclides are not regulated by 10 CFR, however, Federal regulations do not relieve the generating activity from complying with other appropriate State and local laws and regulations governing the possession, use, transfer, and disposal of such items.

Spent Magnetrons. Magnetrons contain critical metals such as cobalt, gold, silver, and platinum. When practical, these metals will be recovered (precious metals), sold or issued individually rather than as part of spent magnetrons. Spent magnetrons that are precious metals bearing will be processed for precious metals recovery in accordance with instruction in the Section 2, Chapter 7, Scrap Program, PMRP.

Cathode Ray Tubes are normally a component of X-Ray machines (medical and industrial). The medical X-Ray machines do not normally contain "any" radioactive material, either license or license exempt. Industrial X-Ray machines, in some instances, do contain radioactive material (depleted uranium) in the tube housing as part of the shielding. In most instances, these devices are required to be registered with the state that they reside in

In addition there are other electronic devices that may or may not contain radioactive material in certain components (e.g. electron tubes). The amount of radioactive material is usually exempt, however, some of these electron tubes could contain a significant amount of radioactive material (e.g., 150 millicuries of Tritium). Although Tritium doesn't poses a serious health hazardous, these devices contain a significant amount of Tritium to cause a potential contamination risk.

Policy References/Authority: 10 CFR 30.70 and 30.71, Schedules A and B, respectively; 10 CFR 40.13; DOD 4160.21-M, Defense Materiel Disposition Manual; DOD 4160.21-M-1, Defense Demilitarization Manual and Individual Military Service Directives.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
The generating activity will determine if the electron tubes to be turned in contain radioactive materiel (radioactivity) in amounts less than, equal to or in excess of the radioactivity listed in 10 CFR, 30.70 and 30.71, Schedules A and B respectively, and/or qualify as unimportant quantities as prescribed in the 10 CFR. If the amount of radioactive material (radioactivity), as defined by 10 CFR, 30.70 and 30.71 Schedules A and B respectively, and/or radioactive material qualifies as unimportant quantities as defined by 10 CFR 40.13 DRMOs will accept accountability but not physical custody.

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The generating activity will include the following statement in block 27 of the ETID/DTID:

> "*These electron tubes contain radioactive material (radioactivity) less than, equal to, in excess of, or unimportant quantities as listed in 10 CFR."*

The DTID (or a follow-on attachment to an ETID) will be signed by the Health Physicist and/or Radiation Protection Officer.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for processing through the DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Physical custody and storage at DRMOs not authorized.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
The warning statements from the generating activities will be attached to RTD issue documents.

Electron/cathode ray tubes will be reutilized through standard processes, passing on the required generator statements.

For cathode ray tubes, the following warning statement will be provided to Transfer/donation customers:

- *CAUTION: RADIATION-EMITTING ELECTRONIC PRODUCT. Transferees and donees are warned that item(s)_____ may not be in compliance with FDA radiation safety performance standards prescribed under 21 CFR 1000, and usage may constitute a potential for personal injury unless modified. The transferee/donee agrees that the U.S. Government shall not be liable for personal injuries to, disabilities to, or death of a transferee/donee, the transferee's/donee's employees, or to any other person arising from or incident to the transfer or donation of this item, its use, or final disposition. The transferee/donee shall hold the Government harmless from any or all debts, liabilities, judgments, costs, demands, suits, actions, or claims of any nature arising from or incident to the transfer/donation of this item.*

DEMIL: Will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Electron/cathode ray tubes are normally a key point of an end item that has been designated as requiring "key point" demilitarization. Consequently they require total destruction (DEMIL Code "D"). Tubes will only be broken in accordance with procedures approved by local safety personnel.

The DOD Demilitarization Program Manager has granted a deviation to consider demilitarization of electron tubes complete, through certification on the hazardous waste contract documentation. See the following web URL: **DOD Electron Tube Deviation**.

Sales: All sale offerings containing electron tubes will include a "Radioactive Material" article.

Electron/cathode ray tubes will be sold through standard processes, passing on all required generator/warning statements as attachments to sales documents.

For cathode ray tubes:

- *CAUTION: RADIATION-EMITTING ELECTRONIC PRODUCT. Sales customers are warned that item(s)_____ may not be in compliance with FDA radiation safety performance standards prescribed under 21 CFR 1000, and usage may constitute a potential for personal injury unless modified. The customer agrees that the U.S. Government shall not be liable for personal injuries to, disabilities to, or death of a purchaser, the purchaser's employees, or to any other person arising from or incident to the purchase of this item, its use, or final disposition. The purchaser shall hold the Government harmless from any or all debts, liabilities, judgments, costs, demands, suits, actions, or claims of any nature arising from or incident to the purchase of this item.*

Ultimate Disposal: If tubes/CRTs survive RTDS the generating activity must remove the tubing housing containing depleted uranium prior to excessing. DOD installation Radiation Safety Officers (RSOs) are to send these items to disposal by the DOD Executive Agency for Disposal of Low Level Radiation Waste (LLRW) - Website for disposal of low-level radioactive wastes: http://www.osc.army.mil/dm/DMWWEB/Matls.PDF

Additionally, environmental regulations may apply for ultimate disposal. USEPA RCRA laws and regulations may apply to the ultimate disposal of Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) and of electron tubes, if these items contain hazards that are a RCRA hazardous waste for toxicity as defined in 40 CFR 261.24, or if the state where they are discarded or sent to for disposal, regulates these items as either universal waste hazardous waste lamps or universal waste CRTs or universal waste "used electronics". If a DRMO has a mixed waste, low level radiation waste that is also a RCRA waste, the DRMO should contact DRMS Operations for ultimate disposal guidance.

Several states (e.g., CA, CT, NJ, ME,) ***are regulating CRTs, used electronics (e.g., computers, cell telephones, answering machines, radios, compact disc player/recorders, etc.) and/or mercury containing devices as state-specific universal waste (UW). DRMOs will review the specific state regulations to determine whether or not their states have expanded the list of UW.***

The EPA's State-Specific Universal Waste Regulation web link (i.e., http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/id/univwast/uwsum.html) provides a map of all the states outlining the applicable universal waste regulations for each state, links to each state's universal waste regulations, and list of different universal wastes in states (also referred to as "state-only universal wastes"). The above listed EPA web-link may not be the most current; therefore, as required, DRMOs will contact the appropriate state regulator for most up-to-date information.

CRTs and electronic equipment that survive R/T/D and usable sales efforts are normally subjected to a demanufacturing process, either through a commercial contract or through a Memorandum of Agreement with UNICOR (described under Donation in lieu of Abandonment & Destruction). Demanufacturing through commercial contracts adheres to the procedures found at the following web link: http://www.drms.dla.mil/environmental/DRMSdeman.pdf

Property Accounting: No unique property accounting requirements.

Explosive Contaminated Property (ECP)

Definition/Description:
Property that has been cleaned by approved procedures of any large accumulations of explosive contaminates and may be considered safe for its intended use within the Military Services, but may not be considered properly decontaminated for public use. ECP may ignite or explode when exposed to flame, sparks, or other high temperature sources, due to residual explosive material left in joints, bolts, angles, or cracks. This includes all 3x (partially decontaminated explosive and/or acid-contaminated) property. DOD Ammunition Plants (government owned, contractor operated (GOCO) plants) will report 3x property directly to the sales office in Battle Creek.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M-1, Defense Demilitarization Manual; DOD 4160.21-M, Defense Materiel Disposition Manual; DOD Program Bulletin, 99-005; 40 CFR 266.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
The generating activity will take every precaution to clean any property contaminated with explosives. The procuring Military Service, upon request, will determine the proper decontamination process. Property that cannot be effectively decontaminated will be destroyed by the generating activity, as directed by the procuring Military Service.

Each DOD Component will designate a manager to develop and coordinate ECP policies, procedures, and applicable training standards for subordinate Commands, as it pertains to disposal.

The generating activity will dispose of all ECP and assure compliance with 40 CFR 266, Military Munitions Rule (MMR).

Generating activities will exercise extreme care in the disposal of property that is potentially dangerous to public health, safety and the environment. All such property having a sales value only for its basic material content will be rendered safe (neutralized, fired, vented, decontaminated, etc.) by violent destructive methods to ensure explosives, propellants or chemicals are consumed. Render safe methods will make it immediately apparent that there is no hazard to the item (e.g., the property will not be in original configuration, and the area normally containing the hazardous material will be opened for visible inspection). Decontaminated ECP must be properly segregated, and will not be commingled with any other property, either by the generating activities, commercial services contractors, or DRMOs.

The owning activity is responsible for ensuring the retrieval and associated costs of all ECP inadvertently released from DOD control and discovered to be live and/or unsafe. The initial responding DOD Component will serve as the DOD representative to ensure that all necessary actions are taken to remedy the situation and to ensure that all live or suspected live ordnance is either destroyed or returned to DOD control. In all instances where ownership of the material cannot be determined, the final determination will not be made until the material is returned to DOD control and the material is rendered safe. Cross-Service assistance will be provided as

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necessary and reimbursement will be made by the generating activity. Where ownership of the material cannot be determined, all generators with materials at the site will share in the reimbursement for all associated costs.

DRMOs will not accept accountability or physical custody.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Not applicable.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: No RTD actions authorized.

DEMIL: Not applicable.

Sales: DRMS will only provide a sales service for this type of property. Special terms and conditions, together with any applicable warning statement, will be made a part of the sale solicitation, dependent upon the identified hazards. The sales process must ensure the proper inert certifications are provided to both DRMS and the purchaser:

Property Accounting: The property accounting for this type property is a “wash post” transaction when/if the property is sold.

File Cabinets and Safes, including asbestos contaminated, Related Equipment and Combination Padlocks

Definition/Description:
Containers designed to keep items/records orderly and/or safe from access by unauthorized individuals.

Some manufacturers of file cabinets and safes used asbestos as a fireproofing insulation prior to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ban on the use of asbestos. Consider Remington Rand file cabinets and safes and Diebold **FILE CABINETS ONLY** to contain asbestos unless analysis proves otherwise. Other manufacturers do not require the automatic asbestos consideration.

Newer technology safes may have digital locking mechanisms that are assigned a manufacturer's generic code and are accompanied by documentation that includes information on replacing the battery pack and instructions to reset.

Policy References/Authority:
- DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4
- Item Manager Direction
- Government/Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP)
- Friable asbestos and/or potentially friable asbestos items are regulated under the OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1001), the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (40 CFR 61.141) and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) (40 CFR 763) and the Department of Transportation (DOT) (49 CFR 172.102 and 173.216) and should be managed accordingly for disposal. Definitions of friable asbestos or potentially friable asbestos items are found at 40 CFR Part 61.141.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Newer technology safes with digital locking mechanisms must be turned in with the manufacture's generic code and be accompanied by documentation for new users to reset. For safes that are in usable condition, information on replacing the battery pack will be required when declared excess. If an ability to utilize the combination-locking feature is not available, safes and locking mechanisms will only be received as unusable or as scrap.

Non-asbestos file cabinets and safes may be transferred to DRMOs with combination settings included on the DTID, as the only special handling requirement.

Do not receive filing cabinets, safes, or similar equipment having a locking device unless the equipment is empty and unlocked and the combination reset.

Generating Activities will empty filing cabinets/safes, and set the combination at 50-25-50 or reset to the manufacturers specification and include a certification that the safes/cabinets are completely empty prior to transfer. Combination padlocks will be reset to 10-20-30 and tagged

or marked. Confirm that the equipment is empty, the locking device properly reset and property is properly tagged or marked.

Verify either by visiting generator prior to wrapping or, if too far off-site, request the turn-in activity to provide written certification that cabinets/safes are completely empty.

Use standard processing techniques, unless there is a specific indicator that asbestos is present within the safe or file cabinet.

Prior to turn-in, the generators have the option of treating unidentifiable items as “worst case” and fund for disposal or have an analysis performed. If “worst case” scenario used, do not RTD or sell items when received. Process as hazardous items with all disposal costs funded by the generating activity, unless proof is provided that they do not contain asbestos.

DRMOs may physically accept or take accountability of friable or potentially friable asbestos items, including safes and file cabinets.

Acceptance is based on item peculiarity. At turn-in, these items must be sealed in leak tight containers or wrappings, as required by 40 CFR 61.150 and OSHA 29 CFR 1910-100k(6), and have a warning label complying with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1001(j)(2)(ii) stating: “Danger. Contains Asbestos Fibers. Avoid Creating Dust. Cancer and Lung Disease Hazard.” Friable asbestos or potentially friable asbestos items, including cabinets/ safes, offered for transportation in commerce must comply with the applicable packaging requirements in DOT 49 CFR 173.216(c)(1)-(4).

Cabinets and safes determined to require processing as friable or potentially friable asbestos can be considered leak tight if the drawers/doors are secured so they cannot be opened/moved, and all seams are sealed to assure asbestos fibers do not leak into the air. Double wrapping in 6-mil plastic will meet the standards for sealing, and in addition, may meet the standards for securing if the drawers/doors are not so heavy that they can open and break the wrapping. The use of multiple layers of lightweight (less than 6 mil.) shrink-wrapping does not meet all the requirements. Another means of sealing filing cabinet/safe drawers/doors is to use 2-inch metallic duct tape over all seams. Other means of securing are welding drawers/doors shut, using steel or heavy plastic straps around drawers, or possibly, locking each drawer shut.

NOTE: These items may be received from Defense Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs) if they do not contain asbestos.

Warehousing and Storage: Store according to the method of turn-in. If HW disposal is required, store in appropriate area.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Use standard processes if not received as HW. If a HW turn-in, RTD not authorized.

DEMIL: Not required.

Sales: See Section 2, Sales Chapter. Not authorized if received as HW.

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Abandonment/Destruction: Authorized for standard receipts that are not successfully reutilized, transferred, donated, or sold.

Ultimate Disposal: To be used for file cabinets/safes turned in as containing asbestos.

Property Accounting: NSNs for items containing asbestos will be identified with a Safe Alert Latent Defect (SALD) code during receipt processing. Accounting will be accomplished according to instructions identified by SALD Code.

Film and Photographic Paper

Definition/Description: A thin, flexible, transparent sheet or strip of acetate or similar material coated with a light sensitive emulsion, used for taking photographs or motion pictures.

Policy References/ Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapters 4 and 11.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Nitrate Base Films. DRMOs may accept accountability, but not physical custody. Processing for silver recovery is not authorized. Accumulations will be retained in authorized film storage vaults by the generating organization awaiting disposition.

Motion Picture Film (other than Nitrate Base):

Exposed motion picture film may be physically accepted if:

- The DTID contains a certifying statement that the film is not sensitive to copyright or the Privacy Act.
- The film has been removed from the reels and reduced to 6-inch strips or burned. The film will then be processed for silver recovery by the DOD, PMRP.

X-Ray Film (Usable Medical or Industrial Only):

- Medical or Industrial X-ray film may be physically received for RTD, if unused. At ESD all film will be downgraded to SCL P04 for silver recovery.
- Used medical or industrial x-ray film will be downgraded to SCL P04 upon receipt.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for processing through the DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCP).

Warehousing/Storage: DRMO storage of nitrate base film not authorized. Motion picture (other than nitrate) and x-ray film storage will be stored in accordance with direction for precious metals storage.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Nitrate base film can be RTD if the shipping document contains a statement that nitrate motion picture film is susceptible to instant fire or explosion with resultant toxic fumes if not properly handled. Expeditious action is required for disposal of nitrate base film.

Non-nitrate base motion picture film that does not have any privacy act concerns can be RTD without any special handling requirements, with the exception of training films. Training film or filmstrips may not be transferred outside the Department of Defense, or donated for projection purposes.

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Unexposed x-ray film can be RTD without any special handling requirements.

DEMIL: Not required. However, destruction will frequently occur through precious metals (PM) recovery.

Precious Metals Recovery:

New/unused film which is not RTD will be processed for silver recovery instead of sale.

Used film or photographic papers will not go through RTD but will be downgraded to SCL P04 and processed for silver recovery.

Sales: Microfiche, masters and microfilm copies, 3M readers printer paper, anodized aluminum photo plates and magnetic film do not contain sufficient quantities of silver and can be referred for sales at ESD.

All sale offerings of nitrate base film will describe the film in detail. Expeditious action will be taken to accomplish disposition.

DRMOs will exercise particular care in the sale of other than nitrate base motion picture training film since some film carries copyrights or rights of privacy.

Property Accounting: Property accounting will be accomplished according to decisions reached during the receipt process as to the extent of precious metals processing that will be accomplished.

Fire Extinguishers (see Compressed Gas Cylinders)

Fire Rescue Trucks, USAF A/S32P-2 Crash

Definition/Description:
A/S32P-2 Crash Fire Rescue Trucks, NSNs 4210-01-034-7537 and 4210-01-038-4331, are defective because of frame rail cracks.

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Receipts of these trucks from Military Services, except USAF, must be mutilated prior to turn-in.

Receive only USAF A/S32P-2 Crash Fire Rescue Trucks without mutilation for RTDS.

NOTE: This property may not be processed through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Standard storage requirements will be used for P-2 Fire Trucks received from USAF. Mutilated fire trucks from non-USAF activities will be stored according to the requirements for remaining chassis and other component parts.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
All RTD customers receiving USAF generated fire trucks will be advised that the fire trucks require the mutilation actions shown below, as a condition of issue.

DEMIL: Not applicable.

Mutilation:
Required as a result of safety concerns. Conducted prior to turn in for all but USAF receipts. Trucks received from USAF will require the following mutilation as a condition of RTD or sale:

- Mutilate the frame rails by torch cutting with sufficient cuts and at various angles to ensure they cannot be repaired and used for their original purpose/to prevent any possible reuse of the chassis. The customer will remove all component parts and the mutilated frame rails.
  - Mutilation may be conducted at a site mutually agreed upon by the customer and the USAF generator. The generator will provide two witnesses.
  - Upon issue, request the USAF to provide a signed mutilation certification upon completion of mutilation.
  - Include the following warning statement in RTD issue documents: "WARNING: Due to the use of aluminum and fiberglass materials in the construction of the truck body and tanks, care must be taken when cutting torches are used to prevent mutilation to ensure it is done in such a manner as to prevent ignition of those materials."

Sales: Receipts from USAF generations only may be sold with mutilation as a condition of sale.

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As a minimum, include in the IFBs the above mutilation requirements as a condition of sale:

ARTICLE_____: MUTILATION (Crash Fire Rescue Trucks).
Items_____ is/are required to be mutilated in the manner and to the degree set forth below:

Mutilate the frame rails by torch cutting with sufficient cuts and at various angles to ensure they cannot be repaired and used for their original purpose.

- The applicable item description(s) will advise that the buyer prior to mutilation may remove the component parts.

- Include the following as an Additional General Information paragraph in each IFB offering Crash Fire Rescue Trucks for sale: *"WARNING: Due to the use of aluminum and fiberglass materials in the construction of the truck body and tanks, care must be taken when cutting torches are used to perform mutilation to ensure it is done in such a manner as to prevent ignition of these materials."*

- The USAF individuals performing the witnessing function will follow the "two man rule" for certification and will provide a copy f the mutilation certification to the DRMO. Maintain the certifications with the release document; i.e., DD Form 1348-1A, SF 122/SF 123, DRMS Form 1427. Also, the witness(es) will ensure a copy of the certification of mutilation is furnished to Warner Robins AFB, WR-ALC/LVV, 225 Ocmulgee Court, Robins AFB, GA 31098-1647

Abandonment and Destruction:
May be appropriate for non-USAF receipts of components that failed RTDS.

Return USAF receipts A/S32P-2 Crash Fire Rescue Trucks not RTDS to the generator for mutilation. Negotiate transportation requirements as necessary.

Property Accounting: Will be dependent upon the generating source and the avenue of disposal.

Flags (including Foreign Flags, Pennants, Streamers, and Guidons)

Definition/Description: A form of banner designed to portray a symbol(s) associated with a country/ group/organization.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: DRMOs are only authorized to receive serviceable flags.

Warehousing/Storage: Items will be stored in a manner that is respectful and prevents any type of soiling to the flag.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Usable flags will receive standard RTD processing.

DEMIL: Not applicable**.**

Sales: No unique sales requirements beyond the standard respectful handling requirements.

Abandonment and Destruction: DRMOs will destroy items remaining after RTDS, privately, preferably by burning, in such a manner as not to suggest disrespect.

Property Accounting: Standard RTDS or A&D processing transactions will be used.

Flameless Ration Heaters (FRH)

Definition/Description:
FRHs are within Meals, Ready-to-Eat (MRE) ration packages. Prior to 1993, FRHs were bulk issued separately from the MRE. According to guidance from the Department of the Army, Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, they consist of approximately 27 percent magnesium (8 grams) and 73 percent inert materials. The magnesium contained in the heater reacts with water to produce an exothermic reaction (evolution of heat), which is used to warm the rations. They are identified by FSC 8970.

The FRH manufacturers affected are Trutech Inc., 680 Elton Ave., Riverhead, NY 11901-2585 and the Heater Meals Co., 311 Northland Blvd., Cincinnati, OH 45246. Both company's hazardous substance ingredients consist of magnesium-iron alloy (MG-FE) and other powdered ingredients. However, the Trutech FRH is contained within a flexible, white scrim material. The scrim material is sectioned into four compartments to evenly disperse the chemicals. The Heater Meals FRH consists of a heater pad and is contained within a green 2.5-mil high-density polyethylene (HDPE) heater bag. The outside dimensions of the bags are 12-3/4" x 5-1/2". The HDPE bag is assembled as a single component inside the MRE menu bag.

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Normally, FRHs will be received with an attached Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). The DOD Hazardous Materials Information Resource System (HMIRS) publishes MSDSs for FRHs. Presently, unused discarded FRHS are considered to be a reactive hazardous waste by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) when discarded for disposal. Unused FRHs should not be put in trash or sent to a landfill.

Prior to acceptance, inform generating activities that the following methods are available to dispose of unused FRHs:

- Return to one of the manufacturers listed below for reclamation/recycling.
  a. TruTech Inc, (631) 727-8600
  b. Heater Meals Co, (513) 772-3066

Guidelines:
- Each manufacturer will only accept unused FRHs that they originally manufactured. The name of the manufacturer is printed on individual heater bag or pad at the bottom. Separate and collect FRHs in separate containers for each manufacturer.
- Trutech will accept only their own FRHs with a Julian lot number greater than 7000. The Julian lot number is a four-digit number printed on the bottom of the FRH package. A Julian lot number greater than 7000 will start with 7, 8, 9, 0 or 1.
- Heater Meals will charge the sender $.03 for each returned FRH.
- Contact the manufacturer prior to shipment

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- Unused FRHs must be placed in 55-gallon drums. Minimum return quantity is four 55-gallon drums placed on a single pallet.
- Comply with DOT packaging, marking, and other transportation requirements.
- Use the FRH by adding water to the FRHs causing full reaction, in accordance with the accompanying instructions, and subsequently and dispose of as a solid waste. (DRMOs should not receive used or deactivated FRHs for disposal. Deactivated, used FRHs (e.g. used in the field to heat the MREs) result in inert residues, which are not hazardous. This type of property falls into the refuse/trash category.)
- Turn in to the DRMO for reutilization, transfer, donation, or sales (RTDS), or, if not RTDS is possible, for ultimate disposal on a hazardous waste contract.

No unique requirements for FRHs that are intact with MREs. If unused FRHs are received separate from MREs they will be received as hazardous material (HM). Receipt information must contain a disposal fund cite and be accompanied by an MSDS.

If the MRE portion is separated from the FRH, then the MRE (e.g., meal portion only) is not a hazardous waste but a non-hazardous solid waste.

Warehousing/Storage: No unique storage if received as part of an MRE. HM storage required if received separated from MRE.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: If processed separate from MRE, the standard RTD HM procedures will be used.

Demilitarization: Not applicable.

Sales: MREs containing FRHs may be sold using the terms and conditions applicable to food items. See Section 2, Chapter 6, Sales Program, for Subsistence. No hazardous terms and conditions are required if the MRE with an FRH attached is being sold as an item.

If unused and sold separate from an MRE, appropriate HM sales clauses will be used.

Return to Manufacturer: If appropriate, DRMOs may use the return to manufacturer option.

Ultimate Disposal:
When MREs containing FRHs fail RTDS and ultimate disposal is required, the disposal should be as a reactive hazardous waste.

If unused FRHs fail RTDS, dispose of them as a reactive hazardous waste on a hazardous waste disposal service contract.

Property Accounting: Accounting transactions will be based on the type of receipt accomplished and the subsequent disposal decisions made.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Parts (FSCAP)

Definition/Description: A FSCAP item is an aircraft part, assembly or installation containing a critical characteristic whose failure, malfunction or absence could cause a catastrophic failure resulting in loss or serious damage of the aircraft or an uncommanded engine shut-down resulting in an unsafe condition.

Figure 21 - FSCAP Categories

Category	UNUSED*	USED
Documented, DEMIL-Required	**----------**	**Serviceable/Reparable-RTD allowed; S allowed subject to DEMIL; say Y to Q: did Generator submit historical records?; surviving RTDS, DEMIL**
Documented, Non-DEMIL Required	**----------**	**RTD allowed subject to mutilation; S allowed; say Y to Q: did Generator submit historical records?**
Undocumented, DEMIL-Required	**No Docs Required; XR1, however, say Y to Q: did Generator submit historical records? (allows RTD) allows sales with condition of DEMIL. Fails RTDS, DEMIL and downgrade**	**Receive as XR1; say N to Q: did Generator submit historical records? NO RTD. Allows sales with condition of DEMIL. Fails sales, DEMIL and A&D**
Undocumented, Non-DEMIL Required	**No Docs Required; XR1, however, say Y to Q: did Generator submit historical records? (allows RTD) allows sales with mutilation required. Failed RTDS, downgrade to MFS and mutilate.**	**DWNG upon receipt to SCL MFS; no approval necessary; change SCC to H; say N to Q: did Generator submit historical records?; Mutilate and sell as scrap**

***If unused, there will be NO historical use documents to provide the DRMO; however, to qualify as Unused FSCAP must be in its original, sealed undamaged packaging and the NSN, contract number, CAGE Code and part number must be provided.**

Unsealed FSCAP is considered to be unused if it became unsealed after it arrives at a DRMO. Unused FSCAP not meeting the above criteria will be processed as undocumented FSCAP and mutilated or DEMILed.

FSCAP qualifies as critical FSGs/FSC and must be received in accordance with requirements in the 21M.

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Policy References/Authority:
Responsibility for undocumented FSCAP was given to DRMS by Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, effective 1 April 2000.

FSCAP documentation authorizations by services:

- ARMY
  - U.S. Army FSCAP Disposal Guidance

- AIR FORCE
  - AFTO 95, SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL DATA
  - FAA 8130-3, AIRWORTHINESS APPROVAL TAG
  - CEM0A299 AUTOMATED HISTORY PROGRAM PCN: CED042.MAU295.AISA
  - PREPARED (date) MAINTENANCE HISTORY REPORT-REPORT OPTIONS PCN SG054-35A
  - SERIALLY TRACKED COMPONENT LIFETIME REPORT
    PREPARED: (date and Zulu time)
    FOR: (person's name)
    BY REMIS: PCN SG099-PRP4100

NOTE: The last three documents are unnumbered computer printouts from maintenance shops. These are not their titles, but header information on each one.

- NAVY
  - OPNAV 4790/28A, SCHEDULED REMOVAL COMPONENT CARD
  - OPNAV 4790/106A, ASSEMBLY SERVICE RECORD
  - OPNAV 4790/135, MODULE SERVICE RECORD

- COAST GUARD
  - SIGNIFICANT COMPONENT HISTORY REPORT

- Data elements required on these forms are listed in DOD 4140.1-R, *DOD Materiel Management Regulation,* Chapter 6, Section 5. The regulation may be accessed at http://204.255.70.40/supreg/.

- Questions about these forms and requests to verify the accuracy of FSCAP NSNs may be directed to:

  ARMY:
  DSN 746-2570; Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, AL.

  AIR FORCE:
  DSN 787-2894; HQ AFMC/LGIA, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, OH.

  NAVY:
  Forms: DSN 757-8870/77/81/82/83; Naval Air Systems

Command, Patuxent River Naval Air Test Center,
Lexington Park, MD.
NSN verification: DSN 442-5841/1357/2873 or fax to
DSN 442-2193; NAVICP, Philadelphia, PA.

COAST GUARD:
Commercial (252) 335-6165; Aircraft Repair and Supply
Center, Information Systems Division, ATTN: ACMS/COTR,
Elizabeth City, NC.

- DLA - FSCAP items managed by DLA are generally regarded as "consumables". They are not repaired, have no authorized documentation and will be mutilated (unless they meet the criteria of unused FSCAP).

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
The military services may mutilate FSCAP at their option. Receive FSCAP mutilated by generators as scrap (i.e., XR2) and annotate on the ETID/DTID by lining through the NSN and inserting the word "*Scrap."* This ETID/DTID will always be returned to the generator to prevent an in-transit mismatch from occurring. Electronic confirmation or receipt listing(s) may be provided to generators, on predetermined frequency basis. This provides generators an audit trail when disposing of usable FSCAP and also allows DRMOs to process the property as scrap.

Ask generators to confirm whether or not items appearing to be FSCAP, but not coded as such, “are” or “are not” FSCAP.

FSCAP is received either as documented, unused or undocumented. FSCAP items are identified with a Criticality Code of E or F and the acronym "FSCAP" in block 27 of the ETID/DTID.

Documented FSCAP will be received without unique requirements and processed for RTDS. Documented FSCAP, which fails RTDS will be processed as undocumented FSCAP and mutilated or demilitarized.

Unused FSCAP may be accepted for RTDS if received in its original packaging and the NSN, contract number, CAGE code(s) and part number are provided. These data elements may be on the item, its original container/wrapping material or accompanying documentation.

Unsealed FSCAP is considered to be unused only if it became unsealed after it arrives at a DRMO. Unused FSCAP not meeting any of the criteria will be processed as undocumented FSCAP and mutilated or demilitarized.

Undocumented non-DEMIL required FSCAP must be downgraded to SCL MFS upon receipt and mutilated either as a condition of sale or by a DEMIL Center.

- DRMOs are authorized to change Supply Condition Code (SCC) A-E on undocumented FSCAP items received to SCC H on the ETID/DTID.
- Downgrade approval not required for undocumented FSCAP items.

Place undocumented non-DEMIL required FSCAP in SCL MFS and ensure it is not commingled with other scrap until after mutilation.

Undocumented DEMIL required FSCAP will be demilitarized either as a condition of sale or by a DEMIL Center. At receipt, process these items directly to sales status (to preclude them from going through screening).

- Authorization for mutilation/DEMIL at other than a DEMIL Center or as a condition of sale must be obtained from the DRMS DEMIL Office.

FSCAP items generated at DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs) will be turned in to the co-located/servicing DRMO to insure that the items are not inappropriately shipped to a designated DEMIL Center.

Warehousing/Storage: Documented and Undocumented DEMIL-required FSCAP property will be stored in the DEMIL-required storage area of the DRMO. This specific scrap accumulation will be stored separately from other scrap accumulations.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Documented FSCAP will be processed through the standard RTD cycle.

Undocumented FSCAP property will not be processed for RTD.

Unused FSCAP may be RTD if received in its original packaging and the NSN, contract number, CAGE code(s) and part number are provided.

DEMIL/Mutilation:
Undocumented FSCAP, DEMIL-required. These items will be demilitarized either as a condition of sale or by the DEMIL center.

For DEMIL center processing, prepare and ship to a DEMIL center.

- Notify DEMIL center when sending a shipment and process the transfer/issue to the DEMIL center's account.
- Provide the DEMIL center a DD 1348-1A (XR2) showing the weight being shipped. For those sites that do not reach truckload quantities in a timely manner, arrange to ship whatever is generated monthly.
- Once a truckload quantity is reached, close that SCL accumulation and arrange for shipment to the DEMIL center. The accumulation will be weighed and any adjustments to the weight will be input prior to shipment.
- The feeder site will insure the pallets/boxes/containers are marked to indicate the items contained therein/on are FSCAP, DEMIL-required.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

- The receipts will be processed onto the feeder site's inventory vice using telnet procedures to the DEMIL center's account. SCL MFS is a specific SCL and site code designated for FSCAP property requiring mutilation to be processed by the DEMIL center.
- The DEMIL center will weigh the property on receipt and notify the feeder site of the weight received.

Undocumented FSCAP, non-DEMIL required. These items will be mutilated either as a condition of sale or by the DEMIL center.

Sales: See Sales guidelines.

Property Accounting:
Upon receipt, undocumented FSCAP property will be downgraded to scrap using SCL MFS.

A SCL MFS accumulation will be input to DAISY by the feeder site as a transfer/issue to another DRMO. The DRMS DEMIL center will process an XR2 transaction showing the weight of the SCL MFS received.

FSCAP - Unused. Use standard receipt transaction.

FSCAP - Used and Documented. Use standard receipt transaction.

FSCAP - Used and Undocumented, DEMIL Not Required. Process this property as a downgrade transaction. Use the following steps.

- Select the DOWNGRADE TO SCRAP Screen from the DAISY Menu and enter the NSN.
- A pop-up screen will ask, "Did generator submit a Historical Use Record or Maintenance Record/Form with turn-in?" Select N (no).
- Another pop-up screen will appear requiring a response. "If downgrade to scrap is done, DRMO must mutilate property for FSCAP purposes." At the bottom of the DOWNGRADES TO SCRAP Screen a question asks, "Do you wish to continue with receipts? Y/N." Select Y (yes).
- The DOWNGRADE TO SCRAP Screen will now display. Enter the appropriate data and enter Y in the DESC Field. A pop-up screen will appear with the wording "OPTIONAL DESCRIPTION". Enter the following description, "Undocumented FSCAP item requiring mutilation."
- Complete the XR3 transaction using SCL MFS. FSCAP in this SCL will be kept separate until mutilation is completed. The residue will then be placed in the appropriate SCL based on basic material content.

NOTE: DRMOs are authorized to assign SCC H to undocumented FSCAP.

FSCAP - Used and Undocumented, DEMIL Required. For FSCAP requiring DEMIL that has been mutilated/demilitarized by the generator, process the property to the appropriate scrap accumulation. For FSCAP requiring DEMIL that has not been mutilated/demilitarized by the generator, the property will be processed as an XR1 and demilitarized after receipt.

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- When the FSCAP NSN is entered on the DAISY USABLE RECEIPTS Screen, a pop-up screen will appear and ask, “Did generator submit a Historical Record or Maintenance Record/Form with turn-in?” Select N (no).

- Input a standard receipt transaction with the following exception: enter MSC X and Action/Accounting Codes A/A.

FLIGHT SAFETY CRITICAL AIRCRAFT PARTS CODES

An FSCAP code is a one position alpha code identifying any part, assembly, or installation containing a critical characteristic whose failure, malfunction, or absence could cause a catastrophic failure resulting in loss or serious damage to the aircraft or an uncommanded engine shutdown resulting in an unsafe condition.

The code identifies a requirement as a condition of transfer, donation, or sale that any persons or organizations receiving an FSCAP or engine, prior to putting these into use on aircraft would subject them to safety inspection, repair, and/or overhaul by a competent manufacturer or other entity certified by the FAA to perform such inspection and repairs.

CODE	EXPLANATION
E	The item is FSCAP and is specifically designed to be selected as being nuclear hard.
F	The item is FSCAP.

Notes/Terms:
These codes are used to identify any part, assembly, or installation containing a critical characteristic whose failure, malfunction, or absence could cause a catastrophic failure resulting in loss or serious damage to the aircraft or an uncommanded engine shutdown resulting in an unsafe condition.

These codes are maintained in DOD 4100.39-M, Volume 10, Chapter 4, Table 181.

Critical Characteristic: Any feature throughout the life cycle of an FSCAP, such as dimension, tolerance, finish, material of assembly, manufacturing or inspection process, operation, field maintenance or depot overhaul requirement which if nonconforming, missing, or degraded could cause the failure or malfunction of the FSCAP.

- Critical characteristics produced during the manufacturing process are termed "manufacturing critical characteristics."

- Critical characteristics which are not introduced during the manufacture of a part but are critical in terms of assembly/installation: e.g., proper torque, are termed "installation critical characteristics."

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Food (other than Food Waste and Refuse)

Definition/Description: Includes food, meals or rations that is acceptable for human or animal consumption.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Usable Foodstuffs, Meals or Rations will be received using standard receipt processes if the ETID/DTID contains the approval of the Subsistence Office of the Military Service having jurisdiction over the generating source of the foodstuffs and:

- The reason for declaring the food excess, in specific terms.
- A determination from the subsistence office/veterinary service/medical officer or other authorized official that the foodstuffs are/are not fit for human or animal consumption.
    - If the subsistence office/veterinary service/medical officer determines that any foodstuffs proposed for DRMO disposal are not fit for human or animal consumption, they will be disposed of as trash by the generating activity. (In such cases, foodstuffs should be clearly marked *"CONDEMNED."*)
    - If the suitability of foodstuffs cannot be established, the food should be disposed of as trash.

Some food packages may contain tax-free cigarettes. State laws affecting sale, donation to penal institutions, etc., will be examined and the disposal of cigarettes will be based upon such findings.

Condemned Foodstuffs (CONUS Only) may only be received for sale, through commercial channels, for use as material for soap, candles, etc, with appropriate local FDA authorization.

NOTE: Only Usable Foodstuffs, Meals or Rations qualify for receipt from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Will be determined by the foodstuff characteristics.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Only authorized for processing usable foodstuffs, meals or rations. Usable foodstuffs will be processed expediently.

DEMIL: Not applicable.

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Sales: Usable foodstuffs, meals or rations that are not RTD may be sold expediently. Sales releases must contain copies of the documentation received from the Subsistence Office of the Military Service.

Before sale of condemned food material through commercial channels, the DRMO will notify the nearest FDA office of the proposed sale. The notification will indicate the point of origin, quantity, type, condition and location of the property.

A warranty will be included as a special condition of all sales for condemned subsistence items. The fact that the materials have been denatured, or should be denatured before delivery, will be specifically stated in the listing and description of each item. The statement will also appear on all copies of the document furnished the buyer with delivery of the material.

Condemned foodstuffs will be denatured before delivery by the use of denaturants recommended by the local representative of the FDA.

Waiver of Denaturing Requirement (CONUS Only)

- When the cost of denaturing condemned subsistence items would exceed the expected proceeds or when there is no reasonable prospect of sale subject to the condition outlined above, selling activities may advertise condemned subsistence items for sale to manufacturers of soap, candles, etc., if it is specifically stated in the listing that the purchaser warrants and certifies to the United States that the material will be used in the manufacturing of such products and not for human consumption. The sale solicitation will further state that the purchaser will ensure it is physically placed in a vat or other container normally used in the manufacturing of soap, candles, etc., and made unfit for human consumption.

- Unless the FDA specifically waives the denaturing requirement in writing, delivery will be made under restrictions prescribed by that agency. Condemned foodstuffs may not be delivered to the buyer until the authorized selling activity has advised the local office of the FDA and the public health authorities of the State in which the material is located, of the sale, and the name and address of the buyer or consignee of the property.

- In all cases, selling activities will advise the local office of the FDA and the public health authorities of the State in which the material is located of the proposed sale. After award, the authorities will be further advised of the name and address of the purchaser or consignee of the property.

Abandonment & Destruction: When there is no reasonable prospect of sale under the conditions outlined above, the property will be destroyed or disposed of in such a manner as to safeguard public health, safety, and the environment, consistent with EPA requirements.

Property Accounting: Property accounting requirements will be determined by the type of foodstuffs identified in the receipt process.

Food Waste and Refuse

Definition/Description:
The following items are to be considered refuse and trash:

- Bones. Consists predominantly of clean bones. May contain some meat shavings but no hunks of meat.
- Fats. Consists of suet (no red meat) derived from processing carcasses.
- Meat Trimmings. Consists primarily of meat residue derived from processing of prepared meats. May contain some fat and gristle, but no bones.
- Cooked Grease. Consists of cooked grease both spent and rough, trap grease and frying fats.
- Edible Garbage Suitable for Animal Consumption. Consists of edible table refuse, melon rinds, etc. and natural refuse or inedible matter resulting from food preparation or decay, high in protein content. Farmers and hog feeders normally use this type of refuse.

Policy References/Authority: Financial Management Regulation

Receiving: Bones, fats, and meat trimmings are generated by Commissary Stores. Open messes and service clubs generate cooked greases and edible garbage. These are by-products, not considered personal property and will be treated as refuse and trash. They will not be received for processing by DRMOs.

Warehousing/Storage: Not applicable.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not applicable.

DEMIL: Not applicable.

Sales: Not applicable.

Property Accounting: Not applicable.

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Franked Envelopes

Definition/Description: Envelopes with a pre-printed return address. At times the envelopes will have postage paid stamps.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Standard receiving transactions will be used for franked envelopes.

NOTE: This commodity is not authorized for turn in by DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: No unique storage requirements.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Reutilization/transfers to federal civil agencies will contain stipulations that the envelopes must have the return address overprinted prior to use.

Donation of franked envelopes is authorized. However, donees must furnish the following certification, together with the donation request (SF 123):

> *"The undersigned certifies that the indicia and all other marking on Federal Government envelopes shall be completely obliterated before further donation or use for mailing purposes. Signature (Representative of Public Airport, SEA, or SASP, Federal Property Assistance, Program)"*

DEMIL: Not applicable.

Sales: Franked envelopes must not be sold regardless of quantity, value, or condition. On a case-by-case basis, DRMS may authorize the destruction as a condition of sale.

Abandonment/Destruction: All franked envelopes that cannot be used will be destroyed by burning, maceration, or shredding.

Property Accounting: Standard property accounting processes will be used.

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Fuel Containers

Definition/Description: Bladders/Fuel Cells/Tanks that hold fuel for use in the operation of vehicles, aircraft, etc. Also includes assemblies/subassemblies that have fuel containers.

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Bladders that are unused, but shelf life expired, will be downgraded upon receipt.

Physically handle all containers (including separate vehicle tanks) as possibly containing volatile fuel. Refuse to accept all containers (aircraft, vehicle, etc.) found to contain more than minimal amounts of residual fuel.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for turn-in from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Separate stored containers with residual fuels from other combustible materials and sources of combustion (open flames, etc.). Limit stack size to ensure stability of each stack and provide for easy access of fire fighting equipment to all portions of the stacking area. Vehicles are handled and stored in the usual manner unless their fuel tanks are leaking; in which case, they should be repaired or drained of all fuel prior to delivery to a DRMO.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: If shelf life is not expired and meets turn-in criteria standard RTD processes are used.

DEMIL/Mutilation:
If shelf life is expired, fuel containers will be mutilated as a condition of sale or by the DEMIL Center.

Ensure that DEMIL/mutilation (cutting, crushing, etc.), accomplished as condition of sale or through a DEMIL Center does not occur until the fuel tank and its associated plumbing are removed by qualified personnel. Request assistance from the host activity, as required.

Sales: If condition and shelf life meet standard requirements standard sales processes are used. If shelf life expired, may be sold with mutilation as a condition of sale.

Property Accounting: Property accounting transactions are determined according to the information provided on the receipt document.

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Gamma Goat Vehicles

Definition/Description: NSN 2320-00-873-5407 is for M561 cargo truck and NSN 2310-00-832-9907 is for the M792 ambulance truck.

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Gamma Goats may only be received as defective property. Completely destroy body and chassis by crushing or shredding.

Components of the tractor (front or power driven) part or the Gamma Goat that are exempt from mutilation are the engine, transmission, transfer/final drive assemblies, radiator, gages (fuel, water temperature, etc.) and tires/wheels. The trailer (rear) part of the Gamma Goat is exempt from mutilation.

NOTE: This vehicle is not applicable for processing through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage will be accomplished as appropriate for the mutilated and un-mutilated components of the vehicle.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
When transferring Gamma Goat vehicles to FCAs and/or SASPs provide GSA approved SF 122/123s. These forms must contain the following certification statement:

> *"This vehicle is highly unusual with the unique capabilities of four wheel steering and amphibious capability. Though this vehicle is safe in and manufacture for its intended purpose, these unique capabilities could require extra operator competence and caution should be exercised in the operation and use of this vehicle outside the design specification. After completion of use, recipient will contact the appropriate GSA office for disposition instructions."*

Gamma Goats are authorized for issue to the LESO. The LESO requisition document must contain the same certification statement required for transfer as shown above.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Gamma Goats must be processed and mutilated in a manner similar to the M-151 series vehicles.

NOTE: On-base mutilation is required. If quantity or surveillance cost is excessive, DRMOs may request approval for off-site mutilation. The off-base mutilation approvals may be requested via e-mail to the Operations office/DEMIL office. The surveillance plan must include sufficient oversight by DRMO employees to ensure that the Gamma Goat vehicles are being mutilated.

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- Use the "two man rule" for completing the following certification: *"I certify that the Gamma Goat vehicle described hereon has been mutilated as required by this instruction."* Both persons signing the certification will be DRMO representatives.
- The certificate may be placed on the source document file copy of the ETID/DTID, or on a piece of plain paper then attached to the source document file copy of the ETID/DTID, or the certification may be placed on or attached to the DRMS Form 1427.

DEMIL of the following key points is required, when installed, the deep water fording kit and mounts for radio, antenna, 81-MM mortar, and 4.2 inch mortars. Destroy by cutting, crushing or mangling.

Sales: Do not offer Gamma Goats for sale to the general public as usable items.

Special Terms and Conditions for Gamma Goat Vehicles:

The following special conditions will be used in all IFBs offering Gamma Goats vehicles for sale:

Sale By Reference, Part 6,
- ARTICLE A: DEMILITARIZATION OR MUTILATION ON GOVERNMENT PREMISES.
- ARTICLE C: FAILURE TO DEMILITARIZE OR MUTILATE.
- ARTICLE LY: MUTILATION.
- ARTICLE MH: PERFORMANCE BOND. (When deemed appropriate by the DRMO.)

When DRMS Operations authorizes off-base mutilation, replace SBR, Part 6, ARTICLE A, with:

Sale By Reference, Part 6,
- ARTICLE B: DEMILITARIZATION OR MUTILATION ON OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT PREMISES.

Sequence of Data:

1. Item name
2. Rated capacity (1/2 ton, 15" carriage, draw-bar pull, units per min., hr., lbs., per load, GPM, CFM, etc.)
3. Model year
4. Manufacturer's name, model and /or P/N, serial number
5. Additional descriptive data (see below)
6. Parts detached and stored with and/or parts missing including:
7. Government identification or registration number, i.e., USA 241078, USAF 1351212
8. NSN
9. Storage data - packaging (if applicable) - used or unused - condition
10. Total cost
11. Est. total wt.
12. Valid suggested use when applicable

Additional Descriptive Data: Wheels (no. driving, size)

1. Wheel base (if other than standard)

2. Engine data (mfr's. model, type, serial, no. of cylinders, rated HP, RPM)
3. Any additional information pertinent to and helpful in describing item, i.e., type brakes transmission, track gauge, etc.)
4. Auxiliary mounted equipment and/or attachments with pertinent data
5. Application (when helpful in describing items such as bomb and missile trucks, trailers, etc.)
6. Size and/or length for trailers

SPECIAL NOTICE/CERTIFICATION ON DRMS FORM 1427:

Rubber Stamp/Typewriter. Occasionally, there are items sold requiring special handling or notice and emphasis of such notice/certification on DRMS Form 1427 is necessary. Such notice or certification may be accomplished by the use of a rubber stamp or a typewriter.

Statements. DRMS Form 1427 will contain the appropriate statement prescribed for the following:

Residue of Gamma Goat vehicles.

THE MATERIAL HEREBY BEING RELEASED IS THE RESIDUE OF A Gamma Goat VEHICLE AND NOT THE VEHICLE ITSELF.

Loading Requirements. DRMS Operations may elect to include the Loading Legend requirements, e.g., Purchaser Must Load (No Government Assistance), in block 10 of DRMS Form 1427. If incorporated with mechanized term sale input, such notices will be pre-printed on the static contracts. Conversely, manual annotation is necessary on contracts generated for all other methods of sale.

Abandonment & Destruction: Will be used if appropriate.

Ultimate Disposal: If appropriate for any component parts negotiations for proper funding will be required.

Property Accounting: This property will be identified by a Safe Alert Latent Defect Code. Process according to code definition.

DNSP COMMODITY GROUP CODES:

COMMODITY DESIGNATIONS

III	Miscellaneous
VEH=	Vehicles (FSC 1740, FG 23 except 2350, 24, FSC 3930, 4210 fire trucks only)

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Gas Masks (See Chemical Defense Equipment)

To Summarize:
Send filters, canisters and filtering systems directly to ultimate disposal by HW disposal contract.

DRMOs may receive unused filters in factory sealed foiled packets for reutilization, transfers, donations, or sales processing. However, the ETID/DTID must be accompanied by a disposal fund cite. If the filters survive screening they will go directly to hazardous waste disposal.

Gas Particulate Filters (GPF) - M48 / M48A1

See M48 / M48A1 - Gas Particulate Filters (GPF)

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Global Positioning System (GPS)

Definition/Description:
This equipment has embedded communications security (COMSEC). Navigation Set Satellite Systems AN/PSN-11 and AN/PSN-11V GPS components with assigned NSNs and equipment repair/return addresses are provided for use in assisting military users that need information on this type property:

Stand-Alone Airborne GPS Receiver (SAGR)
AN/ASN-169, NSN 5826-01-414-4147
AN/ASN-169, NSN 6065-01-383-3377
Equipment Return Address:
Trimble Navigation
2105 Donley Drive
Austin, TX 87858
ATTN: SAGR Repair Center

Small Lightweight GPS Receiver (SLGR)
AN/PSN-10 (V) 1, NSN 5825-01-357-6170
AN/PSN-10 (V) 2, NSN 5825-01-357-6171
AN/PSN-10 (V) 3, NSN 5825-01-356-7849
AN/PSN-10 (V) 4, NSN 5825-01-357-5506
Equipment Return Address:
NewTec
Bldg. 91302, Gerstner Road
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613
DODAAC: C1GPTT
ATTN: Steve Robinson
CML: 520-538-2877, DSN 879-2877
E-mail: Stephen.Robinson@epg.army.mil

Precision Lightweight GPS Receiver (PLGR)
AN/PSN-11, NSN 5825-01-374-6643
AN/PSN-11 (V) 1, NSN 5825-01-395-3513
Equipment Return Address:
DODAAC: EZ7415 (Damaged Equipment)
DODAAC: EY9420 (Access Equipment)
Rockwell Collins Inc.
855 35th Street NE
ATTN: Service Center MS139-141
Cedar Rapids, IA 52402-3613
Mark for: AN/PSN-11 Warranty

Airborne Navigation Set
AN/ASN-149 (V2), NSN 5826-01-321-1781
AN/ASN-149 (V2), NSN 5826-01-343-1967, R2399 F/A
AN/ASN-149 (V2), NSN 5826-01-447-1300, R2399 G/A

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Navigation Set Two-Channel

AN/ASN-149 (V1), NSN 5826-01-321-1784
AN/ASN-149 (V1), NSN 5826-01-343-4083, R2400, F/A
AN/ASN-149 (V1), NSN 5826-01-343-4084, R2400, G/A
AN/ASN-149 (V1), NSN 5826-01-447-1308, R2400, J/A

Equipment Return Address:
Defense Distribution Depot (Tobyhanna)
Building 1C Bay 6 Receiving
11 Hap Arnold Blvd
Tobyhanna, PA 18466
DODAAC: W25G1W
POC (Item Manager): Mr. Joe Alaimo (CECOM)
DSN: 992-9209 CML: 732-532-9209
E-mail: Joseph.Alaimo@usarmy.mil

Global Positioning System - Survey System (GPS-S)

AN/GSN-13, NSN 5825-01-437-5888, consisting of:
NSN 7025-01-441-6685 (Receiver)
NSN 6675-01-441-6771 (Controller)
NSN 6130-01-442-1419 (Field Support Module)
NSN 5825-01-441-6880 (Trim Talk Radio)

Equipment Return Point of Contact:
Ms. Kathy Parker (Marines)
DSN: 567-6611

Commercial off-the-shelf GPS Receiver

NSN 5825-01-470-1076

Equipment Return Address: Defense Distribution Depot (Tobyhanna)
Building 1C Bay 6 Receiving
11 Hap Arnold Blvd.
Tobyhanna, PA 18466
DODAAC, W25G1W
Item Manager: S9E
DSN: 850-7991 CML: 614-692-7991

Overall Points of Contact: Mr. Dennis Roteberry, Program Manager, GPS, DSN 992-6133 (Commercial 732-532-6133) or DRMS Operations.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, DOD 4160.21-M-1

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Not authorized. Includes both serviceable and unserviceable.

DRMOs will assist the GPS Program Manager listed above in advising all generating activities not to turn-in PLGRs. Regardless of the condition, PLGRs are to be sent back to the contractor for repair or demilitarization.

DRMOs are to contact the GPS Program Manager for all other PLGR NSNs that are not listed above.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Not applicable.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not applicable.

DEMIL: Not applicable for DRMS. Because these items contain an Auxiliary Output Chip (AOC) and a Precision Positioning Service Security Module (PPSM), the AOC firmware security chip resident in the PLGR and the PPSM require demilitarization by the prime contractor upon disposal. Local demilitarization of PLGRs is not authorized.

Sales: Not applicable.

Property Accounting: Not applicable. The above NSNs have been added to the SALD as a prevention measure.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

GOER (Go Ability With Overall Economy and Reliability) Vehicles

Definition/Description: NSNs 2320-00-191-1310, 2320-00-445-7250, 2320-00-873-5420, 2320-00-873-5422, 2320-00-873-5426, 2320-01-010-4956 and 2320-01-010-4057

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: GOER vehicles may only be received as defective property. Completely destroy unitized body, which refers to the cab section of the vehicle, including frame and the drive shaft.

NOTE: This vehicle is not applicable for DLA Depot Recycling Control Point (RCP) processing.

Warehousing/Storage: Storage will be accomplished as appropriate for the mutilated and unmutilated components of the vehicle.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
When transferring GOERs to Federal Civil Agencies or donating to SASPs provide approved documentation (SF 122/123) containing the following certification:

> *The_____ agency accepts the transfer/donation of vehicle(s) "AS IS" with no warranty of any kind including any implied warranties, such as fitness for any purpose. Since the vehicles do not comply with the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and is designed for use under conditions unique to the DOD, extra operator competence and caution will be exercised in the operation and use of this vehicle outside the design specification. In accepting the transfer/donation the _____agency acknowledges that there may be hazards associated with the use of the vehicles. The _____agency warrants that it will provide necessary operator training and hold the DOD harmless against all suits, actions, demands, or claims involving the operation of GOERs in its custody. The agency also agrees to maintain, at its expense, adequate liability and property damage insurance and workman's compensation insurance to cover such claims. The agency agrees when vehicles are no longer needed they will be mutilated in accordance with direction from the U.S. Army Tank Automotive Command (TACOM) as follows:*

- Mutilation of the unitized body refers to the cab section of the vehicle (including drive shaft). Mutilation is required for the cab, frame and drive shaft after usable components have been removed. The trailer, cargo, wrecker and tanker sections do not need to be mutilated.
- The cab body and frame can be cut in an X pattern; one inch wide diagonally from right front to left rear and left front to right rear of the cab and frame.
- The following is a list of component parts by name and NSN, which require mutilation as part of the overall destruction of the vehicle or if, turned in separately. Mutilation may be performed by cutting, crushing or mangling.
  - Name: Yoke, universal trailer front propeller shaft, NSN 2520-01-031-8937.
  - Name: Yoke, universal trailer front propeller shaft, NSN 2520-01-031-8924.
  - Name: Propeller, shaft trailer immediate, NSN 2520-01-035-4159.

- Name: Universal joint trailer rear propeller shaft, NSN 2520-01-023-2243.
- Name: Propeller shaft trailer rear propeller, NSN 2520-01-032-3410.
- Name: Hitch, vehicular, NSN 2540-01-045-3830.
- Name: Arm assembly hydraulic swivel assembly, NSN not available, part number 1161807

The mutilation can be accomplished by cutting, crushing or mangling.

A "certificate of mutilation" will be prepared (in a format chosen by the organization completing the mutilation), will contain a signature of the person from the_____agency that is accountable for the vehicle and will be provided to the DRMO that originally donated the GOER, in order to ensure proper disposal requirements are met when there is no longer a use for the vehicle.

DEMIL/Mutilation:
The U.S. Army Tank and Automotive Command (TACOM) has provided DOD components the following mutilation procedures regarding the specific parts, components and degree of mutilation required for GOER vehicles. The mutilation can be accomplished by cutting, crushing or mangling.

- Mutilation of the unitized body refers to the cab section of the vehicle (including drive shaft). Mutilation is required for the cab, frame and drive shaft after usable components have been removed. The trailer, cargo, wrecker and tanker sections do not need to be mutilated.
- The cab body and frame can be cut in an X pattern; one inch wide diagonally from right front to left rear and left front to right rear of the cab and frame.
- The following is a list of component parts by name and NSN, which require mutilation as part of the overall destruction of the vehicle or if, turned in separately. Mutilation may be performed by cutting, crushing or mangling.

    - Name: Yoke, universal trailer front propeller shaft, NSN 2520-01-031-8937.
    - Name: Yoke, universal trailer front propeller shaft, NSN 2520-01-031-8924.
    - Name: Propeller, shaft trailer immediate, NSN 2520-01-035-4159.
    - Name: Universal joint trailer rear propeller shaft, NSN 2520-01-023-2243.
    - Name: Propeller shaft trailer rear propeller, NSN 2520-01-032-3410.
    - Name: Hitch, vehicular, NSN 2540-01-045-3830.
    - Name: Arm assembly hydraulic swivel assembly, NSN not available, part number 1161807.

- TACOM advised they would notify MACOMs to adhere to the following necessary action to minimize any explosion or fire hazard and environmental damage during the mutilation process prior to turn in:
    - Tankers are to be thoroughly cleaned and purged
    - All fuels, lubricants and areas containing volatile fluids to be drained and purged according to Field Manual 10-20, Organizational Maintenance of Military Petroleum Pipeline, Tanks and Related equipment.

- Off-site mutilation requires the approval of DRMS-BCD.
- Use the "two man rule" for completing the following certification:

  "I certify that the GOER vehicle described hereon has been mutilated as required by the DEMIL Chapter in Section 2."

- Both persons signing the certification will be DRMO employees.
- Component parts which may be removed by the purchaser prior to the mutilation of the cab, frame and drive shaft include the engine, radiator, tires, batteries, transmission, (drive shaft not included) front and rear differentials and front and rear suspension systems. Other components may also be removed.

Sales: Do not offer GOER vehicles for sale to the general public as usable items.

Special Terms and Conditions for GOER Vehicles

The following special conditions will be used in all IFBs offering GOER vehicles for sale:

Sale By Reference, Part 6,

- ARTICLE A: DEMILITARIZATION OR MUTILATION ON GOVERNMENT PREMISES.
- ARTICLE C: FAILURE TO DEMILITARIZE OR MUTILATE.
- ARTICLE LY: MUTILATION.
- ARTICLE MH: PERFORMANCE BOND. (When deemed appropriate by DRMO.)

When DRMS authorizes off-site mutilation replace SBR, Part 6, ARTICLE A, with:

Sale By Reference, Part 6,

- ARTICLE B: DEMILITARIZATION OR MUTILATION ON OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT PREMISES.

Sequence of Data

1. Item name
2. Rated capacity (1/2 ton, 15" carriage, draw-bar pull, units per min., hr., lbs., per load, GPM, CFM, etc.)
3. Model year
4. Manufacturer's name, model and /or P/N, serial number
5. Additional descriptive data (see below)
6. Parts detached and stored with and/or parts missing including:
7. Government identification or registration number, i.e., USA 241078, USAF 1351212
8. NSN
9. Storage data - packaging (if applicable) - used or unused - condition
10. Total cost
11. Est. total wt.
12. Valid suggested use when applicable

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Additional Descriptive Data

1. Wheels (no. driving, size)
2. Wheel base (if other than standard)
3. Engine data (mfr's. model, type, serial, no. of cylinders, rated HP, RPM)
4. Any additional information pertinent to and helpful in describing item, i.e., type brakes transmission, track gauge, etc.)
5. Auxiliary mounted equipment and/or attachments with pertinent data
6. Application (when helpful in describing items such as bomb and missile trucks, trailers, etc.)
7. Size and/or length for trailers

Examples:

1. DOLLY, TRAILER, CONVERTER: 8 ton, 1953, Fruehauf, Model XM 198, Serial FW 82994, designed for standard kingpin, 5th wheel, open throat, fixed draw-bar, adjustable leg support, double dual wheels, size 11.00-20; O/A dimensions 119"Lx96-3/4"Wx47-1/4"H. USA #53K-10111. NSN 2330-00-273-1620.
   Outside - X010332A2 - used - fair condition
   Total cost $1,415
   Est. total wt. 3,450 lbs 1 each

2. TRUCK, TRACTOR: 5 ton, 1966 Ford, tilt cab, Model C700, 8 cylinder gasoline engine, Model 330HD-V8, 330 cu. in displacement, manual transmission. Tire size 9.00-20, full air brakes, 12 volts electrical system. Rust damage, voltage regulator damaged. Parts missing including alternator. 24784 odometer. USN 96-28577. NSN 2320-00-185-0055.
   Outside - M100100A1 - used - fair condition Total cost $5067

   est. total wt. 8000 lbs 1 each

NOTE: DRMOs who are unsuccessful in disposing of GOER vehicles should report type and quantities through DRMS Operations.

Ultimate Disposal: Not applicable.

Record Keeping:
The mutilation certificate may be placed on the source document file copy of the ETID/DTID, or on a piece of plain paper then attached to the source document file copy of the ETID/DTID, or the certification may be annotated on or attached to the DRMS Form 1427.

Certifications received from FCAs/SASPs will also be placed in a historical file/on WEBDOCs.

Property Accounting: This property will be identified by a Safe Alert Latent Defect Code (SALD). Process according to code definition.

DNSP COMMODITY GROUP CODES:

COMMODITY DESIGNATIONS

III	Miscellaneous

VEH= Vehicles (FSC 1740, FG 23 except 2350, 24, FSC 3930, 4210 fire trucks only)

Grade 8 Bolts

Definition/Description: Grade 8 fasteners/machine bolts in FSCs 5305 and 5306 that were manufactured prior to 1988 are considered defective, non-conforming. There are more than 1,000 NSNs for these fasteners/machine bolts. Applicable NSNs are identified in the Safe-Alert/Latent Defect (SALD) listing. The following DRMS web site may be accessed to determine if an NSN for an item manufactured prior to 1988 is defective: www.drms.dla.mil/servlet/Sald Form

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: If received, these items must be downgraded upon receipt and mutilated. It is critical that these fasteners not get into the supply system and be used for their intended purpose.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Store with items requiring mutilation.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not applicable.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Process in accordance with SALD Code definition.

Sales: Only sell as part of mutilated scrap accumulation.

Property Accounting: Accomplished in accordance with SALD Code requirements.

Heater H-1, Diesel Fueled, Portable, Duct Type

Definition/Description: The Support Equipment & Vehicle Management Office at Warner Robins ALC has begun a 5-year total fleet replacement effort to replace the H-1 heaters with the New Generation Heater (NGH). The following disposition instructions are for the Heater H-1, Diesel Fueled, Portable, Duct Type, 400,000 BTUH, Models PH-400-D, NSN 4520-01-135-2770; FC-400-2, NSN 4520-01-073-8309; BT-400-46, NSN 4520-01-310-0691.

Policy References/Authority:
Item Manager Direction. Disposal decisions were made by USAF/ILMM and concurred by the Aircraft Ground Support Equipment Working Group. Warner Robins Air Logistics Command (WRALC) does not want these heaters out in the civilian world, for fear of carbon monoxide poisoning deaths and law suits.

- As units receive new replacement NGH Heaters, MAJCOMS will be responsible for local disposal and redistribution of all heaters.

- To make the best use of air force shipping funds, heaters will be disposed of at the nearest Defense Reutilization & Marketing Office (DRMO) facility by the activity requesting disposal. Absolutely no units are to be shipped to WR-ALC for disposal.

- Assigned H-1 Heaters (serviceable/unserviceable) can be sent to DRMO upon receipt of replacement NGH heaters. An AFTO Form 375 will not be required for unserviceable heaters prior to shipment to DRMO. MAJCOMS will handle/manage EASI MODEL H-1 Heaters.

- Properly completed AFTO Form 375 (in accordance with T.O. 00-25-240 AND T.O. 35-1-25) will be required for H-1 Heaters that become unserviceable prior to receipt of replacement NGH.

- Upon receipt of replacement heaters the MAJCOM AGE functional managers will instruct subordinate units to dispose of all H-1 heaters under the master NSN 4520-01-310-1881 as follows:

    - "EASI" MODEL BT400-46, NSN 4520-01-310-0691, field units will contact their functional managers for disposition instructions for this model. The functional manager will authorize local disposal or request the AGE Flight to ship the heater to another activity to replace an older "HUNTER" PH-400-D OR "FIESTA" FC-400-2 Heater. The Redistribution of the "EASI" Models will help support field units until the 5-year heater replacement process is complete.

    - "HUNTER" Model PH-400-D, NSN 4520-01-135-2770, dispose locally or at the nearest DRMO facility.

    - "FIESTA" Model FC-400-2, NSN 4520-01-073-8309, dispose locally or at the nearest DRMO facility.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

- "DAVEY" Model, NSN 4520-01-056-4269, dispose locally or at the nearest DRMO facility.

- Each field unit with heaters ready for disposal will remove and/or puncture the heat exchanger and combustor can on each unit making them unserviceable. Remove sensor bulb or coil (T.O. 35E7-2-11-11) from temperature gauge F&I 1-36-19, temperature select valve F&I 1-36-34, temperature gauge 2-23-6 and dispose as scrap metal.

- Points of contact for this property are Mr. Gary Hull, Equipment Specialist, WR-ALC/LESGF, DSN 468-7046, Ext. 125 and MSGT Deynzer, WR-ALC/LESG, DSN 468-7603, Ext. 279.

- In accordance with the provisions of Category 1 defective property, these heaters must be mutilated prior to turn-in to DRMOs.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: DRMOs will only receive the NSNs shown in this article as scrap.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for processing through the DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Store mutilated heaters in appropriate scrap accumulation.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable. Mutilation of heaters required prior to turn-in.

Sales: Sale of complete heaters not authorized.

Property Accounting: Based on SALD Code, property accounting will be as a scrap receipt.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Heaters, Hunter

Definitions/Description: Heaters with the following NSNs have been declared defective. Potential liabilities from non-Governmental use of these heaters are significant.

Figure 22 - Defective Heater NSNs

4520-00-357-0518	4520-01-010-4059	4520-01-069-6959
4520-00-683-8595	4520-01-297-6803	4520-01-203-4410
4520-01-050-5628	4520-00-114-1055	4520-00-280-1830
4520-00-999-8523	4520-00-086-7676	4520-01-136-2139

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Receive as Category 1 Defective mutilated scrap. Must be mutilated prior to turn-in. Heaters that are on trailers run by diesel engines must also be mutilated, however, there is no requirement to mutilate the engine or remaining components. These may be processed through normal disposal actions.

NOTE: These heaters are not authorized for receipt from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Store mutilated heaters in appropriate scrap accumulation.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable. Mutilation of heaters required prior to turn-in.

Sales: Sale of complete heaters not authorized.

Property Accounting: Based on SALD Code property accounting will be as a scrap receipt.

Helicopter Blades and Tail Rotors

Definition/Description:
Helicopter blades and tail rotors are designated as Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Parts (FSCAP) and may contain radioactive material. Pertinent historical/maintenance records and a certification as to whether they contain depleted uranium must accompany them.

Helicopter blades and tail rotors that have exceeded their finite life, condemned for any other reason, or do not have an adequate historical/maintenance record will be mutilated by the owning generating activity.

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction, DOD 4160.21-M, and DOD 4160.21-M-1

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
The ETID/DTID must contain information as to whether or not the property contains depleted uranium and must contain the following FSCAP information:

- Part identification--NSN--part number and serial number.
- Date of manufacture and manufacturer.
- Record of all maintenance and alteration.
- Date work was accomplished.
- Work authentication.
- Total time in service.
- Time since last overhaul.
- If mutilated prior to turn-in, property will be received as scrap.

NOTE: This commodity is not authorized for turn-in from the DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage requirements will be determined based on the information/condition of the helicopter blades/tail rotors when received.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: If required turn-in criteria are met, standard RTD processes will be accomplished. All helicopter blades and tail rotors will be tagged by the DRMO with the statement:

> *"It is the responsibility of the recipient to determine if the helicopter blade or tail rotor as designed and manufactured can be put to the use intended by the recipient since there may be usage that may not be met by military specifications or serviceability criteria. Each item has an accompanying historical record with which the further use of the item for its designed purpose can be determined."*

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not required at the DRMO level.

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Sales: If required turn-in criteria are met, standard sales processes will be accomplished. All helicopter blades and tail rotors will be tagged by the DRMO with the statement:

> *"It is the responsibility of the recipient to determine if the helicopter blade or tail rotor as designed and manufactured can be put to the use intended by the recipient since there may be usage that may not be met by military specifications or serviceability criteria. Each item has an accompanying historical record with which the further use of the item for its designed purpose can be determined."*

Abandonment & Destruction: Will be accomplished if RTDS attempts are unsuccessful.

Property Accounting: Standard property accounting processes will be used for helicopter blades/tail rotors.

Helmets - Aircraft , Ground Troop and Combat Vehicle Crew

Definition/Description: The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Specifications, U.S. DOT, has indicated that all aircraft helmets used by the Military Services do not meet the requirements of the Z90.1-1971, American National Standard Specifications for Protective Headgear for Vehicular Users. Because of different design criteria, the aircraft helmets are not recommended as substitutes for approved motorcycle helmets even when the requirements of the standard are met. Similarly, ground troop and combat vehicle crew helmets do not meet Z90.1-1971 requirements.

Policy References/Authority: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Item Managers, DOD 4160.21-M-1.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Standard receiving processes will be used.

NOTE: These commodities are not authorized for receipt from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: No unique storage requirements.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Standard RTD processes will be used with the following exception:

As a safety measure, attach a warning tag (DRMS Form 55) or other device to all aircraft, ground troop and combat vehicle crew helmets transferred or donated. The tag or device should carry a cautionary statement advising the transferee/donee that the helmets must not be used for other than their intended purposes.

An example of a warning tag follows:

> ***WARNING****: This device has been designed for use as headgear in the operation of aircraft/combat vehicles or for ground troops. It does not meet the needs of the Z90.1-1971, American National Standard Specifications for Protective Headgear for Vehicular Users. As such it is* ***NOT*** *recommended as a substitute for approved motorcycle or recreational vehicle helmets.*

For Donees: The state agency will write the same statement on all copies of its distribution documents and on a warning tag that will be affixed to each helmet before donation:

DEMIL/Mutilation: Process according to assigned DEMIL Code. Utilize DEMIL Code “D” to DEMIL foreign excess aircraft, ground troop and combat crew helmets. (DEMIL of foreign helmets is mandatory.)

Sales: When surplus aircraft, ground troop or combat vehicle crew helmets are offered for sale, special conditions will be included in the sale solicitation.

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Government Liquidation (GL) get regular helmets as a DEMIL Q. The liners fall under the IR guidance, and do not go to GL. GL does not get Kevlar helmets.

As a safety measure, attach a warning tag (DRMS Form 55) or other device to all aircraft, ground troop and combat vehicle crew helmets sold. The tag or device should carry a cautionary statement advising the purchaser that the helmets must not be used for other than their intended purposes.

An example of a warning tag follows:

> ***WARNING****: This device is designed for use as headgear in the operation of aircraft/combat vehicles or for ground troops. It does not meet the needs of the Z90.1-1971, American National Standard Specifications for Protective Headgear for Vehicular Users. As such it is* ***NOT*** *recommended as a substitute for approved motorcycle or recreational vehicle helmets.*

Property Accounting: Standard Property Accounting Processes will be used.

High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWVs)

Definition/Description:
The High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) is the replacement vehicle for the M151 series jeeps. The HMMWV's mission is to provide a light tactical vehicle for command and control, special purpose shelter carriers, and special purpose weapons platforms throughout all areas of the modern battlefield. It is supported using the current logistics and maintenance structure established for Army wheeled vehicles. The HMMWV is equipped with a high performance diesel engine; automatic transmission and four-wheel drive that is air transportable and droppable from a variety of aircraft. The HMMWV can be equipped with a self-recovery winch capable of up to 6000 pound 1:1 ratio line pull capacity and can support payloads from 2,500 - 4,400 pounds depending on the model. The HMMWV is produced in several configurations to support weapons systems; command and control systems; field ambulances; and ammunition, troop and general cargo transport.

LTV HMMWV M998 -series multipurpose, wheeled vehicle variants include:

- M98 cargo/troop carrier without winch
- M1038 cargo/troop carrier with winch
- M966 TOW missile carrier, basic armor, without winch
- M1036 TOW missile carrier, basic armor, with winch
- M1045 TOW missile carrier, supplemental armor, without winch
- M1046 TOW missile carrier, supplemental armor, with winch
- M1025 armament carrier, basic armor, without winch
- M1026 armament carrier, basic armor, with winch
- M1043 armament carrier, supplemental armor, without winch
- M1044 armament carrier, supplemental armor, with winch
- M996 mini-ambulance, 2-litter, basic armor
- M997 maxi-ambulance, 4-litter, basic armor
- M1035 soft-top ambulance, 2-litter
- M1037 S-250 shelter carrier, without winch
- M1042 S-250 shelter carrier, with winch
- M1069 tractor for M119 105-mm light gun

Figure 23 - HMMWV Body Styles with Identification Numbers

ARMY BODY STYLE	LATEST MODEL-NO	LINE ITEM NUMBER	NSN
CARGO/UTILITY	M99AA1	T61494	2320-01-371-9577
ARMAMENT CARRIER	M1025A2	T92242	2320-01-380-8233
4 LITTER AMBULANCE	M997A2	T38844	2320-01-380-8225
HEAVY VARIANT UTIL	M1097A2	T07679	2320-01-380-8604
UP-ARMOR HMMWV	XM1114	Z62630	2320-01-413-3739
EXPANDED CAPACITY	XM1113	Z62562	2320-01-412-0143

The HMMWV is the world standard in light military trucks. It is lightweight, high performance, four wheel drive, air transportable & droppable, land mobility system. The family includes utility/cargo, shelter carrier, armament carrier, ambulance, TOW missile carrier and scout-

reconnaissance configuration. Payload varies by body style ranging from 1920 lbs on the 4-litter ambulance to 5300 lbs on limited availability Expanded Capacity variant, but is generally in the 5/4T range. A basic armor package is standard on the Armament and TOW missile carrier models. A more heavily armored, or Up-Armor HMMWV, is now being produced in limited quantities, primarily for the Scout Platoon application. Special supplemental armor versions have been developed for USMC requirements; unique model numbers designate these configurations.

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Standard processes will be used.

Warehousing/Storage: No unique storage requirements.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
When transferring HMMWVs to Federal Civil Agencies or donating to SASPs provide approved documentation (SF 122/123) containing the following certification.

The agency accepts the transfer/donation of vehicle(s) "AS IS" with no warranty of any kind including any implied warranties, such as fitness for any purpose. Since the vehicles do not comply with the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and is designed for use under conditions unique to the DOD, extra operator competence and caution should be exercised in the operation and use of this vehicle outside the design specification. In accepting the transfer/donation the agency acknowledges that there may be hazards associated with the use of the vehicles. The agency warrants that it will provide necessary operators training and hold the DOD harmless against all suits, actions, demands, or claims involving the operation of HMMWVs in its custody. The agency also agrees to maintain, at its expense, adequate liability and property damage insurance and workman's compensation insurance to cover such claims. The agency agrees when vehicles are no longer needed they will be mutilated at the agency's expense to an extent it cannot be used for its original intended purpose. Additionally, if the vehicles have DEMIL requirements, the agency agrees to perform the DEMIL at its expense in accordance with DOD 4160.21-M-1."

DEMIL/Mutilation:
The HMMWVs listed below are DEMIL Code "C" and require key point demilitarization. All other HMMWVs do not require DEMIL and are assigned DEMIL Code "A". Key points for DEMIL Code "C" HMMWVs are weapon station mounts, ballistic glass and any armor on the vehicles. Weapon station mounts will be removed and mutilated by cutting and/or crushing. The ballistic glass will be crushed. Any armor or armored components will also be removed and mutilated by cutting.

Figure 24 - DEMIL Code "C" HMMVWs

MODEL	NSN		MODEL	NSN
M1025	2320-01-128-9551		M1026	2320-01-128-9552
M1025A1	2320-01-371-9584		M1026A1	2320-01-371-9579

M1025A2	2320-01-380-8233		M966	2320-01-107-7153
M966A1	2320-01-372-3932		M1114	2320-01-413-3739
M1045	2320-01-146-7191		M1045A1	2320-01-371-9580
M1045A2	2320-01-380-8229		M1046	2320-01-146-7188
M1046A1	2320-01-371-9582		M1044	2320-01-146-7189
M1044A1	2320-01-371-9581		M1043	2320-01-146-7190
M1043A1	2320-01-372-3933		M1043A2	2320-01-380-8213
XM1109	2320-01-389-7558			

It is not expected that any HMMWVs with armor kits will be reported as excess to the DRMOs. Department of Army direction is that the kits are to be removed from the vehicles prior to turn-in to the DRMOs. However, in the event a HMMWV with an applied armor kit appears at a DRMO, it will be treated as an M1114 HMMWV, NSN 2320-01-413-3739 for demilitarization purposes.

Some HMMWVs come equipped with mounted equipment that may require DEMIL (i.e. gun mounts, armor plating).

The following information will assist in identifying a HMMWV that has had an armor kit applied:

- The vehicle data plate will identify an M1097, NSN 2320-01-346-9317 or M1097A1, NSN 2320-01-371-9583. These are the only HMMWV models to have the armor kits installed.
- The M1097 or M1097A1 with an armor kit applied will have hard doors, although the top will be canvas. A standard M1097 or M1097A1 has canvas doors and a canvas top.
- There will be armor plating under the floor of the vehicle.

HMMWV surviving RTD must be mutilated in a manner that prevents reassembly as a usable vehicle or to the extent they cannot be used for the original intended purpose.

Sales: Do not offer HMMWVs for sale to the general public as usable items. DRMS does not have the expertise to validate whether restored HMMWVs meet federal safety standards.

Vehicles not released through R/T/D must be mutilated in a manner that prevents reassembly as a usable vehicle. The mutilation may be performed as a condition of sale or performed by Government personnel. However, title to the scrap material will not pass until the mutilation is performed to the satisfaction of the Government. **A SF Form 97 (Certificate To Obtain Title To a Vehicle) will NOT be issued for the mutilated scrap.**

Property Accounting: Standard property accounting transactions will be used.

Household Appliances/White Goods - excluding those containing refrigerants
(See Refrigeration Equipment and Refrigeration Appliances for air conditioners, refrigerators, freezers, etc.)

Definition/Description: Appliances such as washing machines, dryers, stoves, ovens, etc.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapters 4 and 10

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Usable appliances not containing refrigerants will be received using standard ETID/DTID receipt processes.

Unusable appliances (excluding fluorescent bulbs, electronic cabinets, air conditioners, refrigerators, freezers) will be received or downgraded to SCL EWG. (Electronic cabinets can be EWG if they do not have any hazards; i.e, any capacitors that may have contained PCBs were removed prior to turn-in.)

(The SCL "EWG" was originally established for the accumulation of material received as scrap having high potential for contamination with components containing PCB and/or chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). It normally contains authorized items and components manufactured prior to 1980 or items that contain refrigerants.)

NOTE: New/unused items may be processed through the DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage:
Store usable appliances in a manner and location to prevent leakage or damage.

Store, handle and load SCL EWG in a manner to minimize the potential for the release of any regulated material. Do not bale, shred, compress or stack SCL EWG. Accomplish loading/unloading in a manner to minimize the potential for breakage. Palletize and load/unload SCL EWG by forklift or sling as opposed to using a grapple or clamshell.

At no time will this material be subject to processing or loading procedures that could result in an accidental release of regulated/dangerous materials.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Appliances and other common use white goods in good or repairable condition may be RTD using standard processes.

If the DRMO individual authorized to release this type property deems appropriate, prior to release, electrical items, regardless of condition, may be tested only if precautions are taken to ensure safety; e.g., by using a device that totally isolates the operator from the equipment and the electrical source. The testing area must be dry and protected from the elements. Before any testing is done, the selected area and selected testing device(s) are to be approved by local

safety and health official(s). The following procedures will permit DRMO employees and customers to safely test items:

- Limit functional testing of property to common type items such as vehicles, office machines, household/kitchen appliances, hand tools, floor polishers, vacuum cleaners, etc.
- Items with Supply Condition Code F or better and Disposal Code 9 or better may be tested. Items with codes less than these will not be tested. All testing of electrical items must be performed with an approved ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI), regardless of coding. For installation and use of the GFCI, contact the host safety specialist.
- Neither customers nor DRMO employees will otherwise modify an item so that it becomes dangerous to test or operate.
- DRMO escort personnel will be present when customers are conducting the tests to ensure that the safety standards are followed.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not required.

Sales: Standard, usable sales processing transactions will be used for non-refrigerant appliances and other common use white goods in good or repairable condition.

If the DRMO individual authorized to release this type property deems appropriate, prior to release, electrical items, regardless of condition, may be tested only if precautions are taken to ensure safety; e.g., by using a device that totally isolates the operator from the equipment and the electrical source. The testing area must be dry and protected from the elements. Before any testing is done, the selected area and selected testing device(s) are to be approved by local safety and health official(s).

The following procedures will permit DRMO employees and customers to safely test items:

- Limit functional testing of property to common type items such as vehicles, office machines, household/kitchen appliances, hand tools, floor polishers, vacuum cleaners, etc.
- Items with Supply Condition Code F or better and Disposal Code 9 or better may be tested. Items with codes less than these will not be tested. All testing of electrical items must be performed with an approved ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI), regardless of coding. For installation and use of the GFCI, contact the host safety specialist.
- Neither customers nor DRMO employees will otherwise modify an item so that it becomes dangerous to test or operate.
- DRMO escort personnel will be present when customers are conducting the tests to ensure that the safety standards are followed.

If not practical, downgrade to SCL EWG and sell as scrap. This SCL may be offered for sale with appropriate clauses to notify buyers of any potential PCBs contained therein.

If SCL EWG does not sell, extract or arrange for extraction of suspected PCB items from the material only if this can be accomplished without a risk of contamination or personal injury.

- Upon extraction of PCB material, containerize as necessary and pick up as a line item in the accountable record. Adjust the remainder of the material to the appropriate SCL.

Ultimate Disposal: If removal of suspected PCB items is not feasible within DRMO resources, request assistance from the host/generator to obtain service contract for hazardous component removal or report the entire item for ultimate disposal action.

Property Accounting: Property accounting transactions will be based on the initial receipt and processing decisions.

Hydropneumatic Recoil Mechanism/Hydropneumatic Equilibrator

Definition/Description: These items are components of "long guns" - howitzers, tanks, artillery, naval guns, rail mounted guns. In a broad sense the mechanisms include counter-recoil (recuperator) mechanisms.

Policy Reference/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M-1, Defense Demilitarization Manual, Appendix 4, Category II, paragraph E11 contains the following warning statement; "*WARNING: Demilitarization of recoil mechanisms and equilibrators must be accomplished by qualified personnel only."*

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Many end items with these components are quite large and difficult to transport commercially. Whether they remain intact on the end item when turned in for disposal varies according to the end item. In some cases they require removal to accomplish the DEMIL and/or draining.

Prior to acceptance of hydropneumatic recoil or equilibrator mechanisms, reserve oil will be drained and nitrogen pressure released by technically qualified personnel in accordance with instructions in the pertinent technical manuals."

DRMOs will ensure the warning statement shown above accompanies the ETID/DTID and that information is on the ETID/DTID in regard to the draining of the reserve oil and the releasing of the nitrogen pressure.

Generating Activities will be requested to provide appropriate technical manuals, technical order or instructions or bulletin orders that contain information on the releasing of the spring tension for passing to RTDS customers.

NOTE: This property is not authorized through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: If physically received, storage will be in an approved “DEMIL Required” property storage location.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: After the receipt requirements have been met standard RTD processes will be used.

Demilitarization: DRMO personnel are not to accomplish the DEMIL on these types of items. DEMIL accomplishment should be either by service contract (host/generator or commercial) or as a condition of sale. In either case, the releasing of the spring tension MUST be accomplished in accordance with the applicable Technical Manual, Bulletin Order (TM, TB or TO) or Instruction.

Sales: Sales articles will include the requirement to use the applicable technical direction for accomplishing the required demilitarization.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Abandonment and Destruction: If appropriate, will be accomplished in accordance with published DOD and DRMS instructions.

Ultimate Disposal: Not applicable.

Property Accounting: Standard property accounting processes will be used.

Hypodermic Needles and Syringes (SHARPS)

Definition/Description: A product defined as a sharp (hypodermic needles, syringes, with or without needles, suture needles and scalpel blades to include kits containing these items) is a regulated medical waste. Also includes epinephrine sharps. Sharps are identified as epinephrine sharps when epinephrine is the sole active ingredient. Additional information on sharps is available through Military Item Disposal Instructions (MIDI) released by the U. S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPM).

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapters 4 and 10; 40 CFR 259.30; Item Manager Direction

NOTE: Some states have passed "medical waste" statutes and regulations regarding the disposition of sharps. Refer to the individual state programs for SHARPS guidance.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
DRMOs may accept accountability and physical custody of UNUSED "SHARPS" using ETID/DTID processes appropriate for type of sharp (with/without HW characteristics).

Used hypodermic needles and syringes may not be accepted.

Unused epinephrine sharps are considered noninfectious and may be turned in to DRMOs for disposal.

The HW characteristic of epinephrine takes precedence over the fact that it is contained in a sharp.

Used epinephrine sharps are considered medical waste and disposal is the responsibility of the generating activity.

Unused, shelf life expired epinephrine sharps will be contained in impermeable containers that are sealed, marked, and labeled as P042 HW.

Ensure the ETID/DTID reflects the MILSBILLS code i.e. "XP".

NOTE: These items may not be processed through the DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: DRMOs will store hypodermic needles and syringes to ensure protection against pilferage or theft.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: DRMS will screen this property for possible issues to the HAP. Transfers and donations will only be made to physicians, veterinarians and licensed medical, dental and veterinary facilities, as this property is controlled for use by FDA regulation.

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NOTE: If SHARPS are to be shipped they must be trackable through shipment. The use of a "signature service" is required. The service can be through the U.S. Postal Service, UPS, FedEx, etc. that has a requirement for someone to sign for receipt. There are no special packaging requirements except to be in a suitable sealed container with the appropriate paperwork attached.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales: DRMS or the Sales Commercial Venture partner will offer this property only to a licensed physician or veterinarian or to a licensed medical, dental or veterinary facility. If insufficient quantities exist a negotiated sale may be used.

NOTE: If SHARPS are to be shipped they must be trackable through shipment. The use of a "signature service" is required. The service can be through the U.S. Postal Service, UPS, FedEx, etc. that has a requirement for someone to sign for receipt. There are no special packaging requirements except to be in a suitable sealed container with the appropriate paperwork attached.

Ultimate Disposal: If disposal efforts are unsuccessful, they will be returned to the generator for ultimate disposal.

Property Accounting: Property accounting transactions will be based on the type of property being received.

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Information Technology (IT) (Hardware and Software)
(Commercial off the Shelf (COTS) Software and TEMPEST technology items & equipment separate articles)

Definition/Description:
Personal computers (monitors, keyboards, hard drives), mainframe units, leased punch card accounting machines, repair parts, automation supplies including magnetic tapes, disk packs, diskettes, and similar consumable items used in an automation environment.

Due to DOD Business Initiative Council Decision and DOD direction released 4 June 2001 (see Policy References/Authority below) the major emphasis of this article will be in the areas of disposition of unclassified "hard drives" and "computers for learning (CFL)."

The term "hard drive" includes:

- Rigid storage media such as removable disk packs; (e.g., single and multiple platter disk packs); sealed disk drives, hard disk assemblies (HDAs); and magnetic cartridges.
- Optical storage media to include but not limited to optical disks, optical tape and optical Bernoulli cartridges.

The DOD Computers for Learning (DOD CFL) Program is a result of the Stephenson-Wydler Act 129999 and enables DOD to transfer unneeded excess IT equipment to educational institutions.

- Educational institutions that qualify for DOD CFL include elementary/secondary schools, Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) and Minority Institutions (MI).
- Information on this program is available in the Reutilization Chapter in Section 2.

Policy References/Authority:

DOD Business Initiative Council Decision to eliminate initial processing of information technology equipment from DISA

ASD Memorandum, June 4, 2001, Disposition of Unclassified DOD Hard Drives.

Both authorities are explained at: http://www.drms.dla.mil/turn-in/#harddrive. (See DRMS Home page - Turn-in, then look for Hard drive.)

Stephenson-Wydler Act 129999

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
DOD IT equipment will be reported for disposal in the same manner as all excess personal property. DOD activities are no longer required to report excess automatic data processing equipment to Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA). Accordingly, excess IT cannot by-pass reutilization screening. DOD IT equipment that is located in CONUS, has been accepted by a DRMO for final processing and is assigned DEMIL Code "A" is eligible for transfer within DOD CFL. All IT should be initially held in place to ensure the greatest value for DOD

reutilization. If transferring to a school, receipt-in-place should also be utilized to prevent schools from having to travel to DRMS activities.

When receipt of **hard drives** is accomplished, generators will specify the property complies with one of three DOD hard drive disposal processes, overwriting, degaussing or by destruction.

- Hard drive sanitation is to be accomplished by overwriting or removal for equipment that is in serviceable condition or has reuse value when possible. Equipment that is degaussed or destroyed does not have reutilization potential.
- Empty housings, previously containing hard drives, must be labeled **"Hard Drive Removed."**

In order to promote the greatest DOD utilization possible, it is recommended that:

- A standardized list of component descriptions is used for the item nomenclature for turn-in information.
- Like items that are in serviceable condition can be reported on a single ETID/DTID.

Example: all CPUs that are in serviceable condition on an ETID/DTID and non-serviceable CPUs would be reported on a separate ETID/DTID.

When coordinating turn-ins with the generator, the DRMO will initially review the documentation requirements, to reduce the potential for rejection upon physical transfer.

For housing that contains hard drives:

- The generator must attach a label on each housing. The label must contain the serial number, make and model of either the hard drive(s), or the make, model and serial number of the housing. The process used by the generator (overwriting or degaussing) is required, along with other required information. If needed a sample label is available at: http://www.drms.dla.mil/turn-in/ - hard drive. In addition, DLIS Form 1867, Hard Drive Certification Label, is available on Adobe Forms and can be used for completing the required certification. (This form helps to clearly identify the origin of the hard drive, for use in the event classified markings are found on the hard drive.)

For hard drives removed from housings:

- Usable hard drives will contain the hard drive serial number, make and model on the label.
- When physical destruction was the disposition process, hard drives will be turned in as scrap and do not require a label to be affixed. If a generator requires verification that hard drive(s) were turned in for disposal the generator will annotate the ETID/DTID with the following statement:

  "The residue, identified by this document, is derived from processing computer hard drives based on the requirements of the Assistant Secretary of Defense letter dated June 4, 2001 subject: Disposition of Unclassified DOD Computer Hard Drives."

For housings with and without hard drives:

- Generators must provide an ETID/DTID that contains the following statement on or with the 1348-1A:

  "The equipment described by this document meets the disposition requirements in accordance with the DOD Memorandum, "Disposition of Unclassified Computer Hard Drives," dated June 4, 2001."

For removed hard drives or housings with and without hard drives received in place, add the following statement to the required "Receipt in Place MOA", Under 6, Responsibilities:

> *"The generator will comply with the implementing instructions of the Office of Secretary of Defense Memorandum, subject: Disposition of Unclassified Computer Hard Drives, dated June 4, 2001 or "Empty Computer Housings,"* as appropriate.

Before offloading the DRMO will inspect the property to ensure that the generator has met the DOD requirements. If not, property will be rejected with normal procedures, utilizing the DRMS Form 917.

Multiple barcode labels are not required for large quantities of FSG 70 property. One barcode label must be prepared for each ETID/DTID for accountability, screening requirements.

DEMIL A components such as printers, monitors, keyboards, etc. will be received using standard receipt processes, no special handling required. Excess automation supplies, which do not contain any data, including magnetic tapes, disk packs, diskettes and similar consumable items, may be accepted for turn-in.

Keep IT equipment and manuals together throughout the disposal process.

Software manuals turned in without the software may be transferred, donated or sold if the generator certifies in writing on the ETID/DTID or attaches thereto there is no infringement on the vendor licensing agreement.

All IT and magnetic media must have all COTS software removed when turned in to a DRMO. This includes disk packs, and all other IT media intended for the purpose of data storage. ETID/DTID must contain a certification by the accountable officer that any remaining information is unclassified or has been declassified and does not contain data unauthorized for release. By his/her certification, the accountable officer ensures:

- Classified media is now unclassified or has been declassified under the procedures contained in DOD 5200.28-M, "ADP Security Manual", Section VII, 1973, and NCSC TG-025 Version-2, Sep 91, "A Guide to Understanding Data Remnants in Automated Information Systems", and that any record indicating the previous classification level has been deleted.

Keyboards, mice, and monitors and peripheral equipment do not need this certification.

Generating activities will identify specific IT equipment and schools to be considered for transfer within CFL. The equipment and school can be designated via the DRMS CFL web based application located on the RTD web page, under Excess IT, then open "CFL." DRMS will authorize the transfer after the DOD excess screening is completed, providing there are no DOD requests.

- The types of IT equipment available for transferring within the program include mainframes, minicomputers, microcomputers, modems, disk drives, printers and items that are defined within the Federal Supply Group 70 and are appropriate for use in CFL.
- IT equipment is available on an "as-is" basis, without warranties on the part of DOD as to the condition of the equipment.

Schools are to:

- Ensure that IT equipment transferred will be used for student and faculty training, to augment existing IT equipment, to strengthen their infrastructure, or for other academic-related programs.
- Contact the Generating Activity of the available IT equipment to ensure that the IT equipment is in good condition and is suitable for the purposes for which it is intended.
- Update all POC and profile information
- Schools that have been authorized a transfer are responsible for coordination of arrangements involving the pickup or shipping of IT equipment.
- Obtain needed software applications at their own expense.

DRMS will:

- Make provisions for schools to receive information concerning DOD IT equipment that is available for transfer.
- Notify the schools of available equipment as it matches the profile submitted by the school.
- Review, approve and notify Generating Activities to transfer to a school, after the DOD excess screening is completed, providing there are no DOD requests.
- Generate a Material Release Order (MRO) from Corp DAISY to decrement quantity and preclude transmission to the FEDs.

NOTE: Only new or unused information technology related property can be received from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage decisions must be based the type of components being received. Electronic property destined for demanufacturing will be accumulated for sufficient quantities to be shipped.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Computer hard drives with "Sanitation/Destruction" Verification Labels can be reutilized, transferred or donated under normal processing procedures. Printers, keyboard, monitors, mice, etc. and excess repair parts in CONUS will receive standard RTD processes.

If a school desires IT equipment, they will use the DRMS web based CFL application to add their request via their "shopping cart."

If approved, schools then verify a need for the equipment offered.

If a school refuses the offer of equipment, the equipment will be offered to other schools that have expressed an interest in like equipment.

If a generating activity has not designated a school within 7 days of DRMO acceptance of accountability, the equipment will be offered to other schools that have expressed an interest in like equipment.

- DRMS approves or disapproves transfer requests on-line generating a MILSTRIP to the Generating Activity and transfer authorization to the school.
- The authorized school is responsible for coordination with the Generating Activity in the removal of equipment.
- The authorized school has 14 days after receipt of authorization in which to remove the equipment.
- If the school does not remove the equipment within the allotted time period, the DRMO will contact DRMS to process the cancellation of the MILSTRIP.

While holding for transfer to schools the following applies:

- 7 day accumulation (DOD can requisition anytime)
- 14 day DOD screening (DOD can requisition anytime)
- On day 14, if still available, DRMS activity will create a MILSTRIP initiating a transfer to school transaction. DRMS activity will send notification to the Generating Activity, who will arrange for school to remove.

Mutilation:
Destroyed/degaussed hard drives, as defined above, can be processed by one of two methods: as an Abandonment and Destruction (A & D) action (Donation in lieu of A & D) to the Federal Prison Industries (FPI) or as an ultimate disposal action, to the Demanufacturing Contracts. DRMOs will complete shipping, crating, and loading requirements.

- The preferred method is to process CONUS, DEMIL "A" property, as an A&D action, to FPI, because DRMS has a July 2003 Memorandum of Agreement with FPI. Downgrade usable property to SCL FPI and process in accordance with the PFI/UNICOR Operating Procedure.
- Website: http://www.drms.dla.mil/drms/internal/national/FPIO;Proc.pd
- Personal computer other than DEMIL A property should be processed to Demanufacturing using the Demanufacturing Operating Procedures.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Sales: In accordance with CV contract Modification: dated January 16, 2004, ALL usable computer equipment will be referred to the Sales Partner; to include CPUs, monitors, keyboards, printers and other computer accessories. June 2004

Excess IT repair parts that are retained with equipment will be processed directly to the sales cycle.

Printers, keyboard, monitors, mice, etc. and excess repair parts in CONUS will receive standard sales processes.

OCONUS DRMS Activities may:

- Offer for sale, using normal sales procedures; or
- Process to R2010 contract in Germany for Demanufacturing.

Abandonment and Destruction:
For hard drives processed in CONUS, including Alaska, Guam, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, the preferred abandonment and destruction method is to process DEMIL "A" property, as a "donation in lieu of A & D" to FPI. Downgrade usable property that has survived R/T/D to SCL FPI and process in accordance with the FPI/UNICOR Operating Procedure. Website: FPI Operating Procedures (Go to DRMS Home Page - www.drms.dla.mil, click on internal, then national, then choose "FPI/UNICOR Operating Procedures.")

DEMIL A components such as printers, monitors, keyboards, etc., surviving R/T/D, are subject to the Economy Formula contained in DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 8, Attachment 1, under the condition that the sale of property is uneconomical, can be donated in lieu of A & D to FPI/UNICOR. Follow DRMS Operating Procedures to FPI/UNICOR.

Demanufacturing:
Personal computers other than DEMIL "A" should be processed to Demanufacturing, using the Demanufacturing Operating Procedures.

Property surviving R/T/D, qualifying for Demanufacturing, will be managed as an ultimate disposal action. See Demanufacturing Operating Procedures.

Ultimate Disposal:
CONUS: Universal Waste (UW) disposal regulations may apply to this type of property in those US states that regulate "used electronics" or "used electronic devices" as a Universal Waste (UW) for disposal (e.g., NJ, CT). Since the state UW regulations may differ, DRMOs must be aware of the state UW regulations that apply in their state for "electronic-waste or E-waste". Consult the following DLA web site for access to the state regulators/POCs for "E-waste": http://www.dscr.dla.mil/htis/ewaste1.htm

OVERSEAS/OCONUS: Discarded "used electronics" or "used electronic devices" may be considered a hazardous waste at some overseas locations and thus subject to special recycling or disposal regulations of the host nation.

Property Accounting:
Property accounting decisions will be based on the information received in regard to computers for learning or how the hard drive requirements have been met; i.e., destruction, overwriting, degaussing.

Standard receipt transactions will be used for information technology property other than hard drives.

For property received with a statement of declassification, make the standard data entries with the following exceptions. (Property received without the necessary statement of declassification cannot be accepted at the DRMO.)

S/P Field - **B**, DAISY changes the screen from BASIC RECEIPT to DECLASSIFIED PROPERTY.

- DAISY automatically completes the following fields:

MSC Field - **Z**
ACTN Field - **N**

Insignia to Include Markings on Military Vehicles/Aircraft/Clothing
(See Distinctive Markings)

Inspection Approval Stamps and Devices

Definition/Description: Rubber or metal stamps, stencils or any type device used for approving inspections/investigations.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Not authorized. Excess or surplus DOD inspection approval stamps and devices, regardless of condition or material content (rubber, metal, or stencil) will be disposed by instructions provided by the cognizant Contract Administration Office. DRMOs may not accept accountability or physical custody.

Warehousing/Storage: Not applicable.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not applicable.

DEMIL: Not applicable.

Sales: Not applicable.

Abandonment/Destruction: Not applicable.

Ultimate Disposal: Not applicable.

Property Accounting: Not applicable.

Iranian Assets (IA)

Definition/Description:
The Military Services have been holding all Iranian assets (Non-Titled and Titled) in storage. The Military Services must refer each proposed disposition of these assets to Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) for review and approval. Only after DSCA approves the request can the items be turned in for disposal. DSCA must notify DLA of that approval so the information can be transmitted through DRMS to DRMOs.

Policy References/Authority: Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) direction; DOD 4160.21-M and DOD 5105.38-M, "Security Assistance Management Manual" October 1, 1988 paragraphs 20304 and 70402.A.2.o.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
If a generating activity attempts to turn in property without a copy of the DSCA approval, contact best suited DRMS Operations Office to initiate action to obtain the authorizing documentation.

The generating activity must indicate on the ETID/DTID that the items are "IRANIAN NON-TITLED ASSETS (INTA)" or "IRANIAN TITLED ASSETS (ITA)". Receive the item as reimbursement required property, using normal coding. For line item visibility account for IA on an individual line item basis. If quantities of INTA are such that line item accounting is not practical, it may be batched (see Section 2, Chapter 2, Property Accounting, for batching requirements). When preparing the batchlot summary ensure the integrity of each batch and supporting documentation (for audit purposes). Annotations must show that the lot consists of INTA and that reimbursement is required. Do not co-mingle INTA property with any other type of property. Because ITA assets require more detailed information when making reimbursement it is imperative not to commingle with other property on the accountable record.

Questions concerning IA should be directed as follows:

- Reimbursement (DSN) 661-7217.
- Reutilization (DSN) 661-5927.
- Sales - Usable and Scrap DSN 661-7089/7208.
- Hazardous Property (DSN) 661-5764.
- All Other (DSN) 661-5967.

Warehousing/Storage: Assign site location(s) for IA in order to facilitate visibility of these assets. See downgrade to scrap below.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
IA will receive normal Federal screening (DOD and Federal civil agencies). Donation is not authorized. Advise prospective customers that reimbursement is required. However, Iranian Non-Titled Assets (INTA) items, purchased by Iran under Security Assistance Programs, which can be confirmed as title never having been passed, may be referred for donation as well as reutilization and transfer.

In most cases, if IA property has been physically received and survives Federal screening and FMS, DRMOs will remove the property identification from any donation-screening list(s).

As required, DRMOs will determine reimbursement amounts for property reutilized or transferred by using the suspense account numbers shown in Section 2, Chapter 3, Proceeds Disposition.

DEMIL/Mutilation: If IAs have characteristics that indicate that DEMIL/Mutilation is required, the actions will be accomplished appropriately based on the best suited DEMIL code (which should have been assigned by the generating activity) or the most reasonable mutilation techniques if a safety issue is evident. Documentation will be thoroughly annotated as to why and how the actions were taken, to include details on the final disposition of the property.

Sales. Accomplish normal sales action, ensuring that reimbursement occurs, as identified below and in the Section 2, Chapter 3, Proceeds Disposition.

Downgrade to Scrap. If Reutilization, Transfer or Sale (RTS) is unsuccessful the property may be downgraded to scrap but not co-mingled with other scrap. It must be kept as a side accumulation, near the appropriate SCL. It will be converted and sold as pounds, however, the proceeds for the IA scrap will be deducted from the whole pile by subtracting the weight of the IA from the total weight, then prorating that amount by the number of items downgraded. The reimbursement will then be accomplished as shown below for condition H-X property. (This process will require the retention of the initial ETID/DTID (DD Form 1348-1A) with the scrap documentation. If sold as scrap the DD Form 1348-1A will be annotated accordingly and placed in the location where IA records are retained.

Reimbursement:
Non-Titled Assets. Transfer to DOD activities and other Federal agencies. Receiving activities may pay by check at the time of the transfer or be billed for the articles, using the billing techniques (electronically or manual) that is most available/accessible at the time of the transaction(s). The reimbursement will be calculated using the table below. The collected funds will be deposited to the host suspense account, minus the DRMS expenses for completing the transactions. If the host is the Army, the complete account number is 21X6875.3860; Air Force is 57X6875.3860; and Navy or the Marine Corps is 57X6875.3860. The funds applied for the processing costs will be deposited into the DRMS Activity DWCF account. Reimbursement documents, citing the proper suspense account, will indicate that the transaction covers to purchase of “IRANIAN NON-TITLED ASSETS”. The deposit will be forwarded to:

Defense Finance and Accounting Services
Denver Center, ATTN: Bill Hamilton/FAM
6760 East Irvington Place
Denver CO 80279-2000

Calculate reimbursement as follows:

Figure 25 - Reimbursement Table - Iranian Assets

FEDERAL CONDITION CODE (See DOD 4160.21-M, DEFINITIONS, Chapter 3, Attachments 3 and 4)		**PERCENT OF PRICE OF MATERIAL**
A-1 (Serviceable, Unused-good)		50
A-4 (Serviceable, Used-Good)		40
B-1, C-1, D-1, B-4, C-4, D-4 (Serviceable with qualification, material is either unused in fair condition or used in good condition)		30
D-7, E-7, F-7, G-7 (Serviceable with qualification, material is either unused in fair condition or used in good condition)		20
H-7 (Serviceable, in poor condition, unserviceable in poor condition; or unserviceable because item requires minor repairs.)		10
F-X, G-X, H-X (Unserviceable requiring major repairs.)		5

NOTE: As an example, if a desired item is in A-1 condition and its original price/acquisition value, is $4200, the reimbursement would be at 50 percent, or $2100.

Titled Assets: Use guidance found in above paragraph, with the following exception:

The deposit document must clearly identify the amount of money, which is ITA. When directing the finance office to send payment to DFAS, Denver Center, provide the finance office with information on each line item of ITA to accompany the payment. Required information: Clear identification of the funds as being derived from ITA, deposit to the commercial sales account, the source (Military Service that generated the property), FMS case identified, quantity, item description, NSN, document number, unit acquisition cost and total proceeds.

Abandonment or Destruction (A&D):
If the IA cannot be reutilized, transferred or sold and the property qualifies for A&D, pursuant to DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 8. A&D must be done on an individual line item basis and not as a subsequent action resulting from a downgrade to scrap. This can occur by not co-mingling the scrap into the complete accumulation and by retaining the documentation. Before taking any A&D action, approval must be obtained from DRMS (DSN 661-5967).

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Ultimate Disposal:
Hazardous Waste: IA that are hazardous waste must have the source of funding and trust fund identified in the letter of approval from DSCA. If the source of funding is identified, process according to DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10. If source of funding is not identified, do not receive.

Hazardous Material: If IA that is hazardous material fails RTS, do not process until generating activity has source of funding identified, letter of approval and modification. (If appropriate, advise generator to include provisions for HW disposal when requesting disposal authority, for contingency if RTS of HM fails.)

Property Accounting:
The generating activity must indicate on the ETID/DTID that the property is IRANIAN NON-TITLED ASSETS (INTA) or IRANIAN TITLED ASSETS (ITA). Input the XR1 with the following exception: REIMB Field - Enter 1, for reimbursement required. IA may be batch-lotted provided the batchlot only contains INTA or ITA **and** the documentation indicates that reimbursement is required.

Process DOD reutilization, Foreign Military Sales (FMS), transfer and possible INTA donations at the DRMO. Process all R/T/D transactions into the accountable records within 3 working days after removal of property. An issue-coding stamp to aid in annotating required data for input may be locally developed, as required. Input of the Material Release Confirmation (AR0) generates an issue transaction in DAISY (STR). Input the AR0 according to the format in the DAISY RTD Menu.

Records Maintenance: In view of possible future claims and litigation, all IA files require extended retention. Label and keep these documents separate. Destruction may not occur until DSCA indicates there is no longer a need to retain.

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Lab Packs

Definition/Description: Small quantities of chemicals (items less than one gallon or seven pounds in weight) including those non-controlled, condemned, hazardous items in FSC 6505.

Policy References/Authority: 40 CFR 260-268; Resource Recovery and Conservation Act (RCRA) and DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Because lab packs are prepared at the generating activity site, this property will require a "Receipt-in-Place" MOA between the DRMO and the generating activity.

Generating activities will coordinate their request for lab pack services with a DRMO for a determination on whether or not the items are appropriate for lab packing. The generating activity will provide a list of the property to be turned in as a part of the pre-coordination process. The list, which will include the chemical name, weight and volume of each item, may be provided on a blank sheet of paper.

After coordination and as each lab pack is filled, the generating activity will prepare an individual DD Form1348-1A for each lab pack (based on the hazardous class), with a list of chemicals attached.

In filling out the DD Form 1348-1/1A, the generating activity will use a Local Stock Number (LSN), which will consist of the Federal Supply Classification (FSC), National Codification Bureau Code (NCB), and the hazard class. The DRMO and the generating activity will assure that the hazard class matches a Contract Line Item Number (CLIN), e.g., 6810.00 ACIDORG (acid organic). The chemical name on the DD Form 1348-1A will be "lab pack"; unit of issue will be "DR" drum and the quantity "1" (one). See Section 2, Chapter 8, Environmental Program, for guidance on hazardous classes and CLINs.

This will significantly reduce the documentation and transportation efforts for both the generating activity and the DRMO.

Generating activities will not complete a lab pack for turn-in.

Lab packing will be performed by DRMS commercial contractors.

NOTE: This property is not authorized through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Not applicable. Property will be received in place. Lab packs will be removed on a "wash post" basis since the contractor will be lab packing these on the same day he removes the lab packs (see instructions above). In those cases when the lab packs have to be held in storage, the items should be stored in a conforming storage facility or area where it is safe to store them (e.g., laboratory) until picked up for disposal.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized.

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DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales: Not authorized.

Ultimate Disposal: A DRMS commercial contractor will perform the actual lab packing. This will be accomplished with the duties and responsibilities of the contractor specified in the contract language (packaging, labeling, manifesting, etc.). The contractor will perform the lab packing of chemicals. A DOD representative will monitor these procedures.

Property Accounting: DRMO will take accountability prior to contractor removal, on a wash post basis.

Lead Paint, FSC 8010

Definition/Description: Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) declares that paint and similar surface-coating materials for consumer use and with a lead content (calculated as lead metal) in excess of 0.06 percent of the weight of the total nonvolatile content of the paint or the weight of the dried paint film are banned hazardous products. Products that are customarily produced or distributed for sale to or for use, consumption or enjoyment of consumers in or around a household, in schools, recreation or otherwise are covered by this instruction. The commission issued the ban because it found that such paints presented an unreasonable risk of lead poisoning for children.

Policy References/Authority: Sections 8 and 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA), 15 U.S.C. 2057, 2058 Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) regulation 16 CFR 1303

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Receiving personnel must check ingredients on all paint in FSC 8010 and indicate same to distribution personnel.

Warehousing/Storage: Must be kept in a hazardous property storage area.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
For RTD, take normal actions unless an indication is received that those actions violate state or local laws and regulations or state government objects, and provide all recipients with the following:

"WARNING: Contains Lead. Dried Film of This Paint May be Harmful If Eaten or Chewed."

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not required.

Sales: Insert a warning in statement to the item description of the IFB:

WARNING: CONTAINS LEAD. DRIED FILM OF THIS PAINT
MAY BE HARMFUL IF EATEN OR CHEWED.

This paint contains less than .06% lead by content.
If this paint is for resale, the buyer is required to pass on the following information:
Do not apply to toys or other children's articles, furniture or interior surfaces of any dwelling or facility that may be occupied or used by children. Do not apply on exterior surfaces of dwelling units, such as windowsills, porches, stairs or railings to which children may be commonly exposed. Keep out of the reach of children.

Include all applicable hazardous property conditions of sale in the IFB.

Require the buyer to provide a statement of intent. (Place in source document file.)

Physically attach the warning statement above to the product.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Abandonment and Destruction: After all conditions of sale and/or A/D have been established, clear the actions with the state government hazardous waste point of contact for legality.

Ultimate Disposal: If the property survives RTDS, prepare a delivery order request for ultimate disposal by service contract.

Property Accounting: Standard processes for each applicable paragraph above will be used.

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Life Preservers and Life Rafts

Definition/Description: Flotation devices, constructed from various types of materials that provide an ability to stay above water.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Processing decisions are required at receipt, dependent upon the condition of the life preservers and/or life rafts.

- Condemned/unserviceable life preservers (except solely on the basis of age) are received only for reutilization by DOD Components.
    - Generators will remove accessorial items (such as flashlights or kits) and turn in for processing as usable individual items; controlled substances, to include dye markers, contained in removed kits will be processed in accordance with Chapter 10, "Environmentally Regulated and Hazardous Property."

Excess serviceable life preservers, life rafts, and inflatable boats, including those that are overage but are in good condition, are received for reutilization, transfer, donation and sale.

NOTE: Only new, unused life preservers/life rafts are received from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: The DRMO will store items based on the commodity characteristics and condition.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Condemned/unserviceable life preservers, life rafts, and inflatable boats (except solely on the basis of age) will be released to DOD Components for reutilization, but not transfer or donation.

Excess serviceable life preservers, life rafts, and inflatable boats, including those that are overage but are in good condition, will be reutilized, transferred or donated in accordance with normal procedures.

Before physical release of the property, donees are advised in writing that further use of the items will be at their own risk and that the U.S. Government is relieved from any and all claims that may result from further use of the property.

Accessorial items (such as flashlights, oars, etc.) are processed as usable individual items using standard RTD processes.
DEMIL/Mutilation:

Floats and bottoms will be mutilated. Floats of inflatable rafts and boats will be slashed in three places; each slash will be at least 12 inches long. Floats on non-inflatable rafts will be severed into three pieces; bottoms will be completely slashed diagonally.

Bladders will be removed and cut in a manner as to prevent repair or restoration. Floats on Kapok-filled or other non-inflatable life preservers will be severed into three pieces.

Sales: Condemned life preservers (except solely on the basis of age criteria) or those in unserviceable condition cannot be offered for sale.

Condemned life rafts and inflatable boats (except solely on the basis of age control criteria) in unserviceable condition cannot be offered for sale.

Accessorial items (such as flashlights, oars, etc.) will be processed as usable individual items using standard sales processes.

Sale solicitations will include a condition that the U.S. Government assumes no liability for damages to the property of the purchasers, or for personal injuries or disabilities to the purchaser or the purchaser's employees, or to any other person arising from or incident to the purchase of this material, or its use, or disposition of the purchases.

Ultimate Disposal: Accessorial items (such as dye markers contained in removed kits, carbon dioxide cylinders) will be removed and processed as controlled substances (if appropriate) or in accordance with "Environmentally Regulated and Hazardous Property."

Property Accounting: DRMOs will complete property accounting transactions based on the condition and property designation categories**.**

Light Bulbs, Fluorescent/Mercury Vapor (All Sizes)

Definition/Description:
The central element in a fluorescent lamp is a sealed glass tube. The tube contains a small bit of mercury and an inert gas, typically argon, kept under very low pressure. The tube also contains a phosphor powder, coated along the inside of the glass. The tube has two electrodes, one at each end, which is wired to an electrical circuit. The electrical circuit is hooked up to an alternating current (AC) supply.

Each mercury vapor bulb contains between 29 and 100 mg of mercury depending on its wattage rating. Because the bulbs are pressurized, when one is broken a large part of the mercury is atomized and enters the atmosphere. High-pressure sodium bulbs contain between 17 and 30 mg of mercury.

Policy References/Authority: EPA direction; DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Generating activities will remove the fluorescent/mercury vapor bulbs or sodium bulbs from light fixtures (intact or broken) and turn-in the items separately. The bulbs are easily broken during handling if left in the lighting fixture.

Usable/unusable unbroken fluorescent/mercury vapor and high-pressure sodium lamps will be packaged in strong rigid type containers inside plastic bags to avoid breakage.

Broken bulbs will be turned in as HW.

Warehousing/Storage: All types of fluorescent light bulbs should be stored and processed in a manner so as to prevent breakage and possible release of contents. The bulbs may not be intentionally shattered.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard RTD processes will be used for usable bulbs.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales: Standard sales processes will be used.

Scrap Processing:
Fluorescent light bulbs are not to be placed into scrap accumulations. DRMOs are to examine all fluorescent lights and fixtures that fail RTDS efforts and ensure that the bulb is removed before separately processing the remaining light fixture to SCL ENA.

Fluorescent/mercury vapor lamps may be sent for mercury reclamation to a permitted or licensed recycling facility.

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Ultimate Disposal: Some states and foreign countries may regulate discarded fluorescent light bulbs as hazardous property; refer to the individual state/foreign country program. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also lists fluorescent light bulbs as Universal Waste, which recommends recycling as ultimate disposal.

Property Accounting: Standard property accounting processes will be used for fluorescent/mercury bulbs.

Liquid Rocket Propellants And Associated Products

Definition/Description:
Liquid rocket propellants include aniline, furfuryl, alcohol, hydrazine, UDMH, and JP-X.

Associated products are:

- Fuming nitric acid (including that which has been administratively condemned), liquid oxygen, and liquid nitrogen.
- Otto fuel II, at all concentrations.
- Hydrazine solutions containing 22 percent or less hydrazine.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: These items will be processed by receiving accountability only, not physical custody.

NOTE: This type property is not authorized for receipt from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Not applicable.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard processes for hazardous property will be used.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales:
These items possess commercial use and should not be destroyed until the DRMO has made a salability determination.

Appropriate sales terms, conditions and warning statements will be used.

Ultimate Disposal:
Otto fuel II is a non-explosive, low fire hazard material. However, because of its Propylene Glycol Dinitrate component, it must be disposed of as an RCRA HW (toxic).

Hydrazine solutions containing 22 percent or less hydrazine will be destroyed in accordance with instructions provided by the managing Military Service.

Destruction of liquid rocket propellants will be accomplished with the cognizance of the director of medical services of the host installation.

Property Accounting: Standard hazardous material processes are used.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Lost Abandoned Privately Owned Property

Description/Definition: Private property, such as, personal effects, household goods, and vehicles, found on or coming into custody or control of a military installation and has apparently been lost, abandoned, or left unclaimed for any reason by the owner.

Policy References/Authority: Title 10, United States Code (10 U.S.C. 2575); DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

- This guidance does not apply to cases where the private property was owned by deceased personnel and the private property is subject to the provisions of reference 10 U.S.C. sections 4712, 4713, 6522, 9712, 9713, or subsection (c) of section 2575 or to privately owned property for which the owner has signed a release document as described in the following paragraph.

- A Board of Military Officers may, at its discretion, provide a release document (see below) to the individual that left the personal property behind. If the release document, properly executed, is returned by the owner (or the heirs, next of kin, or legal representative of the owner), the private property listed thereon becomes the personal property of the U. S. Government and will be processed through normal disposal channels. This procedure may not be used, however, when the property is subject to a lien (such as an abandoned vehicle purchased through a finance company), unless the release on the lien is obtained. Since several factors may influence a lien, legal counsel will be consulted on all issues where private property is subject to a lien.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Receipt transactions will be completed according to the way the property is turned in; i.e., as DOD property with a release document or as lost or abandoned property with a Board of Officers finding statement(s).

- If a release document (see above) is attached to the ETID/DTID the property is no longer considered lost or abandoned and is processed as normal excess property.
- If it retains its lost or abandoned identification, the ETID/DTID will contain a Board of Military Officers' findings.
    - An annotation indicating property is lost or abandoned will be made on the ETID/DTID along with a copy of the private property inventory and any other associated pertinent documents.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Is accomplished in accordance with direction for the base material content/sensitivity of the property.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Lost, abandoned privately owned property received from a Board of Officers finding(s) does not receive screening and may not be reutilized, transferred or donated unless the DTID has a Generating Activity's statement that all disposal methods are authorized, as appropriate. Donation may be utilized for legitimate nondenominational charitable organizations. Receipts shall be obtained from donees and maintained on file for five years, as evidence in potential claim litigation.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) that may be lost, abandoned or unclaimed and POVs that have been released by the owner in writing to the Government will not be stripped of parts (by DRMO personnel or any other party) while in custody of a DRMO.

Sales: Lost, abandoned privately owned property received from a Board of Officers finding(s) will move directly to sales. Sales attempts will be made for this property. The DRMO is required to provide the generators the reimbursement information when transactions are closed. Place the proceeds, minus the documented costs incurred by the DRMO, in the appropriate service suspense account.

If a Sales Contracting Officer (SCO) receives a claim from Sale of Abandoned Vehicles with Liens from either the purchaser of a vehicle that was sold with an undisclosed lien on it or from one who has a provable lien on such a vehicle, the SCO will:

- Advise the purchaser that the vehicles have a lien on it if the lien holder has asserted the claim.
- Request the purchaser of the vehicle to return the vehicle to the nearest DRMO for a full refund of the purchase price.
- If the purchaser returns the vehicle, notify the lien holder that it can repossess the vehicle.
- If the purchaser refuses to return the vehicle, and the lien holder asserts a claim, forward the lien holder's claim to assigned counsel who will forward the claim to the General Accounting Office. Any claim from the purchaser of the vehicle will be processed according to direction found in the Section 2, Chapter 6, Sales Program.

Abandonment and Destruction: Lost, abandoned privately owned property received from a Board of Officers finding(s) that is not salable are processed through A&D channels. Abandon or destroy by downgrading to SCL BOO. Retain the Board of Officers' findings, inventory and name of owner (if known), or the executed release document with the ETID/DTID in the source document file.

Property Accounting: Receipt and sales or A&D processes are used. If sold, reimbursable property accounting processes will be used.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Figure 26 - Sample: Release Document: - Unclaimed Property

SAMPLE FORMAT OF RELEASE DOCUMENT FOR UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

Know all men by these presents that I,_____, do hereby unconditionally give to the United States Government all of my right, title and interest in and to the following described personal property:

The above described personal property of which I am the sole and exclusive owner is located at_____. I hereby authorize the United States Government to dispose of said property in any manner it may consider suitable and hereby release and discharge the United States Government and its agents from any and all claims and demands whatsoever by me which could otherwise be asserted because of the disposition of said personal property by any person.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this day of _____, 19__ .

(Signature of Individual)

Acknowledged before me_____on this_____day of_____l9__ .

(Notary Public)

M43 Aircraft Masks - (See Chemical Defense Equipment article above)

Definition/Description:
M43 Type I or Type II aircraft masks are identified as follows:

Figure 27 - Aircraft Masks - NSNs

NSNs for Type I M43 Masks		NSNs for Type II M43 Masks
4240-01-208-6966		4240-01-265-2677
4240-01-208-6967		4240-01-265-2679
4240-01-208-6968		4240-01-265-2678
4240-01-208-6969		4240-01-265-2680

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Any receipts of M43 Type I or Type II aircraft masks are to be provided to Pine Bluff Arsenal by way of Rock Island Arsenal. A "*static search*" has been initiated through the DRMS WWW to notify Rock Island when any of the masks with the NSNs shown above are received. Rock Island should initiate a requisition as soon as they get the notification that some of the masks are in the DRMS inventory. In the event there are no requisitions within the first 5 days of the items being placed on the inventory, the individuals listed below should be contacted to advise them of the property availability. Also, any of the masks received with LSNs will not be "flagged" by the WWW, thus requiring manual notification.

Rock Island Points of Contact

Mary H. Wischoff, DSN 793-1936,
e-mail: wischoffM@ria.army.mil

Frank Fuoto, DSN 793-4285
e-mail: fuotoF@ria.army.mil

Roberta Wright, DSN 793-5757,
e-mail: wrightR@ria.army.mil

If discussion is necessary regarding the actual processing at Pine Bluff Arsenal the point of contact is:

Terry Brodnax, DSN, 966-3619
e-mail: Terry.Brodnax@pba.army.mil

Warehousing/Storage: Store according to assigned DEMIL Code until requisitioned by Rock Island.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard reutilization transactions will be accomplished to release these masks to Rock Island Arsenal.

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DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable based on the Rock Island/Pine Bluff requirements.

Sales: Not Applicable.

Ultimate Disposal: Not applicable.

Property Accounting: Standard Receipt and Reutilization transactions will be used.

M48 / M48A1 - Gas Particulate Filters (GPF)

Definition/Description:
The **M48,** NSN 4240-01-161-3710 and **M48A1,** NSN 4240-01-363-1311 Gas Particulate Filter (GPF) are primarily used in the NBC Filtration System aboard the M1A1/M1A2 Sep Abrams Tanks and other vehicles, and are components of the M93 Gas Particulate Filter Unit (GPFU), NSN 4240-01-231-6515. The M93 GPFU is installed on a number of different shelters and provides filtered air to users inside.

NSN 4240-01-161-3710, **M48** GPF, contains hexavalent chromium that has been determined to be a carcinogen. Handling M48 filters is not considered a health hazard, unless they are ruptured or otherwise leaking carbon. *These filters are treated as a Hazardous Waste (must be overpacked) if ruptured.*

NSN 4240-01-363-1311, **M48A1** GPF, made by Parmatic, identified by lot numbers beginning with P, PFC, or Parmatic are suspected of not providing adequate NBC protection. *These filters are treated as Defective and are assigned a SALD code.*

All of the M48 and M48A1 filters are being removed and replaced.

Policy References/Authority:
US Army Msg 221203ZJAN2004, subject: Ground Precautionary Message (GPM), TACOM Control No. GPM 04-006, M48 Gas Particulate Filter (GPF), NSN 4240-01-161-3710 and M48A1 GPF, NSN 4240-01-363-1311 With Lot Numbers Beginning With "P", "PFC", or "Parmatic"

USMC, MARCORLOGCOM ALBANY, GA, message, 022107ZMAR 04, subject: Info needed on Defective M48 Gas Particulate Filter (GPF), NSN 4240-01-161-3710 and M48A1 GPF, NSN 4240-01-363-11311, with Lot Numbers Beginning with P, PFC, or Parmatic.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
NSN 4240-01-161-3710, **M48** filters are required to be processed as HAZMAT by the military services and may only be received in-place, as Supply Condition Code "H" and disposed of as overpacked hazardous waste (restricted due to carcinogenic characteristics, not defective characteristics) or may be physically received if DRMOs have conforming storage.

NSN 4240-01-363-1311 identified by lot numbers beginning with "P", "PFC, OR "PARMATIC" Parmatic-made **M48A1** filters will be assigned Supply Condition Code “L” and shipped by the Military Services to Blue Grass Army Depot (BGAD). Due to the Category 1 Defective designation, BGAD will complete all Army specified mutilation requirements after any pending litigation. DRMOs are not authorized to receive this NSN with these identification indicators, except as mutilated scrap.

NSN 4240-01-363-1311 (<u>from manufacturers other than Parmatic</u>) **M48A1** filters may be received and processed without special handling.

Warehousing/Storage:
Due to the carcinogenic nature, **M48** filters (NSN 4240-01-161-3710) may be physically stored only if conforming storage is available and if overpacked.

Parmatic manufactured **M48A1** filters (NSN 4240-01-363-1311) are not authorized for receipt or storage (will be shipped by Military Services directly to BGAD) unless transferred from BGAD as mutilated scrap.

Non-Parmatic manufactured **M48A1** filters may be received and stored.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Non-Parmatic manufactured **M48A1** filters may be reutilized. Transfer and donation is not authorized.

DEMIL/Mutilation: M48A1 filters (NSN 4240-01-363-1311) - as required by the DEMIL Code for non-Parmatic filters.

Sales: Not authorized**.**

Hazardous Processing: Generating Activities will initiate disposal of **M48** Filters (NSN 4240-01-161-3710) in accordance with local HAZMAT procedures for hazardous waste. DRMOs may process these overpacked filters on a hazardous waste contract.

Property Accounting:
NSN 4240-01-161-3710, **M48** filters will be processed directly to UD. NSN 4240-01-363-1311 (Parmatic manufactured) **M48A1** filters have been placed in the Safe Alert Latent Defective (SALD) Program.

NSN 4240-01-363-1311, **M48A1** (filters from manufacturers other than Parmatic), may be received and processed without special handling.

M151 Vehicles

Definition/Description:
National Stock Numbers for M151 vehicles are:

2310-00-177-9256	2310-00-782-6056	2320-00-177-9257
2320-00-177-9258	2320-00-542-4783	2320-00-763-1091
2320-00-763-1092	2320-01-264-4819.	

The term "M151 vehicles" as used in this subparagraph includes M151, M151A1, M151A1C, M151A2, and M825 utility trucks and M718 and M718A1 ambulances in both serviceable and unserviceable condition. The rear suspension system on M151 vehicles was designed for rough terrain usage by stabilizing the stock. Military personnel operating the M151 are given special training in use of the vehicle. On paved roads, where the general public would normally use a vehicle, these vehicles are readily subject to rollover accidents. The Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. DOT, identified the M151 vehicles as a hazard to the safety of public highway users.

(M170 Vehicles are all off the military service accounts - however, this direction is applicable in the event one appears at a DRMO).

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M

Item Manager Direction:
The only authorized dispositions of both serviceable and unserviceable M151 vehicles are for DOD users, for sale to friendly foreign governments under Security Assistance Programs, and to qualified DOD and private museums for static display, under 10 USC 2572. Quasi-DOD activities such as CAP, MARS, and all NAF activities, are not authorized to acquire these vehicles. M151 series vehicles are not authorized for issue to the USCG.

- Some vehicles may contain latent defects or other hazards, or may be manufactured to both a military and commercial configuration, with differences in design and basic capabilities, thus making them unfit for normal reutilization, transfer, donation, or public sale. Accordingly, the types and methods of disposal may differ depending on individual circumstances. In such instances, close coordination between the generating activity, owning DOD Component, DLA, DRMS, GSA, and other organizations, as appropriate, will be maintained. Disposal will be accomplished within the norms of public safety and customer service.

The engine, radiator and transmission, although designed exclusively for the M151, have application as training aids and power plants. Since the unitized body must be eliminated from further civilian use, these components should be salvaged and processed for RTDS.

- Certain M151 engines, which are exempted from exhaust emissions standards for reasons of national security by EPA, may not be sold. These engines may be identified by a plastic or metal label, welded, riveted or otherwise permanently attached in a readily visible position in the engine compartment. The label has been affixed by the

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vehicle manufacturer, whose vehicles have been exempted, in such a manner that it cannot be removed without destroying or defacing the label and is not affixed to any equipment, which is easily detached from the vehicle. The label contains the following information in English in block letters and numerals, which are of a color that contrasts with the background of the label:

- The label heading: Vehicle Emission Control Information.
- Full corporate name and trademark of the manufacturer.
- Engine displacement (in cubic inches) and engine family identification.

After DOD reutilization attempts, DRMOs will ensure actions are taken to cut or unbolt the engine, radiator and transmission (drive shaft, front and rear suspension system not included) from the M151 unitized body. The front and rear differentials will be removed and other components and made available for RTDS, except for certain engines exempted from exhaust emission standards, described above.

DRMS will reimburse host activities for expenses incurred in disposal actions involving the M151 jeep according to normal processing criteria under the local ISA.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Standard receiving processes will be used to accommodate reutilization by DOD Activities.

Care must be taken by the DRMO to ensure that mutilation does not occur until the above reutilization efforts have been exhausted.

NOTE: This property is not authorized through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage will be commensurate with the stage of mutilation completed or with the components retained for RTDS.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Complete Vehicles: M151 vehicles can be reutilized to DOD activities only. M151 series vehicles cannot be transferred or donated. However, it is desirable that other *non-M151 series* jeeps that are not reutilized within DOD be distributed equitably to transferees and donees in consonance with prescribed order of precedence for such recipients.

- In those instances when a screener either desires the jeep but not the installed equipment, or wants the equipment without the jeep, before any action is taken, refer the matter to DRMS Operations for review.

Component Parts: DRMOs are encouraged to *attempt maximum reuse of components and parts* of the M151 vehicles to Federal civil agencies and donees of those M151 vehicles remaining after DOD or FMS screening. The unit of issue will be by component or part nomenclature removed from the M151 vehicle.

- SF 97s will not be issued, under any circumstance, to recipients of M151 vehicle components.
- DRMS will collect reimbursement from FCAs and donees for component removal (that is, other than separation of items from the unitized body). This will be accomplished by the DRMO determining labor costs for component removal and will initiate a DD Form 1144, Inter-Agency Support Agreement that stipulates the reimbursement costs and a one-time Economy Act Order, authorizing DRMS to bill the FCA, through IPAC, once the transaction has been completed.

Engines that are Exempt from Exhaust Emission: For reutilization of engines that are exempted from exhaust emissions standards for reasons of national security by EPA, include the statement: "This vehicle is exempt from EPA certification regulations applicable to (insert current year) model year new motor vehicles (day, month, and year of exemption)."

- Engines identified as exempted can only be used within DOD.
- If no reutilization need develops within DOD, engines exempt from EPA certification regulations must be destroyed.

DEMIL/Mutilation:
Mutilation can be accomplished by the DRMO, the Federal agency, or donee recipient, the buyer as a condition of sale, or by the generating activity, with cost reimbursement. The vehicle must not be released from the DRMO's control until mutilation has been accomplished. However, components and parts can be removed and released before, during or after mutilation and before offering for sale. DRMS will provide reimbursement for the costs incurred in the mutilation of component removal actions performed on M151 vehicles by the host activity.

Shred and/or crush the unitized body, drive shaft and front and rear suspension systems in such a manner as to completely prevent rebuild into a usable unitized body.

Include the drive shaft and front and rear suspension system attached to the M151 or turned in detached from the vehicle in the M151 mutilation process.

Accomplish destruction of engines exempt from EPA certification regulations by cracking the engine block beyond reparation or restoration.

Customers working on DOD premises in accomplishing mutilation and component removal on M151 vehicles will provide for release from any claims for injury or damage sustained. This will be accomplished by the DRMO requiring the customer to sign the following statement before the mutilation and removal effort:

> *"The Government assumes no liability for damages to the property of the recipient, recipient's employees or third parties, or for personal injuries, disabilities or death to the recipient, recipient's employees or third parties arising from or incident to the mutilation, acquisition and use of this property. The recipient shall hold the Government harmless from any and all such demands, suits, actions or claims of whatsoever nature arising from the mutilation, acquisition and use of the property."*

If issues occur regarding the performance of the required mutilation, document the circumstances and elevate to DRMS Operations.

The following additional instructions apply to the disposal of M151 series vehicles regardless of the mutilation method:

- DRMO Chiefs are responsible for ensuring that whoever performs mutilation of M151 series vehicles does not use measures designed to circumvent or frustrate the intent of rendering usable vehicles incapable of being reassembled from the residue of mutilation.
- Use the "two man rule" for completing the following certification: *"I certify that the M151 series vehicle described hereon has been mutilated."* Both persons signing the certification will be DRMS employees.
- The certificate may be placed on the source document file copy of the ETID/DTID or on a piece of plain paper then attached to the source document file copy of the ETID/DTID, or the certification may be placed on or attached to the DRMS Form 1427.
- The proper mutilation of M151 series vehicles will be reviewed as a part of the MAV.

COMPONENT PARTS REQUIRING MUTILATION

Figure 28 - Front Axle Assembly Components

ITEM NAME	PART NO.	NSN	REMARKS
Wheel Support	8712391	2530-00-150-7852	LFT/SIDE
Wheel Support	8712392	2530-00-156-9422	RT/SIDE
Cross Assembly (U-Joint Kit)	5703383	2520-00-176-3331	PTS/KIT
Propeller Shaft	11660455	2520-00-176-3333	
Propeller Shaft	11660458	2520-00-176-3334	
Yoke, Universal Joint	7340695	2520-00-678-3109	

NOTE: Rear axle components are the same as front axle components except for the following item.

Figure 29 - Rear Axle Assembly Components

ITEM NAME	PART NO.	NSN	REMARKS
Wheel Support	10885113	2530-00-792-8639	

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Figure 30 - Front Suspension Components (ALL)

ITEM NAME	PART NO.	NSN	REMARKS
Cross Member	8754456	2510-00-119-0846	
Control Arm (Lower)	8754416	2530-00-678-3070	RT/SIDE
Control Arm (Upper)	8754160	2530-00-678-3110	RT/SIDE
Control Arm (Lower)	8754415	2530-00-678-3118	LFT/SIDE
Control Arm (Upper)	8754159	2530-00-678-3122	LFT/SIDE

Figure 31 - Rear Suspension Components: M151, M151A1, M151A1c and M718 Only

ITEM NAME	PART NO.	NSN	REMARKS
Control Arm (Lower)	10921819	2530-00-979-8896	LFT/SIDE
Control Arm (Lower)	10921842	2530-00-979-8897	RT/SIDE

Figure 32 - Rear Suspension Components: M151A2, M151A2 W/ROPS, M178A AND M825 Only

ITEM NAME	PART NO.	NSN	REMARKS
Control Arm (Lower)	11639632-2	2530-00-176-9468	RT/SIDE
Control Arm (Lower)	11639632-1	2530-00-176-9491	LFT/SIDE
Under Body Repair Kit (All)	12302502	2510-01-104-4383	
Body Replacement Kit	12302506	2510-01-104-4384	

Sales: All applicable terms and conditions will be included in all sale solicitations offering M151 vehicles.

When M151 series vehicles enter the sales cycle and where quantities warrants, the shredding, baling or crushing of M151 vehicle bodies may be performed as a condition of sale on U.S. Government premises. Shred, bale or crush the M151 vehicle bodies when use of the sale option does not lead to disposal.

Mutilation by the contractor as a condition of sale before passage of title of components and residue is permissible, if DRMO representatives before removal monitor mutilation. The original and one copy of the award document will bear the statement:

> *"Notice: The material hereby being released is the residue of an M151 vehicle and not the vehicle itself."*

NOTE: No sales of M151 series vehicles with off-site mutilation will be conducted. If the host activity precludes on-site mutilation, do not accept accountability, as the generator is required to transport the vehicle to the nearest DRMO whose host does not prohibit mutilation. The cost of transportation will be borne by the generator.

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The contractor may not remove component parts not requiring mutilation before the required mutilation is complete. This will preclude removal of the usable parts and possible default of the mutilation process.

When quantities do not warrant offering for sale, or when there are no sales bids, the DRMO will arrange for the shredding, baling and/or crushing of the M151 series vehicle bodies. This mutilation will be accomplished by the most economical means by using existing resources, through the host (by work order, etc.) or by service contract.

The following special conditions will be used in all IFBs offering M151 vehicles for sale:

Sale By Reference, Part 6

- ARTICLE A: DEMILITARIZATION OR MUTILATION ON GOVERNMENT PREMISES.

- ARTICLE C: FAILURE TO DEMILITARIZE OR MUTILATE. If the purchaser fails to mutilate the property being sold herein according to the terms of this contract, such failure will be deemed failure to remove according to Sale By Reference, Part 2, Condition No. 8.

- ARTICLE LY: MUTILATION. Item(s) _____.is (are) required to be mutilated in the manner and to the degree set forth below:

Mutilation of the unitized body including the drive shaft and front and rear suspension systems, will be effected beyond the possibility of restoration for its original intended use by crushing (as with a crawler type vehicle), shredding, or baling on government premises.

- ARTICLE MH: PERFORMANCE BOND. (When deemed appropriate by DRMO.)

When DRMS-BCD, DEMIL authorizes off-base mutilation replace SBR, Part 6, ARTICLE A, with:

Sale By Reference, Part 6

- ARTICLE B: DEMILITARIZATION OR MUTILATION ON OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT PREMISES

followed by articles C, LY, and MH.

NOTE: SPECIAL NOTICE/CERTIFICATION REQUIRED ON DRMS FORM 1427

Rubber Stamp/Typewriter: Occasionally, there are items sold requiring special handling or notice and emphasis of such notice/certification on DRMS Form 1427 is necessary. Such notice or certification may be accomplished by the use of a rubber stamp or a typewriter.

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Statements: DRMS Form 1427 will contain the appropriate statement prescribed for the following:

***Residue of M151 vehicles*:**

> **THE MATERIAL HEREBY BEING RELEASED IS THE RESIDUE OF A M151 VEHICLE AND NOT THE VEHICLE ITSELF.**

Loading Requirements. DRMS Operations may elect to include the Loading Legend requirements, e.g., Purchaser Must Load (No Government Assistance), in block 10 of DRMS Form 1427. If incorporated with mechanized term sale input, such notices will be pre-printed on the static contracts. Conversely, manual annotation is necessary on contracts generated for all other methods of sale.

Property Accounting:
To ensure that M151 vehicles are subjected to DOD screening only, assign MSC 3 to such vehicles when generated as domestic excess.

When components/parts are removed from the Ml5l series vehicles or other end items and offered for reutilization, transfer, donation and sale or for abandonment/ destruction purposes (e.g., PCB components, PCB contaminated components), adjust the inventory records for the end items downward based on the value of the components/parts removed. Process this adjustment for property reported with an LSN by using a DTID Restart. If the property was reported with an NSN, annotate the DTID with the adjusted unit price.

Input an XR1 with the original ETID/DTID number to generate a UCN to link the two records for the component/part removed from the end item.

If more than one type component/part is removed from the end item, use the combined value of the removed items to reduce the acquisition value of the end item. However, process a separate XR1 for each **different type** component/part removed. The total acquisition value of all the XR1s must equal the acquisition value of the loss recorded on the adjustment transaction. No approval of the DRMS Form 39-3 is required to support the adjustment transaction. In the **comment** portion of the DRMS Form 39-3, enter **"components/parts removal from M151 series vehicles"**.

Handle price fluctuations of components/parts as outlined in the NOTE of the “Accountability for Items When Reclamation is Performed,” paragraph in Section 2, Chapter 2, Property Accounting. Refer any other peculiar processing problems to DRMS-C (DSN 661-7087) for resolution and appropriate processing guidance.

When an M151 has been returned to the generating activity for components with potential environmental problems to be removed and is turned in again the item will be received with a NSN followed by a "yes" when the screen prompt is on the DESCRIPTION Field. A one line pop-up screen appears to enter the "parts missing" data.

DNSP COMMODITY GROUP CODES

COMMODITY DESIGNATIONS

III	Miscellaneous
VEH=	Vehicles (FSC 1740, FG 23 except 2350, 24, FSC 3930, 4210 fire trucks only)

Maps

Definition/Description:
The following are official FSCs for aeronautical, hydrographic, topographic and digital map products:

- 7641 - Aeronautical Maps, Charts and Geodetic Products
- 7642 - Hydrographic Maps, Charts and Geodetic Products
- 7643 - Topographic Maps, Charts and Geodetic Products
- 7644 - Digital Maps, Charts and Geodetic Products

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Because there are no DRMS disposal avenues for maps, generators should be advised to complete internal disposal in lieu of turning in to DRMOs. If they do not agree to internal disposal, DRMOs will process in accordance with the following paragraphs:

Warehousing/Storage: Standard storage processes will be used.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized.

DEMIL/Mutilation:
Ensuring that all unclassified map products are pulped and/or shredded so they cannot be put back together will complete mutilation.

Map products must be destroyed as follows, by either the services or DRMOs:

- Military services will destroy all classified map products in accordance with DOD Regulation 5200.1-R.
- DRMOs will mutilate beyond recognition, if sold as a condition of sale, unclassified map products must be mutilated beyond recognition.

Aeronautical safety, navigational safety, potential security impact and several control and release issues (map products marked for limited distribution, etc.) constitute the basis for destroying these map products. All Defense Logistics Agency map products show edition numbers or effective dates (Flight Information Publication products) in the margin. The receipt of a product with superseding edition number constitutes authority for immediate destruction of the previous edition (lower edition number). Destruction of these map products is designed to avoid a serious incident (potential or actual) happening.

Sales: Not authorized, except with mutilation and certification as a condition of sale.

Abandonment and Destruction: Not applicable.

Ultimate Disposal: Not applicable.
Property Accounting: Standard processing will be used.

Medals (See Distinctive Markings)

Medical Device Items

Definition/Description:
FSG Number 65--Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Equipment and Supplies:

Figure 33 - Medical Device Items

1	Sklar Tonometer Sterilizer	21	Hypodermic Injection Apparatus
2	Centrifuge	22	Suction Regulator-Gauge
3	Rotator	23	Defibrillator Analyzer
4	Dental Processor	24	Oxygen Resuscitator
5	Oxygen Monitor Controller	25	Pediatric Bed and Tent
6	ECG Monitor	26	Transporter Incubator
7	Respirator	27	Electric Hospital Bed
8	Echo Tone Ultrasonic Doppler	28	Patient Chair
9	Suction Apparatus	29	Microsurgery Laser
10	Electrophoresis	30	Bronoscope F3
11	Ophthalmoscope	31	Hydromassage Sub Aqua Therapy Tank and Pump
12	Aliquot Mixer	32	Centrifuge Micro Hematocrit
13	Illuminator, X-Ray Film	33	Hope Emergency Resuscitator and Aspirator
14	Oxygen Analyzer Recorder	34	Stainless Steel Traction Equipment
15	Oto-ophthalmoscope	35	Rudmoss Audiometer
16	Centrifuge Refrigerator	36	General Purpose Refrigerated Centrifuge
17	Weighing Scale	37	Ultrasound with Scope Mobile Type 205
18	Head lamp	38	Table Exam-Treatment
19	Sterilizer	39	Wooden Crutches
		40	Anesthesia Machine, Field

Policy References/Authority: Food and Drug Administration Guidance; DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

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Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
All medical equipment will be cleaned and sanitized before turn-in. The ETID/DTID for property in federal supply classes 6515, 6520, 6525, 6530, 6532, 6540, 6545 and 6550 will also contain a certification, signed by local health and sanitation officials of the Military Services, that states the required cleaning was accomplished, to include the “method of sanitation."

Information included on the receiving ETID/DTID pertaining to tracking/prescription requirements for medical device items will be passed to RTDS customers.

In the event the ETID/DTID has any information pertaining to Y2K issues, the appropriate actions will be accomplished for ensuring they are not improperly released. See Y2K article this section.

Some medical equipment may contain privacy act or personal medical information. Generating activities should review internal military service/DOD Component operating guidance prior to turn-in.

NOTE: Only new, unused medical items may be received through the DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage will be accomplished in accordance with requirements applicable for type of medical items received.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Appropriate RTD decisions will be required on a case-by-case basis for each medical item received, dependent upon any tracking/prescription or any Y2K information that may have accompanied the property at turn-in.

Any incoming warnings/certifications received will be passed to RTD customers.

Also on issue documents for both medical and industrial X-Ray machines, include, if this X-Ray machine contains a generator, it may contain PCBs. For industrial X-Ray machines, add: *“May be required to be registered with the local state due to possibility of depleted uranium being in the tube housing as part of shielding.”*

DEMIL/Mutilation: Will be accomplished based on DEMIL code/safety concerns (Y2K) etc.

Sales: Medical devices will be processed through the Sales Commercial Venture partner in the CONUS and will contain the following terms and conditions and required FDA information:

Special Terms and Conditions for Medical Devices:
The following article is to be used in IFBs issued within the United States offering medical devices.

Sale By Reference, Part 5,

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

- ARTICLE L: MEDICAL DEVICES. Additionally, the medical "Self Certification of Compliance with FDA Requirements" located below, will be included in each IFB issued within the United States offering medical devices.

SELF CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH FDA REQUIREMENTS
TO BE RETURNED WITH BID

I certify that I am a licensed practitioner and/or other person regularly and lawfully engaged in the manufacture and/or refurbishing of the medical device items identified below. I also certify that prior to sale or use of such devices I will take necessary steps to assure that such devices are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of those terms in the U.S. Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 311, et seq.)

Item Number(s) _____

Print Name _____

Title _____

Full Address _____

_____

Telephone Number _____

(Sign) _____ Date_____

or

Recognizing that U.S. Federal law places stringent restrictions on adulterated or misbranded medical devices (21 U.S.C. 331, et seq.), I certify that I either will sell or otherwise proffer the medical device items identified below only to the persons described above; I will not use those items for their original or usual intended use or for any other medical use.

Item Number(s)_____

Print Name _____

Title _____

Full Address _____

_____

Telephone Number_____

(Sign) _____ Date_____

False or misleading statements may result in a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both (18 U.S.C. 1001).

Any incoming warnings/certifications received will be passed to sales customers.

OCONUS DRMOs must abide by host country laws and regulations where the DRMO is located. Exports to other countries are contingent upon notification of concurrence from the receiving country prior to delivery.

Any medical device or property identified as an *"FDA Regulated Medical Item"* on any ETID/DTID received by the overseas DRMOs may be sold by the local/zone sales method provided that the following criterion is met:

A statement is incorporated into the catalog that bidders/buyers interested in medical device items must complete and sign the certification shown above. The statement will also list (by item number) which items require the certification.

The certification, annotated with the applicable sale number, is to be properly filled out and signed by each potential buyer of medical device items at time of registration. In the event that the property is awarded without a signed certification, the sales contracting officer will give the buyer the opportunity to sign the certification prior to removal. If the bidder/buyer refuses, the bid will be handled as non-responsive or the medical device item(s) will be canceled from the contract. In no event will the property be released without a completed and signed certification. For those bidders/buyers that are successful in purchasing medical items, the certification will be retained in the applicable sales contract file.

Ultimate Disposal:
Proposed destruction of medical equipment and non-consumable supplies will be coordinated with local health and sanitation officials of the Military Services.

If required, will be accomplished in accordance with standard ultimate disposal processes developed for the type of medical item received.

Property Accounting: No unique property accounting directions apply.

Medical Waste

Definition/Description:
Consists of veterinary, hospital generated or biohazard wastes and includes both infectious and non-infectious items. Examples include tissue or particulate (which are identified as pathological waste), solvents and solutions (alcohol, formalin, formaldehyde, and xylene).

Policy References/Authority:
RCRA Subtitle C or state regulations; OEBGD and respective FGS.

Infectious waste and infectious waste mixtures that meet the definition of a HW, under RCRA Subtitle C or state regulations, are normally regulated by the individual states where the waste is generated.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
DRMOs will accept accountability and physical custody if the waste or waste code is listed in the storage facility permit and sufficient storage space is available.

Generating activities will identify their requirements to DRMOs for disposal of infectious waste, which is also a HW.

Disposal of infectious medical, veterinary, hospital generated, or biohazard wastes are the responsibility of the generating activity. DRMS is not responsible for this type of hazardous property (HP).

In cases where the State hazardous waste characterization takes precedence over the infectious waste classification, DRMOs may accept accountability (for service contract disposal) but not physical custody. All contaminants must be listed on the HWPS.

For overseas activities, mixtures of infectious medical wastes and hazardous wastes will be handled as infectious, according to the OEBGD and respective FGS.

Non-infectious medical, veterinary, or used laboratory solvents and solutions that are RCRA or state regulated HW (e.g., alcohol, formalin, formaldehyde, and xylene) as a result of laboratory tissue processing may be turned in to DRMOs. Tissue or particulate present in the waste must be filtered out and disposed of as a pathological waste prior to turn-in. All contaminants must be listed on the HWPS. An authorized medical officer will certify on the HWPS that the waste is non-infectious.

(Fractional distillation is the preferred method for recycling xylene and other solvents generated by medical laboratories. It is recommended that this method be used where available, instead of turn-in to a DRMO.)

Warehousing/Storage: Only authorized if appropriate conforming storage facilities are available.

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Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: May be accomplished if the DRMO and customer can comply with all federal and state regulatory requirements for handling and disposal.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales: May be accomplished with appropriate terms, conditions and warning statements.

Ultimate Disposal: Standard service contract disposal processes will be used.

Property Accounting: Hazardous property processes will be used.

Metalworking Machines (MM)

Definition/Description:

Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE) was redefined on March 27, l991 with ASD (Production and Logistics) approval of the Military Departments' Joint Service Business Plan (JSBP).
The Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) is the exclusive FSC 34 Consolidated Materiel Manager (CMM). MM in the following FSCs 3405-3460 are considered "reparable" when the Acquisition Value of the property is equal to or greater than $5,000 and the machines are in Supply Condition Code greater than "H."

Policy References/Authority: 40 CFR 761.50 (g), ASD (Production and DOD Logistics) Memo dated May 19, l992, subject: Consolidation of Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE), and DOD 4160.21-M

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:

Generating Activities will identify MM by NSN or Commodity Code and identification/Government tag number. The originator of the report will assign a document number to the DD Form 1342, "DOD Property Record" where the value of the property is equal to or greater than $5,000 and the machines are in Supply Condition Code greater than "H." These machines are to be received as special handling items in DAISY. DSCR furnishes disposition instructions to the generating activity to release the property to the DRMO. The generator reports the property to the DRMO via an ETID/DTID. Generating activities may also be required to provide two copies of DD Form 1342 (DOD Record Supplementary Data), and a copy of specific disposition instructions. If the required documentation is not submitted with the property, the DRMO will refuse the turn-in.

Excess MM designated in SCC "H" or "S" and any MM with an acquisition value of less than $5000, regardless of dollar value will not be reported to DSCR but will be reported directly to DRMO. These items are not considered special handling items in DAISY.

Where MM contains cutting fluids or a hydraulic system, each ETID/DTID will include the following certification statement. If an individual or multiple test results are not provided, a new analysis and the following certification must be signed, dated and provided:

> *"I certify that this metalworking machine has been tested and found to be contaminated with less than 50 parts per million (PPM) of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and, to the best of my knowledge, this concentration level is not the result of dilution."*

This certification must be signed, dated and forwarded as a separate document for an ETID or attached to the DTID.

Additionally, the Generating Activity must provide a lab analysis for PCB content. Contact best suited DRMS Forward Support Team for guidance to accept if an ETID/DTID shows the MM

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was tested but no lab analysis is available. Test results for several items may appear in one report with sample numbers rather than as an individual test report for each item.

- If the MM does not contain or is not contaminated with hydraulic and/or cutting fluid, the testing and certification is not required.

- If MM uses only water based cutting oils the testing and certification is not required (generator should provide documentation to this effect, based on information provided by manufacturer).

The DRMO may challenge turn-ins with an inaccurate Supply Condition Code.
Accessories should remain with the MM.

DRMOs will review the documentation provided by the Generating Activity and scrutinize the Supply Condition Code, the acquisition value, look for the certification of those items containing cutting fluids or a hydraulic system

Warehousing/Storage: Storage will be accomplished in accordance with property characteristics and PCB content.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Reutilization screening of Metalworking Machines assigned condition codes A-G with an Acquisition Value of $5,000 or greater is accomplished by DSCR prior to releasing the property to the DRMO. This MM is subject to Transfer and Donation screening.

MM not meeting the criteria above must undergo complete RTD screening within DRMS.
For MM assigned condition codes H thru S, that has value exceeding basic material content must undergo complete RTD screening.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Requirements will depend on assigned DEMIL code and any specifically identified safety concerns.

Ultimate Disposal: Accomplished in accordance with requirement identified on a case-by-case basis if the PCB content warrants.

Sales: Process MM to the GL contract with hydraulic systems contaminated or suspected of being contaminated with PCB as follows:

- MM determined to contain two or less than two PPM PCB content can be sold as non-PCB contaminated equipment, consistent with Federal regulations. State or local government agencies may have more stringent requirements that should be checked.
- MM determined to contain more than two but less than 50 PPM PCB can be sold if the turn in is accompanied by a confirming lab analysis from gas chromatography testing and the above certification statement.

Property Accounting:

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- Type C in the S/P field. The system changes the name of the window to the Industrial Plant Equipment window

    - For MM with an acquisition cost less than $5,000 or any MM in Supply Condition Codes H or S, zero-fill the DIPEC number field.

At this writing, DAISY is being changed because of the difference in the screening of property that DSCR does and does NOT manage.

- Property that DSCR screens (SCC A - G @ $5K or more) should bypass reutilization screening only - goes to Transfer and Donation
- Property in SCC H & S must be, regardless of Acquisition Cost must be screened, so the appropriate MSC AA code combination must be input.
- Property in SCC A - G, less than $5K ($4,999.00 or below) must be screened, so the appropriate MSC AA code combination must be input.

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Military Assistance Property (MAP)

Definition/Description: U.S. security assistance property provided under the Foreign Assistance Act, generally on a non-reimbursable basis.

Policy References/Authority: 22 U.S.C. 2355(d), DOD 5105.38-M and DOD 4160.21-M

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Following a Foreign Country's decision to dispose through DRMS, the country and Security Assistance Office will determine, in coordination with DRMS, the proper disposal method.

Provision will be made for in-country U.S. personnel, with assistance from local personnel, as appropriate, to act as DRMS agent where turn-in by the generating activity and physical handling by the designated DRMO is impractical.

DRMOs will take appropriate actions to ensure the ETID/DTID contains the standard turn-in information as well as the following information:

- Country
- ETID/DTID number (to include at a minimum in the first position a service code, second and third positions, a country or activity code in accordance with DOD 5105.38-M, "Security Assistance Management Manual" February 2002 and Julian date).
- Identification of MAP Address Directory (MAPAD) Security Assistance Office (SAO) initiating turn-in.
- The MAP account number.

NOTE: This type property is not applicable for DLA Depot Recycling Control Point (RCP) processing.

Warehousing/Storage: Standard storage policies will be used.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Disposable MAP property will be screened for FMS needs and will be made available for transfer to fill known Federal needs.

MAP and MAP Funded ODC property is not donateable, however transfers may be made to federal screeners.

MAP property used for any purpose other than to meet approved DOD needs, including transfers initiated after turn-in to disposal, will be completed on a reimbursable basis.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Requirements will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Sales: Disposable MAP property surviving reutilization, FMS screening, and other transfers will be processed directly to sale.

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Ultimate Disposal: Requirements will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Property Accounting:
After physically inspecting the MAP property, verifying the accompanying turn-in documentation and accepting accountability, input an XR1. Following the input of the XR1, delete the item from the MAP Property Pending Inspection Suspense File.

For MAP property that is in the custody of the DRMO or for property that has been received in place, but was inspected with no delay. Input the receipt with the following exceptions:

- DT_REC Field - Enter the Julian date when accountability for MAP property was accepted. The date of receipt must reflect the actual day the property was inspected by the DRMO. The declaration date is to be entered as the date of receipt of the XR4 transaction, the date of receipt for all XR1 transactions is when the MAP property is physically inspected and accountability is accepted.

- REIMB Field - Enter Reimbursement Code **0** or **1** if authority has been granted not to reimburse MAP account.
- SHC Field - 7 (Automatically entered by DAISY based on the DODAAC beginning with B, D, K, P or T).
- MSC Field - Enter Material Screening Code **8**.
- ACTN Field - Enter Action Code **A**.
- ACCT Field - Enter Accounting Code **A**.

For MAP Funded Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) Administrative Property, including vehicles. Input the receipt with the following exceptions:

- REIMB Field - Enter Reimbursement Code **1**.

- SHC Field - 7 (Automatically entered by DAISY based on the DODAAC beginning with B, D, K, P or T).
- MSC Field - Enter Material Screening Code **8**.
- ACTN Field - Enter Action Code **A**.
- ACCT Field - Enter Accounting Code **A**.

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Mosquito Infested Property, (Prevention and Control of Asian Tiger or Other Mosquito Species (ATMS))

Definition/Description:
Mosquitoes lay eggs in various artificial containers. ATMS or other mosquito species infestation frequently occur in tires, drums, cans, various scrap metal objects and other containers where water can accumulate. Any standing water will be considered as potential breeding grounds, such as potholes, poor drainage areas, and puddles on trucks or heavy equipment.

Policy References/Authority: EPA Direction

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
If ATMS infestation is suspected, request the host installation to inspect for confirmation as to whether or not the mosquitoes are present. If there is no Entomology Department, contact the Base Environment, or Base Medical Facility. If there is no point of contact at the host, contact the U. S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, headquartered at Aberdeen Proving Ground (telephone: 410-436-3613).

Remove, cover and modify these items so they do not collect water and thus, breed mosquitoes. Where this is not practical, accumulated water must be removed every five days to prevent mosquito breeding.

If present, the area must be treated with an appropriate insecticide that will be applied by the host. To reduce the risk of exposure, seek safety and risk management from the host.

Receiving coordinator should work with the generator to preclude the potential for receiving property with standing water. If received, DRMO should coordinate with the host to determine the best method to handle the water; e.g., reject shipment, unload truck and dump the water; pump off the water for confirmation of presence of mosquito eggs, etc.

NOTE: Property that may contain mosquito infestations will not be processed through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage:
Tires, drums, cans, various scrap metal objects must be stored in a manner that prevents the collection of standing water.

If there has been a presence of ATM there may be restrictions on interstate shipments.

If the host health service personnel have certified there are no restrictions, the certification must accompany all release documents.

If there are restrictions, all customers will be made aware of the restrictions. Proper treatment will be accomplished and associated certifications will accompany all shipping documents.

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Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard RTD processes will be used for property that may have potential for having mosquito infestations. Release documents will contain any certifications pertaining restrictions, treatments and/or no restrictions.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Only applicable if required for the item that may be infested.

Sales: Notify sales customers of any restrictions on assets by the inclusion of the appropriate sale terms and condition statement. It is the purchaser's responsibility to ensure proper certification of the assets prior to importation or interstate transportation.

Ultimate Disposal: Only applicable if required for the item that may be infested.

Property Accounting: No unique property accounting requirements.

Navy Boats, Ships and Small Craft

Definition/Description: Merchant vessels/ships or vessels/ships capable of conversion to merchant use, of 1500 gross tons or more; Non-combatant ships; Combatant Navy ships listed in the Naval Vessel Register (NVR).

Policy References/Authority:
Item Manager Direction, DOD 4160.21-M.

Contact Points: Naval Sea Systems Command, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20362-5101; Commander, Tank and Automotive Command (TACOM), 11 Mile Road, AMSTA-IM-JA, Warren, MI, 48397-5000, San Antonio Air Logistics Center, ATTN: LDE, Kelly AFB, TX 78241-5000; or the Commandant (G-CFM), U.S. Coast Guard, 2100 Second St SW, Washington, DC 20593-0001, as applicable.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Merchant vessels/ships or vessels/ships capable of conversion to merchant use, of 1500 gross tons or more, when determined to be excess will be reported by the owning Service for disposal to: Director, Office of Ships Operations, U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590.

Navy ships listed in the Naval Vessel Register (NVR), when determined excess by the Navy, will be reported in accordance with instructions furnished by the Chief of Naval Operations, Department of the Navy, to DRMS.

U.S. Navy boats and small craft will not be received for disposal processing unless an authorization letter accompanies the property from the Boat Inventory Manager (BIM) Combatant Craft Department (CCD). This authorization is normally a letter from BIM CCD to the custodian and the local DRMO, specifying the turn-in for disposal. If the custodian receives a FAX of the letter before the DRMO has received a mailed copy this signed copy attached to the DD Form 1348-1A is adequate authorization. The letter should include a BIM CCD point of contact for any questions that might arise. The same policy applies to issues. No boats are to be issued to U.S. Navy activities without specific written approval from BIM CCD. (The authorization letter should contain authorization statements for both receipt and issue.)

Engines, spares, and Marine accessories considered a component part of the ship, boat, or craft will be reported as part of the pertinent vessel. Other supportive equipment will be processed as normal excess/surplus property.

If appropriate letters stating whether the ships, boats and crafts are or are not on the Naval Vessel Register, the property will be rejected.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for processing through the DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Normally Navy boats and small craft items will be received in place. Storage decisions will be required on a case-by-case basis.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
The Department of the Navy is responsible for DOD internal screening for Navy ships listed in the Naval Vessel Register (NVR), when determined excess by the Navy. Federal civil agency screening will be accomplished in accordance with procedures established between the Department of the Navy and GSA. Accountability for these ships and craft will remain with the Department of the Navy until transferred, donated, or sold.

The generating Military Service transfers all other excess or foreign excess ships, boats, and craft directly to the servicing DRMO for normal disposal processing.

Transfer of title of U.S. Government-owned ships, boats, or craft to private purchasers is evidenced by a Builder's Certificate, a Certificate in lieu of a Builder's Certificate, or a quasi-title to document the ship, boat or craft with the Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Normally done prior to turn-in. Exceptions are handled on a case-by-case basis.

Sales: Transfer of title of U.S. Government-owned ships, boats, or craft to private purchasers must be evidenced by a Builder's Certificate, a Certificate in lieu of a Builder's Certificate, or a quasi-title to document the ship, boat or craft with the Customs Service, Department of the Treasury. A Bill of Sale will be executed in behalf of the U.S. Government by the SCO executing and administering the sales contract, or his or her duly authorized successor. The Bill of Sale will be prepared on a single page. An appointed SCO or a duly appointed Notary Public must execute the acknowledgment of the Bill of Sale.

Builder's Certificates or Certificates in Lieu thereof for noncombatant ships, boats, or craft will be requested by the selling activity directly from the Naval Sea Systems Command, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC 20362-5101; Commander, Tank and Automotive Command (TACOM), 11 Mile Road, AMSTA-IM-JA, Warren, MI, 48397-5000, San Antonio Air Logistics Center, ATTN: LDE, Kelly AFB, TX 78241-5000; or the Commandant (G-CFM), U.S. Coast Guard, 2100 Second St SW, Washington, DC 20593-0001, as applicable.

The U.S. Army TACOM furnishes quasi-titles instead of Builder's Certificates.

Foreign excess ships, boats, and craft located in a country where a bilateral agreement is in effect requiring the sale be conducted by a specifically designated office will be offered for sale by the office indicated in the agreement.

DRMS-O (Operations) is responsible for the sale of ships, boats and craft directed to their assigned geographical areas, excluding aircraft carriers, cruisers, battleships, destroyers, destroyer escorts, submarines and various configurations of such ships, hereinafter referred to as “warships.”

All property in FSC 1940D small craft, with the exception of boats and small craft 23 feet 11 inches or less will be reported directly to the DRMS-BBS, Sales. DRMOs will suggest where boats and small craft less than 24 feet in length should be offered, i.e., on a local sale or referred to the Sales Office for consolidation sale. If offered for sale by the DRMO, contact the Usable Sales office or required "Certification of Build and Quasi Title to Vessels" flyer to be included in the IFB. For CONUS, the Sales Office will:

- Determine whether reported items will be offered on consolidated sale or returned to the DRMO for subsequent referral to the servicing sales office.
- Catalog items, in IFBs containing only ships, boats, craft, pontoons and floating docks, when accumulations warrant.
- Coordinate required presale assistance with the DRMO.
- Return items that are unsuitable for consolidated sale to the reporting DRMO. (If the returned referrals are local interest items, they may be offered on local sale.)

The guidelines in DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 9, will be followed for sales of vessels located in foreign ports. To assure compliance with the country-to-country agreements involved, the following procedures apply:

- DRMS-BBS, Usable Sales will check to see if the appropriate agreement is on file and, if not, DRMS will provide.
- Upon receipt of the agreement, Usable Sales will assure that proper notification required by the agreement is accomplished as early as practicable, e.g., Japan - furnish IFB; Italy - notify Italian Government at least 60 days in advance of the proposed sale.
- Sales of vessels located overseas will require bid deposit and payment in appropriate foreign currency, if applicable, or secured instruments.
- DRMS-BBS, Usable Sales will resolve any special contractual problems or provide any added assistance such as obtaining addresses of contact points located in the agreement; or appropriately refer any problem situation regarding disposition of vessels overseas for resolution.

IFB Requirements for Boats, Cutters and Ships. For all sales offering boats, cutters and ships, (except warships), the following cautionary statement will be included in the IFB:

> THE FOLLOWING APPLIES TO THE SALE OF BOATS, CUTTERS AND SHIPS: No assurances are given that any boat/cutter/ship will be suitable for inspection and certification under the Merchant Marine Safety Laws and Regulations of the United States.

Special Terms and Conditions for Ships and Boats:

The following articles will be used when applicable:

Sales By Reference, Part 8,

- ARTICLE J: LIABILITY AND INSURANCE
- ARTICLE SQ: SCOPE OF WORK.

ARTICLE___: SHIP PLANS AND REPORT SURVEY. Unclassified portions of the booklet for the general plans relative to the (Ships/Craft/Vessels) in the possession of the vessel custodian will be made available for review by interested individuals during the inspection period. The plans held by the custodian may not be complete nor reflect actual configuration of the vessel in its present state. Upon removal of the vessel, all authorized plans in the possession of the custodian will be released to the Purchaser and will become his property. In the event prospective bidders of the Purchaser desire to obtain any specific unclassified segments and/or the complete unclassified booklet of general plans relative to ships/craft appearing in this IFB, which are not available at the custodian's location, he may do so by submitting request to:

Commander
Naval Sea Systems Command
Code: (Sea-0463)
Washington, D.C. 20362

Copies will be provided at cost.

ARTICLE___: DEFAULT (COMBATANT VESSELS). If, after the award, the Purchaser breaches the contract by failure to make payment within the time allowed by the contract, as required by Condition No. 6, General Sale Terms and Conditions (Standard Form 114C) or by failure to remove the property as required by Condition No. 8, General Sale Terms and Conditions (Standard Form 114C), then the Government may send the Purchaser a 15-day written notice of default (calculated from date of mailing), and upon Purchaser's failure to cure such default within that period (or such further period as the Contracting Officer may allow), the Purchaser will lose all right, title and interest which he might otherwise have acquired in and to such property as to which a default has occurred. The Purchaser agrees that in the event he fails to pay for the property or remove the same in accordance with the terms of the contract and within the prescribed period(s) of time, the Government at its election and upon notice of default will be entitled to retain (or collect) as liquidated damages a sum equal to 10 percent of the purchase price of the item (or collected) by the Government as liquidated damages. The maximum sum, which may be recovered by the Government as damages for failure of the Purchaser to pay for the property and remove the same, will be such formula amount. If the Purchaser otherwise fails in the performance of his obligations, the Government may exercise such rights and may pursue such remedies as are provided by law or under the contract.

ARTICLE__: REMOVAL OF VESSELS OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES, ITS TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS. Purchaser is cautioned that if the vessel is removed from United States jurisdiction, Purchaser is solely responsible to ascertain and comply with the laws and regulations respecting personal safety and environmental protection of the jurisdiction into which the vessel is removed.

ARTICLE__: STILLS. The Purchaser represents, warrants and certifies to the U.S. Government that he will comply with the provisions of 26 U.S.C. 5179 and Parts 18, 19, 20, 22, 170 and 196 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, pertaining to the property covered by this contract. In the event the Purchaser intends to use the property to distill

industrial alcohol and/or alcoholic spirits, he must register with the appropriate Regional Regulatory Administrator, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BUATF) for the purpose of being permitted to operate such facilities.

ARTICLE__: DEFAULT IN PERFORMANCE OF SCRAPPING, DEMILITARIZATION AND/OR STRIPPING. In the event the Purchaser fails to complete the scrapping, demilitarization and/or stripping of the vessel(s) within the time provided by the terms of this contract, or fails to prosecute the work with such diligence as will ensure the completion of the contract and fails to correct such deficiency within the period of time allowed by the notice required by Article K, this Part, then the Government may send the Purchaser a 15-day written notice of default (calculated from the date of mailing**)** and upon the Purchaser's failure to cure such default within the period (or such further period as the Contracting Officer may allow), the Government will have the following remedies:

- If considered to be in the best interests of the Government, the Government may physically repossess the vessel(s) at which time the Purchaser will lose all right, title and interest that he might otherwise have acquired in the vessel(s). Upon repossession the Government may resell the vessel(s) for the Purchaser's account and assess the Purchaser the difference between the contract price and the price obtained on resale. In addition, the Government will be entitled to retain (or collect) 10 percent of the original contract price as liquidated damages to defray the indirect costs involved in effecting repossession and in reselling the vessel(s). In no event will the Purchaser be refunded any monies due to the Government obtaining a greater price on resale, nor will an accounting of money be made until the resale is complete, or,

- If, because of the extent of scrapping, demilitarization and/or stripping performed by the contractor, the Contracting Officer determines that effecting repossession of the vessel(s) would be impracticable, then the Government will have the right to enter the premises of the Purchaser and either with its own personnel or by contract complete the scrapping, demilitarization and/or stripping of the vessel. In the event the Government exercises this option, the Purchaser will be liable to the Government for all direct and indirect costs incurred in the completion of the scrapping, demilitarization, and/or stripping. In addition, in the event this option is exercised, no part of the purchase price will be refunded.

ARTICLE__: WEIGHING (WATER DISPLACEMENT METHOD). Notwithstanding Part 2, Condition 13, when removal is by barge or other means of water transport, the weight of property removed will be determined by the displacement measurement or by such other means as may be acceptable to the maritime industry for freight purposes. Arrangements for the cost of a marine surveyor shall be the responsibility of the Purchaser.

ARTICLE __: STRIPPING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY FROM THE VESSEL. The Purchaser warrants that the property specifically designated as Government property will be stripped from the vessel(s) by the Purchaser in accordance with instructions contained herein within 365 days after date of award. The property designated as Armor and Steel Plating will be removed from the vessel and cut in sizes specified with three (3) years after the date of award.

- The Contracting Officer may extend the above completion dates of stripping operations when he determines, in writing, that the delay in completion is due to causes beyond the control and within the fault or negligence of the Purchaser. Purchaser further warrants that all such stripped property, free from all foreign attachments, will be removed except that the armor and steel plating will be cut and returned as specified in this invitation and will be turned over to the custody of the cognizant Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repairs, USN, at a location on the stripping site suitable for commercial loading and agreeable to the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repairs, USN.

- The Government property stripped from the vessel(s) will be turned over to the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repairs, USN, in as good condition as received, reasonable wear and tear excepted. Purchaser further agrees that the stripping of the vessel will be performed within the United States. Prior to stripping, the Purchaser will notify the Contracting Officer in writing of the location at which the stripping operation will be performed. The Purchaser or his authorized representative, accompanied by a representative of the Inactive Ships Maintenance Facility, will be required to determine that the items of equipment that remain Government property as listed are on board the vessel and to sign a receipt for these items prior to removal of the vessel.

ARTICLE__: PROGRESS SCHEDULE AND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORTS (COMBATANT VESSELS).

The Purchaser will within 60 calendar days after award submit to the Contracting Officer for approval a schedule showing the regressive order in which the Purchaser proposes to carry on the work in regard to scrapping the vessel(s), demilitarizing military equipment and stripping of Government property from the vessels as provided in the Invitation for Bids. The schedule will specify the anticipated salient features and the contemplated dates for completion, which must be within the time permitted in this contract.

The Purchaser agrees to furnish to the Contracting Officer quarterly progress reports showing performance that has been accomplished to date of the report. The Purchaser further agrees to furnish a copy of each progress report to the Contracting Officer's Representative having cognizance over the vessel(s). The first progress report will be submitted to the Contracting Officer and his representative within 180 calendar days after removal of the vessel(s).

- If the Purchaser's progress report or reports from the Contracting Officer's Representative indicate that the Purchaser is falling behind the progress schedule, the Contracting Officer will require the purchaser to take such immediate steps as may be necessary to improve purchaser's progress and to submit for the Contracting Officer's approval such supplemental schedules as may be deemed necessary to demonstrate the manner in which the agreed rate of progress will be regained, all without additional costs to the Government. Failure of the Purchaser to comply with the requirements of this article will be grounds for a determination by the Contracting Officer that the

Purchaser is not prosecuting the work with such diligence as will insure the completion of the Purchaser's obligation to the Government under this contract within the time specified. Upon such determination, the Contracting Officer may, upon at least 15 days written notice calculated from the date of mailing, take action in accordance with Article G, this part.

ARTICLE__: EXPORT.
The Purchaser, whether a U.S. citizen or alien, may not export the vessel(s) from the United States, its territories or possessions, without first obtaining the approval of the Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Division of Ship Disposals and Foreign Transfers, Washington, D.C. 20535, pursuant to the provisions of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended.

In addition, the aforesaid Purchaser is required to obtain the approval of the Department of State, Office of Munitions Control, Washington, D.C. 20535, to export a military vessel. For the export of commercial vessel(s), a license from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of International Programs, Office of Export Control, Washington, D.C. 20535, is required.

The Department of Defense does not warrant or guarantee that the above approvals and/or licenses will be issued to the buyer.

For ships containing asbestos, include the following articles:

The following articles will be used when offering any property containing asbestos:

Sale By Reference, Part 7
- ARTICLE C: TRANSPORTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.
- ARTICLE S: GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT OF SURVEILLANCE.
- ARTICLE T: RIGHT OF REFUSAL FOR HAZARDOUS PROPERTY.
- ARTICLE L: ASBESTOS.
- ARTICLE R: DISPOSITION AND USE OF HAZARDOUS PROPERTY.
- ARTICLE LD: HAZARDOUS PROPERTY.

The following additional articles apply to IFBs offering ships containing asbestos:

ARTICLE SR: WARNING SIGNS

ARTICLE__: HAZARDOUS PROPERTY (SHIPS WITH ASBESTOS).
The following additional articles apply to IFBs offering property that contains asbestos, including ships, when asbestos work is to be performed on base:

Sale by Reference, Part 7
- ARTICLE J: RESPIRATORY PROTECTION PROGRAM.
- ARTICLE M: PACKAGING, MARKING AND DISPOSAL OF ASBESTOS.
- ARTICLE N: ASBESTOS DUST CONTROL AND HOUSEKEEPING AND CLEANUP PROCEDURES.
- ARTICLE O: PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.

- ARTICLE SQ: SCOPE OF WORK

The following article also applies to IFBs offering ships for scrapping purpose:

ARTICLE B42: ASBESTOS REMOVAL.

Special Terms and Conditions for Vessel Storage Charges:
The storage charge rate will be based on local storage rates for vessel berthing and will also include costs for services such as steam, electricity, and water, when such services or utilities are provided incident to storage of the vessels. The following condition is prescribed for use when applicable:

ARTICLE _: VESSEL STORAGE CHARGES. For Item(s) ___, Condition No. 30 entitled "Storage Charges", is deleted. If the Purchaser fails to remove the vessel(s) within the time limit specified for removal, or within any extension of time which may have been granted by the Contracting Officer pursuant to Condition No. 8 entitled "Delivery, Loading, and Removal of Property", charges for wharfage, moorage, dockage, anchorage, berthing, or other services will be assessed at the following rates per day per vessel including Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays:

Item No. ____, Rate Per Day Per Vessel.

In all instances where storage charges are assessed, the Purchaser, prior to removal of the property thereof, must make payment unless otherwise authorized by the Government. In no event, however, will charges for late removal exceed *% of the contract price of the vessel as to which delay occurred.

* For combatants use 10 percent
* For noncombatants use 20 percent

Sequence of Data:
1. Item name
2. Rated capacity (1/2 ton, 15" carriage, draw-bar pull, units per min., hr., lbs., per load, GPM, CFM, etc.)
3. Model year
4. Manufacturer's name, model and /or P/N, serial number
5. Additional descriptive data (see below)
6. Parts detached and stored with and/or parts missing including:
7. Government identification or registration number, i.e., USA 241078, USAF 1351212
8. NSN
9. Storage data - packaging (if applicable) - used or unused - condition
10. Total cost
11. Est. total wt.
12. Valid suggested use when applicable

Additional Descriptive Data:
1. Type - Boats not exceeding 40'
2. Hull construction

3. Length
4. Beam
5. Draft
6. Displacement
7. Engine data (mfr's, model, type, serial, no of cylinders, rated HP, RPM)
8. Screws (no, size, pitch, etc.)
9. Describe equipment attached.

Example:

1. BOAT, UTILITY, MK3: 40: 1965 Hull No. C5654, Lunn Laminates, Inc., beam 12' 2", draft 3' 8", loaded, Construction: Round bottom, single skin, fiber glass reinforced plastic. Powered by 6-cylinder diesel engine. Decking dismantled. Parts damaged including electrical wiring, fuel and service lines. Parts missing including helm unit, batteries, propeller, shaft, rudder, instrument panel, fuel injectors, tachometer, pumps, transmission, cleats, taft rails and miscellaneous hardware. NSN 1940-00-529-9725.

   Outside - FB - boat lot - used - poor condition
   Total Cost $15,000
   Est. total wt. 14,500 lbs 1 each

Ultimate Disposal: Any requirements will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Property Accounting:
Unless specific exceptions are authorized, placement of combatant ships on the DRMO accountable record is prohibited, except for MAP property. The Chief of Naval Operations, Department of the Navy, does reporting of combatant ships for sale to the DRMS Usable Sales Office. A letter stating that the ship is on the Naval Vessel Register will accompany each reported ship.

Noncombatant ships (those not listed on the Naval Register or not the list of boats and crafts shown in DOD 4160.21-M) may be placed on the DRMO accountable record if a letter stating that the ship is not on the Naval Vessel Register accompanies them. Standard receipt processes will be accomplished for noncombatant ships.

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Navy Submarine Safety Items (SUBSAFE).

Definition/Description:
The Navy program originated as a result of the loss of the USS Thresher. It provides that specified systems and components of a submarine be constructed and maintained to technical specifications, which are adequate to permit safe operations to design test depth.

These items will be recognized by Special Material Identification Codes (SMIC) X1 through X5 for nuclear and nuclear reactor plant items, and L1, SB and SS (SUBSAFE) or only as "SUBSAFE." The SMIC code is not a required field or the DTID; therefore, DRMOs may not recognize SUBSAFE items.

The Navy has determined there are enough stringent objective quality controls in place for disposal of L1, SB or SS program material to preclude reintroduction of SUBSAFE items into the supply system, even if actions to demilitarize or remove markings from the material prior to transfer to a DRMO were taken.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4, DOD 4160.21-M-1, Demilitarization Manual.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
All items identified with SMICs X1-X5 must have a DEMIL Code "F" and be accompanied with written DEMIL/mutilation/removal of distinctive markings instructions. (If this written data is not available, these items will be rejected with a DRMS Form 917.) The DMC Code instruction must contain more specific guidance than just "contact NAVICP Program Manager for instructions." Items that the NAVICP Mechanicsburg has directed to be disposed of locally by a DRMO, must be accompanied by a copy of the written disposition instructions issued by the NAVICP.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for receipt from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Standard processes will be used.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard RTD processes will be used.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Will be determined on a case-by-case basis. SMICs X1-X5 will be processed according to instructions received at the time of turn-in. SUBSAFE items (SS/LI) will contain a DEMIL code commensurate with DOD policy for the item characteristics and will not require DEMILing or DEMICing prior to disposal.

Sales: Standard processes will be used.

Property Accounting: Standard processes will be used.

Nuclear Propulsion Plant Materiel

Definition/Description: This property is often assigned FSC 4470 and includes Naval nuclear propulsion plants, land prototypes, and special facilities for construction, support, and maintenance, including any machinery, device, component, or equipment specifically developed for use in such plants or facilities.

Policy References/Authority:

- Naval Sea Systems Command Instruction (NAVSEAINST) C55II.32B
- Ships Parts Control Center Instruction (SPCCINST) 4440.376M
- DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:

DRMOs may not accept from Navy generating activities' items identified in FSC 4470. (The majority of item supporting NNPI applications (H-cog SMIC 'X' will be sent to NAVICP Code 009 for disposal, selected other items not procured to nuclear unique specs. may be disposed of locally as directed by NAVICP Code (87)).

DRMOs may accept FSC 4470 items from generating activities other than Navy. Standard receipt processes will be used for these items.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for processing the DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: No specific requirements for non-Navy items in FSC 4470, or Navy items that contain a demilitarization code of 'F' (contact item manager for disposal instructions) and has had appropriate DEMIL actions taken prior to transferring for DRMO disposal or contains specific information that the item is free of nuclear unique characteristics.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard processes will be used for non-Navy receipts.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Non-Navy receipts will be processed according to the assigned DEMIL Code.

Sales: Standard processes will be used for Non-Navy items.

Property Accounting: Standard processes will be used for Non-Navy items.

Nuclear Weapons/Ordnance

Definition/Description: Specific information or clarification of contents will be requested through service nuclear ordnance supply channels.

Policy References/Authority:

- Supply Management of Nuclear Weapons Materiel
- DoE - DNA Technical Publication (TP) 100-1
- Navy Special Weapons Operating Procedure (SWOP) 100-1
- Army Technical Manual (TM) 39-100-1
- Air Force Technical Order (TO) 11N-100-1
- DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Generating activities will state on DTID that the materiel meets established DEMIL and declassification criteria.

DRMOs will only accept such nuclear ordnance materiel for disposal if all internal military service requirements have been met and are confirmed on the DTID.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for processing through the DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage will be used that is appropriate for the property that remains after all internal military service requirements have been met.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Will be accomplished as appropriate for the property that remains after all internal military service requirements have been met.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Sales: Will be accomplished as appropriate for the property that remains after all internal military service requirements have been met.

Property Accounting: Will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

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Open Containers

Definition/Description: Partially used HM in opened containers, where the packaging integrity has been violated.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4 and Chapter 10.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
These containers will normally be received for disposal directly on a service contract. Determinations will be made on a case-by-case basis in regard to physical receipt or accountability only.

NOTE: This type property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Only authorized if appropriate conforming storage facilities are available.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
A deviation from processing direct to service contract may be given by DRMS for such items that satisfy an RTD requirement. Repackaging by the generating activity may be required and DRMS may require additional documentation such as a lab analysis or HWPS to demonstrate the original material remains intact and was not contaminated or mixed with other HP.

Appropriate reuse conditions or warning statements will be provided to RTD customers, as needed.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales: A deviation from processing direct to service contract may be given by DRMS for such items that satisfy an economical, legitimate market requirement. Repackaging by the generating activity may be required and DRMS may require additional documentation such as a lab analysis or HWPS to demonstrate the original material remains intact and was not contaminated or mixed with other HP.

Appropriate sales terms and conditions or warning statements will be provided to sales customers, as needed.

Ultimate Disposal: Standard service contract disposal processes will be used.

Property Accounting: Standard hazardous property processes will be used.

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Organic Peroxides (or other shock sensitive chemicals)

Definition/Description:
Any organic compound containing oxygen (O) in the bivalent -O-O- structure that may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide, where one or more of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals, unless any of the following paragraphs applies:

- The material meets the definition of an explosive as prescribed in subpart C of 49 CFR 173, in which case it must be classed as an explosive;
- The material is forbidden from being offered for transportation according to 49 CFR Sec. 172.101 or Sec. 173.21;
- The Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety has determined that the material does not present a hazard which is associated with a Division 5.2 material; or
- The material meets one of the following conditions:

    - For materials containing no more than 1.0 percent hydrogen peroxide, the available oxygen, as calculated using the equation in paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of 49 CFR 173.128, is not more than 1.0 percent, or

    - For materials containing more than 1.0 percent, but not more than 7.0 percent hydrogen peroxide, the available oxygen, content (Oa) is not more than 0.5 percent, when determined using the equation listed at 49 CFR 173.28 (a)(4)(ii).

Generic types. Division 5.2 organic peroxides are assigned to a generic system that consists of seven types. An organic peroxide identified by technical name in the Organic Peroxides Table in Sec. 173.225 is assigned to a generic type in accordance with that table. Organic peroxides not identified in the Organic Peroxides table are assigned to generic types, under the procedure found at 49 CFR 173.128 (c).

- *Type A*. Organic peroxide type A is an organic peroxide that can detonate or deflagrate rapidly as packaged for transport. Transportation of type A organic peroxides is forbidden.
- *Type B*. Organic peroxide type B is an organic peroxide which, as packaged for transport, neither detonates nor deflagrates rapidly, but can undergo a thermal explosion.
- *Type C*. Organic peroxide type C is an organic peroxide which, as packaged for transport, neither detonates nor deflagrates rapidly and cannot undergo a thermal explosion.
- *Type D.* Organic peroxide type D is an organic peroxide that--

    - *Detonates only partially*, but does not deflagrate rapidly and is not affected by heat when confined;

    - *Does not detonate*, deflagrates slowly, and shows no violent effect if heated when confined; or

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- *Type E.* Organic peroxide type E is an organic peroxide which neither detonates nor deflagrates and shows low, or no, effect when heated under confinement.
- *Type F.* Organic peroxide type F is an organic peroxide which will not detonate in a cavitated state, does not deflagrate, shows only a low, or no, effect if heated when confined, and has low, or no, explosive power.
- *Type G*. Organic peroxide type G is an organic peroxide which will not detonate in a cavitated state, will not deflagrate at all, shows no effect when heated under confinement, and shows no explosive power. A type G organic peroxide is not subject to the requirements of Subchapter C of Chapter I of 49 CFR, for organic peroxides of Division 5.2 provided that it is thermally stable (self-accelerating decomposition temperature is 50 deg.C (122 deg.F) or higher for a 50 kg (110 pounds) package). An organic peroxide meeting all characteristics of type G except thermal stability and requiring temperature control is classed as a type F, temperature control organic peroxide.

Policy References/Authority: 49 CFR 173.128

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
DRMOs will take accountability, but not physical custody of organic peroxide chemicals. Additional information and a safety certification will be required for the turn-in of this type of HP, which may be shock sensitive, thermally unstable and/or subject to decomposition.

DRMOs will not take accountability unless the required information and certification about the stability of the material or waste is provided as follows:

- The specific type of material is identified in accordance with 49 CFR 173.128
- Age of the material and/or shelf life date. Has the shelf life expired?
- How has the material been stored (e.g., storage temperature, type of storage area, number and size of containers, has material been opened; if opened, has the material been stabilized)?
- If applicable, has this material been refrigerated for its entire shelf life?
- If applicable, is there any appearance of crystallization?

A certification, of a duly authorized government representative, or the "knowledgeable person," such as the host's industrial hygienist (IH) or bio-environmental engineer, stating:

"In my professional judgment, I certify that this organic peroxide has been inspected or tested by knowledgeable personnel and does not contain explosive components; the material has not chemically degraded to the point that it presents an explosive hazard or danger of self-ignition under normal handling conditions incident to shipment for reuse or disposal."

NOTE: This type property is not authorized for receipt from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Not applicable.

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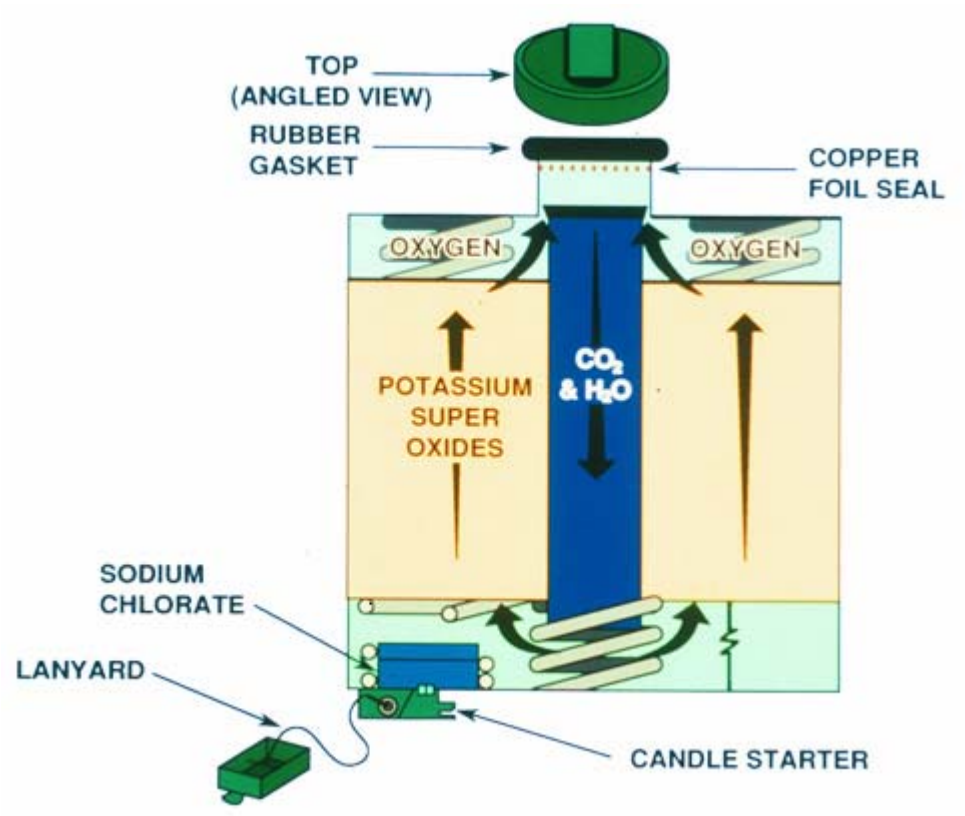
Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard processing for hazardous property will be used.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales: Appropriate hazardous property and/or explosives sales clauses will be used.

Oxygen Breathing Apparatus (OBA) Canisters:

Definition/Description:
Typically used by the U.S. Navy to provide supplied air to firefighters aboard ship. The quick-starting canister utilizes an oxygen-generating candle to supply oxygen until normal oxygen generation begins. Normal oxygen generation occurs when the wearer exhales moisture and CO2. The rate of oxygen generation is proportional to the amount of CO2 and moisture in the exhaled breath. The quantity of moisture and CO2 in the exhaled breath is determined by how hard the wearer is working.
Type A-4 OBA canisters have a curved shape, allowing the canister to be inserted into the breathing apparatus in only one way. In addition, the back of the canister for the Type A-4 OBA has horizontal ribs and a label to identify the back side from the front side.
NSN(s): 4240-00-174-1365, 4240-00-933-7578.



Policy References/Authority: http://www.tpub.com/content/combat/10572/css/10572_173.htm; report from the US Navy, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Ordinance Environmental Support Office (OESO), "Report on the Proper Waste Classification of Oxygen Breathing Apparatus (OBA) Canisters"; and information provided by the Hazardous Materiel Technical Service (see C10.7).

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Receipt in Place (RIP) only.

Warehousing/Storage: This item is an Oxidizer, and should be stored separately from Flammables.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized. See Ultimate Disposal.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Demilitarization not required.

Sales: Not authorized.

Ultimate Disposal: Unused OBA canisters may not be reutilized without specific written approval from the Item Manager. Spent, as well as unused OBA canisters must be disposed of as hazardous waste, and should be placed directly on disposal service contract. The following waste codes should be assigned, unless the generating activity provides analytical data supporting an alternative waste classification:

a. The canister should, in all cases, be assigned USEPA waste codes D001 ignitable and D003 reactive.

b. Canisters which have NOT had the ignition candle removed should also be assigned a D005 toxic waste code.

c. Canisters may also be considered a D002 corrosive if exposed to moisture; or, if the OBA canister waste is located in those states where solid corrosives are regulated (e.g., CA, RI).

Property Accounting: In accordance with standard HW turn-in procedures.

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Oxygen Masks
(Supplements Chemical Defense Equipment and Gas Masks articles above.)

Definition/Description:
Devices used to allow individuals to obtain oxygen for breathing when use of natural oxygen is not possible or dangerous. Other identifiers may be rebreathers, masks, ventilators, etc.

DOD masks are military unique items and are not subject to the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health approval process applicable to commercial respirators. In light of the changed national threat, current holders of the older model excess military versions of these masks may be under the impression they are afforded a level of protection higher than actually exists.

Protective masks used by today's military are state-of-the-art and provide excellent protection in a variety of situations. However, the same cannot be assured for older model excess equipment. Moreover, military versions of these masks require periodic inspection, maintenance, occasional repair, and scheduled replacement of certain components by specially trained personnel to ensure their effectiveness.

(This article does not apply to Nasal Cannulas used in military medical facilities. Other rebreathers are no longer (or only on unique occasions) used in hospitals. All oxygen delivery items (tubings, filters, etc.) administered by military medical personnel are disposable and are discarded after use by a patient. Reuse creates too much potential for spreading disease.)

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: See direction from Chemical Defense Equipment (CDE) and Gas Masks above. If not applicable, excess oxygen masks including those with expired shelf life, but otherwise in serviceable condition, may be received for transfer within the Department of Defense and to Federal civil agencies and for release to authorized donees, with the appropriate certification.

Warehousing/Storage: Storage will be in accordance with decisions made at time of receipt.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Based on concerns of effectiveness, excess military chemical and biological protective masks will no longer be issued outside of the Department of Defense. (Former policy allowed approved law enforcement and other federal and state activities to receive gas masks in an "as is" condition.) However, if oxygen masks are not considered chemical and biological protective masks, surplus serviceable oxygen masks including those with expired shelf life but otherwise in good condition may be released to authorized donees. Before release, donees shall certify the following:

> *"I/we hereby certify that the donee has knowledge and understanding that the condition of the masks is not guaranteed; the shelf-life of the masks may be expired and that use of these masks are at the users own risk. The donee agrees and certifies that the*

Government shall not be liable for the personal injuries to, disabilities of, or death of the donee or the donee's employees, or any other person arising from or incident to the donation of these masks or their final disposition. Additionally, the donee agrees and certifies to hold the Government harmless from any or all debts, liabilities, judgments, costs, demands, suits, actions, or claims of any nature arising from or incident to the donation of these oxygen masks, their use, or final disposition."

_____
(Signature of Donee and Date)

Demilitarization/Mutilation:
If needed after complying with CDE and Gas Mask guidance, oxygen masks that are condemned (expired shelf-life) and are in unserviceable condition may not be donated or sold. These oxygen masks will be mutilated by:

- Removing and destroying mouthpiece.
- Slashing the face piece.

Sales: See CDE article above. If CDE article not applicable, serviceable oxygen masks including those with expired shelf life but otherwise in good condition may be offered for sale with appropriate clauses regarding liability and hold harmless stipulations.

Ultimate Disposal: If appropriate, comply with CDE article above.

Property Accounting: Based on type of oxygen mask received.

Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)

Definition/Description:
The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) was assigned the mission of managing the Defense Reserve of Ozone Depleting Substances to ensure that the supplies for mission critical uses are available. DLA will provide central management for the receipt, storage and issuance through the Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR), which is the activity within DLA that manages these substances. The Defense Depot Richmond Virginia (DDRV) is the initial storage site for ODS.

It is imperative that military services/defense agencies turn in to the Reserve the following excess CFCs and Halons: CFC's - 11, 12, 114, 500, 502 and Halons - 1202, 1211, 1301. The Reserve accepts booth used and new CFCs and Halons in a relatively pure state (i.e. not as a component of other products). These chemicals may have been purchased under the Federal Supply Classes (FSC) of 6830 and 4210, or from a commercial source. CFC/Solvent -113 (Type I & II) and 1,1,1 Trichloroethane (FSCs 6850 and 6810) can also be turned in to the Reserve provided they have never been used and the containers in which the chemicals reside have never been opened or unsealed.

The following diagram contains NSNs for the categories of cylinders and ODS to be turned in to the Reserve:

Figure 34 - NSNs for Turn-Ins of Empty Recovery Cylinders, Spec Gas, ODS, Drums/Cans Containing CFC Solvents

I. Empty Recovery Cylinder NSNs			
COMMODITY	**SIZE (LBS)**	**EMPTY RECOVERY CYLINDER NSNs**	
HALONS:			
Halon 1202	160	8120-01-356-1781	
Halon 1211	200	8120-01-356-1248	
Halon 1211	1500	8120-01-356-1249	
Halon 1301	117	*8120-01-371-0533	
** Denotes a High Pressure Cylinder of 600 PSI Plus*			
REFRIGERANTS:			
R-11	59	8120-01-356-5960	
R-11	170	8120-01-356-9756	
R-11	1400	8120-01-355-9763	
R-12	45	8120-01-355-4017	
R-12	145	8120-01-355-4018	
R-12	1190	8120-01-355-4019	
R-114	57	8120-01-356-1245	
R-114	165	8120-01-356-1246	
R-114	1360	8120-01-356-1247	
R-500	43	8120-01-357-6774	
R-500	127	8120-01-357-7656	

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R-500	1045	8120-01-357-7657	
R-502	44	8120-01-357-6770	
R-502	128	8120-01-357-6771	
R-502	1050	8120-01-357-6769	
II. NSNs for Empty Spec Gas (Virgin) Product Cylinders			
COMMODITY	**SIZE (LBS)**	**EMPTY RECOVERY CYLINDER NSNs**	
HALONS:			
Halon 1202	160	8120-01-339-6277	
Halon 1202	2000	8120-01-371-0532	
Halon 1211	200	8120-00-337-2899	
Halon 1211	1500	8120-01-396-2165	
Halon 1301	137 & 150	8120-00-531-8193	
Halon 1301	1123 & 1240	8120-01-356-5961	
REFRIGERANTS:			
R-11	59	8120-01-355-9760	
R-11	170	8120-01-355-9761	
R-11	1400	8120-01-355-9762	
R-12	45	8120-01-337-1816	
R-12	145	8120-01-337-6242	
R-12	1190	8120-01-355-4016	
R-114	57	8120-01-354-9400	
R-114	165 (49x10)	8120-00-063-3983	
R-114	165 (36x12)	8120-01-337-6236	
R-114	1360	8120-01-356-1244	
R-500	43	8120-01-357-6773	
R-500	127	8120-01-357-6772	
R-500	1045	8120-01-357-9137	
R-502	44	8120-01-357-7655	
R-502	128	8120-01-337-6239	
R-502	1050	8120-01-357-6907	
III. NSNs for ODS Turn-Ins			
COMMODITY CYLINDER	**CAPACITY SIZE (LBS)**	**CYLINDER NSNs**	
HALONS & FIRE EXTINGUISHERS:			
Halon 1202	160	6830-01-356-1780	
Halon 1211	1-5	6830-01-376-8013	
Halon 1211	6-10	6830-01-376-8014	
Halon 1211	11-20	6830-01-376-8015	
Halon 1211	21-60	6830-01-376-8016	

Halon 1211	61-125	6830-01-376-8017	
Halon 1211	126-200	6830-01-356-1209	
Halon 1211	201-340	6830-01-376-8018	
Halon 1211	341-1500	6830-01-356-1211	
Halon 1301	1-5	6830-01-376-8394	
Halon 1301	6-10	6830-01-376-8394	
Halon 1301	11-20	6830-01-376-8396	
Halon 1301	21-70	6830-01-376-8397	
Halon 1301	71-100	6830-01-376-8398	
Halon 1301	101-117	6830-01-371-0501	
Halon 1301	118-125	6830-01-376-8399	
Halon 1301	126-150	6830-01-356-9752	
Halon 1301	151-200	6830-01-376-8400	
Halon 1301	201-261	6830-01-376-8401	
Halon 1301	261-350	6830-01-376-8402	
Halon 1301	351-530	6830-01-376-8403	
Halon 1301	531-600	6830-01-376-8404	
Halon 1301	601-1240	6830-01-356-5958	
REFRIGERANTS:			
R-11	59	6830-01-355-9754	
R-11	170	6830-01-355-9756	
R-11	1400	6830-01-355-9758	
R-12	45	6830-01-355-4013	
R-12	145	6830-01-355-6648	
R-12	1190	6830-01-355-4015	
R-114	57	6830-01-356-1203	
R-114	165	6830-01-356-1205	
R-114	1360	6830-01-355-1207	
R-500	43	6830-01-357-7650	
R-500	127	6830-01-358-5123	
R-500	1045	6830-01-357-7654	
R-502	44	6830-01-357-6726	
R-502	128	6830-01-357-6727	
R-502	1050	6830-01-357-6905	
IV. NSNs for Drums/Cans Containing CFC Solvents for Turn-In			
COMMODITY	**DRUM/CAN CAPACITY**	**DRUM/CAN NSNs**	
CFC/Solvent 113	6 oz	6850-01-424 8532	
	1 pint	6850-01-424-8533	
1	1 quart	6850-01-424-8540	
	1 gl / 11 lbs	6850-01-424-8531	

	100 lbs	6850-01-424-8535	
	200 lbs	6850-01-424-8536	
	5 gl / 60 lbs	6850-01-424-8534	
	55 gl / 690 lbs	6850-01-424-8537	
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	6 oz	6810-01-424-8538	
	1 pint	6810-01-424-9662	
	1 quart	6810-01-424-9665	
	1 gl / 12 lbs	6810-01-424-8539	
	1 gl / 12 lbs	6810-01-424-9674	
	55gl / 640 lbs	6810-01-424-9673	

Policy References/Authority:
DOD Official Guidance for the Military Services and their generating activities, for returning empty cylinders and cylinders with recovered ODS, or CFC/solvents, to the DOD ODS Reserve, is at DSCR web site: https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/News/DLA/ODS/tpreface.html.

Section 608 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) prohibits venting Class I and Class II Ozone Depleting Substances in the atmosphere as of July, 1992; therefore, cylinders not required by the DOD ODS Reserve, which previously contained chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) may not be vented to the environment but must be discharged in compliance to 40 CFR 82, Protection of the Stratospheric Ozone prior to turn-in to the DRMO as empty. ODS regulated by CAA regulations are listed in 40 CFR 82, Subpart A, Appendix F, Listing of Ozone Depleting Chemicals.

DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10, Attachment 1.

DLAI 4145.25/AR 700-68/NAVSUPINST 4440.128D/AFJMAN 23-227(I)/MCO 103302.D, Section 8, Disposal of Compressed Gas Cylinders, provides policy and instructions for turning-in empty cylinders to the DRMOs. Empty cylinders that previously contained ODS and are not required to be returned to the DOD ODS Reserve may be turned-in to a DRMO.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Refrigerant ODS, halons and ODS recovery cylinders and those CFC/solvents required by the Reserve will not be accepted by DRMOs. See list above for items required by the Reserve. The military services and their generators are responsible for identifying items required by the Reserve and for shipping these to the Reserve.

DRMOs inadvertently receiving ODS property required by the Reserve will return the property to the generator to make arrangements for its return to the Reserve. If circumstances prevent this, tag until a check is made with DSCR as to whether they want the excess property for the reserve. Upon request from DSCR the property will be requisitioned through an automated MILSTRIP transaction from the appropriate DRMS activity. IF DSCR determines the property is not needed, the appropriate DRMS activity will be notified by phone, e-mail or fax, to proceed with standard RTDS or ultimate disposal. Every effort should be made to receive ODS with

NSNs. However, if there is no alternative to receiving ODS property with an LSN, in lieu of NSN, advise DRMS of the receipts, and characteristics. DRMS will then work with DSCR to determine if it qualifies for the stockpile.

The following items are not part of the DOD ODS Reserve requirements; therefore, the DRMOs may receive these categories for disposal processing:

- Empty fire extinguishers (valves removed)
- Empty commercial containers
- Aerosol cans with Reserve chemicals (ODS)
- Dry chemicals

NOTE: Receipt of this property through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs) is not authorized.

Warehousing/Storage: Will be consistent with requirements for the type of commodity that contains ODS. See Compressed Gas Cylinders (CGCs) article.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donation: Standard RTD processes will be used based on the type of property containing the ODS.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Decisions will be required on a case-by-case basis, dependent upon the type of property containing ODS that has been received.

Sales: See Section 2, Chapter 6, Sales Program for appropriate sales articles.

Ultimate Disposal: May be required if container holding ODS also contained a hazardous component. See Compressed Gas Cylinders and Refrigeration Equipment and Appliances articles.

Property Accounting: Will be based on the type of property received.

P-10 Forcible Entry Trucks (131), NSN 4210-01-147-2031

Definition/Description:
Model years 1984 and 1985 of these trucks, from Carter Chevrolet; have developed structural cracks in the modular body sub-frame. One way to identify the trucks is through the Carter Chevrolet registration number, which begins with an 84 or 85. The cracks have resulted in total separation. They are readily visible at times and not discernable on some vehicles. Once the cracks occur, there is a high probability of complete separation of the body from the chassis while in operation. The P-10s with cracks create an unsafe operating environment.

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Prior to turn-in to the DRMO, the utility body must be removed from the truck cab and chassis. These parts must be received separately. The utility body should be received and processed as scrap. The DTID for the utility body must contain documentation that it cannot be reunited with the chassis and sold to the general public.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for receipt from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Utility bodies from the trucks will be stored in appropriate scrap accumulations. Truck cab and chassis will be stored for processing as usable items.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Standard RTD processes will be used for the truck cab and chassis.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales: Once the utility body is removed the truck cab and chassis can be sold without restrictions.

Property Accounting: When NSN is input into accountable record a SALD Code will appear with additional processing information.

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Paint, High Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)

Definition/Description: Paints that contain chemicals with a higher than normal probability of causing physical and pollution harm if used in marine application in non-attainment areas.

Policy References/Authority:

- Clean Air Act of 1990.
- U.S. Navy Direction (Item Manager)
- High VOC paints are restricted in marine applications in certain non-attainment areas under the Clean Air Act that have adopted prohibitions against their use. The use of high VOC paints in non-marine applications within these non-attainment areas or in marine applications in areas where local prohibitions are not in effect is still permitted.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Standard paint receipt processes (HM) will be used. If there is suspicion that the paints contain high VOCs, attempts for verification will be made.

NOTE: Receipt of this property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Paint storage requirements will be used.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: High VOC paints may be RTD using standard processes. However, because they may not be properly identified the issue documents will contain all hazardous conditions and the following statement:

> ***"****Items may or may not contain a high VOC, and hence, re-issue and application may be restricted or prohibited."*

Recipients will be required to determine if any local prohibitions are in effect.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not required.

Sales: All IFBs will contain the following language in the general information and instruction page of the IFB. In addition, all hazardous conditions required when offering paint for sale apply.

> *"Volatile Organic Compound (VOC). Items may or may not contain a VOC, and hence, resale and application may be restricted or prohibited."*

Sales customers will be required to determine if any local prohibitions are in effect.

Ultimate Disposal: May be required if RTDS attempts are unsuccessful. Generating activities will be billed for ultimate disposal if HW processing is required.

Property Accounting: Standard processes will be used.

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Parachutes (Personnel and Cargo)

Definition/Description: Umbrella type devices tied to individuals or objects for the purpose of allowing safe ground landings after release from airborne vehicles. Military (DOD) parachutes are identified as "personnel" and "cargo" parachutes and are assigned FSC 1670 - Parachutes; Aerial Pick Up, Delivery, Recovery Systems; and Cargo Tie Down Equipment.

Policy References/Authority: FAA Regulations 65.125 through 65.133; DOD 4160.21-M

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
"Critical FSC" receipt processes will be used. Items must be received with a full NSN or full descriptive data. Specific attention will be given to the age and condition of the parachutes for each ETID/DTID. Serviceable/overage but serviceable parachutes will be processed in accordance with following paragraphs. Unserviceable parachutes will be mutilated as shown below.

NOTE: Receipt of this property is not authorized through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage decisions will be based on parachute condition and follow-on processing requirements (as serviceable/unserviceable - requires mutilation).

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:

- **Personnel Parachutes**
  - Excess parachutes including those, which are overage but in otherwise serviceable condition may be transferred within DOD and to Federal civil agencies.
  - Surplus serviceable parachutes may be released to authorized donees. Within the United States, overage personnel parachutes in good condition may also be donated. Before physical release of parachutes, donees will be advised in writing that further use of the property will be at their own risk and that the Government is relieved from any and all claims, which may result from further use of the property.

- **SF 123 CODING:**

  Parachutes 13-Parachutes

  DEFINITION: The state agency acknowledges the following statement and certifies that subsequent recipients will also be required to sign the statement:

  "The Government assumes no liability for damages to property distributed by this document or to the consignee's employees, or to any other person arising from or incidental to the donation of this material or its use or disposition. The donee will hold the Government harmless from any and all claims."

SIGNED_____DATE_____(Authorized Donee Representative)

- o Residue of mutilated parachutes may be released to authorized donees.

- Cargo Parachutes

Excess serviceable cargo parachutes may be transferred within DOD and to Federal civil agencies. Surplus serviceable cargo parachutes that are not overage may be donated with the same restrictions that apply to personnel parachutes.

DEMIL/Mutilation:
After requirements for assigned DEMIL code are considered/implemented and to prevent further use, condition condemned and unserviceable personnel parachutes will be mutilated by cutting through the shroud lines at the canopy skirt (bottom hem band) and at the connector links secured to the harness risers.

After requirements for assigned DEMIL code are considered/implemented, all unserviceable and overage cargo parachutes will be destroyed as follows:

- The suspension line will be cut approximately 2 inches below the lower lateral band and at the connector links.
- The canopy, the lower lateral band, or the upper lateral band may not be cut, thus maintaining the use of the canopy for purposes other than a parachute (such as a cover).
- After mutilation, the suspension lines will be disposed of as scrap material.

Sales: Serviceable personnel parachutes may be offered for sale with the following statement. The U.S. Government assumes no liability for damages to the property of the purchasers, or for personal injuries or disabilities to the purchaser or purchaser's employees, to any other person arising from or incident to the purchase of this material, or its use, or disposition of the purchases. The purchaser will save the U.S. Government harmless from any and all such claims.

Overage but otherwise serviceable personnel parachutes physically located in the United States will be sold subject to the following conditions:

- Physical inspection by a FAA certified parachute rigger is required for each parachute sold. Arrangements for inspections are the responsibility of the purchaser.
- Title will pass only on those parachutes certified to be airworthy by a FAA certified rigger. Parachutes determined by this inspection to be unserviceable may not become the property of the purchaser, but will be returned to the nearest DRMO and mutilated according to mutilation directives below.
- Expenses incurred incident to the inspection by the certified parachute rigger for parachutes conditionally awarded to a potential buyer will be borne by the purchaser. Transportation charges will be borne by the potential buyer including the return

transportation charges for parachutes rejected by the rigger. The purchaser will make payment directly to the inspection activity.

In the interest of public safety and to provide the maximum availability of personnel and cargo parachutes to the general public, the following guidelines covering the conduct of sales apply:

- DRMOs will furnish with the property list of parachutes offered for sale, a statement as to whether or not facilities are available at the installation to inspect parachutes; and where available, if permission will be granted by the installation commander for use of the facilities by an FAA certified parachute rigger for inspection of overage parachutes sold as surplus. This statement is necessary so when preparing the sale offering, the DRMO can indicate whether the purchaser can arrange for a FAA certified parachute rigger to conduct his/her inspection on site or whether the parachutes must physically be shipped to the rigger selected by the purchaser.

Sale solicitation will clearly state that:

- Awards will be made on a conditional basis. Title to the property will remain with the U.S. Government; until such time as evidence as to certification of parachutes as air worthy has been received by the Sales Contracting Officer (SCO) from FAA certified parachute rigger.
- Full payment for property so awarded must be made before shipment (to rigger) or onsite inspection by a certified rigger. These funds will be retained in a suspense account during completion or transfer of title or, if applicable, refund of purchase price for parachutes not certified to be air worthy.
- The purchaser must select the parachute rigger and arrange for physical inspection of the parachutes by rigger personnel. Cost of transportation of the parachutes to the rigger's location (if onsite inspection cannot be arranged) and then to their ultimate destination, as well as cost of inspection and re-packing by rigger personnel, must be borne by the purchaser.
- If physical movement to a rigger is required, the purchaser must pay the DRMO a sum sufficient to cover the cost of transportation to the rigger selected by the purchaser and the DRMO will then arrange for the transportation of the property on a U.S. Government Bill of Lading (GBL) to the rigger. Funds collected will be deposited according to direction in the Financial Management Regulation. (See Financial Management Chapter in Section 2.) Upon completion of certification action, the rigger will notify the SCO that the certification has been made and that the parachutes are available for transfer to the purchaser. The SCO will then furnish the purchaser with necessary release documents.
- Any parachutes shipped to a rigger and not certified, as air worthy may not be delivered to the purchaser. The rigger will notify the SCO who will:
    - Designate the DRMO to which the parachutes should be returned (for mutilation and sale as scrap or other method of disposal).
    - Furnish shipping instructions together with U.S. Government GBL to the rigger.
    - Notify the designated DRMO and request confirmation of receipt of parachutes from the rigger.
    - The SCO will, upon receipt of information from the designated DRMO that the uncertified parachutes have been received, refund the purchase price, less the cost of transportation to the rigger.

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- Costs incurred by the purchaser under the paragraphs requiring shipment to a rigger above may not be considered a part of the purchase price.

Overage but otherwise serviceable personnel parachutes physically located outside the United States may be sold in the same manner as described above, subject to the availability of FAA certified master parachute riggers. An FAA certified master parachute rigger is eligible to inspect and certify to the airworthiness of overage but otherwise serviceable parachutes provided he/she performs according to the rules set forth in FAA Regulations 65.125 through 65.133. Names and locations of FAA certified riggers in overseas locations are not maintained since they change frequently, however, certified master riggers generally are located at all major airports serving U.S. carriers, including military. It is the responsibility of the potential purchaser to locate a FAA certified master parachute rigger.

Surplus serviceable cargo parachutes that are not overage may be sold with the same restrictions that apply to personnel parachutes.

Property Accounting:
The IFB/IFB Item Number can be added to all ETIDs/DTIDs associated to a given Sales Referral and Sales Referral Item Number by using the Relate IFB to Referral Number Screen, udaz21. Select MARKETING, then select SALES IFB PROCESS. Finally select RELATE IFB TO REFERRAL NUMBER SCREEN. The user enters the Sales Referral Number and Sales Referral Item Number and is prompted to supply the IFB data. This process adds the IFB data to each ETID/DTID on the given Sales Referral Item Number.

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Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCBs)

Definition/Description:
There are more than one hundred definitions for PCB items and liquids. Since definitions are extremely important in making decisions on how to use, store, test and dispose of PCBs and PCB Items, see 40 CFR 761.3 or access the required part of the regulation for definitions on the USEPA web site at http://www.epa.gov./

For purposes of DRMS processing, there are three categories of PCBs and PCB items; hermetically sealed items at any PCB concentration, items with PCB concentrations up to 49 ppm, and any item with PCB concentration below the detectable limit; i.e, less than 2 ppm.

Policy References/Authority:
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.;TSCA
- U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 761, PCBs Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions
- 49 CFR Part 172, Hazardous Materials Tables and Hazardous Materials Communications Regulations
- State and host nation regulations may differ and should be consulted prior to taking disposal action
- DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10, Attachment 1, Item 26
- DOD 4715.5-G, DOD Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD), Chapter 14

Additional references: See Section 2, Chapter 8, Environmental Program, for a list of additional US laws and regulations, state and transportation regulations, and for overseas regulations, applicable to achieving compliance in the management of PCBs and PCB Items.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Laboratory Analysis. An individual laboratory analysis by Gas Chromatography/GC/Electron Capture Detector, will accompany each PCB or PCB Item with the DTID. Test methods are outlined below. Generating activities will provide evidence of the presence or absence of PCBs in parts per million (ppm).

DRMOs will not accept the use or results of chlor-n-oil test kits for determining the concentrations of PCBs in an item or in oils. USEPA requires testing by gas chromatography (GC)/Electron Capture Detector (ECD) as the minimum acceptable method for determining the concentrations of PCBs.

Unless specifically excluded or hermetically sealed (see below), a PCB analysis (gas chromatography (GC)/Electron Capture Detector (ECD) test) must accompany each suspected or confirmed PCB item(s) that contains PCB fluid at the time of turn-in. The analysis will indicate the amount of PCB concentrations in parts per million (ppm) (ppm by weight in lab analysis can be expressed as milligrams per kilogram, or mg/kg) of the item when turned-in.

The regulatory ranges are described below:

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- Batch testing of transformer oils may be accepted on a case-by-case basis with DRMS approval prior to turn-in.

- USEPA regulations classify regulatory ranges of PCB concentrations as follows:

  o < 2 ppm no detectable PCB concentration
  o >2-49 ppm - Non-PCB (non regulated except for used oils)
  o >50-499 ppm - regulated PCB contamination
  o >500 ppm - regulated PCB substance

40 CFR 761.1(b) states that PCB concentrations can be on a wet weight basis (liquids) or dry weight basis (non-liquid). PCB samples and lab analysis for solids or surfaces contaminated with PCBs may be given on a dry weight basis. Part 761.1 provides the following equivalents for comparing wet weight and dry weight PCB concentrations:

- Concentration Contamination Equivalents ((ppm = parts per million; ug = micrograms; cm = centimeters)
  - o <50 ppm = <10 ug/100 centimeter squared
  - o 50-499 ppm = 10 ug/100 cm2 - 100 ug/100 cm2
  - o at or >500 ppm = at or > 100 ug/100 cm2

The following GC test methods are approved by USEPA (see 40 CFR 761.60(g)(i)(iii)).

- USEPA SW 846, Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Method 8082, "Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) by Capillary Column Gas Chromatography".
- USEPA Method 608, Organochlorine Pesticides and PCBs.
- ASTM-D 4059, Standard Method for Analysis of Polychlorinated Biphenyl's in Insulating Liquids by Gas Chromatography".

NOTE: Testing laboratories must use the above standard testing protocols; and provide quality assurance on the precision of their test results. This would be reflected in the lab analysis document itself.

DRMO personnel will not drain or participate in drawing any testing samples from PCB items. If circumstances require additional analysis or verification of the results provided by the generating activity after receipt of a PCB article, Interservice Support Agreement (ISA) sources (host) may be used for these services. If necessary, DRMS will obtain the required sampling and analysis service via the DRMS disposal service contract for the DRMOs.

Exception to Testing/Lab Analysis:

- Hermetically sealed items without a manufacturer's data plate, which will be assumed worst case (>500 ppm) for storage and disposal.

- Hermetically sealed items turned-in with user's knowledge information, manufacturer's data plate information, and/or manufacturer's documentation. The identifying information will be annotated on the ETID/DTID or attached document(s). Accept accountability and physical custody of hermetically sealed PCBs and PCB items, >50 ppm only if TSCA compliant storage is available (see Storage below); of

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items with PCB concentrations up to 49 ppm, and any item with PCB concentration below the detectable limit; i.e, less than 2 ppm.

- PCB Items that have the original equipment manufacturer's dataplate indicating the presence of PCBs such as a generic designator or commercial trade name (e.g., Askarel, Aroclor, Pyranol, etc.). In most cases, these trade names indicate >500 ppm PCBs.

- Hermetically sealed items with the original manufacturer's data place indicating the level or range of PCB concentration to be <49 ppm.

- Hermetically sealed items with the original manufacturer's data plate marked as No PCB or

- Manufacturer's information/documentation that the item was manufactured as a No PCB item.

The ETID/DTID will contain the information below (typed or printed) in blocks 26 and 27:

- The name, type, method(s) and results of the gas chromatography test(s).
- The name and signature of the authorized person turning-in the property.
- A sample number that corresponds to the sample number on the PCB article and the laboratory analysis.
- Reclassified Electrical Equipment*(40 CFR 761.30(a)(2)(v) and 761.30(h)(2)(v))*.

This is equipment that the user/generator may have serviced to bring the higher levels of PCBs below <50 ppm while in use as allowed by the regulations. It is the responsibility of the DOD generator to identify "reclassified PCB equipment" at turn-in. On the ETID/DTID the generator will state "Reclassified PCB Equipment per 40 CFR 761.30", when turning in "reclassified" PCB property as described below. If the generator does not state "Reclassified PCB Equipment" then receive the item following the general turn-in instruction given above. Reclassification records required to be kept by the user for 3 years, per 40 CFR 761.180(g), will accompany the ETID/DTID and lab analysis for reclassified transformers or reclassified PCB equipment (e.g., voltage regulators, electromagnets, switches).

NOTE: According to USEPA, the reclassification procedure does not determine the equipment's concentration for disposal. The generator therefore must provide the GC lab analysis at turn-in for disposal as well as the reclassification records, (the user/generator must retain these for 3 years), if the equipment falls under the reclassification categories in 40 CFR 761.30. It is the user or generators responsibility to identify this equipment to the DRMO not the DRMOs. According to USEPA, any potential buyer, servicer, or disposer may request these records. Obtaining these records would serve as notification of the potential for the inner working of the equipment to contain higher PCB concentrations than the fluid itself, and would allow servicers and disposers to take proper precautions if the equipment were to be dismantled.

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PCB Contaminated Electrical Equipment, oil filled electrical equipment (includes transformers) other than circuit breakers, reclosers, and cable, whose PCB concentration is unknown, must be assumed to be PCB contaminated electrical equipment at 50-499 ppm PCBs.

In the event a mineral oil transformer, assumed to contain less than 500 ppm of PCBs, is tested and found to be contaminated at 500 ppm or greater PCBs, it will be subject to all the requirements of 40 CFR Part 761. Efforts must be initiated immediately to mark and store the PCB transformer within 7 days after discovery.

DRMOs will ensure that PCBs and PCB items meet the turn-in requirements of DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10. Any evidence of leaking items being offered for turn-in will be handled as a spill and response action coordinated with host installation. Item(s) will not be sent back to point of origin. Leaking or damaged articles must be repackaged in containers that meet required packaging for PCBs in 40 CFR 761.60 and 761.65; i.e., approved containers for performance oriented packaging (POP). See the packing group column of 49 CFR 172.101. These containers, often referred to as overpacks, must also be properly marked (see marking and labeling information below).

DRMO personnel will have as little physical contact with PCB fluids as possible. This is due to the physical hazards involved. If there is skin contact with PCB fluid, report the incident to the Safety and Health Division, (DSN) 661-5866 for appropriate action. DRMO personnel will not engage in PCB testing or ultimate DRMOs such as incineration, chemical detoxification, or burial.

Processing Electronic Cabinets Or Other Potential PCB Equipment. (See Below.)

Marking/Labeling (40 CFR 761.40& 761.45)

- PCB items must be marked at the time of removal from use if not already marked. The PCB mark may be a large or small PCB marking label depending on the PCB item being marked. Generating activities are responsible for marking the PCB items if property is not already marked.

The following items must have approved markings:

- Locations of PCB Transformers (at or greater that 500 ppm)
- PCB transformers (at or greater than 500 ppm)
- Voltage regulators (at or greater than 500 ppm) and locations of voltage regulators.
- PCB article containers (containing 50 or more ppm PCB).
- PCB containers (at or greater than 50 ppm) (plus date taken out of service).
- Large PCB high voltage capacitors (2,000 volts or more).
- Large and small PCB low voltage capacitors (less than 2,000 volts) at the time of removal from use.
- PCB electronic cabinets or equipment-containing a PCB transformer or PCB capacitor (large high or low voltage).
- Electronic motors using PCB coolants (containing 50 or more ppm PCB).
- Hydraulic machinery using PCB hydraulic fluid (containing 50 or more ppm PCB).
- Heat transfer systems, other than transformers (containing 50 or more ppm PCB).
- PCB containers or overpacks containing articles or equipment listed herein.
- PCB storage areas.

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- PCB transport vehicles (front, back, sides).
- Each storage area used to store PCB items for disposal must be segregated. Such areas will be conspicuously marked with warning signs, using the large PCB mark (at least 6 by 6 inches).
- Each transport vehicle loaded with PCB items must be conspicuously marked by the transporter on each end and side with large PCB marks (at least 6 inches by 6 inches) if it contains more than 45 kg/99.4 pounds (8 gallons) of liquid PCBs or one or more transformers.
- PCB markings are available through normal supply channels or commercial vendors.

For Overseas/OCONUS: Marking will be in accordance with the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) or where issued the Final Governing Standards (FGSs) and host nation laws and regulations. .

The DRMO Leader or designated representative is responsible for inspecting each suspected or confirmed PCB item(s) to verify that they are properly identified, tested, and marked.

Processing Electronic Cabinets Or Other Potential PCB Equipment. (See Below).

Warehousing/Storage:
Storage Facilities (40 CFR 761.65)**:**
Per USEPA regulations, facilities used to store PCBs for disposal must have compliant storage that consists of:

- Roof and walls to prevent rainwater from reaching the stored PCBs and PCB items.
- The floor must have continuous curbing with a minimum height of six inches. The floor and curbing must provide a containment volume equal to at least two times the volume of the largest PCB item stored or 25 percent of the internal volume of all PCB items stored, whichever is greater.
- No drain valves, floor drains, expansion joints, sewer lines, or other openings that would permit liquids to flow from the curbed area.
- Floors and curbing constructed of continuous smooth and impervious materials, such as Portland cement concrete or steel to prevent or minimize the penetration of PCB chemical substances or mixtures.
- Locations that are not below the 100-year flood water elevation.
- TSCA Facility Notification (40 CFR 761.65) - DRMOs that manage a TSCA regulated storage facility must notify EPA, through the host installation, that it is a generator of PCB waste. DRMOs should receive confirmation from EPA to use the host's RCRA identification number for manifesting PCB waste. EPA Form 7710 is used to provide this notification. Retain a copy of this form at the DRMO.

NOTE: Conforming storage facilities (CSFs) are not sized for PCB transformer storage, unless a state designates them as a hazardous waste. TSCA or state regulated PCB transformers may be stored in CSFs only when space is available. RCRA and/or state regulated hazardous wastes will receive priority of storage space in CSFs.

Because DRMO storage areas vary greatly, thus creating a problem with safely attaching documents and lab analysis to the PCB property, the following procedures apply depending on the DRMO storage area:

- ***Inside Storage*** - Mark the property with a **"PCB"** or **"NON PCB"** label (< 50 ppm) and attach a copy of the lab analysis to the DTID or a hard copy of an ETID and to the property. Also, retain a copy of the lab analysis with the ETID/DTID file copy.

- ***Outside Storage*** - Mark the property with **"NON PCB"** label, or "**PCB"** label; however, per 40 CFR 761.65(c) 1, PCBs or PCB Items >50 ppm may only be stored outdoors temporarily, no longer than 30 days from the date of their removal from service for disposal; write the ETID/DTID number and the PCB ppm on the property with an indelible marker. Do not attach the hard copy ETID/DTID or lab analysis to the property if inclement weather might destroy the documents. Retain the lab analysis attached to the ETID/DTID in the office files**.**

Storage Time Limitations (40 CFR 761.65). PCBs or PCB-contaminated item that has been taken out of service for disposal and is on a DRMO accountable record is defined as an item that has been placed in storage for disposal.

- PCB wastes must be disposed of within 1 year from the date it was determined to be waste and the decision was made to dispose of it. (NOTE: USEPA allows for an extension under certain circumstances; see Extensions below).

- PCB articles and PCB containers must be dated when removed from service and stored for disposal. Storage will be managed so that the location of PCB articles and PCB containers can be determined by the storage for disposal entry date.

- Treatment/Disposal (TSDF) facilities must receive PCB wastes with 90 days or more remaining in the 1-year time limit. In other words, DRMOs have, at the most, 9 months to remove PCB wastes from their own storage facility to send for final disposal.

- Extensions. A one-year extension may now be obtained from the EPA Regional Administrator for the EPA Region in which the PCB waste is stored if the request is made in writing and identifies:
    1) The entity storing the waste.
    2) The types, volumes, and locations of the wastes.
    3) The reason for failing to meet the initial one-year deadline.

- Do not accept physical custody for any PCB item for which compliant storage is not available.

- PCB containers and articles in storage must be checked for leaks and the findings recorded at least once every 30 days. If leaking items are located a DRMO must:

    - Immediately transfer any leaking containers or articles and their contents to properly marked non-leaking containers or overpacks.
    - Notify the host activity in the event of a PCB spill.
    - Cleaning materials and residue will be disposed of as PCB materials.
    - Containers selected for the re-containerization of leaking PCB items and non-liquid PCB mixtures or spill residues must meet the packaging requirements in 49 CFR 171.180. Containers for liquid PCBs or liquid PCB mixtures and spill residues must also comply with 49 CFR.

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- Records of inspections, maintenance, cleanup, and disposal must be maintained in accordance with 761.180. Operators of storage facilities will establish and maintain accurate inventories and inspection records of all PCB items in their custody. Inspection records will include the date of the inspection, the condition of the item, the name and position of the inspecting individual. The inspector will also sign the record of inspection. (A memorandum of record will suffice for the record of inspection.)

NOTE: For PCB mixtures, determine packaging requirements based not only on PCBs, but, also on whether the PCBs are mixed with a regulated hazardous substance, material, or waste.

Spills (40 CFR 761.125):
In the event of a PCB spill at a DRMO having physical custody of the property, there may be reporting requirements, depending on the type of PCB spill, to the National Response Center and/or Emergency Response requirements reporting to the EPA Region where the spill occurred. PCB spills at a DRMO (e.g., DRMO) location must be reported to the host installation and via SITREP to HQ DRMS.

Personnel Safety:
Each DRMO that is receiving or has in storage any identified or suspected PCB items must have the following personal protection equipment items:

- Hardhat with face shield and protective clothing (either one piece or two pieces) covering all body areas from the neck to the ankles (except hands).
- Protective gloves of the long cuff type (to be worn inside arms of protective clothing).
- Protective boots, combining both chemical and impact protection, and that fit over impact protection footwear and provide chemical protection. These should be worn with the upper part of the boot inside the leg of the protective clothing.

Since PCBs are toxic, any person required to handle PCB items must wear the protective equipment listed above when off-loading; i.e., receiving from the generator; out-loading; or physically moving the items from one location/shelf/area at the DRMO to another. The only exemption from this policy is hermetically sealed PCB items. These require the use of protective gloves only.

At no time is smoking, eating, or drinking allowed in areas where PCB items are handled. Because of the possibility of contamination, employees must wash hands thoroughly after handling PCBs.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Hermetically sealed items at any PCB concentration, items with PCB concentrations up to 49 ppm, and any item with PCB concentration below the detectable limit; i.e, less than 2 ppm qualify for RTD.

See below for a matrix chart indicating RTD eligibility.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Will be considered on a case-by-case basis, depending on the type of property (i.e., does it contain PCB liquids or a PCB Item) and upon the assigned DEMIL code or published safety issues.

Sales: See below for a matrix chart indicating Sales eligibility.

Items that may be offered for sale include:

- PCB-contaminated electrical equipment less than 50 ppm or State regulation limitation of PCB Concentration.

- Metalworking machinery with hydraulics systems at 0-49 ppm turned-in with a gas chromatography (GC) lab analysis and a signed statement declaring that the PCB concentrations of less than 50 ppm are not the result of dilution. State and local governments having PCB management/regulations more stringent that the established federal rules will take precedence.

NOTE: The dilution rule is at 40 CFR 761.1(b)(5). It states that no provisions specifying a PCB concentration may be avoided as a result of any dilution, unless otherwise specifically provided in the regulation.

- Drained PCB hydraulic machines (≥1,000 ppm) turned in for salvage, which have been drained of all free-flowing liquids and flushed with an appropriate solvent by the generating activity per 40 CFR Part 761.60(b)(3). The generating activity will verify on the DD Form 1348-1/1A that the equipment has been drained and flushed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 761.60(b)(3).

Special Terms and Conditions for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB).

- PCBs are most frequently found in hydraulic fluids, transformers and capacitors. PCBs are not subject to RCRA; however, they are subject to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), and is listed in Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), enacted October 12, 1976 (P.L. 94-469, 15 U.S.C. SS 2601 et seq., reference 40 CFR 761). PCBs and PCB Items are also regulated by some states such as California, Washington and Texas as a hazardous waste for disposal at lower levels of PCB concentration than the USEPA federal regulations.

- Used Oils that contain less than 50 ppm PCBs will be sold according to the OILS, LUBRICANTS, HYDRAULIC FLUIDS AND OTHER POL PRODUCTS. (See Used Oil.)

- Sales referrals must indicate presence of PCBs expressed in a range of parts per million (PPM) PCBs. (Parts per million by weight also expressed as milligrams per kilogram, mg/kg, in some lab analysis).

- The following Articles may be included for each item containing detectable levels of PCBs (2 ppm or more), regardless of whether they are drained or undrained:

Sale By Reference, Part 7

- ARTICLE C: TRANSPORTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.
- ARTICLE L: ASBESTOS.

- ARTICLE R: DISPOSITION AND USE OF HAZARDOUS PROPERTY.
- ARTICLE S: GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT OF SURVEILLANCE.
- ARTICLE T: RIGHT OF REFUSAL FOR HAZARDOUS PROPERTY.

Condition of sale: ARTICLE LD: HAZARDOUS PROPERTY.

The following notice will be included in the Additional General Information and Instructions:

- PRE-AWARD SURVEY. Prior to the award of a contract, the Sales Contracting Officer (SCO) or his authorized representative will determine whether the potential purchaser has the necessary permits/licenses, experience, organization, and technical qualifications (either through its own facilities or the facilities of another firm) to handle materials of the nature offered herein and is capable of complying with all applicable Federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations.

The requirements to complete the Statement of Intent, DRMS Form 1645, must be referenced under each applicable item as follows:

- LESS THAN 50 PPM. In addition to the above, the following caution/warning statements will be included as a paragraph on the General Information and Instruction page of the IFB when selling items that contain a PCB concentration of less than 50 parts per million:

- PCBs. (For item(s) ___). CAUTION: This/These item(s) has/have been tested and found to contain traces of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) less than 50 parts per million (PPM). The use of the liquid contents as a dust control agent, a sealant, a coating, pesticide or herbicide carrier, or rust preventive on pipes is prohibited by the Toxic Substances Control Act. Purchaser is cautioned that it is solely responsible to ascertain the extent to which these and other state and local regulations may affect it and to comply therewith.

50 PPM AND OVER:

- DRMS and its field activities do not sell property containing 50 PPM or greater PCBs.
- EXCEPTIONS: on a case by case basis, sale may be allowed by DRMS if:
    - the item is hermetically sealed and usable;
    - or, the item is a drained transformer that previously contained less than 500 PPM and has been reclassified to <50 ppm per USEPA provisions at 40 CFR 761.30(a)(2)(v) and has accompanying reclassification records to demonstrate reclassification to <50 ppm per 40 CFR 761.180(g), and a GC lab analysis demonstrating the item has tested to <50 ppm at time of turn-in;
    - or, the item is drained hydraulic equipment sold for salvage that previously contained less than 1000 PPM and the records accompanying the salvaged equipment demonstrate it has been drained and flushed per the requirements at 40 CFR 761.60(b)(3).

In additional to the Articles above, the following statements will be included in the General Information and Instructions:

- RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT NOTICE. EPA Hazardous Waste Regulation 40 CFR, Part 260 et seq., cradle-to-grave regulations detail the responsibilities of generators, transporters, treaters, storers and disposers of hazardous wastes. Civil and criminal penalties are available for noncompliance. While the material offered under this solicitation is not subject to these regulations in its present form, subsequent actions taken with regard to the material may cause a hazardous waste to come into existence. Purchaser is cautioned that it is solely responsible to ascertain the extent to which these regulations may affect it and comply therewith.

- PCBs. (For item(s) ___). PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls). This/These product(s) contain(s) Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), more than 50 Parts per Million. Strict adherence to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regulation, 40 CFR 761 concerning storage, handling, marking and disposal of PCB is required.

***WARNING*:** Care should be taken to prevent contamination of the environment. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. If skin contact occurs, remove by washing with soap and water. Flush eyes with water. In case of spillage onto clothing, remove clothing as soon as practicable and thoroughly wash skin with soap and water. Any materiel that becomes contaminated with PCB, density of over 50 parts per million, must be disposed of via burial or incineration in accordance with EPA Regulations published at 40 CFR 761 et. seq.

NOTE: Under no circumstances will items containing 50 PPM and over PCBs be referred for sale, other than those listed under the paragraph above addressing items at “50 ppm or More, Exceptions”. Such items will be referred to disposal via a waste disposal service contract.

- STATE REGULATED WASTES. PCB's are regulated by some states in varying degrees as a hazardous waste. When such is applicable, in addition to the provisions of paragraphs above, the following will also apply:

    - ARTICLE MV: STATE REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTES (See Chapter 4, paragraph E.)

Ultimate Disposal: (40 CFR 761.60)
Items that will be processed directly to ultimate disposal include:

- Transformers, capacitors and other electrical equipment containing PCB fluids at concentrations 50 ppm or greater;
- Undrained items with PCBs at or greater than 50 ppm;
- Drained items that previously contained PCBs at 50 ppm or greater;
- Bulk fluids;
- PCB lamp ballasts;
- PCB remediation waste; and,
- PCB bulk product waste, spill products and other debris.

Disposers of PCB Large or Small capacitors must place the capacitors in a DOT approved container for storage and disposal. The spaces in the container must be filled with absorbent material.

Manifest Requirements for PCBs. (40 CFR 761.207):

A shipper who offers PCB waste for transportation off-site for storage or disposal will prepare a manifest on EPA Form 8700-22, Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and, if necessary, a continuation sheet.

PCB waste is defined as a substance with a PCB concentration of 50 PPM or greater.

NOTE: 761.207 requires that PCB wastes where the concentration is below 50 ppm, as the result of dilution, be manifested as if they contain PCB concentration of 50 ppm and above). Some states may require use of their own waste code for PCBs and PCB Items.

The shipper will specifically detail in the manifest:

- For each bulk load of PCBs, the identity of the PCB waste, the earliest date of removal from service for disposal, and the weight in kilograms of the PCB waste.

- For each PCB article container or PCB container, a unique identifying number, type of PCB waste; e.g., soil, debris, small capacitors, earliest date of removal from service for disposal, and weight in kilograms of the PCB waste.

- For each PCB article not in a PCB container or PCB article container, the serial number, if available, or other identification if there is no serial number, the date of removal from service for disposal, and weight in kilograms of the PCB waste in each PCB article.

Generating activity will use “40 CFR Part 761” or number assigned to them by EPA or the state under RCRA as their identification number on the manifest.

The shipper of PCB waste will:

- Sign the manifest certification.
- Obtain on the manifest the handwritten signature of the initial transporter and date of acceptance.
- Retain one copy in accordance with 40 CFR, Section 761.209(a).
- Give the transporter the remaining copies of the manifest that will accompany the shipment of PCB waste.
- Ensure that a signed copy of manifest is received from the facility to which the PCBs were sent. If not received, file an Exception Report.
- Confirm that the disposal facility received the manifested waste by close of business the day after the signed manifest is received from the disposal facility. DRMO may handle with a telephone call. An Annual Document Log is available for keeping a record of calls.

Due to DRMO status as a generator (not a commercial storage location) of PCBs, DOD off-site generators are <u>not</u> required to manifest PCBs to any other DOD facility for storage, unless the PCBs are state regulated as HW.

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Transportation of PCBs or PCB Items must comply with Department of Transportation regulations at 49 CFR Parts 100-185.

NOTE: Use of PCB1 or PCB2 is no longer a regulatory requirement. Some states may require use of their own waste code for PCBs and PCB Items.

Certificates of Disposal and Recycling. (40 CFR 761.218):

Disposal facilities are required to send copies of Certificates of Disposal/Recycling to generators within 30 days of disposing of the material. If a Certificate of Disposal/Recycling is not received within 13 months of the date of removal, file a 1-Year Exception Report with the DRMO's regional EPA office.

Exception Reporting. (40 CFR 761.215):

DRMOs that manifest PCBs must ensure a signed copy of the manifest is received from the facility to which the PCBs were sent. The following timetable applies:

- If no return copy is received within 35 days, contact the facility and ask them to locate it.
- If no return copy is received within 45 days, file an Exception Report with the EPA Regional office. The report must include a copy of the manifest and a cover letter explaining the circumstances.
- State regulations may differ. Check the appropriate state regulation to determine state requirements.
- The DRMO must file a 1-Year Exception Report to the Regional Administrator if the following occurs:
- The DRMO manifested the PCBs or PCB items to the disposer on a date within 9 months from the date of removal from service; and
- The DRMO has not received, within 13 months from the date of removal from service, a Certificate of Disposal, or, if the DRMO receives a Certificate of Disposal confirming disposal on a date more than 1 year after removal from service.

The report must include the following:

1. Legible copy of manifest.
2. Cover letter explaining:

   - The date(s) when the PCBs or PCB items were removed from service for disposal.
   - The date(s) when the PCBs or PCB items were received by the DRMO.
   - The date(s) when the affected PCBs or PCB items were transferred to a designated disposal facility.
   - The name of the transporters, or disposers known to be involved with the transaction.
   - The reason, if known, why the affected PCBs or PCB items were not disposed of within one year from the date of removal from service for disposal.

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3. A copy of any 1-Year Exception Report filed must be sent to DRMS Environmental.

Records Required By EPA. (40 CFR 761 Subpart K)

Federal regulations (40 CFR 761.180) require that each DRMO facility storing at least 45 kilograms/99.4 pounds (eight gallons) of PCB oil or fluids in PCB containers, one or more transformers, or 50 or more PCB large high or low voltage capacitors will develop and maintain records on the receipt and disposition of PCBs and PCB items.

Annual records consist of manifests and certificates of disposal (CD). They must be maintained for 3 years (see below). 40 CFR 761.218 requires the owner or operator of the disposal facility to send the CD to the generator identified on the manifest as follows:

- Within 30 days of the date that disposal of each item of PCB waste identified on the manifest was completed ; or,

- The generator and the disposer contractually agree to another time frame.

An annual report must be prepared for each facility by 1 July covering the previous calendar year. The report consists of the following record showing the disposition of PCBs and PCB items:

- The PCB Annual Document Log, DRMS Form 981.
- Items not disposed at the end of the calendar year will be carried over to a new form for the following calendar year.
- The report form must be available for inspection by authorized representatives of the EPA.

The facility will also maintain a record of inspections and cleanups. When a DRMO Chief is responsible for more than one facility that uses or stores PCBs and PCB items in the quantities described above, the records and documents may be maintained centrally at one of the facilities. This facility is normally open 8 hours a day for a 40-hour week. The identity of the facility maintaining the records and documents must be available to each of the other facilities.

The records and documents will be maintained at the facility for at least 3 years after the facility ceases storing PCB and PCB items in the prescribed quantities.

A copy of any extension to store PCBs or PCB Items over one year granted by the EPA Regional Administrator must be retained in the records of the facility that requested the extension and must be available to the EPA regulator upon inspection. A one-year storage extension may now be obtained from the EPA Regional Administrator for the Region in which the waste is stored if the request is made in writing and identifies: The entity storing the waste; the types, volumes, and locations of the wastes, The reason for failing to meet the initial one-year deadline.

Property Accounting: Hazardous Waste accounting processes will be used.

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Figure 35 - Processing Electronic Cabinets or Other Potential PCB Equipment

RESPONSIBILITY	STEP	ACTION
DRMO Employee	1	Prior to receipt of electronic scrap, all material will be visually inspected for evidence of leakage/spillage or saturation with liquids (oils or fluids), either originating from inside the unit or from other units**.**
		NOTE: Any unknown liquid will be considered PCB until known to be otherwise. It is assumed that all hermetically sealed capacitors, transformers, rectifiers, etc., contain in excess of the minimum acceptable levels of PCBs concentrations applicable for that State. Skin contact with PCB liquid should be avoided regardless of PPM levels.
	2	If equipment is contaminated with free liquids assumed to contain PCB, reject the item(s) on DRMS Form 917, Property Disposal Reject/Advice. Check block "Lab Analysis Required for PCBs".
		If equipment is discovered to be leaking or contaminated with free liquids after receipt or upon downgrade to scrap, notify the DRMO Chief or Environmental Protection Specialist.
		If equipment is not contaminated or leaking, go to Step 12.
Environmentally Trained Personnel	3	Determine the extent of contamination.
	4	Contact the Safety and Health Division (DRMS-WH) or a DRMS Environmental Protection Specialist to determine handling and PPE requirements.
	5	Inform the Host Spill Response Coordinator if a cleanup is required.
	6	In conjunction with receiving personnel, segregate units suspected of being contaminated by or leaking PCB from other scrap generations. Do not commingle.
	7	Palletize and store in a drip pan or in compliant storage until the PCB components can be removed.
	8	Tag or label "PCB." International DRMOs must check FGS/OEBGD.
	9	If contamination is contained; i.e., confined to a limited area with little chance of spreading if handled properly, place the material in a removable--head 30, 55, or 85 gallon drum. The drum should already have been placed into a sealed drip pan or in other compliant storage.
	10	Label the drum with a PCB label as described in 40 CFR 761.40. Mark the drum with the date of the first item being placed into it.
	11	Notify the Disposal Activity Chief to ensure removal of the drum.
DRMO or other personnel	12	All electronics potentially contain PCB components. These components/subcomponents require removal in conjunction with sorting/segregating of precious metals bearing material or, prior to sale, if material contains no precious metals. Coordinate with the Environmental Protection Specialist or Environmental Monitor if in doubt of presence of PCB components.

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		NOTE: Guidance as to when electronic equipment shall be dismantled for precious metal recovery is found in the Scrap Chapter.
	13	Remove all electronic subcomponents suspected of containing PCBs; e.g., hermetically sealed transformers, capacitors, rectifiers, etc., from the primary structure and place into containers. This is done by detachment of the lugs of subcomponents to prevent damage to insulators of transformers, capacitors, etc. Damage to transformer insulators results in breaking the hermetic seal, deteriorates the integrity of the item, and may cause leaks.
		NOTE: If a spill occurs, notify the DRMO Chief or Environmentally Trained Employee. Initiate the DRMO/Host spill plan. Do not cut or disconnect oil-bearing lines.
Environmentally Trained Personnel	14	If informed that oil-bearing lines must be cut or disconnected, contact DRMS-WH and DRMS Operations for instructions on a case-by-case basis.
	15	Arrange for containers so that each type of subcomponent can be source segregated in accordance with PCB contract line items. Ensure that debris, rags, etc., are kept separate.
	16	Inventory the container's contents to include:
		Type of material (capacitor, rags, transformers, oil, etc.) Weight. Quantity. Accumulation start date.
	17	Stop placing additional items in the containers within 30 days of the accumulation start date. Fill all air spaces/gaps with absorbent to add stability to the contents and to absorb any liquid that may have developed. Close the lid, seal with ring clamps, and notify the DRMO COR immediately.
		NOTE: There is no time limit for the accumulation of small capacitors in drums. Capacitors may be added to drums until the drums are full. However, the drums must be disposed of within 1 year of the accumulation start date. "Small capacitor means a capacitor which contains less than three pounds of dielectric fluid (40 CFR Part 761.3)."
	18	If necessary, move the drum to the designated storage area. TSCA compliant storage is not required for small capacitors removed from electronic equipment (or for any other items not regulated by TSCA for disposal).
	19	Process the drum in accordance with Property Accounting Chapter.
	20	Place the drum on a delivery order request in BOSS, for ultimate disposal. If the minimum quantity for PCB, as listed on the PCB requirements contract, is met, enter the following justification on the delivery order:
		"In accordance with 40 CFR Part 761.65(a), this item must be disposed of by (1 year from date on drum) in order to remain in compliance with TSCA (or state regulations, when applicable)."

	21	**Special Instructions - Retrogrades to CONUS:** ***NOTE:*** This section applies to overseas DRMOs retrograding PCB Items to CONUS.
		Follow steps 1 through 20 above for PCB Items or subcomponents retrograded to CONUS for disposal.
		Retrograde to CONUS only PCB Items or subcomponents that are "**US-MADE.**"
		Identify and separate "**FOREIGN-MADE**" from "**US-MADE**" PCB items into separate containers.
		Mark each accumulation container either as "**US-MADE**" or "**FOREIGN MADE**". If an item cannot be positively identified as "**US-MADE**", presume it is "**FOREIGN MADE**".
		Use Retrograde Certification Checklist for PCBs Only.
		Place filled containers of "**US-MADE**" on CONUS Retrograde for removal and disposal within one year.
		NOTE: Circumstances may preclude disposal within one year such as DOD moratorium on retrogrades to CONUS, lack of shipping capacity, etc. Unusual circumstances preventing retrogrades within one year will be taken into account on a case-by-case basis).
		"**FOREIGN MADE**" PCB items or subcomponents will be managed and disposed of in accordance with DOD Executive Agent Final Governing Standards (FGS) for respective host nation, host nation regulations and customary disposal service contracts developed for overseas disposal.
		Overseas Disposal Activitie4s capable of disposing of "**US-MADE**" and "**FOREIGN**" items on their customary disposal service contract, either in the host nation or in a third nation overseas, do not have to identify or accumulate items in separate containers

First Category - RTDS Processing Cycle

		IDENTIFICATION		ACCEPTANCE			
ITEM	**CON (PPM)**	**ANALYSIS**	**VISUAL**	**ACCT**	**PHYS CSTDY**	**MARKING**	**PROCESSING**
Hermetically--	0-49	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	RTDS
Sealed Items	50-499	No	Yes	C/S	C/S	≥500	No
Transformers with fluid (not hermetically sealed)	0-49	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	RTDS
Capacitors--Large (3# fluid or more)	0-49	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	RTDS
Capacitors--Small	All	No	No	C/S (if ≥50)	C/S (if ≥50)	No	RTDS
Other Electrical Equipment	0-49	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	RTDS

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Hydraulic IPE and Other Equipment (IPE)[1]	<50	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	RTDS

Second Category - Sales Only

		IDENTIFICATION		ACCEPTANCE			
ITEM	**CON (PPM)**	**ANALYSIS**	**VISUAL**	**ACCT**	**PHYS CSTDY**	**MARKING**	**PROCESSING**
Drained PCB Contaminated Electrical Equipment	0-499	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Sales Only
Drained Hydraulic Equipment (see 40 CFR 761.60(b)(3))	0-49	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sales Only

Third Category - Ultimate Disposal

		IDENTIFICATION		ACCEPTANCE			
ITEM	**CON (PPM)**	**ANALYSIS**	**VISUAL**	**ACCT**	**PHYS CSTDY**	**MARKING**	**PROCESSING**
Hermetically Sealed PCB Items	≥50	No	Yes	C/S	C/S	Yes	Directly UD
Transformers with Fluid (not hermetically sealed)	≥50	Yes	No	C/S	C/S	≥500	Directly UD
Capacitors -- Large	≥50	Yes	No	C/S	C/S	Yes	Directly UD
Other Electrical Equipment	≥50	Yes	No	C/S	C/S	500 -	Directly UD
Bulk Fluids/Used	0-49	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	RTDS
Oil	≥50	Yes	No	C/S	C/S	Yes	Directly UD
Items such as debris, PCB contaminated solid waste (e.g., PCB bulk product waste)	0-49 ≥50	No No	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	No No	Directly UD Directly UD
Drained Electrical Equipment	≥500	No	Yes	C/S	C/S	Yes	Directly UD
Electrical cabinets	0-49	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		See Enc. 4
other potential PCB	≥50	No	Yes	C/S	C/S		See Enc. 4
Hydraulic Equipment	2-49	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	RTDS
(undrained)	≥50	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Directly UD

See Following page for example of PCB Annual Document Log and Instructions for filing:

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Other Regulated Areas - PCBs:

Import for disposal (761.93).

- The regulation does not allow PCBs or PCB items to be imported for disposal into the U.S. without an exemption issued under TSCA section 6(e)(3). However, per USEPA General Counsel determination, November 13, 1980, US (DOD) government PCBs and PCB Items manufactured and procured in the U.S., taken overseas by the DOD for use, and remaining under DOD control, may be returned to the U.S. for disposal because they are not considered imports.

Export for disposal (761.97).

- The regulation allows export for disposal of PCBs and PCB items at concentrations less than 50 ppm PCBs or 10 microgram per 100 centimeter squared (dry weight). If the PCB concentrations are unknown, assume PCBs and PCB Items to be equal to or greater than 50 ppm, therefore, not exportable for disposal.

Other Transboundary Shipments.

The following transboundary shipments are not considered exports or imports:

- PCB waste generated in the United States, taken out of the U.S., and returned to the US for disposal.
- PCB waste in transit through the US going to or coming from another country.

International Agreements:

The U.S. has not yet ratified the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, which imposes a series of obligations on Parties to the Convention. Since the U.S. is not a Party to the Convention, Parties to the convention may not trade in Basel-covered wastes with the U.S. unless there is a separate bi- or multi- lateral agreement or arrangement between the concerned governments covering such wastes (e.g., PCB waste) meeting the conditions specified in Article 11 of the Basel Convention. The lack of such an agreement or arrangement could prevent the export of DOD PCB waste from a Basel Party host nation to a third country for disposal.

International Requirements:

The references to 40 and 49 CFR apply to OCONUS DRMOs (except Alaska, Hawaii and Guam) *only* if PCBs are being retrograded to the US and/or Guam for disposal or sale. The environmental laws of the host country govern overseas DRMOs. The in-country disposal of PCBs must conform to the host country's environmental laws and regulations. Contact DRMS Operations for guidance.

- OCONUS DRMOs (except Alaska, Hawaii and Guam) should consult Chapter 14, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, of the country specific FGS or in the absence of FGS, the OEBGD for PCB definitions applicable to their areas. OCONUS DRMOs should consult the OEBGD or FGS to determine the regulated level of PCBs in the country where the DRMO is located and any third country used for disposal. All questions should be directed to DRMS Operations.

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- Foreign manufactured PCBs (at any concentration) CANNOT be retrograded to the US for disposal. PCB contaminated electrical equipment located OCONUS must be assumed to be foreign manufactured if the generator cannot provide documentation to the contrary.

- All OCONUS PCB items retrograded to Guam for sale, whether US or foreign manufactured, must be tested to document that they are <50ppm. Foreign and US manufactured PCB items <50 ppm located OCONUS can be retrograded to Guam for sale only after all fluids have been drained by the generator.

NOTE: *A moratorium barring retrogrades to Guam remains in effect until further instructions from DRMS-O (Operations).*

- OCONUS DRMOs must consult Chapter 14 of the country specific FGS or OEBGD to determine the regulated concentration of PCBs before attempting to sell PCB items in the local economy.

- OCONUS facilities must conform to the requirements of the OEBGD and/or FGS. The host installation commander is responsible for the determination of "most nearly conforming" storage.

- Marking and labeling of PCB articles, items, containers and transport must be done in accordance with Chapter 14 of the country specific FGS or the OEBGD.

- OCONUS DRMOs must review the FGS or OEBGD to determine if manifests are required when PCBs are shipped to the DRMO. Waste codes required by the host nation, the country of disposal or by international law will be used in lieu of codes required by 40CFR. USEPA designations will be used only for US manufactured PCB articles retrograded to the US for disposal.

- Exception reporting for OCONUS DRMOs will be done in accordance with host nation law. Consult DRMS Operations for assistance.

- OCONUS DRMOs will include PCBs in any annual report submitted to the host.

- Spill prevention and awareness training for OCONUS DRMOs who store PCBs and PCB items will be conducted yearly. This training may be an internal awareness training given by DRMO environmental personnel based on a review of the spill policy and procedures in the Environmental Chapter of this manual. Where practicable, the DRMOs may request host installation support in conducting a yearly spill awareness and prevention training or exercise for DRMO personnel.

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PCBs - Regulated Items Marking Requirements

Regulated Items - Marking Requirements		**In Service Records**	**Disposal & Storage -** For Disposal Records
PCB Containers	ML	- Total Kg weight of all containers * - Description of contents *	- Date Container - Serial # or ID # * - Kg weight of each * - Description of Contents* ***- Dates for Removal, Transport, Disposal**** - Total # & Kg weight*
PCB Article Containers	ML	- Total Kg weight of all containers * - Description of contents *	- Date Container - Serial # or ID # * - Kg weight of each * - Description of Contents* ***- Dates for Removal, Transport, Disposal**** - Total # & Kg weight*
PCB Transformers Voltage Regulators	ML ML or approved mark on access to unit (e.g., fence or vault doors)	- Total # of units - Total Kg weight - Inspection & maintenance - Registration w/ EPA - Record of Sale	- Date article - Serial # or ID #* - Kg of fluid in each* - Dates for removal, transport, disposal - Total # & Kg weight
PCB Large High or Low Voltage Capacitors	ML on unit or on protected location	- Total # (- protected location records if applicable) - Record of Sale	- Date article - Serial or ID #* - Kg of fluid in each* - Dates for removal, transport, disposal* - Total # of Kg weight*
PCB Small Capacitor	**		
PCB Contaminated Electrical Equipment	Not Required	- Record of Sale	- Not required (once drained)
PCB Equipment that contains a PCB Large Capacitors or PCB Transformer	ML	Records required for PCB Large Capacitors or PCB Transformers	Records required for PCB Large Capacitors or PCB Transformers
Natural Gas Pipeline	ML on above ground sources of PCB liquids ≥50 ppm		
Bulk PCB waste	ML on container		- Kg weight/quantity dates of each batch in or out. Also disposition of each batch out. - Total Kg weight
Storage Areas	ML	Record of cleanups and inspections for leaks	- Annual records as required under § 761.180 - Records of attempts to comply with 1-yr limit (if necessary)

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Transport Vehicles	ML if contains a PCB transformer or 45 kg liquid PCBs		
PCB motors, hydraulic and heat-transfer systems	ML (Note: use of these items no longer authorized)		

*ML = see PCB regs=Large PCB Mark (40 CFR 761.45(a); the marking Large M, small s = Small PCB mark per 40 CFR 761.45 (b). The 40 CFR 761.45, Marking Formats, may be found at the following internet address - www.epa.gov/pcb/laws.html

Pentachlorophenol (PCP) - Treated Wood Products

Definition/Description:
A pesticide wood treatment product used to treat wood such as ammo boxes, pallets, railroad ties, telephone poles, etc.

Other types of treated wood include creosote and inorganic arsenical pressure-treated wood products such as railroad ties; pilings, piers, and dock materials; decking; construction lumber; and telephone poles.

NOTE: PCP is sometimes used to treat these products.

For further information on PCP-treated products, refer to Technical Guide No. 146, "Pentachlorophenol Materials," published by the USACHPPM, (410) 671-3651 (DSN 584-3651). On-line access at: http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil/

Policy References/Authority: EPA Hazardous Waste Regulations, 40 CFR Part 260 et. seq., cradle-to-grave regulations; DOD 4160.21-M; Disposal of PCP-treated wood products is not currently regulated by Federal RCRA regulations, however, disposal may be regulated by state or local law. If treated wood materials are designated as fuel or are disposed of in a landfill, compliance is required with applicable Federal or state regulations for characterizing the waste.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
When PCP-treated wood products (which have not been containerized) are palletized for turn-in to a DRMO, generating (turn-in) activities should ensure that any available PCP-treated pallets are used for this purpose. If PCP-treated pallets are not available, generating activities are encouraged to use the servicing DRMO as a possible source for PCP-treated pallets before using non-treated standard pallets. This would also prevent the inadvertent and unnecessary expense for disposal of standard pallets on service contracts. Otherwise, standard HM receipt processes will be used.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage will be completed in a manner that takes the warning statements shown below into consideration.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Spent treated wood has potential reuse as fence posts, rails, lighting poles, landscape timber, parking lot bumper guards.

- These items will receive RTD processing.
- Every RTD action must have the following warning statement:

  PCP-TREATED PROPERTY.

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- The listed property has been (or may have been) treated with varying amounts of chemical preservatives. The amount of residual pentachlorophenol (PCP) will vary because of the porosity of the property. The following precautions should be taken while handling the property to minimize the possibility of allergic reactions such as skin rashes. Gloves and aprons of rubber, vinyl or other nonporous materials should be worn. Because of the vaporization potential of PCP, treated property should not be burned. Cutting, sanding and planeing of treated property is not recommended. However, when disturbing the property in any way, the following precautions should be taken:

    - Protective clothing such as gloves, aprons, coveralls, eye protection, and boots should be worn.

    - Adequate ventilation should be made available so as to remove particles away from the operator's breathing zone.

    - Respirators of the type to capture and remove pentachlorophenol fumes should be available at all workstations. (These will be used on a case-by-case basis. As appropriate, consultations for usage needs will be conducted with a local Industrial Hygienist.)

    - A vacuum system should be available to pick up wood particles.

    - Recipient agrees to include the above warning in any subsequent release of the property.

- Wooden Ammunition Boxes will contain the following:

    - The state agency acknowledges the following warning and certifies that the warning will be made known to any subsequent recipient of the property:

      "WARNING: The wood in the ammunition boxes of the items listed herein has been (or may have been) treated with varying amounts of chemical preservatives. The amount of residual pentachlorophenol (PCP) will vary because of the porosity of wood. The following precautions should be taken while handling the boxes to minimize the possibility of allergic reactions such as skin rashes. Gloves and aprons of rubber vinyl, or other nonporous materials should be worn. Because of the vaporization potential of PCP, treated wood should not be burned. Cutting, sanding and planeing of treated wood are not recommended. However, when disturbing the wood in any way such as this, the following precautions should be taken: (1) Protective clothing such as gloves, aprons, coveralls, eye protection and boots should be worn; (2) adequate ventilation should be made available so as to remove particles away from the operator's breathing zone; (3) respirators of the type to capture and remove pentachlorophenol fumes should be available at all work stations; and (4) a vacuum system should be available to pick up wood particles. Recipients agree to include the above warning in any subsequent resale or transfer of ownership of these boxes."

    SIGNED _____DATE____(Authorized Donee Representative)

DEMIL/Mutilation: Will be accomplished on a case-by-case basis, if required by assigned DEMIL Code or designated safety issue requiring mutilation.

Sales: These items will receive sales processing.

NOTE: The following hazardous property will only be sold by DRMS Operations.

PCP treated property regulated by the state where located or turned in by the generating activity with either "HM" or "HW" in block C of the ETID/DTID.

Guidelines for PCP Treated Property:

PCP treated property is considered unregulated unless regulated by the state or country where located. PCP treated property may be processed for sale as follows:

- Wooden products not treated with PCP will include condition contained in Part 7, Article E, of the Sales By Reference.

Special Terms and Conditions for PCP Treated Property:

All IFBs offering property treated with pentachlorophenol (PCP), or suspected of being treated with PCP, will include the following special conditions:

Sale By Reference, Part 7
- ARTICLE C: TRANSPORTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.
- ARTICLE L: ASBESTOS.
- ARTICLE R: DISPOSITION AND USE OF HAZARDOUS PROPERTY.
- ARTICLE S: GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT OF SURVEILLANCE.
- ARTICLE T: RIGHT OF REFUSAL FOR HAZARDOUS PROPERTY.
-

Condition of sale:
- ARTICLE LD: HAZARDOUS PROPERTY.
- ARTICLE B19: PCP-TREATED PROPERTY.

The following notice will be included in the Additional General Information and Instructions:

> *RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT NOTICE. (Applicable to Item(s)). EPA Hazardous Waste Regulations, 40 CFR Part 260 et. seq., cradle-to-grave regulations detail the responsibilities of generators, transporters, treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous wastes. Civil and criminal penalties are available for noncompliance. While the material offered under this solicitation is not subject to these regulations in its present form, subsequent actions taken with regard to the material may cause a hazardous waste to come into existence. Purchaser is cautioned that it is solely responsible to ascertain the extent to which these regulations affect it and to complete therewith.*

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PRE-AWARD SURVEY. Prior to the award of a contract, the Sales Contracting Officer (SCO) or his authorized representative will determine whether the potential purchaser has the necessary permits/licenses, experience, organization, and technical qualifications (either through its own facilities or the facilities of another firm) to handle materials of the nature offered herein and is capable of complying with all applicable Federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations.

The requirement to complete the Statement of Intent, DRMS Form 1645, must be referenced under each applicable item as follows:

STATEMENT OF INTENT ON PAGES ___ AND ___ MUST BE COMPLETED AND SUBMITTED WITH BIDS ON THIS ITEM.

Property not treated with PCP will reference the following article only:

Sale By Reference, Part 7, ARTICLE E: DANGEROUS PROPERTY.

Ultimate Disposal: May be required as a result of actions that could be taken during usage of the PCP, creosote and inorganic arsenical pressure-treated wood products.

Property Accounting: Standard Hazardous Property accounting transactions will be completed.

Pesticides

Definition/Description:
Pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. Pests can be insects, mice and other animals, unwanted plants (weeds), fungi, or microorganisms like bacteria and viruses. Though often misunderstood to refer only to *insecticides*, the term pesticide also applies to herbicides, fungicides, and various other substances used to control pests. Under United States law, a pesticide is also any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.

Policy References/Authority: 40 CFR Parts 152 and 156.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
DRMOs will accept pesticides that are properly packaged and safe to handle. Pesticides in broken or leaking containers will be repackaged before turn in to a DRMO. Repackaged pesticides containers will be stencil-labeled *"FOR DISPOSAL ONLY."* The following information must be affixed to the container:

- NSN-Repackaged (if applicable).
- Nomenclature and percent active ingredient.
- Type and quantity of rinse solution added to repackaged container (if applicable).
- Total quantity in gallons (liquids)/pounds (solids).
- Date packaged (month/year).

If a pesticide is manufactured under an EPA exception for the sole use of DOD or a Military Service (Army, Navy, USAF, USMC), the generating activity must enter "DOD use only" or "(Identify Military Service) use only" in block 27 of the ETID/DTID.

If maximum pesticide strength has deviated from the labeled amount, the product is considered adulterated and cannot be further used as a pesticide. The generator must indicate, “adulterated” in block 27 of the ETID/ DTID.

Pesticides will also be stencil-labeled *"FOR DISPOSAL ONLY”* under the following conditions:

- Revised labels for suspended pesticides cannot be obtained by the turn in activity from the manufacturer.
- Pesticides without a label.
- Pesticides that have had their composition altered.

When serviceable pesticides are turned-in to a DRMO, the generating activity will ensure that pesticide containers are labeled with the information listed below. The generating activity must not detach, alter, deface, or destroy in whole, or in part, any manufacturer label attached to the pesticide container. If labels are defaced or illegible, neither the generator the DRMO will make

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any modifications to existing labels. Only duplicate or revised, registered labels obtained from the manufacturer will be affixed to the container.

- Name and address of manufacturer or person for whom the pesticides were manufactured.
- Name, brand, or trademark under which the product is sold.
- EPA Registration Number and EPA Establishment Number (for those used in the United States).
- Statement of net contents.
- Statement of ingredients.
- Pertinent warning or cautionary statement, as necessary, to prevent injury to man, animals, and vegetation not detrimental to man.
- Directions for use which, if followed, are adequate to protect the user, the public, and the environment.

(Technical information necessary for preparing labels or other purposes may be obtained from sources shown below or see EPA web page for additional information.)

NOTE: This type property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Storage requirements will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard hazardous processes will be used. Any special military markings on pesticide containers will be obliterated by the holding activity before release to a non-Federal recipient. The DRMO will notify the holding activity if the directed release requires obliteration of these markings.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales: Sales terms and conditions will be based on the type of commodity. Any special military markings on pesticide containers will be obliterated by the holding activity before release to a non-Federal recipient. The DRMO will notify the holding activity if the directed release requires obliteration of these markings.

Ultimate Disposal: Suspended pesticides, with no DOD approved uses, and pesticides without Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act labels, and restricted use pesticides bearing the *"DANGER"* label will be directly processed to a DRMS disposal service contract.

Property Accounting: Processes will be determined based on the property characteristics.

Pesticide Technical Information Points Of Contact

Military and/or Federal specifications have been published on all standard stocks. Each specification contains basic data on standards established on each chemical for labeling, packaging, type and size of containers, quality assurance, assay procedures, and other essential information. Technical assistance on label requirements and other aspects on the use and disposition of pesticides can also be obtained from the engineer or medical entomologist serving military installations. Should entomology support be unavailable, assistance can be obtained, upon request, from the following points of contact:

- Armed Forces Pest Management Board, Forest Glen Section, WRAMC, Washington, DC 20307-5001.
- Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center, ATTN: SFIM-ECN, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401.
- U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM), ATTN: HSHB-MR-R, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5422.
- Department of the Navy, Navy Environmental Health Center, ATTN: Entomology Programs, Code 37, 2510 Walmer Avenue, Norfolk, VA 23513-2617.
- Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Code 1333, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-2300.
- AL/OEM, 2402 E Drive, Brooks AFB, TX 78235-5114. (Surveillance, insect info and medical aspects.)
- HQ AFCESA/CESM, 139 Barnes St, Ste 1, Tyndall AFB, FL 32403-5319. (Chemical use and chemical specific questions.)
- HQ United States Air Force in Europe, ATTN: HQ USAFE/CEV, APO AE 09094-5010.
- Det 3, Armstrong Laboratory, Unit 5213-Bldg 850, Kadena AB Japan. (Chemical use and chemical specific questions.)
- HQ USA Europe & 7th Army, ATTN: AEAEN-EH-B, APO AE 09014.
- USA Facilities Engineer Activity-Korea, ATTN: Eighth Army Facilities Engineers (EAFE-EN DIR), APO AP 96301.
- HQ USACHPPM-EUR, Landstuhl, Germany, APO AE 09180
- HQ USACHPPM-PAC, Sagami, Japan, APO AP, 96343-0079

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- Defense Logistics Agency, ATTN: CAAE (Staff Entomologist), 8725 John J. Kingman Road, STE 2533, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221.

- Defense Supply Center Richmond, ATTN: JDTB, 8000 Jefferson Davis Highway, Richmond, VA 23297-5810.

Privacy Act Materials

Definition/Description:
Any item, collection, or grouping of information about an individual that is maintained by an agency, including, but not limited to, his/her education, financial transactions, medical history, and criminal or employment history and that contains his/her name, or the identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual, such as a finger or voice print or a photograph. This definition potentially includes every record that contains any kind of information associated with an individual.

Policy References/Authority: 5 U.S.C 552a(a)(4); DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Property that appears to contain privacy act materials may not be received for disposal.

DOD activities must be alert to conditions where a person's privacy is compromised by disposal of property containing privacy act materials. In such cases, appropriate general counsel should be consulted, prior to disposal.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Not applicable.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not applicable.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales: Not authorized.

Property Accounting: Not required.

Radiation-Emitting Electronic Products (Certified and Non Certified)

Definition/Description:
Among the principal radiation-emitting electronic products are X-ray systems, lasers and cold-cathode gas discharge tubes. In accordance with 21 CFR 1000,commercial products such as televisions and microwave ovens, etc, contain security-tampered devices and are not included in this category. All radiation-emitting equipment or products will be treated as non-certified unless the seal on the manufacturer's original shipping container has never been broken.

Examples include:
- Certified and non-certified diagnostic X-ray systems and their major components.
- Certified and non-certified diagnostic X-ray systems.
- Non-certified laser products. (Exempted lasers)

Policy References/Authority:
- The Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act of 1968, as amended (42 U.S.C. 263b-263n) assigns the Department of Health and Human Services responsibility for policy and procedures governing the safety of electronic products that produce radiation when energized.
- 21 CFR 1000
- DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Receiving: Standard receiving processing will be used.

For exempted lasers, generating activities will identify excess exempted lasers by annotating on the ETID/DTID: *"EXEMPTED LASER."* Any security classification assigned to the ETID/ DTID will be perpetuated in RTD screening. The generating activity will maintain physical custody during the screening period.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Proper storage determinations will be based on item characteristics and sensitivity.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Reutilization/transfer of excess exempted lasers will be made only after notification of, and approval by, the DUSD (L). The gaining DOD organization will be responsible for obtaining the approval. The DUSD (L) will coordinate the proposed transfer with the FDA.

Reutilization to DOD activities or transfers of these electronic products (including exempted lasers) to Federal civil agencies will contain the "caution" cited below, unless the item is in A1 condition and is specifically labeled as certified.

Donations of these electronic products (including exempted lasers) will be accomplished by including the "caution" statement cited below. In addition, the recipient must sign the “caution”

and a copy of the shipping document furnished the pertinent State Radiation Control Agency, for the State in which the donor is located, for the following property:

> *CAUTION: RADIATION-EMITTING ELECTRONIC PRODUCT. Recipients are warned that item(s)_____may not be in compliance with FDA, radiation safety performance standards prescribed under 21 CFR 1000, and use may constitute a potential for personal injury unless modified. The recipient agrees that the U.S. Government shall not be liable for personal injuries to, disabilities to, or death of the recipient, the recipient's employees, or to any other person arising from or incident to the transfer or donation of this item, its use, or final disposition. The recipient shall hold the Government harmless from any or all debts, liabilities, judgments, costs, demands, suits, actions, or claims of any nature arising from or incident to the transfer or donation of this item.*

Upon completion of reutilization/transfer screening for exempted lasers, generating activities will identify supply system needs for usable parts, and remove and return needed parts to the system. Unclassified residual parts of exempted lasers will be DEMILED.

Should a desire be expressed for usable exempted lasers or laser parts by other than a DOD organization, it will be referred to DUSD (L) (through DRMS and DLA) for security consideration and, if pertinent, coordination with FDA, before passing to GSA for final approval for release. Except where such staffing and approvals are obtained in advance, disposal of usable exempted lasers or laser parts outside the Department of Defense through transfer, donation, or sale is prohibited.

DEMIL/Mutilation:
Classified residual parts must be rendered unclassified or, when that is not feasible, destroyed in accordance with applicable security regulations. Disassembly for needed parts and proper DEMIL of residual parts will constitute final disposition action of the exempted laser for the generating activity's record and report purposes.

Residue may be physically accepted by DRMOs as scrap. The scrap, however, must not be identified to its initial source of generation; that is, the exempted laser. It will be commingled with other scrap and disposed of following normal scrap procedures.

Sales: Award documentation for sales containing the items listed below will be provided the State Radiation and Control Agency for the State in which the buyer is located.

- Certified and non-certified diagnostic x-ray systems and their major components.
- Certified and non-certified cabinet x-ray systems.
- Non-certified laser products.
- Non-certified cold-cathode gas discharge tubes under conditions of scrap or salvage.
- Any other non-certified electronic product for which FDA may issue a performance standard.

Property Accounting: Will be in accordance with items characteristics/uses.

Radioactive Material

Definition/Description:
Items typically containing radioactive material include:

- Sealed Radiation Sources used by Precision Measurement and Equipment Laboratories and Bioenvironmental Engineering for radiation detection instrument calibration;
- Medical Products;
- Gas Chromatographs;
- X-Ray Fluorescence Lead Based Paint Analyzers;
- Soil Moisture Density Gages;
- Chemical Agent Alarms;
- Exit Signs (self illuminating);
- Lensatic Compasses;
- Smoke Detectors; and
- Depleted Uranium Counterweights.
-

The hazardous code **XC** will be assigned to Radioactive property requiring NRC license, however, this code is for supply purposes and storage. It will not be shown on the ETID/DTID.

The following organizations within the Military Services/Defense Agencies may be contacted to determine knowledge and responsibility for disposal of radioactive material within each respective Service/Agency:

- Army--Commander, U.S. Army Material Command, ATTN: AMCSF, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001.

- Navy--Commander, U.S. Naval Sea Systems Command, ATTN: Radiological Affairs Office, Code SEA-06GN, Washington, DC 20362-5101.
    - COMNAVSEASYSCOM (04N), Cdr Williams Adams, (202) 781-2414)
    - OIC NAVSEADET RASO, (757 887-4692)

- USAF--AL/OEBZ (AFRMW), Armstrong Laboratory, 2402 E Street, Brooks AFB, TX 78235-5114.

- Marine Corps (USMC)--Commandant of the Marine Corps, ATTN: SDO-1, 2 Navy Annex, Washington, DC 20380-1775.

    - POC: CDR S.L. Gaiter, MSDC, USN, Marine Corps Radiation Safety Officer, DSN 224-1202/3164 or (703) 614 1202/3164; e-mail: GaiterSL@hqmc.usmc.mil

    - POC: Commanding General, Marine Corps Logistics Command, ATTN: L11, 814 Radford Blvd., Bldg 3700, Room 100N, Albany, GA 31704-5000, POC: Mr. Lawrence S. Davis, Director, Safety and Radiological Control, DSN: 567-5511, or 229 639-5511, e-mail: DavisLS@logcom.usmc.mil

- DLA--Designated Supply Center that initiated a procurement contract.

Policy References/Authority:

- Joint Directive - DLAM 4145.8/AR 700-64/NAVSUPINST 4000.34B/AFR 67-8/MCO P4400.105C.
- DOD 4160.21-M, Chapters 4 and 10.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
DRMOs may accept accountability, but not physical custody, of radioactive commodities. Radioactive items that are not released through RTDS must be disposed of by the generating activity.

Electron tubes and major items of equipment containing installed license-exempt items will be disposed of in accordance with normal transfer, donation, or sale procedures.

All commodities, including rotor blades and aircraft subassemblies, containing depleted uranium counterweights will be identified as such by the generating activity. Pertinent documentation will be furnished along with the ETID/DTID. DRMOs may accept accountability but not physical custody, and may provide normal RTDS processing. Prospective buyers of rotor blades or other aircraft subassemblies containing depleted uranium counterweights will be made aware of regulations issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Radioactive materials are unacceptable for physical custody because of Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Licenses or controls. DLAM 4145.8, Radioactive Commodities in the DOD Supply System, paragraph 5-15, prescribes the types of property and methods of disposal. The following summarizes materials that **may not be physically accepted by a DRMO:**

- Items containing radioactive material.
- Property that contains radioactive material requiring a NRC License.
- Radioactive waste.
- Items that cannot be decontaminated or repaired, or leaking items.
- Surplus/foreign excess radioactive material whose sales, transfer or donation is prohibited.
- Surplus/foreign excess radioactive material that is determined to be unwanted after having been advertised as being surplus.
- Waste that is radioactive, resulting from production, possession or use.
- Contaminated clothing and other protective equipment marked with radiation warning symbols.
- Loose items containing license-exempt radioactive material that are normally installed in major-end items. This excludes from custody such items as self-luminous gauges, meters, switches, etc., except those that have 0.01 microcuries or less of radium.
- Microwave receiver protector tubes, and other electron tubes that have radioactive materiel requiring a NRC license.

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- Marine navigation devices containing tritium gas.
- Items containing radium sources other than for the production of light, i.e., self-luminous dials, or those exceeding 0.01 microcuries.

DRMOs should contact DRMS-WH, Health and Safety (DSN) 661-5866 whenever questions are encountered regarding radioactive material. Also see Section 1, Chapter 3, Safety Program.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs)

Warehousing/Storage: Not authorized for DRMOs.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Radioactive commodities may be processed with standard transactions, however, prospective customers of rotor blades or other aircraft subassemblies containing depleted uranium counterweights will be made aware of regulations issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Radioactive items may not be mutilated as a condition of sale. If DEMIL is necessary on a radioactive item, the generating activity will be requested to accomplish this action if salable residue would result. If the generating activity cannot safely accomplish the DEMIL action, or if salable residue would not be realized, the item will be considered and processed as radioactive waste.

Sales: Whenever there is a possibility that an item offered for sale may contain levels of radioactivity, pertinent cautionary statement(s) will be included in the sale solicitation.

Property Accounting: Will be in accordance with item's characteristics/uses.

Radioactive RADCON Property, Potential

Definition/Description:
The NSNs listed below have been identified as potential radioactive RADCON property:

NSNs Identified as Potential Radioactive Property

NSN	Item Description		NSN	Item Description
8125-00-177-6095	Bottle, Screw Cap		8415-01-214-8285	Jumper, Radioactive
8415-00-782-2808	Hood, Radioactive		8415-01-214-8286	Trouser, Radioactive
8415-00-782-2809	Hood, Radioactive		8415-01-298-6922	Glove Shells, RA
8415-00-782-2810	Glove Shells, RA		8415-01-298-6923	Glove Shells, RA
8415-00-782-2812	RA Glove Shells		8415-01-298-6924	Glove Shells, RA
8415-00-782-2814	RA Glove Shells		8415-01-298-6925	Glove Shells, RA
8415-00-782-2815	Coverall, Radioactive		8430-00-890-2073	Overshoe, Radioactive
8415-00-782-2816	Coverall, Radioactive		8430-00-890-2074	Radioactive Overshoes
8415-01-129-8006	Glove Shells, RA		8430-00-890-2075	Radioactive Overshoes
8415-01-204-2668	Sleeves, Arm, Radiac		8430-01-196-8394	Footwear, Covers

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Not authorized. They are not to be turned into DRMOs. In the event generating activities attempt to turn them in, they should be advised to Contact NAVICP (Code 873) Program Manager, Ms. Jaye Smith, DSN 430-1833 or Comm 717-605-1833 for disposal instructions.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs)

Warehousing/Storage: Not applicable.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales: Not authorized.

Property Accounting: To aid in identifying this property at receipt, the NSNs have been added to the Safe Alert Latent Defect (SALD) program. This will be available on a pop up screen if attempts are made to input to DAISY.

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Radio Frequency Devices

Definition/Description:
Radio frequency (abbreviated RF, rf, or r.f.) is a term that refers to alternating current (AC) having characteristics such that, if the current is input to an antenna, an electromagnetic (EM) field is generated suitable for wireless broadcasting and/or communications. These frequencies cover a significant portion of the electromagnetic radiation spectrum, extending from nine kilohertz (9kHz), the lowest allocated wireless communications frequency (it's within the range of human hearing), to thousands of gigahertz (GHz).

When an RF current is supplied to an antenna, it gives rise to an electromagnetic field that propagates through space. This field is sometimes called an RF field; in less technical jargon it is a "radio wave." Any RF has a wavelength that is inversely proportional to the frequency.

Policy References/Authority:

- DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

- Radio frequency devices marketed and used by the general public or non-Federal agencies must comply with Federal Communications Commission regulations. Marketing of Radio frequency devices which do not comply with the Commission's rules is a violation of Federal law, 47 U.S.C. 302 and is punishable under sections 501 and 502.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Standard receiving processes will be used.

NOTE: This type property may be received from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Standard storage requirements will be used.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Documents releasing these items outside DOD for transfer or donation will be annotated by the DRMO with a warning statement: "FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH FEDERAL LAW 47 U.S.C. 302 IN OPERATION OF THIS EQUIPMENT IS PUNISHABLE UNDER 47 USC 501 and 502."

DEMIL/Mutilation: Will be determined based on assigned DEMIL Code.

Sales: A condition of sale will appear in all sale solicitations issued within CONUS for these items that will indicate:

> *"FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH FEDERAL LAW 47 U.S.C. 302 IN OPERATION OF THIS EQUIPMENT IS PUNISHABLE UNDER 47 USC 501 and 502."*

Property Accounting: Standard accounting practices will be used.

Range Residue

Definition/Description:
For purposes of disposal, range residue will be segregated and defined as Group 1a, Group 1b or Group 2.

Group 1 includes property that previously contained explosives or that does not contain items of a dangerous nature and can be certified inert and/or free of explosives or other dangerous materials such as targets, certain expended ordnance, etc.

- Group 1a. Firing range expended small arms cartridge and inert metals gleaned from range clean up. Metals gleaned include material for which the only use is for its basic material content (e.g.: clean shrapnel, target metal, etc.) and does not include material with any residual utility or capability or that is considered to be MLI or CCLI. Such material is eligible under the Resource Recovery and Recycling Program for disposition by a QRP in accordance with DOD Instruction 4715.4. DOD Components may exercise direct sale authority for firing range expended small arms cartridge cases provided that it is crushed, shredded or otherwise destroyed prior to release from DOD control.

- Group 1b. Any certifiable material or item not meeting the criteria in Group 1a above. A determination will be made as to whether the material/item requires demilitarization (see DOD 4160.21-M-1). Damage sustained does not necessarily constitute demilitarization. Destruction will, at a minimum, satisfy the provisions of DOD 4160.21-M-1. This material is not eligible for a QRP.

Group 2 includes inherently dangerous items that may potentially contain munitions residue and cannot be certified as inert, such as practice bombs (that is, “duds,” unexploded ordnance (UXO) , BDU-33, MK-106, etc.).

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4; DOD 4160.21-M-1.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
The Generating Activity will:

- Inspect and certify all range residue that was fired or fired upon (hard target residue), and segregate it for disposal into Group 1a, Group 1b and Group 2. Inert metals (Group 1a) and hard target residue will be further segregated by metal type. All other materials in Groups 1a and 1b will be segregated by munitions type and stored to facilitate final re-inspection.
- Refer inspected Group 1a and demilitarized Group 1b property to a DRMO for in-place sales service.
- Accomplish and certify all required demilitarization and mutilation in accordance with DOD 4160.21-M-1 and other applicable guidance before referral to a DRMO.

NOTE: Under special circumstances, demilitarization or mutilation as a condition of sale may be used.

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- Retain custody and accountability for all range residue except expended cartridge cases.
- Provide a separate, secured storage area for range residue that will be sold in place. The generating activity and the DRMO must agree upon storage locations for range residue and document these in the MOA shown in Section 4, Supplement 1, General Operations Guidance, Enclosure 4.
- Dispose of, through approved contracting channels, any Group 1 and 2 property that a DRMO cannot sell by the "in-place sale service" process.
- Provide qualified personnel to certify range residue contains no radioactive residue.
- When required, ensure that classified materials have been declassified and demilitarized with appropriate certifications provided on the turn-in documentation.
- Provide a list of munitions expended and identify the potential danger of the material on the turn-in document.
- Provide on-site familiarization to contracting personnel regarding hazards/dangers inherent in accumulations prior to execution of the contract.
- Comply with any RCRA, MMR and Federal Facilities Compliance Act requirements.
- Conduct a pre-award survey on all performance contracts.

The DRMO will:

- Verify that the applicable documents contain required data and that all certifications contain the authorized signatures and data identifying the certifying individuals.
- Assist generating activity with the identification of demilitarization required, mutilation required and QRP eligible material.
- Initiate and monitor through signature, the required Memorandum of Agreement for processing Range Residue.
- Initiate an AEDA SITREP if required.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Stored in appropriate lots by Scrap Classification List (SCL).

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Range residue is classified as scrap and is not processed through RTD cycle.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Ensure that certified range residue does not contain demilitarization required or mutilation required material prior to award unless material has been offered with demilitarization or mutilation as a condition of sale.

Sales: Provide an in-place sales service as requested by the generating activity.

Ensure the Dangerous Property Article is included in the sales solicitation when offering property.

Property Accounting: Standard scrap accounting processes will be used.

Refrigeration Equipment and Refrigeration Appliances

Definition/Description:
The following are the major categories of refrigeration equipment and appliances regulated for "safe disposal", prior to going to scrap or to a landfill, by 40 CFR 82 Subpart F Parts 150-166. Definitions applicable to this part are at the end of this article**.**

- ***Household Refrigeration***. Refrigerators and freezers intended primarily for household use, though they may be used outside the home (e.g., in offices, etc.).
- ***Other Refrigerated Appliances***. Dehumidifiers; vending machines; icemakers; water coolers.
- ***Residential Air Conditioning***. Window units; packaged terminal air conditioners; central air conditioners; light commercial air conditioners; heat pumps.
- ***Retail Food***. Small reach-in refrigerators and freezers; refrigerated display cases; walk-in coolers and freezers; large parallel rack systems. (Includes equipment found in supermarkets, convenience stores, restaurants, and other food service operations).
- ***Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners (MVAC) or MVAC***-like appliances. **See guidance under Vehicles.** (***NOTE:*** This part of the regulation only applies to the "safe disposal" if the vehicle with MVAC goes to scrap or landfill. USEPA has published separate regulations at 40 CFR 82, Subpart B on "servicing" of MVACs or MVAC-like equipment. DRMOs do not service MVACs.
- ***Transportation Refrigeration***. Refrigerated ship holds; truck trailers; railway freight cars; other shipping containers.
- ***Commercial Comfort Air Conditioning***. Centrifugal chillers; reciprocating chillers; screw chillers.
- ***Commercial Comfort Air Conditioning. (Other than Trucks and Autos)***. Centrifugal chillers, reciprocating chillers; screw chillers.
- ***Cold Storage Warehouses***.
- ***Industrial Process Refrigeration***. Includes but is not limited to industrial ice machines and ice rinks.
- ***Military Equipment***. The regulation does not apply to devices containing and using refrigerants that are designed for and <u>used</u> solely in a military application. Such devices are excepted unless their system of parts in that equipment <u>is identical</u> to equipment used for household or commercial purposes.

NOTE: Substitute refrigerants (hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). As of November 5, 1995, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Section 608 c.2, prohibit the intentional release or venting of HFC and PFC substitute refrigerants (for example, HCFC 134a) to the environment. Substitute refrigerants from refrigeration equipment or appliances must also be recovered from unserviceable/scrap property by the generator prior to turn-in or if turned-in as usable/serviceable, recovery arrangements via an MOU should be in place if the property fails RTDS. See <u>DRMS web site</u> (at http://www.drms.dla.mil) - Go to turn-in, then click on Hazardous, choose Refrigerant.

Policy References/Authority: The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Section 608.c, prohibit the intentional venting or releasing of ozone depleting refrigerants or their blends or substitute refrigerants to the environment. The USEPA Refrigerant and Emission Reduction regulation of 1993, at 40 CFR 82, Subpart F, established recovery and recycling requirements for ozone depleting refrigerants removed or recovered during the service, maintenance, repair and

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disposal of refrigeration equipment and appliances. This includes a "safe disposal requirement" requiring the recovery of refrigerants from refrigeration equipment and appliances prior to final disposal as scrap or to a landfill, by technicians using certified equipment. Violations of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and of USEPA regulations carry civil or criminal penalties and fines. DOD disposal policy is at DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10, Attachment 1, Item 24.

NOTE: USEPA REGULATIONS DO NOT APPLY OVERSEAS. Host nation environmental laws and regulations may regulate this type of property; therefore, DRMOs overseas may have different or special turn-in requirements to comply with the DOD Executive Agent Final Governing Standards (FGS) and host nation laws and regulations applicable overseas.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
See below for Turn-in Flow Chart.

Usable/Serviceable Refrigeration Equipment/Appliances: Property in Supply Condition Code A, B, C, or D may be turned in with the refrigerant intact in the equipment/appliance. These items will be processed for RTDS; if the items fail RTDS and become scrap, the refrigerant must be recovered prior to downgrading to scrap or sending to a landfill.

- ETID/DTID and property must be marked with "*CONTAINS REFRIGERANT*" for identification as usable, for proper handling and storage, and for RTDS processing. (See Sample Labels)

- Establish a MOU (see sample below) with generating activity to remove or fund the removal of the refrigerant, if the items fail RTDS and are downgraded to scrap. DRMOs will notify the generating activity if the equipment/appliance(s) fail RTDS and must go to scrap or disposal in a landfill. DRMOs located on a base where the host has certified technicians and certified equipment for removal of refrigerants, will ensure:

  - A signed statement, confirming the refrigerant removal, in accordance with USEPA regulations, accompanies the item (see DRMS Form 2016/sample statement), and the equipment is ready for downgrade to scrap or for sending to a landfill.

  - If necessary, DRMOs may have to make arrangements for local area commercial technicians to remove the refrigerant prior to downgrading the property to scrap or sending to a landfill for final disposal. A request should be made to the generating activity to fund this service or to reimburse the DRMO.

*Scrap/Unserviceable Refrigeration Equipment/Appliances**:*** Property in Supply Condition Code E, F, G, H or S may be turned in without refrigerant for going to a scrap dealer or landfill.

- ETID/DTID and equipment marked with "EMPTY". The "EMPTY" label on the property indicates the refrigerant has been recovered prior to turn-in. (See Sample Labels below).
- Generating activity provides a signed statement/certificate stating the refrigerant has been removed (use DRMS Form 2016 or equivalent statement shown below). DRMS Form 2016 is available in Adobe Forms.

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- The name and address of the person who recovered/removed the refrigerant.
- The date the refrigerant was recovered.
- Signed by the person who removed the refrigerant.
- Retain statement/certificate of refrigerant removal for 3 years with the DTID.
- Technicians may initial and tag "drained" equipment - still require the signed certificate of refrigerant removal.
- Pass on copy of the signed certificate to scrap buyer or landfill operator.

NOTE: Refrigerators are a regulated waste in Europe and are included on the disposal contracts. The disposal includes the draining of ODS.

Other situations/issues impacting turn-in of refrigeration equipment or appliances:

- USEPA Applicability Determinations Record Numbers 8 and 59, attached below, provide USEPA guidance for instances when the generating activity or the DRMO do not know by whom and when the refrigerant was removed (e.g., found on post, abandoned, damage in system, transport damage, damaged in scrap yard, etc.). The signed statement need not contain the name and address of the person who performed the recovery, as no such person exists. However, USEPA still requires, and the DRMO must get a signed and dated statement from a technician that clearly states that the refrigerant in the appliance that had not already leaked out has been recovered.

- Compressors removed from an appliance are still considered by USEPA as an appliance and must be managed as such. USEPA regulation 40 CFR 82.152 defines an appliance as any device which contains and uses a class I or class II substance as a refrigerant. See definitions below and USEPA Applicability Determinations Record Numbers 8 and 59 concerning removed compressors as appliances.

- Appliances from which some components of the refrigeration system have been removed, meet the definition of an appliance and must be managed as such.

- Appliances from which the entire refrigerant system has been removed. If the compressor or other refrigeration component(s)/systems containing the refrigerant have been removed from the appliance, the remaining appliance shell may be received as scrap, without a signed statement.

- The DRMO needs to be able to demonstrate to regulators that the compressor or other refrigeration components were removed prior to turn-in.

- The turn-in activity will annotate and sign the ETID/DTID with the words:
  "Compressor (or Refrigeration Components) Removed"

- The appliance will be marked as:
  "Compressor (or Refrigeration Components) Removed"

- If the compressor or the refrigeration components still contain the refrigerant, and are turned-in separately to the DRMO for RTDS, they must be treated as an item containing refrigerant, and marked as *"CONTAINS REFRIGERANT"*.

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- If turned in as scrap, the refrigerant must be removed from the compressor or components, the item and DTID marked "EMPTY", and a signed statement provided to the DRMO, per guidance above.

NOTE: Unless received as complete, new/unused units, this property is not authorized for receipt from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage:
Handle/Store for Clean Air Act Compliance:

- Do not illegally vent refrigerant from a refrigeration item or appliance to the environment.
- Inspect the equipment at receipt.
- Handle and store both usable and scrap, in a manner that does not damage or rupture refrigerant lines, conduits, pipes or compressors.
  - Don't stack, toss, or place equipment in piles or areas where breakage to the components containing the refrigerant would occur.

- Distinguish storage areas between property containing refrigerant, labeled as *"CONTAINS REFRIGERANT"* for RTDS and scrap items (e.g., refrigerant removed, labeled *"EMPTY"*).

Handle and Store for Safety:
Store refrigerators and freezers, except for those with magnetic or self-closing latching devices, in outside storage in a manner that precludes any possibility of humans becoming trapped inside such units. Use non-destructive measures to comply with this requirement that does not impair the reutilization or sale potential of the units. Acceptable methods include the following:

- Tape the lock in a manner to prevent its fastening.
- Tape a small wooden block along the closing edge of the door or box to prevent the door from closing tightly.
- Remove doors or mechanical locking/latching devices.
- Band item with metal strip to the pallet in such a manner that doors would not fall open, or so the item does not fall off the pallet.
- Other appropriate methods to prevent normal closing and fastening of the door, but will not permanently jeopardize its sealing characteristics, must be approved by the host activity safety and health manager.

Refrigerators and freezers and any units with magnetic or self-closing latching devices stored in a secured building are not required to be further secured in any special manner.

Air Circulation: Units stored inside should be stored to permit air circulation inside the units to prevent odors and mildew, e.g., placing a small wedge between the door and the box.

Power cords:

- In CONUS receive only refrigerators and freezers that have 3-wire grounded cords and plugs. Any 2-wire cords and plugs must be removed before acceptance.

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- In overseas areas, upon receipt, refrigerators and freezers will have grounded plugs, regardless of the number of wires in the power cords.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
As appropriate, for usable items pass on notice that the equipment still contains the refrigerant to the customer; also, notify customer of the "safe disposal requirement" to recover the refrigerant if the items goes to scrap or a landfill.

DRMOs will leave intact all labeling information on the product for the customer/consumer in compliance with 40 CFR 82.118 that requires wholesalers, distributors and retailers of products containing ODS manufactured after May 15, 1993.

Prohibitions:
Notification to RTD customer(s) about final disposal is required either on an SF 122/123 or letter as follows:

> ***"Refrigeration equipment and appliances are regulated under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and the "safe disposal requirements" of 40 CFR 82.156(f), require refrigerant removal and a signed/dated statement of refrigerant removal prior to final disposal as scrap or to a landfill."***

If the refrigerant has been recovered, provide a signed statement that includes the signature, name and address of the person who recovered the refrigerant and the date the refrigerant was recovered.

DEMIL/Mutilation:
Not required unless designated by assigned DEMIL code. If so, actions will be taken according to the code and in compliance with above regulatory requirements. If required, actions will be performed by DRMS Centralized DEMIL Centers.

Sales: The same labeling and warning and notification requirements shown for RTD transactions above are required for sales transactions.

- Local sales notify that:

> ***"Refrigeration equipment and appliances are regulated under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and the "safe disposal requirements" of 40 CFR 82.156(f), requiring refrigerant removal and a signed/dated statement of refrigerant removal prior to final disposal as scrap or to a landfill."***

- Notify on a DRMS Form 1427, a letter, or by a sales article.
- National Sales/CV Sales:
- Notify the customer using the appropriate sales by reference Ozone Depleting Substances or Refrigerant sales article.

Ultimate Disposal: Normally not required.

For consideration:

Refrigerant-contaminated compressor oil from refrigerated equipment may contain residual halogenated substances that cause it to exceed 4,000-ppm CFC concentrations.

Used oils contaminated with CFCs are not RCRA hazardous on the condition that:

- They are not mixed with other waste.
- They are subjected to CFC recycling or reclamation.
- They are not mixed with used oils from other sources.

Presently, USEPA does not require that the halogenated substances be recovered from refrigerant-contaminated compressor oil to comply with the refrigerant recycling rule, although such requirements could be issued in the future.

The high concentrations of these halogenated substances, however, places the management of residual compressor oil as a waste subject to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), that establishes requirements on the handling, storage and disposal of used oil contaminated with halogenated compounds.

Refrigerant-contaminated compressor oil will be managed under RCRA, Rebuttable Presumption for Used Oil, as outlined at 40 CFR Parts 279.10(b)(ii)(B) and 279.44(c)(2) and (d).

- The CFR exempts from the “Rebuttable presumption” refrigerant-contaminated compressor oil removed from refrigeration equipment **only** with refrigerants (CFCs) and **not mixed** with used oil from other sources, if the CFCs are destined for reclamation.

- If the CFCs in the compressor are not destined for reclamation, manage the oil as a hazardous waste.

Property Accounting: Will be accomplished in accordance with receipt information.

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Turn-In of Refrigeration Equipment Flow Chart

Is the equipment typically dismantled prior to turn-in? (large chillers, retail food refrigeration units, etc.)

----YES------

Refrigerant must be removed IAW 40 CFR 82.156((f)(g)(h) and:
A. Signed statement included providing:*
1) Names and address of person who recovered the refrigerant, and
2) Date the refrigerant was recovered.
B. DD Form 1348-IA *and* equipment marked with statement "EMPTY-Refrigerant Removed"

-YES-

ACCEPTED BY DRMS

-NO-

REJECTED BY DRMS

NO

Is it scrap? (REFRIGERANT REMOVED)

----YES-----

YES

NO

Unserviceable? Reparable?

- YES -

Refrigerant removed

NO

NO

Serviceable? (Contains Refrigerant)

-YES--

If the generator has not removed the refrigerant from the equipment, the ETID/DTID *the property*, must be marked with a warning: "Contains Refrigerant." Has this been done?

-NO-

REJECTED BY DRMS

YES

Does the generator have a MOU with the DRMS personnel that generator will remove refrigerant if property fails RTDS or goes to scrap or landfill?

-----NO--------

REJECTED BY DRMS

YES

Accepted by DRMS provided all other receipt requirements met

DAISY Records: Begin use of disposal codes to distinguish "undrained" or "drained" items:

1. **"Undrained" - (Contains Refrigerant): Assign disposal code 1, 4, or 7 (e.g., A1, H7).**
2. **"Drained" - (Refrigerant Removed): Assign disposal code S or X (e.g., HS/HX).**
2. **Retain signed certificate of refrigerant removal with ETID/DTID for 3 years from receipt.**
3. **Handle/store property to avoid damage/breakage of refrigerant lines, pipes, or conduits.**

Sample: Memorandum of Understanding (MOU):

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NOTE: This is a sample MOU. DRMOs having working MOUs with generating activities do not need to change to this format. Also, a provision in the ISA can be used vice a MOU.

MOU Between DRMS Activity (Name) AND (Generating Activity)

1. **PURPOSE:** To establish procedures for generating activities to turn-in and for DRMO processing of refrigeration equipment and appliances, still containing the refrigerant, which may fail reutilization, transfer, donation or sale (RTDS) and has to be downgraded to scrap or sent to a landfill.

2. **AUTHORITY:** Authority to execute this agreement on behalf of the DRMS and the above named command/activity/agency is vested in the respective Commanders of both activities, or their designated representatives, pursuant to authority contained in DOD Instruction 4000.19, August 9, 1995, Interservice and Intragovernmental Support

3. **REFERENCES:**
a. Section 608 of the Clean Air Act Amendment of 1990 - prohibits venting of class I or class II Class I and Class II Ozone Depleting Substances to the environment.

b. 40 CFR 82.154(h)(3) - Allows the sale of refrigerants still contained in an appliance.

c. 40 CFR 82.156(f) - Requires the removal of refrigerants from refrigeration equipment and appliances prior to final disposal as scrap or to a landfill. Requires a signed and dated statement with the name and address of the certified technician who recovered the refrigerant that the refrigerant has been removed/recovered in compliance with the regulation.

d. DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10, Attachment 1, Item 24c.

e. International DRMS: DRMOs must check the FGS/OEBGD. MOUs must be specifically tailored to fit host nation, FGS and contract requirements and include details about funding and responsibilities, if not covered in the ISA.

4. **PROCEDURES**:
a. The generating activity may turn-in refrigeration equipment and appliances still containing the refrigerant to the named DRMO for reutilization, transfer, donation and sale (RTDS) in accordance with above references.

b. The generating activity will assign the proper supply condition code to the property and the DRMO will assign the proper disposal code.

c. If the property fails the RTDS process and is downgraded to scrap or must go to a landfill, the generating activity will be notified by the DRMO, within _____ days, that the refrigerant must be recovered/removed from the property by the generating activity within _____days.

d. The generating activity, upon notification, has the responsibility of funding and ensuring that the refrigerant is removed/recovered from the property prior to going to scrap or to a landfill. Per federal regulation a certified technician using certified equipment must remove/recover the

refrigerant. (DRMO personnel are not trained technicians. DRMO personnel do not service, maintain, repair or recover refrigerants from appliances containing refrigeration components or refrigerants. Therefore, the DRMOs are neither subject to technician training and certification requirements nor to the certified recovery equipment requirement.) The generating activity will provide the DRMS activity with a signed/dated statement that the refrigerant has been removed/recovered in compliance with above references.

e. The signed statement/certificate will be retained for 3 years with the ETID/DTID (DD Form 1348-1A) by the DRMS activity and the generating activity and be available, if required, for inspections.

f. The DRMO will downgrade the property to scrap once the signed certificate has been received and dispose of the scrap.

5. **SPECIAL PROVISIONS:** None. Or, add special provisions that are unique to named DRMO/generating activity(ies) to ensure a workable MOU. For example, DRMOs may want to attach a copy of the Turn-In Flow Chart and Sample Certificate.

(DRMS Activity (DRMO) Chief Signature and date)	(Generating Activity signature and date)
(Address/POC/Phone No.)	(Address/POC/Phone No.)

Sample: Certificate for Refrigerant Removal

SAMPLE CERTIFICATE - ONLY (REFRIGERANT REMOVAL CERTIFICATION)

DOD activities may use DRMS Form 2016 (available on Form Flow), this format or a certificate provided by the certified technician that may differ in format, but must include the items marked "required by regulation." Generating activities and DRMOs must be able to match the certificate to the specific piece(s) of refrigeration equipment for which the certificate was issued.

REFRIGERANT REMOVAL CERTIFICATION

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1990, SECTION 608, I CERTIFY THAT THE REFRIGERANT HAS BEEN RECOVERD FROM THIS ITEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH U.S. EPA REGULATIONS AT 40 CFR 82.156 (f), (g), and (h).

NAME: _____
(required by regulation)(Certified Technician recovering the refrigerant)

ADDRESS: _____
(required by regulation) (Service Organization or Company)

CITY:_____**STATE**:_____**ZIP CODE:**_____
(required by regulation)

DATE REFRIGERANT REMOVED: _____
(required by regulation)

SIGNATURE OF TECHNICIAN: _____
(required by regulation)

GENERATOR/DRMS Activity/PA: (Add information to match the certificate to the equipment to demonstrate compliance during regulatory inspections).

ITEM DESCRIPTION or NOUN NAME/SERIAL NO.
_____

ELECTRONIC/HARD COPY TURN-IN DOCUMENT (ETID/DTID) NUMBER
_____

NOTE: Retain copy of certificate for 3 years with the ETID/DTID from date of receipt.

Sample: Labels for Turn-In of Refrigerant Equipment or Appliances

SAMPLE LABELS

Label 1 - For Usable/Serviceable - Supply Condition Codes A, B, C, D

CONTAINS
REFRIGERANT

Label 2 - For Scrap / Unserviceable - Supply Condition Codes E, F, G, H, S

EMPTY

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Refrigerant Recycling Rule - Selected Key Definitions
40 CFR 82.152

1. **Appliance**: Any device which contains and uses a class I or class II substance as a refrigerant and which is used for household or commercial purposes, including any air conditioner, refrigerator, chiller or freezer.

2. **Commercial refrigeration**: For the purposes of §82.156(i), the refrigeration appliances used in the retail food and cold storage warehouse sectors. Retail food appliances include refrigeration equipment found in supermarkets, convenience stores, restaurants and other food service establishments. Cold storage includes equipment used to store meat, produce, dairy products, and other perishable goods. All of the equipment contains large refrigerant charges, typically over 75 pounds.

3. **Disposal**: The process leading to and including:

   - the discharge, deposit, dumping or placing of any discarded appliance into or on any land or water.
   - the disassembly of any appliance for discharge, deposit, dumping or placing of its discarded component parts into or on any land or water.
   - the disassembly of any appliance for reuse of its component parts.

4. **High-pressure appliance**: An appliance that uses a refrigerant with a boiling point between -50 and 10 degrees Centigrade at atmospheric pressure (29.9 inches of mercury). This definition includes but is not limited to appliances using refrigerants - -12, -22. -114, -500, or -502.

5. **Industrial process refrigeration**: For the purposes of §82.156(i), complex customized appliances used in the chemical, pharmaceutical, petrochemical and manufacturing industries. The sector also includes industrial ice machines and ice rinks.

6. **Low-pressure appliance**: An appliance that uses a refrigerant with a boiling point above 10 degrees Centigrade at atmospheric pressure (29.9 inches of mercury). This definition includes but is not limited to equipment utilizing refrigerants -11, -113, and -123.

7. **Major maintenance, service or repair:** Any maintenance, service or repair involving the removal of any or all of the following appliance components: compressor, condenser, evaporator, and auxiliary heat exchange coil.

8. **Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner (MVAC*):*** Any appliance that is a motor vehicle air conditioner as defined in 40 CFR 82 Subpart B.

9. **MVAC-like appliance**: Any mechanical vapor compression, open-drive compressor appliance used to cool the driver's or passenger's compartment of a non-road motor vehicle. This includes air-conditioning equipment found on agricultural and construction vehicles. This definition is not intended to cover an appliance using HCFC-22 refrigerant.

10. **Normally containing a quantity of refrigerant**: Means containing the quantity within

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the appliance or appliance component when the appliance is operating with a full charge of refrigerant.

11. **Opening an appliance**: Means any service, maintenance, or repair on the appliance that could be reasonably expected to release refrigerant to the atmosphere unless the refrigerant had been previously recovered.

12. **Person**: Any individual or legal entity, including an individual, corporation, partnership, association, state, municipality, political subdivision of a state, Indian tribe, and any agency, department, or instrumentality of the United States, and any officer, agent, or employee thereof.

13. **Process stub**: A length of tubing that provides access to the refrigerant inside a small appliance or room air conditioner and than can be re-sealed at the conclusion of repair or service.

14. **Reclaim refrigerant:** To reprocess refrigerant to at least the purity specified in the ARI Standard 700-1993, Specifications for Fluorocarbon Refrigerants (Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 82 Subpart F) and to verify this purity using the analytical methodology prescribed in the ARI Standard 700-1988. In general, reclamation involves the use of processes or procedures available only at a reprocessing or manufacturing facility.

15. **Recover refrigerant**: To remove refrigerant in any condition from an appliance without necessarily testing or processing it in any way.

16. **Recovery efficiency**: The percentage of refrigerant in an appliance that is recovered by a piece of recycling or recovery equipment.

17. **Recycle refrigerant**: To extract refrigerant from an appliance and clean refrigerant for reuse without meeting all of the requirements for reclamation. In general, recycled refrigerant is refrigerant that is cleaned using oil separation and single or multiple passes through devices, such as replaceable core filter-driers, which reduce moisture, acidity, and particulate matter. These procedures are usually implemented at the field job site.

18. **Self-contained recovery equipment**: Refrigerant recovery or recycling equipment that is capable of removing the refrigerant from an appliance without the assistance of components contained in the appliance.

19. **Small appliance:** Any of the following products that are fully manufactured, charged, and hermetically sealed in a factory with five (5) pounds or less of refrigerant:
    --refrigerators and freezers designed for home use
    --room air conditioners (window and packaged terminal A/C)
    --packaged terminal heat pumps
    --dehumidifiers
    --under-the-counter ice makers
    --vending machines
    --drinking water coolers

20. **Technician**. Any person who performs maintenance, service, or repair that could

reasonably be expected to release class I or II substances from appliances into the atmosphere, including but not limited to installers, contractor employees, in-house service personnel, and in some cases owners. Technician also means any person disposing of appliances except for small appliances.

***NOTE*:** DRMO personnel are not trained technicians. DRMO personnel do not service, maintain, repair or recover refrigerants from appliances containing refrigeration components or refrigerants. Therefore, the DRMO is neither subject to the technician training and certification requirements nor to the certified recovery equipment requirement.

21. **Very high-pressure appliance**. An appliance that uses a refrigerant with a boiling point below -50 degrees Centigrade at atmospheric pressure (29.9 inches of mercury). This definition includes but is not limited to equipment utilizing refrigerants -13 and -503.

Section 608 Applicability Determination* 8/6/93

NOTE: The guidance below is quoted verbatim from a USEPA ODS Hotline bulletin. USEPA ODS Hot line telephone: 800-296-1996.

Record Number **8**
Key Words: disposal
leaked out
refrigeration component

References: 82.156(f)

Question: There are instances in which a scrap processor receives appliances and cannot possibly know the name and address of the person who has previously removed or vented the refrigerant. Two such instances are (1) there is no such person because the entire content of refrigerant has already leaked out, for example, due to a break in the system seal, coil or compressor, and (2) where the refrigeration unit has been removed from the appliance prior to delivery of the appliance for recycling. How do disposers comply with the verification requirements of section 82.156(f) in these cases?

Response: In answer to the first point, section 82.156(f) requires a signed statement be obtained from the supplier of the appliances stating *"all refrigerant that had not leaked previously has been recovered"* in accordance with the regulations. If the entire refrigerant has leaked out, the signed statement need not contain the name and address of the person who performed the recovery, as no such person exists. The signed statement must, however, clearly state that the entire refrigerant in the appliance had already leaked out.

In answer to the second point, the regulations require the recovery of refrigerant prior to disposal of refrigeration appliances. The term "appliance" is defined in section 82.152 as "any device which contains and uses a class I or class II substance as a refrigerant.."

If such appliances contain several different components, and the component responsible for the refrigeration can be isolated and removed from the rest of the appliance, then the remaining parts are no longer subject to the requirements of the regulation in that they no longer contain a class I or class II substance used as a refrigerant. Therefore, in the case where the refrigeration component of a multi-component appliance has been removed, the scrap processors may accept the remaining components for disposal without also requiring a signed statement from the supplier. Please note, however, that all the requirements of the regulation continue to apply to the refrigeration component of the appliance that has been isolated or removed, as this component continues to meet the definition of "appliance" in the regulation.

Section 608 Applicability Determination* **(undated)**

NOTE: This guidance is quoted verbatim from a USEPA Applicability Determination (AD) received from the USEPA ODS Hotline. USEPA ODS Hotline telephone: 800-296-1996.

Record Number **59**
Key Words Disposal
Appliance

Reference: 82.156(f)

Question: There are instances in which small appliances, MVAC and MVAC-like appliances (hereafter referred to as "appliances") arrive at a disposal facility and the disposal facility is uncertain whether EPA would consider these appliances subject to the disposal regulations of 82.156(f). Would the following circumstances result in appliances being subject to the safe disposal regulations:

- an appliance in which some components of the refrigerant system have been removed;
- a disposal facility receiving portions of the refrigerant system (i.e., compressor)
- an appliance in which the entire refrigerant systems has been removed; or
- an appliance which has previously been through a process in which refrigerant would have been released or recovered.

Response: Section 82.156(f)(2) states that persons who take the final step in the disposal process must either recover remaining refrigerant or verify that refrigerant has been evacuated previously. Such verification must include a signed statement from the person from whom the appliance is obtained that all refrigerant that had not leaked previously has been recovered from the appliance. This statement must include the name and address of the person who recovered the refrigerant and the date the refrigerant was recovered, or rather than a certification statement, a person may obtain a contract stating that one party has the responsibility to remove refrigerant from the equipment before delivery.

The circumstances presented in the questions above have been addressed previously in Applicability Determination #8 dated August 6, 1993. In the Applicability Determination, EPA responded to the question of how "disposers comply with verification requirements where the

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refrigeration unit must have been removed from the appliance prior to delivery of the appliance." EPA stated "if such appliance contain several different components, and the component responsible for the refrigeration can be isolated and removed from the rest of the appliance, then the remaining parts are no longer subject to the requirements of the regulation in that they no longer contain a class I or class II substance used as a refrigerant." The answer provided in Applicability Determination #8 can be applied to the first and second questions presented above.

1) An appliance in which some components of the refrigerant system have been removed; If a disposal facility receives an appliance in which some of the components of the refrigerant system have been removed (i.e., the compressor), EPA believes that these types of appliances are subject to the safe disposal regulations. As stated in Applicability Determination #8, if the components can be isolated and removed then the remaining parts are no longer subject to the safe disposal regulations. In the scenario presented above, portions of the refrigerant system remain in the appliance and the components have not been isolated and removed. Therefore, the appliance continues to meet the regulatory definition of an appliance as a device which contains and uses a class I or class II refrigerant. Therefore, an appliance with portions of the refrigerant system remaining is subject to the safe disposal regulations.

2) A disposal facility receiving portions of the refrigerant system (i.e., compressor)

   If a disposal facility receives the refrigerant system (i.e., the compressor) rather than the appliance shell, EPA believes that the refrigerant system is an appliance as it is a "device which contains or uses a class I or class II substance as a refrigerant". Therefore, the person who takes the final disposal step in the disposal of the refrigerant system must comply with the safe disposal requirements.

3) An appliance in which the entire refrigerant system as been removed

   If disposal facility receives an appliance in which the entire refrigerant system has been removed, EPA believes that these appliances are not subject to the safe disposal regulations. They are no longer appliances that contain or use a refrigerant. However, if the disposal facility is not certain that the entire refrigerant system has been removed or has no basis to believe that the appliance is an empty shell, then the facility should obtain a verification statement.

4) An appliance that has previously been through a process in which refrigerant would have been released or recovered.

   If a disposal facility receives an appliance that has been put through a process which refrigerant would have been released or recovered previously (i.e., crushing), EPA believes that these appliances are no longer subject to the safe disposal regulations. If an appliance has been crushed or no longer resembles an appliance in its manufactured state than it no longer meets the regulatory definition. The person responsible for compliance with the safe disposal regulations is the entity upstream which conducted the process where the refrigerant was released if not properly recovered.

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R-9 Refuelers

Definition/Description:
Air Force Fuel Tankers, NSN 2320-01-112-3793, also identified as R-9 Tankers and KovatchR-9 trucks.

The R-9 fuel truck tanks, previously used to transport fuel but do not meet U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requirements for safely transporting fuel. Therefore, the R-9 trucks are "non-specification" or "non-spec" trucks and are not approved for the transport of fuel or other hazardous materials as established by 49 CFR.

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:

- Prior to turning in to DRMOs, generating activities must complete the following tasks on all Kovatch R-9 trucks, in consideration of the potential for legal, safety, and environmental impacts on the DOD.
- Remove all DOT placards.
- Purge the cargo tank to the safe Lower Explosion Level (LEL) specified in the Truck Technical Order (T.O.) in preparation for shipment and annotate on the ETID/DTID.
- Remove the fuel separator canister filter elements. Leave the canister lid secured but not sealed. Dispose of the filter elements as hazardous materiel.
- Disconnect the by-pass plumbing. Store removed items in the hose reel compartments(s) or in the truck cab.
- Remove the tank-to-pump line. Leave the main tank valve open. Store removed items in the hose reel compartment(s) or in the truck cab.
- Remove the tank bottom loader valve. Store removed items in the hose reel compartment(s) or in the truck cab.
- Secure the manhole cover in the open position.
- Annotate the ETID/DTID to show the name of the product last dispensed from the tank.
- DRMOs will utilize standard receipt processes but will ensure that items are identified properly for correct RTD processing.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: No unique storage requirements.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Prior to release to reutilization customers, they must sign and complete the Disclosure Statement shown as follows:

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Sample: Disclosure Statement - DOD Reutilization & Reutilization Customers

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (DOD Reutilization)
THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE SIGNED BY DOD REUTILIZATION CUSTOMERS AND THE ORIGINAL SIGNED DOCUMENT MUST BE RETAINED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

Truck VIN # _____

1. The used R-9 trucks are offered, "as is";

2. The offeror does not warrant the truck(s) to be complete or serviceable; free of hazards or latent defects, or that they are suitable for the DOD Reutilization Customer's intended use;

3. The R-9 fuel truck tanks, which previously were used to transport fuel, do not meet U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requirements for safely transporting fuel. Therefore, the R-9 trucks are "non-specification" or "non-spec" trucks and are not approved for the transport of fuel or other hazardous materials as established by 49 CFR, potable (drinkable) water, or other items for human/animal consumption. In no case will the Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) exceed 55,800 pounds.

4. This vehicle may be used to transport fuel and other hazardous materials as defined in 49 CFR only within the bounds of a DOD installation. DOT restrictions do not apply to vehicles used exclusively on a DOD installation. If used in this manner, the vehicle must not be driven at a speed faster than 35 mph on paved surfaces, and slower speeds, as appropriate, on unpaved surfaces. Under no condition will the GVW exceed 55,800 pounds while transporting fuel or other hazardous materials as defined by 49 CFR;

5. The DOD Reutilization Customer is responsible for determining the vehicle's serviceability and is solely liable for all aspects of tank removal, destruction, and the proper disposal of tank(s) and component scrap;

6. The DOD Reutilization Customer is solely liable for all property damage, and the injury and death of any person, resulting from the transport, removal, handling, destruction and disposal of the truck(s) and tank(s), including, but not limited to, tank failure, failure to destroy the tank(s), and for all claims resulting from these and any other operations;

7. The DOD Reutilization Customer must determine the structural integrity of the truck(s) and tank(s) prior to transport. Failure to do this could result in failure of the truck(s) or tank(s) during transport with injury to persons and/or damage to property.

8. The tanks on the trucks have contained aviation fuels and although drained, purged, and rinsed to remove fuel prior to this offering, some vapors and fuel residues may still be present. These vapors are flammable and could burn or explode if ignited, with resultant injury and death to persons and/or damage to property. Hydrocarbon fuels are toxic if

inhaled, and care must be taken to ensure that no one is exposed to vapors in excess of OSHA permissible exposure limits (PELs).

9. Tanks on the R-9 trucks must not be used for transporting potable (drinkable) water or other items for human/animal consumption because they may still contain fuel residues, which would render such contents unsafe for consumption;

10. Do not use cutting torches, flame producing tools, electric powered, or other sparking tools, during removal or destruction of the cargo tank, or other fuel system components. Such tools may ignite residual fuel vapors or residues causing a fire or explosion;

11. Do not smoke or have flame or spark producing equipment within 50 feet of the cargo tank.

12. The cargo tanks on the R-9 trucks each weigh approximately 3,000 lbs. If DOD Reutilization Customer decides to remove a tank from the R-9 truck, lifting equipment must be used that is capable of safely lifting the cargo tank from the truck chassis. Removal of tank may require specialized lifting and support equipment with sufficient capacity and radial reach, designed for heavy/large/bulky items, to prevent tank shifting or falling during or after removal from the truck chassis. Special slings may be required for the hoist/crane equipment.

13. Persons must not work under or ride on a suspended R-9 cargo tank. The tank must be properly secured to prevent rolling or other movement after being lowered to the ground.

14. If the tank is transported to another site for destruction or disposal, the tank must be properly secured to prevent inadvertent movement. Motion during transport of tank may produce additional fuel vapors or dislodge fuel residues, thereby increasing the fire/explosion hazard.

15. Destruction of the tank may be accomplished by crushing, puncturing, or other means, provided no sparks, flame or ignition sources are present;

16. Tanks disposed of, as scrap should be identified as having contained hydrocarbon fuels and may still contain flammable vapors or residues. Ignition sources should not be permitted within 50 feet of tank(s) or component scrap. This material may require marking and control as a hazardous material**,** and disposal as a hazardous material and

17. All DOD Reutilization Customers will ensure tasks attached are accomplished prior to turn in to the servicing DRMO for disposal action.

_____ _____
Signature of DOD Reutilization Customer Date

Sample: Disclosure Statement for Transfers of R-9 Fuel Trucks

Transfer and donation customers may not receive R-9 refuelers until they have completed and signed the disclosure statement for transfers, as follows:

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR TRANSFERS OF THE R-9 FUEL TRUCKS

THIS DOCUMENT SHALL BE SIGNED BY THE TRANSFEREE/DONEE AT THE TIME OF TRANSFER/DONATION AND THE TRANSFEROR SHALL RETAIN THE ORIGINAL SIGNED DOCUMENT.

Truck VIN # _____ DD#_____

The following terms and requirements are applicable to the transfer/donation of the R-9 fuel trucks:

1. The used R-9 trucks are offered, "as is";

2. The R-9 trucks carry no warranty that these trucks are complete or serviceable, free of hazards or latent defects, or that they are suitable for the purchaser's intended use;

3. The R-9 fuel truck tanks, which previously, were used to transport fuel, do not meet U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requirements for safely transporting fuel. Therefore, the R-9 trucks are "non-specification" or "non-spec" trucks and are not approved for the transport of fuel or other hazardous materials as established by 49 CFR, potable (drinkable) water, or other items for human/animal consumption. In no case will the Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) exceed 55,800 pounds.

4. The transferee/donee is responsible for determining the vehicle's serviceability and is solely liable for all aspects of tank removal, destruction, and the proper disposal of tank(s) and component scrap.

5. The transferee/donee is solely liable for all property damage, injury and death of any person resulting from the purchaser's transport, removal, handling, destruction and disposal of the truck(s) and tank(s), including, but not limited to, tank failure, failure to destroy the tank(s), and for all claims resulting from these and any other operations;

6. The transferee/donee must determine the structural integrity of the truck(s) and tank(s) prior to transport. Failure to do this could result in failure of the truck(s) or tank(s) during transport with injury to persons and/or damage to property.

7. The tanks on the trucks have contained aviation fuels and although drained, purged, and rinsed to remove fuel prior to this offering, some vapors and fuel residues may still be present. These vapors are flammable and could burn or explode if ignited, with resultant injury and death to persons and/or damage to property. Hydrocarbon fuels are toxic if inhaled; therefore, precautions must be taken to ensure that no one is exposed to vapors in excess of OSHA permissible exposure limits (PELs);

8. Tanks on the R-9 trucks must not be used for transporting potable (drinkable) water or other items for human/animal consumption because they may still contain fuel residues which would render such contents unsafe for consumption;

9. The R-9 trucks must not be used for transporting fuel;

10. Cutting torches, flame producing tools, electric powered, or other sparking tools must not be used during removal or destruction of the cargo tank or other fuel system components. Such tools may ignite residual fuel vapors or residues causing a fire or explosion;

11. Do not smoke or have flame or spark producing equipment within 50 feet of the cargo tank.

12. The cargo tanks on the R-9 trucks each weigh approximately 3,000 lbs. If the transferee/donee decides to remove a tank from the R-9 trucks, lifting equipment must be used that is capable of safely lifting the cargo tank from the truck chassis. Removal of tank may require specialized lifting and support equipment with sufficient capacity and radial reach, designed for heavy/large/bulky items, to prevent tank shifting or falling during or after removal from the truck chassis. Special slings may be required to the hoist/crane equipment.

13. Persons must not work under or ride on a suspended R-9 cargo tank. The tank must be properly secured to prevent rolling or other movement after being lowered to the ground.

14. If the tank is transported to another site for destruction or disposal, the tank must be properly secured to prevent inadvertent movement. Motion during transport of tank may produce additional fuel vapors or dislodge fuel residues, thereby increasing the fire/explosion hazard.

15. Destruction of the tank may be accomplished by crushing, puncturing, or other means, provided no sparks, flame or ignition sources are present;

16. Tanks disposed of, as scrap should be identified as having contained hydrocarbon fuels and may still contain flammable vapors or residues. Ignition sources should not be permitted within 50 feet of tank(s) or component scrap. This material may require marking and control as a hazardous material and disposal as a hazardous material; and

17. The transferee/donee must insure that the R-9 trucks comply with all state, local and Federal laws for operation on public roads.

18. The transferee/donee acknowledges that he/she has read the disclosures delineated above. The transferee/donee agrees with the terms cited in this attachment. The terms of the attachment are hereby incorporated by reference.

I (We) hereby certify that the donee has knowledge and understanding of the hazardous nature of the property hereby donated and will comply with all applicable Federal, State and local laws, ordinances, and regulations with respect to the care, handling, storage, shipment, and disposal of the hazardous material(s). The donee agrees and certifies that the Government shall not be

liable for personal injuries to, disabilities of, or death of the donee or the donee's employees, or any other person arising from or incident to the donation of the hazardous material(s) or its final disposition. Additionally, the donee agrees and certifies to hold the Government harmless from any or all debts, liabilities, judgments, costs, demands, suits, actions, or claims of any nature arising from or incident to the donation of the hazardous material(s), its use, or final disposition.

_____ _____
Signature of Transferee/Donee Date

NOTE: The DD# is for GSA internal use only. GSA will attach a signed copy of the disclosure statement to the transfer document, SF 122 or SF 123. GSA will retain the original signed disclosure statement for transfers and donations. DRMOs will ensue a copy of the signed statement is filed with the release document. DRMOs will furnish an unsigned copy of this attachment to transferees/donees upon request for submittal to GSA.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Mutilation is required on a case-by-case basis, if RTDS attempts are not successful. Contact DRMS for direction on mutilation.

Sales: See Section 2, Chapter 7, Scrap Program, for appropriate disclosure statement. For National Sales use Catalog Code 'r9trucks'

Property Accounting: Standard accounting processes are used.

Ribbons (See Distinctive Markings)

Salvage Packaging Hazardous Material (was previously Overpacked Material)

Definition/Description:

Hazardous substances that are in original containers that have been damaged and must be placed in an “overpack drum/larger container” meeting specifications and markings that comply with direction shown in 49 CFR 173.3 (c).

Policy References/Authority: 49 CFR 173.3 (c).

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Standard hazardous property receiving processes will be used.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Specified conforming storage requirements will be used.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard processes for hazardous property will be used.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales: Standard hazardous property sales terms and conditions will be used.

Ultimate Disposal: HM placed in overpacks (e.g., salvage drums per 49 CFR 173.3 (c)) due to the damaged condition of the original container, such as leaks, dents, rust, bulging, will normally be disposed of directly on a service contract, unless waived by DRMS, on a case-by-case basis. Exception: large volumes of DS2 which may be sold only for distillation.

Property Accounting: Standard hazardous property accounting processes will be used.

Sea Dye Marker

Definition/Description:

A non-explosive, non-hazardous chemical used to mark locations for water rescue purposes. Normally assigned FSC 6850.

The Sea Dye Marker is used to attract attention of rescue aircraft. The dye is exhausted in 20 to 30 minutes and has a fluorescent green color that ceases to be a good target after an hour. The Sea Dye Marker is visible at an approximate distance of 10 miles at 3,000 feet altitude.

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Standard processes are used.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Store inside or under covered storage outside, protected from the elements.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Customers will be advised that when this property gets wet, the dye releases and colors the affected area bright yellow/green. While there is no danger associated with the release, it can be mistaken for antifreeze or a toxic radioactive substance spill.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not required.

Sales: Customers will be advised that when this property gets wet, the dye releases and colors the affected area bright yellow/green. While there is no danger associated with the release, it can be mistaken for antifreeze or a toxic radioactive substance spill.

Property Accounting: Standard processes are used.

Service Awards (See Distinctive Markings)

Shelf-Life Property (excluding drugs, biologicals, and reagents, including controlled substances

Definition/Description: Shelf-life items possess deteriorating or unstable characteristics to the degree that a storage time period will be assigned to assure satisfactory performance in service.

Policy References/Authority:

- DOD 4140.27-M, Shelf Life Management Manual.
- DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Excess ICP-controlled shelf-life stocks located in the United States, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianna Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands will be turned-in to a DRMO.

The generating activity will identify an item as "SHELF LIFE" on the ETID/DTID and indicate whether it is a Type I or Type II. If the item is a Type II extendable, the generator will indicate an extension date, if applicable.

The DRMO will ensure expeditious processing of shelf-life materials and associated Supply Condition Codes (SCCs) in the following sequence:

- SCC "C": Items with a life expectancy of less than 3 months.
- SCC "B": Items with a life expectancy of 3 to 6 months.
- SCC "A": Items with a life expectancy of more than 6 months.

NOTE: This type property may be turned in from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Will be stored in a manner that provides compliance with required processing time frames.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard processes are used with exceptions, as required on a case-by-case basis, to comply with any specific state laws/requirements or any specific item characteristics that require non-standard applications.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Dependent upon the assigned DEMIL Code.

Sales: Based upon the item, any hazardous characteristics and any applicable state and local requirements. May include exceptions for sale as HW to legitimate recyclers, reprocessors, and/or manufacturers.

Ultimate Disposal: If appropriate, processed in accordance with requirements for each unique type of property.

Property Accounting: Determined by the type of property being received.

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Smoke Pots (Expended)

Definition/Description: Smoke pots are explosive in nature and are utilized on ranges for military training exercises. When expended they are designated as range residue. They are identified by the following NSNs and are assigned Item Name Code 20799:

1365 00-025-3268	1365-00-025-3284	1365-00-181-9679
1365-00-219-8512	1365-00-310-2657	1365-00-383-3886
1365-00-433-3218	1365-00-542-0464	1365-00-598-5207
1365-00-598-5220	1365-00-833-1712	1365-00-939-6599

Policy References/Authority:

- Demilitarization Program Management Bulletin 99-005.

EPA's military munitions rule (62 Federal Register 6621, February 12, 1997) requires strict compliance with DOD 6055.9-std, ammunition and explosives safety standards and the DOD policy to implement the EPA's MILITARY MUNITIONS RULE, 1 JULY 98.)

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
DRMOs will perform disposal service by arranging for service contractor pick-up of expended smoke pots at the generating installation. DRMOs cannot accept the expended smoke pots for disposal without the processing and certification described below:

- *Generator Requirements.* Expended smoke pots removed from the range will be managed per explosive safety and environmental requirements. (See DEMIL Program Bulletin 99-005.) Qualified personnel (as identified by the installation commander) must inspect, certify and verify that they are free of explosive (incendiary) hazards. Inspection methods include a 100 percent visual inspection, mechanical venting, and use of depth gauges. Once certified and verified inert expended smoke pots should be secured and segregated from non-certified materials. Generating activities removing smoke pots from the range are to process as hazardous waste, due to toxicity of residuals and that other expended smoke generating munitions may also qualify as hazardous waste, and provide the verification and certification document to the DRMOs. Installations may manage these items per either of the following:
    - "NORMAL" hazardous waste regulatory requirements to include containerizing, hazardous waste labeling, establishing 90-day accumulation points; or
    - Satellite hazardous waste accumulation points, manifesting, and transportation per RCRA. The conditional exemption for storage and transportation of munitions waste, contained in EPA's Military Munitions Rule for waste military munitions under the jurisdiction of the DOD explosives safety board. The conditional exemptions for storage and transportation under the EPA's Military Munitions Rule (62 Federal Register 6621, February 12, 1997) requires strict compliance with DOD 6055.9-std, ammunition and explosives safety standards

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and the DOD policy to implement the EPA's MILITARY MUNITIONS RULE, 1 JULY 98.)

- A receipt in place MOA will be prepared for receiving and processing this property.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Not applicable.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not applicable.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Should be completed prior to turn-in.

Sales: Not authorized:

Ultimate Disposal: Hazardous waste contracts will be prepared using appropriate CLINs.

Property Accounting: Standard hazardous property receipt and contract disposal processes are used.

Sodium Filled Valves

Definition/Description: Contain sodium that is explosive in nature when brought into contact with water. Normally found in aircraft engines, assemblies, or receptacles.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: DRMOs will attempt to ensure that property that may contain sodium filled valves is identified on ETIDs/DTIDs. If a determination cannot be made, valves from aircraft engines, assemblies, or receptacles will be handled as worst case and treated as though they are sodium filled. If no warning statement is provided and a positive determination cannot be made, a warning statement will be developed by the DRMO stating "***Warning - May Contain Sodium Filled Valves***."

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Individual valves, aircraft engines, assemblies, or receptacles containing or suspected of containing sodium valves, received by DRMOs will be segregated from all other property and tagged: "***Warning--Sodium Filled Valves***" before any disposal action. The tag will remain with the property through ultimate disposal actions:

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Standard processes are used, with the appropriate warning statement "***May Contain Sodium Filled Valves***" or **"*Sodium Filled Valves***" on each issue document.

DEMIL/Mutilation: A distinct hazard exists in attempting to mutilate sodium filled valves. Generating activities are requested to provide assistance/direction if DEMIL is required.

Sales: Applicable special condition(s) of sale will be included in sale solicitations for all aircraft engines, assemblies, or receptacles containing sodium valves.

Abandonment and Destruction: May be required if RTDS fails. Contact DRMS, if specific guidance is required.

Property Accounting: Refer to Section 2, Chapter 2, Property Accounting.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Spill Residue And Hazardous Debris

Definition/Description:
Spill residue requiring special handling contains hazardous debris that contains a hazardous waste listed in 40 CFR Subpart D of Part 261, or that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in 40 CFR Subpart C of Part 261. Any deliberate mixing of prohibited hazardous waste with debris that changes its treatment classification (i.e., from waste to hazardous debris) is not allowed under the dilution prohibition in 40 CFR Sec. 268.3.

Policy References/Authority: 40 CFR 261.3 and 268.2 for HW or 40 CFR 761 for PCBs; DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
- DRMOs will receive for hazardous waste processing only.
- This does not include spill residue and debris from the categories of property, which are the disposal responsibility of the DOD installations, as shown in DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10.
- Generating activities will coordinate with DRMOs in advance of the turn in.
- Generating activities will meet HP identification, packaging, labeling, and documentation requirements:
    - The standard identification "9999-00-SPILRES" or “9999-00-DEBRIS” will be used on the ETID/DTID.
    - The code "HW" will be used in block 4 of the ETID/DTID, if applicable.
    - Identification of PCBs in spill residue and cleanup debris will meet PCB turn-in requirements of this Section and comply with 40 CFR Part 761.

Warehousing/Storage: Only authorized if proper conforming storage facilities are available.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Only applicable as a hazardous waste transaction.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales: Only applicable as a hazardous waste transaction.

Ultimate Disposal: DRMS will dispose of spill residue and hazardous debris on disposal service contract. PCB spill residue and PCB cleanup debris will be processed directly to disposal contract.

Property Accounting: Standard hazardous waste transactions are used.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Starter Guns

Definition/Description: Pistol type guns that do not fire live ammunition but blanks or caps only. A major usage is for indicating start times at sporting events.

Policy References/Authority: The Gun Control Act, PL 90-618, defines a firearm as "any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive."

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Standard processes are used.

DRMOs will determine if the pistol uses a cartridge (vice cap) and if the barrel could accommodate a round passing through (vice a solid or plugged barrel), or could be easily made to do so. If yes, generating activities are requested to assign the item DEMIL Code "D." If no, items will be received with a DEMIL Code of "A."

NOTE: This property may not be received through DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: DRMOs will store starter guns in the pilferable storage area or in banded crates.

Reutilization/Transfer/Donation: No unique requirements.

DEMIL/Mutilation: If assigned a DEMIL Code or contains inert certification, determine if there's a requirement to send to Crane or Anniston DEMIL Centers. Otherwise, process as DEMIL Code A.

Sales: No unique requirements.

Property Accounting: Standard processes are used.

Storage Tanks

Definition/Description:
There are three categories of tanks that determine how tanks must be managed:

Category 1. Tanks, including Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) that are used to store hazardous waste. These are regulated by 40 CFR Part 264/265 Subpart J.

Category 2. USTs that are used to store regulated substances. These are regulated by 40 CFR Part 280. USTs under 40 CFR Part 280 are defined as any tank or series of tanks including underground piping that is used to store an accumulation of regulated substances and at least 10 percent of the volume is beneath the surface of the ground. Above ground tanks with underground piping could be defined as an UST. Regulated substances include: hazardous substance defined under CERCLA, petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction that is a liquid at standard temperatures and pressure, and petroleum based substances such as fuels, oils, lubricants, and solvents.

Category 3. Exempted USTs and non-regulated above ground tanks.

The regulations for USTs under 40 CFR Part 280 exempt certain tanks and tank systems. The following USTs or tank systems are exempt from regulation under 40 CFR Part 280:

- Farm or residential tanks of 1,100 gallons or less capacity used for storing fuel for noncommercial purposes.
- Tanks used for storing heating oil on the premises where used.
- Septic tanks.
- Pipelines.
- Surface impoundments.
- Storm water or waste water collection systems.
- Flow-through process tanks.
- Storage tanks located in above ground basements.
- UST systems whose capacity is 110 gallons or less.
- Underground storage systems that contain a “de minimis” concentration of regulated substances.
- Emergency spill or overflow containment systems that are expeditiously emptied.
- Above ground tanks that contain hazardous substances <u>are not regulated</u> under RCRA 40 CFR Part 280.

Policy References/Authority: 40 CFR Part 264/265 Subpart J; 40 CFR Part 280

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
DRMOs will provide services for above ground and underground storage tanks (USTs) to include those:

- Containing or have contained non-regulated materials.
- Containing or have contained RCRA hazardous waste.
- Containing or have contained regulated substances.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

- That are eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) funding as part of Installation Restoration Program (IRP). (Not all UST's are removed as part of an IRP. To be eligible for disposal under DERA, the tank must have been abandoned prior to 1984, contamination from leaks occurred prior to Mar 81, and has been confirmed to be leaking prior to 1 Mar 86. DERA funds can be used to dispose of any tank (HW tank, UST, exempted tank) as long as it meets the above requirements.)
- That are not DERA funded. (Tanks and their contents that do not qualify for DERA funding must be disposed using the tank owner's funds, consistent with the DOD Comptroller's HM funding policy.)
- That are empty (underground and above ground).

Each receipt will be based on conditions for turn-in and funding determinations.

If a tank and its contents contain a usable hazardous material, the tank owner may turn the tank in to a DRMO as a hazardous material.

Empty tanks that are appropriately cleaned and purged can be turned in to a DRMO as an item or scrap. The definition of an empty container in 40 CFR 261.7 ("one inch" rule) does not apply to tanks.

- If a tank (underground or above) was used to store hazardous waste, the tank must be cleaned in accordance with 40 CFR 264/265.197.
- An underground storage tank containing regulated substances must be cleaned in accordance with 40 CFR 280.71.
- Exempt UST or non-regulated above ground tanks must be cleaned in a similar manner as regulated tanks. Standards require that tanks be pumped, sludges/residues removed, rinsed and/or purged. The American Petroleum Institute has developed and published recommended cleaning practices and procedures for regulated and non-regulated UST and above ground tanks (see listing of these incorporated in 40 CFR Part 280.71).

UST which are part of IRP and DERA funded, or tanks which have held or hold RCRA HW, which the generating activity intends to discard, should be turned in as follows:

- Physical custody remains with the generating activity.
- Generating activity provides funding for disposal service.
- Generating activity provides sufficient advance notification to allow placement on a DRMS contract; i.e., one time or modification to an existing contract.
- Generating activity makes tank accessible to the contractor. (DRMS will not contract for excavation or site restoration.)
- Preparation for tank disposal; e.g., emptying contents, cleaning, cutting, filling will be negotiated with the generating activity. The DRMS contract will be written to reflect the required services. (The more the generating activity is willing to do; e.g., emptying, cleaning, and purging, the less the contract costs will be.)

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:

- If the contents of a tank consist of hazardous waste or a product that has no RTD potential, the responsibility for disposal funding is with the tank owner.
- If it fails RTD, the service contract disposal costs are generating activity-funded.
- Standard processes will be used.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Normally not applicable. Any mutilation requirements will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Sales:

- If the contents of a tank consist of hazardous waste or a product that has no sales potential, the responsibility for disposal funding is with the tank owner.
- If it fails sales, the service contract disposal costs are generating activity-funded.
- Standard sales processes (non-hazardous or hazardous) will be used.

Property Accounting: Standard processes will be used.

Stoves - SunRay

Definition/Description: Sunray brand gas range, 30” size, Model No. 26JAOXJ13, NSN 7310-01-046-2869, and electric range 30” size, Model No. STC-26, NSN 7310-00-823-7386, manufactured by Glenwood Range Co., Delaware, Ohio.

Policy References/Authority: Government/Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP)

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
A potential safety hazard exists on these kitchen ranges, however, standard receiving processes will be used. If not already attached, the following warning statement must be permanently attached to the unit:

> *“While the oven is in operation and for a short period of time after the unit is shut off, the surface temperature of the oven door becomes excessively hot which may cause burns to anyone touching the door.”*

The warning statement is not required if the stoves are received as or downgraded to scrap upon receipt.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: No unique requirements.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: RTD customers must be advised of the hazards of the stoves verbally and by directing attention to the warning statements. DRMOs may request customers to acknowledge the notification by placing an initial on the issue document.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not required.

Sales: Sales customers must be advised of the hazards of the stoves verbally and by directing attention to the warning statements. DRMOs may request customers to acknowledge the notification by placing an initial on the issue document.

Scrap Processing: Standard processes will be used.

Property Accounting: These stoves have been assigned a SALD code that will pop up for handling guidance when the initial receipt transaction is initiated.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Strategic and Critical Materials

Definition/Description:
The following items are required as strategic and critical materials collected by the Defense National Stockpile Center (DNSC) for the purpose of supporting the Warfighter and assisting in critical homeland needs:

Figure 36 - DNSC Strategic & Critical Materials

Material and type or grade	Forms to be reported	Minimum quantity at one location to be reported
Aluminum oxide	Abrasive grade or fused crude	Any quantity
Antimony	Ingots or cakes	Any quantity
Beryllium copper, master alloy	Ingots	500 pounds
Beryllium metal	Billets	Any quantity
Chromium metal	Lumps	Any quantity
Cobalt	Cathodes, rondelles, or briquettes	Any quantity
Columbium carbide powder	Powder	2,000 pounds
Columbium, ferro	Superalloy lumps	Any quantity
Columbium metal	Ingots	Any quantity
Diamond, industrial	Crushing bort or stones	Any quantity
Germanium	Ingot	1 kilo
Lead, corroding and antimonial	Pigs	Any quantity
Manganese metal, electrolytic	Lumps and fines	Any quantity
Mica	Film, splittings, or block	Any quantity
Nickel	Cathodes, ingots, briquettes, or shot, and oxide powder	Any quantity
Platinum group, iridium	Ingots, bars, or plates	Any quantity
Platinum group, palladium	Ingots, bars, or plates	Any quantity
Platinum group, platinum	Ingots, bars, or plates	Any quantity
Quartz	Crystals	Any quantity
Rubber, natural	Ribbed smoked sheets	20 short tons
Silver	Ingots	Any quantity
Tantalum carbide	Powder	Any quantity
Tantalum metal	Ingots, powder, or slabs	Any quantity
Tin	Pigs	Any quantity
Titanium metal	Sponge	Any quantity
Tungsten carbide	Powder	Any quantity
Tungsten, ferro	Granules, 1” or less	Any quantity
Tungsten metal	Powder	Any quantity
Zinc	Slabs	Any quantity

NOTE: Platinum family items do not become excess to DOD needs and are not eligible for the stockpile.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Strategic materials will be turned in to DRMOs as usable raw materials.

When received, DRMOs will report the receipt in letter format, through DRMS, to the DNSC at 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6223. The report will include the excess material's location, amount, chemical composition, size, other significant parameters, and, when available, original purchase specifications.

The DNSC will review the DRMO's report and determine if the materiels are acceptable and conform to the stockpile's needs. DNSC will furnish disposition instructions.

- *Unsuitable Items*. If a reported excess strategic and critical material is unsuitable for stockpiling or cannot be economically converted to meet stockpiling specifications, the DNSC will advise the DRMS. Any later DRMS referrals of this material to the DNSC will include the advice that the property had been previously reported for stockpile purposes and was rejected.

- *Withdrawals*. Prior to shipment, and subject to DNSC approval, generating activities may withdraw a reported material. After shipment, generating activities must request DNSC for the return of a material.

- *Reimbursement*. Issues to the DNSC will be without reimbursement. DNSC will pay or reimburse all moving costs required to affect the transfer, using funds available for such transfers.

Property will be frozen while awaiting DNSC determinations.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: If physically received, the material will be handled as pilferable/sensitive and stored in a safe manner, to prevent loss or theft.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: If DNSC does not want the material it will be taken out of the freeze status and standard RTD processes will be used.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not required.

Sales: If not taken by DNSC or through RTD, standard sales processes will be used.

Ultimate Disposal: If required, generating activity's funding requirements will be determined and implemented. Disposal will be accomplished according to the assigned waste stream.

Property Accounting: Standard receiving and freeze actions will be used.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Submarine Escape Appliances - (Momsen Lungs)

Definition/Description: The Momsen Lung is/was an oblong rubber bag that recycles exhaled air. The lung contains(ed) a canister of soda lime, which removes(ed) poisonous carbon dioxide from exhaled air and then replenishes(ed) the air with oxygen. Two tubes go from the bag to a mouthpiece: one to inhale oxygen and the other to exhale carbon dioxide. The lung is to be worn around the neck and strapped around the waist. Besides providing oxygen for the ascent, the lung also allowed a Submariner to rise slowly to the surface, thus avoiding the bends.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: May only be received as scrap.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for receipt from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Will be stored in accordance with appropriate Scrap Classification List (SCL).

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not applicable.

DEMIL/Mutilation: If required, should be completed prior to receipt. Mutilation must be completed so their use is impossible.

Sales: Surplus submarine escape appliances will be sold as scrap for material content only.

Property Accounting: Standard processing to be used.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Subsistence Property, Certification of Unfit Semi-Perishable

Definition/Description:
Class 1: Semi-perishable subsistence found unfit for human consumption and possessing no resale value or creating a health/safety hazard. Subsistence items in this class may include swollen and/or leaking canned items; broken glass packed items and items that have been determined to have no release value in the local area.

Class 2: Semi-perishable subsistence found unfit for human consumption, but of value for other purposes such as manufacturing animal feeds. Items in this class may include insect invested subsistence that has been fumigated but was more heavily infested than established guidelines permitted for human consumption, damaged bagged or boxed items, items deteriorated to the extent that they are not acceptable for human consumption, and unserviceable items that can be used for other manufacturing purposes.

Class 3: Semi-perishable subsistence found unfit for continued storage or issue, but fit for human consumption if consumed prior to a specific date. Items in this class may include bagged items whose exterior container is torn exposing the contents, physically damaged canned items whose remaining shelf-life does not allow placing them in Condition Code C, and subsistence damaged in transit that has been abandoned in place.

Policy References/Authority: AR 40-657/NAVSUPINST 4355.4/AFR 161-32/MCO P10110.31, Veterinary/Medical Food Inspection

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Prior to releasing for disposal, the veterinary service/medical officer assigned inspection responsibility for the storage site will, according to AR 40-657/NAVSUPINST 4355.4/AFR 161-32/MCO P10110.31, issue a certificate of unfitness for subsistence found to be unfit for human consumption or unfit for continued storage/issue. The Certificate of Unfitness will contain recommendations for the disposition of unfit semi-perishable subsistence in the following categories:

Class 1: The Certificate of Unfitness will read substantially as follows:

> *"The subsistence items listed above are unfit for human consumption and possess no resale value or create a health/safety hazard within the facility. Recommend disposition by immediate destruction."*

- DRMOs will not receive unfit semi-perishable subsistence classified as above. The Class 1 subsistence will be destroyed by the storage facility providing the DRMO has been contacted to assure that subsistence is not salable for other than its intended purpose (e.g., for animal feeds, or to manufacturers of soap, candles, fertilizers). Lacking this marketability advice from the DRMO, the subsistence will be handled as specified for Class 2 items.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Class 2: The Certificate of Unfitness will read substantially as follows:

> *"The subsistence items listed above are unfit for human consumption but may possess some resale value (as animal feed) (for manufacturing purposes). Recommend disposition through DRMO channels."*

- DRMOs will receive unfit semi-perishable subsistence classified as above. The Class 2 subsistence will be turned in to the local DRMO on an ETID/DTID. (Batchlotting may be used.)
- Veterinary certification as to the fitness of the subsistence for animal consumption on DD Form 1225 must accompany the transfer document to the DRMO.

Class 3: The Certificate of Unfitness will read substantially as follows:

> *"The subsistence items listed above are unfit for continued storage/issue but are fit for human consumption if consumed before (date). Recommend disposition through DRMO channels."*

The period of time provided into the certificate is to be determined by the veterinary service/medical officer inspecting the subsistence. Normally, it is 30-45 days but may be longer or shorter based on the inspector's professional judgment of the subsistence concerned.

- Veterinary certification as to the fitness of the subsistence for human consumption must accompany the transfer document to the DRMO.

In lieu of physical movement to a DRMO, semi-perishable subsistence may be retained in the storage facility, properly labeled.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: If moved to a DRMO, storage will be in a manner to prevent further deterioration prior to final disposal. The veterinary service/medical officer will provide technical advice/assistance, as needed, to the storage facility and the DRMO on the denaturing, de-characterizing, disposal and destruction of semi-perishable subsistence unfit for human consumption and/or continued storage/issue.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:

- If RTD attempts are successful furnish instructions to the storage facility for the release of the material.
- If unsuccessful, furnish instructions to the storage facility to destroy the material.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales:

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

- If sales attempts are successful furnish instructions to the storage facility for the release of the material.
- If unsuccessful, furnish instructions to the storage facility to destroy the material.

Abandonment & Destruction: The destruction of semi-perishable subsistence will be witnessed and certified by a disinterested individual appointed for this purpose. The Certificate of Destruction and supporting documents will be kept on file by the storage facility for 2 years. If the semi-perishable subsistence had been turned in to a DRMO but physically retained by the generating activity, a signed copy of the destruction certificate will be provided to the DRMO for dropping the material from inventory listings.

Property Accounting: Standard processes will be used. Property Accounting,

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Survival and Protective Equipment

Definition/Description: Pertains to general use, commercially available equipment used for water safety, construction area safety, processing hazardous property, DEMIL required property, etc.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: Standard processes will be used.

NOTE: Only new unused survival and protective equipment may be processed through the DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Requirements will be determined on a case-by-case basis, dependent on commodity characteristics; shelf-life requirements; DEMIL/mutilation requirements, etc.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Excess items, including items past their shelf life but in otherwise good condition, may be reutilized, transferred, or donated. Before release, all customers will be advised in writing that further use of the property will be at their own risk and that the U.S. Government is relieved from any and all claims.

DEMIL/Mutilation: To be determined on a case-by-case basis. Condemned or unserviceable surplus and foreign excess survival and protective equipment items remaining after RTDS attempts will be mutilated and the residue sold as scrap.

Sales: Surplus serviceable items, including overage items in good condition, may be offered for sale. The U.S. Government assumes no liability for damages, for personal injuries or disabilities to the purchaser or the purchaser's employees, or to any other person arising from or incident to the purchase of this material, or its use, or disposition. The purchaser will hold the U.S. Government harmless from any and all such claims.

Abandonment and Destruction: Where the cost of mutilation of condemned or unserviceable surplus and foreign excess survival and protective equipment is greater than scrap residue value, the items will be destroyed.

Property Accounting: Requirements to be determined on type of property received.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Tax-Free Products

Definition/Description: Surplus tax-free alcohol, other than ethyl alcohol or specially denatured alcohol and beer.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Generating activities will obtain instructions from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) for release of alcohol (including beer). Instructions received will accompany the property listing at the time that it is reported to a DRMO.

Beer must have each bottle relabeled as not being tax-free and each carton must be stamped in conformance with BATF requirements before removal from Military Service/Defense Agency custody. The property must conform with all applicable state and local alcoholic beverage laws.

With the above information, standard receiving transactions apply.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: This property will be stored in a controlled, locked area.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: If RTD is requested, DRMS will be contacted to determine what, if any, tax requirements are applicable. Determinations will be made on a case-by-case basis, dependent on the requester credentials and state and local requirements.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales: This property may be sold upon the purchaser's payment of the applicable internal revenue tax to the Deputy Associate Director, Regulatory Enforcement Field Operations, BATF, TD, 650 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20226, and subject to any other conditions the Bureau may require. When ethyl alcohol or specially denatured alcohol is to be sold within the United States, the DRMO will make request to the nearest Regional Director, BATF, Department of the Treasury, for specific instructions. (This does not apply to alcohol sold overseas or in U.S. territories.) Alcohol sold overseas or within U.S. territories is subject to U.S. customs and taxes if it is imported into the United States.

Abandonment and Destruction: If required, standard processes will be used.

Property Accounting: Standard processes will be used.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

Technical Publications

Definition/Description: Manuals, technical orders, and other publications (or specific portions).

Policy References/Authority: Military Service/Defense Agency regulations and DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4

Unique Processing Information/How to Mange:

Receiving: To be mutilated by the generating activity before transfer to a DRMO for sale unless it is agreed that mutilation will be a condition of sale.

NOTE: This type property is not authorized form DLA depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage:
Will be stored in an appropriate SCL or in a specified area for holding until sold with mutilation as a condition of sale.

Mutilated publications may not be mixed with other publications when mixing would be detrimental to the sale of un-mutilated publications.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not authorized

DEMIL/Mutilation: These publications may be mutilated by shredding, pulverizing, etc.

Sales: Only authorized with mutilation as a condition of sale.

Ultimate Disposal: Not applicable.

Abandonment and Destruction: Will be accomplished if sales efforts are unsuccessful.

Property Accounting: Processes for placing directly into sales cycle will be used, requiring mutilation as a condition of sale.

The provisions of this publication apply to all non-A-76 sites and Government Personnel at A-76 sites. This publication may be mandatory or advisory to the Service Provider, as stipulated in the Performance Work Statement.

"TEMPEST" Technology Items/Equipment (TTIE)

(Also see "Information Technology" article)

Definition/Description:
TEMPEST is a term used to denote measures for preventing compromising emanations (electronic/ electromagnetic) from electrically operated devices. More simply put, TTIE has been manufactured with additional devices built in to prevent monitoring.

The following indicators may assist in the identification of "TEMPEST" TTIE:

- Documentation sometimes is marked with the word "TEMPEST."
- Attached SF Form 120, Reports of Excess Personal Property, may reflect IT as "TEMPEST."
- Review of data plate on rear of property reveals the word "TEMPEST".
- Manufacturer model number puts the letter "T" within the number, e.g., CPT Corporation, Model 8000T.
- Equipment is embossed with "TEMPEST warnings."
- Tags may be glued to equipment stating, "This machine processes up to top secret", or lower classification such as confidential.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M-1, Appendix 4, Category 11.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:

- When examining TTIE at receipt, the property should be checked for "TEMPEST" markings. TTIE that has TEMPEST application and is commercially available should have been sanitized (remove/declassify/ desensitize-items/equipment of all classified/sensitive data and software) by the generating activity prior to turn-in. The ETID/DTID should be annotated that the item has TEMPEST application and has been sanitized prior to turn-in. Consider this property as a Commerce Control List Item (CCLI), DEMIL code Q.

- Upon receipt, challenge any suspected TEMPEST Equipment to the generator. Document attempts of resolution. If result is that item is not TEMPEST, annotate the generator's confirmation on the ETID/DTID.

- When an item has been determined to incorporate TEMPEST technology and it was designed for military use, ensure the item has been completely mutilated prior to turn-in and is received as scrap, to preclude further use for its original function. This includes both entire end items and individual components, as applicable.

NOTE: This type property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Must be stored according to requirements for assigned DEMIL Code.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations: Not applicable if truly TEMPEST equipment.

DEMIL/Mutilation:
Required prior to turn-in for TEMPEST equipment. See Information Technology article for non-TEMPEST equipment.

Items in FSG 70 (personal computers including TEMPEST computers have been recoded with a DEMIL Code "Q".).

- These items were coded in this manner because the preponderance of the items in these classes met DEMIL code Q criteria. However, included in these FSCs are standard, commercial personal computers.

- If the TEMPEST application is on a commercially available item, the generating activity will sanitize the equipment of all classified/sensitive data and software prior to turn-in to a DRMO. These items will also be considered Commerce Control List Items (CCLI) (DEMIL code Q) and incorporate all appropriate controls.

- Commercially available personal computers which do not incorporate TEMPEST technology, have a standard operating system, and have been purged of military and commercial program/software/systems are non-MLI/non-CCLI and will be coded DEMIL code A.

Sales: Not authorized for property identified as having TEMPEST Technology.

Property Accounting: Will be determined based on types of property received.

Tires

Definition/Description: A hoop of iron or rubber around the wheel of a vehicle, forming the tread. A rubber tube filled with air, fixed about the wheel of a vehicle to reduce shock.

Policy References/Authority: Item Manager Direction; DOD 4160.21-M, Reimbursement Chapter.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
DRMOs will receive used tires and display in an environmentally safe manner and according to state and local regulations. Tires should not be rejected because of their condition. If there is no possible RTDS potential they will be received as rubber scrap. It is not an option to request that generators retread tires in lieu of turning them in. If generators have determined retreading is not prudent, the completion of ETIDs/DTIDs constitutes documentation of that decision.

Turn-in activities are not required to pay disposal costs on used tires.

Asian Tiger Mosquito (ATM) Infested Tires are discussed in the Mosquitoes, Prevention and Control of Asian Tiger or Other Mosquito Species (ATMS) article. If there has been a presence of ATM there may be restrictions on interstate shipment of the tires.

United Tires:

- Prior to turn-in of tires manufactured by United Tire of Canada, the generator will put either a four-inch cut in the tire or cut the bead with bolt cutters or a similar tool. The generator will then paint the cut with yellow paint. ETIDs/DTIDs are to contain NSN 2610-00 UNITED and the statement *"tire has been rendered unserviceable - not to be reutilized, transferred, donated or sold as usable property."* Do not accept any tire marked *"United"* unless the above actions have been taken. Receive the tires as rubber-scrap and process through the standard rubber scrap procedures.

- United tires have been used on a myriad of trucks, trailers, forklifts, cranes, crushers, bulldozers, graders, etc. In order to prevent tires from being reused unknowingly because they were on one of the above types of vehicles at the time of turn-in, advise the generating activities that the tires must be removed from the vehicles and mutilated. DRMOs are not required to remove the tires and perform the mutilation after receipt of the vehicles. Any new or used tires needed to further transport vehicles will be the continued responsibility of the vehicle owner. Generating activities that question this direction should be referred to TACOM, Team Tire, DSN 786-4287 for confirmation.

- If generating activities request to drive vehicles to DRMOs with United tires on them then remove the tires and complete the mutilation requirements, DRMOs are to accept this type of turn-in. Although the marketability of the vehicles may decrease without tires, there is no policy that states DRMOs are not to take vehicles that don't have wheels and tires. The end result would be no different than if a vehicle were trucked in and unloaded using a crane or some other unloading procedure. However, it is not the DRMO's responsibility to remove

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the tires and mutilate them. The generating activities are required to do this and the turn-in of the tires will be accomplished on separate turn-in documents. A second alternative is that a DRMO may propose to generating activities is to receive the vehicles in-pace, without wheels.

Army Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) Tires

Customers of AAFES pay a charge to have their tires removed. DRMS will accept AFFES used tires only if AFFES agrees to pay the disposal cost. DRMOs will only accept AAFES customer tires if the DTID contains a:

- Valid DODAAC.
- Statement that all charges for disposal of tires will be fully funded by the generating activity prior to removal.
- Valid NAF cite code for depositing proceeds from sale of tires.

In order to ensure appropriate reimbursement, DRMOs must store and account for AAFES tires separately.

Tires may be received in place for disposition purposes.

DRMOs will keep a separate file with a copy of each DTID reflecting the quantity and/or weight of each receipt. This will assist the DRMO in determining the processing cost to be billed to the generating activity.

DRMOs will forward the required information to DRMS Comptroller Office for billing the appropriate AAFES accounting office.

DRMOs will keep a separate file with a copy of each DTID reflecting the quantity and/or weight of each receipt. This will assist the DRMO in determining the processing cost to be billed to the generating activity.

For overseas DRMOs only, AAFES will be reimbursed for AAFES owned, overstocked tires turned in as unused and sold as usable property.

NOTE: Only new or unused tires may be received from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Discarded/Scrap Tires:

Several states have instituted scrap tire management programs whereby they regulate, under solid waste regulations, how scrap tires are managed. This includes permit programs for facilities that collect/store scrap tires, a manifest system for disposal, and the manner of transportation and landfill disposal.

- DRMOs need to determine, based on the amount of tires received yearly, storage space, permit requirements and other state requirements. DRMOs should apply for permits through their host installation.

- Host installations in states requiring permits for the collection of tires should request a permit or license as owner of the facility, and the DRMO will sign as the operator. State agencies may assess fees for processing of permit or license applications. The host permit or license application may cover multiple tire storage areas on the installation. DRMS will pay only that portion of the fee that is for DRMO scrap storage areas included on the application.

- Generating in activities may dispose of scrap tires at the DRMOs. However, the DRMOs ability to receive the tires may be limited if the DRMO is in a state that requires permits for tire collection above a specific amount, e.g., 500, 1000, unless the host installation has a permit. If the DRMO cannot receive the scrap tires, the turn-in activity will retain physical custody.

Warehousing/Storage:
To prevent water from collecting in used tires and providing a breeding ground for mosquitoes, DRMOs will take one of the following actions:

- If space is available, stack tires in inside storage.
- If inside storage is not available, stack like-sized tires dry on pallets in stable “towers” no higher than six feet. Cover each tower with a waterproof cover at the top or a plastic bag, then secure around the bottom of the pallet (possible NSNs for plastic bags are 8105-00-191-3701, 8105-00-191-3776 and 8105-00-191-3902).
- Establish tubular rows with sufficient aisle space so tires may be examined, purged of water, or treated, if required, and,
- Do not stack tires in an alternating pyramid fashion.
- If a tire shredder is available shred the tires as soon after receipt as possible.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
If there are no restrictions because the host health service personnel have certified tire casings as being free of ATM infestation, the certification must accompany shipping documents for RTD transactions and must be included in sales terms and conditions.

If there are restrictions make RTD customers aware of the restrictions. Ensure proper treatment is accomplished and the certificate must accompany all shipping documents.

DEMIL/Mutilation: See direction on United Tires in “Receiving” paragraph above.

Sales: Tires are one of the categories of scrap property that may be sold by retail sale, in addition to lumber, wood, ashes and cinders. Scrap property (including tires) will be identified by the appropriate SCL and the unit of issue will be “lb”.

Tire Removal: Due to the difficulty in selling used tires and the high costs of service contract disposal, used tires offered by weight may be sold with provisions permitting the

purchaser to cull, sort, segregate and pay only for that weight removed. When culling, sorting and segregating is authorized, include ARTICLE__: TIRE REMOVAL (see Sale By Reference) in the IFB. Do not permit culling, sorting and segregating for used tires sold by the lot.

- Notify sales customers of the current transportation restrictions on tire assets by the inclusion of the appropriate sale terms and condition statement. It is the purchaser's responsibility to ensure proper certification of the tire assets prior to importation or interstate transportation.

NOTE: In overseas areas, reimbursement of Army-Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) tires occur only if the tires are unused and sold as usable property.

Sale Description Guidelines Including Specific Terms And Contracts:

Tires and Tubes:

Sequence of Data:
1. Item name (include aircraft or auto)
2. Manufacturer's name and type (tube or tubeless, tread design, composition, type no., recaps, etc.)
3. Size and ply
4. Additional descriptive data
5. NSN
6. Storage date - packaging - used or unused - condition
7. Total cost
8. Est. total wt.
9. Valid suggested use when applicable

Additional Descriptive Data:
1. For Aircraft: Commercial rim size (i.e., 14", 16", 20", etc.)

NOTE: Unused aircraft tire description will include the phrase "overage for military use" and one of the following when known: "Manufactured in (year)"; "Manufactured between (year and year)"; or "Manufactured prior to (year)"

2. For Automotive and/or vehicular: Application (truck, bus, heavy equipment, etc.)

Examples:
1. TIRE, HEAVY EQUIPMENT: Goodyear, tube type, sure grip lug, directional tread, nylon, 29.5x29, 22 ply rating. NSN 2610-00-294-9278.
   Outside - N011202A0 - used - good condition
   Total cost $1100
   Est. total wt. 1000 lbs 1 each

2. TIRES AND TUBES, AIRCRAFT: Consisting of:
   6 ea. - Tube, inner, type III, size 1700x20. NSN 2620-00-184-9158.
   3 ea. - Tube, inner, type VII, style S, size 20x4.4. NSN 2620-00-270-3659.

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41 ea. - Tire tubeless, nylon, type VII, size 30x7.7, 18 ply, rim size 16". NSN 2620-00-528-9306.
Inside - A010858AO - unpacked - used - good condition - overage for military use
Total cost $1175
Est. total wt. 3150 lbs 1 lot

Ultimate Disposal: Requirements and associated funding will be determined on a cased-by-case basis. Tires that fail RTDS may be disposed thru the Return to Manufacture (RTM) Program or by a DRMS tire disposal service contract.

Property Accounting: Any unique requirements will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Training Aids and Target Requirements, Lowest Condition Property

Definition/Description: Excess and surplus property selected for Warfighter training aids, targets and destructive testing devices.

Policy References/Authority:
It is DOD policy that the lowest condition property readily available in disposal channels that meet requirements on training aids and targets will be used in DOD. In addition, when items are used as targets, emphasis should be placed on acquiring, as far as possible, munitions list items, i.e., DEMIL required. The following are the minimum actions required to carry out this instruction:

- The DOD activity having the requirement for training aids or targets will check either the DRMS website or request assistance from the local DRMO for assets suitable for the purpose. The determination as to suitability, based on either condition or location or both, rests with the requiring DOD activity.
- Issues of excess property to be used for destructive testing or as targets during the DOD screening cycle will be limited to material bearing supply condition codes G or H with disposal condition codes X or S.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving: No unique requirements.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for receipt from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Determinations will be made based on commodity characteristics.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:

- DRMOs will not honor requests for property having condition codes better than those shown above for these purposes until the formal screening cycle is completed, unless specific written justification is provided. DRMOs will not judge the adequacy of such justification.

- Requisitions and release documents must contain the following information:
  "To be used for training aids/target practice"

- Where volume justifies it the statement may be rubber-stamped on such release documentation.

- The requiring DOD activity will maintain documentation of how the property was selected and used for record purposes.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Normally accomplished as part of the training, destructive testing/target practice. Requirements are reviewed for completion on a case-by-case basis.
Sales: Due to the small number of items sold, some commodities do not have published

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guidelines; however, many of these items are described by using the following:

Sales Description Guidelines, Including Specific Terms And Conditions:

Training Aids and Devices:

Sequence of Data:

1. Item name
2. Capacity and/or size, when appropriate
3. Model number
4. Application if known
5. Additional descriptive data
6. NSN
7. Storage data - packaging (if applicable) - used or unused - condition
8. Total cost
9. Est. total wt

Additional Descriptive Data:

1. If assembly or sub-assembly, list those principal parts and/or components which will facilitate identification, giving the part names, manufacturer's name, and part number, type number, etc.

2. Electrical ratings when applicable (voltage, AC or DC, amperes, watts, HP, etc.)

3. Mechanical or physical ratings when applicable (volume to flow, pressure, speed, weight, etc.)

NOTE: The extent of the requirements of items 2 and 3 varies with the item. Do not give detailed design ratings, but merely those commonly used to catalog the item, or to describe it for practical application, or to distinguish it from those, which are not mutually interchangeable with it.

4. Overall dimensions when it will help in describing the item (i.e. length, width, height, diameter, etc.)

5. List and describe special features, accessories and attachments pertinent to the item description, or which differentiates it from similar items.

6. Special purpose items: If a general purpose item has been converted to special purpose operations, give its original description with necessary data covering major details of the modification. If originally designed and manufactured for a special purpose operation, describe as such, even though the design pattern follows a general-purpose item.

Example:

AMPLIFIER: LINK AVIATION, P/N 55841. Type A servo, center section and fuselage assembly, applicable to SNJ or AT-6 operational flight trainer device. NSN 6930-00-349-1870.

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Inside - F010321A1 - in boxes - used - fair condition
Total cost $13,875
Est. total wt. 1255 lbs 49 each
Article: Radioactive Material applies.

AUTHORIZED FSC FOR RETAIL SALES. 6910 TRAINING AIDS

Property Accounting: No unique requirements.

Used Oil

Definition/Description:
Used oil normally exhibits a characteristic of HW, is mixed with a listed HW, or has a total halogen count of more than 1,000 parts per million (ppm). At times, the mixtures may not exhibit any characteristic of a HW. Used oil mixed with a waste may require treatment as a hazardous waste (HW) solely because it exhibits characteristic of ignitability. It can be classified as off-specification used oils if the flash point is below 100 degrees Fahrenheit. A flash point of less than 140 degrees may indicate that the used oil was mixed with an HW.

Used oil burned for energy recovery, is exempt from regulation as a hazardous waste fuel under 40 CFR Part 266 (subpart H) when it is a HW solely because it exhibits a characteristic of HW as identified in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C. This used oil is subject to regulation under 40 CFR 279.

When used oil exhibits a characteristic of HW, is mixed with a listed HW, or has a total halogen count of more than 1,000 ppm, and is disposed of by means other than recycling, it becomes a HW and is subject to RCRA HW regulations.

The EPA Standard for the Management of Used Oil and DRMS procedures for compliance with 40 CFR Part 279 is provided below.

Policy References/Authority: EPA Standard for the Management of Used Oil; 40 CFR 179.10; 40 CFR 261.4, .6, .20, .31, .32, .33; 40 CFR 266 (subpart H); 40 CFR Part 279.1, .10, .11, .44, .61, .70; or host country regulations; DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10.

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Before DRMOs receive used oil, the generating activity is required to properly identify the hazardous components. A determination must be made that the used oil is either Hazardous Waste (HW) or Hazardous Material (HM). DRMOs overseas will determine whether used oil is HW by consulting the definitions of HW and used oil in their Final Governing Standards (FGSs), and process the used oil within the FGS guidelines. Overseas DRMOs will require the submission of Hazardous Waste Profile Sheets (HWPS) in order to document the classification of their used oil.

- Based on 40 CFR 261, generating activities must provide a DRMS Form 1930, Hazardous Waste Profile Sheet (HWPS) or substitute form for the turn-in of HW and used HM. However, because used oil is uniquely regulated under 40 CFR Part 279, the information required for turn-in depends on the intended use of the oil; i.e., whether it is recycled, burned for energy recovery, or discarded.

- When it is determined that a HWPS is required, the generating activity has the option to employ user knowledge and ensure supporting documentation is attached. To avoid costly sampling/analysis the generating activity may use composite sampling as a cost-saving alternative.

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- To assure used oil is properly identified, ask the generating activity the following sequence of questions. If the generating activity cannot answer these questions, he cannot properly identify the hazardous components of his turn-in and the property should be rejected.

Has the used oil been mixed with a listed HW as specified in 40 CFR 261.31, 261.32, 261.33, or host country regulations?

- If the answer is yes, the receipt should be treated as HW.
- If the answer is no, proceed to the next question.

Has the used oil been mixed with a characteristic waste as specified in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C or a HW listed in 40 CFR 261.31, 261.32, 261.33 (solely because it exhibits a characteristic of HW) or a HW based on host country regulations?

- If the answer is yes, the oil should be treated as a HW, if the resultant mixture exhibits any of the characteristics of HW as specified in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C;
- If the answer is yes, but the resultant mixture does not exhibit any of the characteristics of HW as identified in 40 CFR 261,Subpart C, it is regulated as used oil;
- If the answer is yes, but the mixture is a HW solely because it exhibits the characteristic of ignitability, and the resultant mixture does not exhibit the characteristic of ignitability, it is regulated as used oil.
- If the answer is no, proceed to the next question.

Does the used oil have total halogens greater than 1,000 ppm?

- If the answer is yes, the receipt should be treated as HW unless the generating activity provides documentation listed in 40 CFR Part 279.10(b)(1)(ii) to rebut this assumption. Otherwise, the requirements of DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10 apply.
- If the answer is no, receive as HM.

ETIDs/DTIDs should contain the following information:

- **Flash point**. If the flash point is less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit, we need to know why; i.e., a low flash point may indicate that the used oil has been mixed with a HW. If the generating activity cannot provide documentation to show why the flash point is low, DRMOs will treat the used oil as HW and request a HWPS.
- **Total halogens.** A waste analysis or other information may be useful, but is not turn-in requirement.

For accounting purposed, after the required information is obtained, DRMOs will downgrade upon receipt using an XR3 transaction and assign the appropriate SCL H15, H16, H17, or H18.

NOTE: This property is not authorized from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

APPLICABILITY OF THE USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS TO PCB CONTAMINATED USED OIL.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a final rule, on July 30, 2003, to eliminate drafting errors and misconceptions in the used oil management standards (i.e., 40 CFR 279). Specifically, the rule clarifies 1) when used oil contaminated with polychlorinated bi-phenyls

(PCBs) is regulated under the RCRA and when it is not; 2) that mixtures of conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) waste and used oil are subject to the RCRA used oil management standards without regard of how that mixture is to be recycled; and 3) that the initial marketer of used oil fuel specification need only keep a record of a shipment of used oil to the facility to which the initial marketer delivers the used oil. The final rule became effective on September 29, 2003.

A copy of the Federal Register, July 30, 2003, Hazardous Waste Management System: Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste, Recycled Used Oil Management Standards, Final Rule, pages 44659-44665, can be obtained through the National Archives and Records Administration's on-line Code of Federal Regulations at: http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html.

The final rule amends 40 CFR 279.10(i) to clarify the applicability of the RCRA used oil standards to used oil containing PCBs. It also amends 40 CFR 279.74(b) to clarify the record-keeping requirements for marketers of on-specification used oil. It amends 40 CFR 261.5(j) to clarify that mixtures of CESQG waste and used oil that are to be recycled as used oil are regulated under the used oil management standards, regardless of how it is recycled.

1. For used oil that contains PCBs with con-
concentrations of 2 ppm or greater, but less than 50 ppm (other than those diluted to below 50 ppm), TSCA regulates the burning of used oil for energy recovery (i.e., 40 CFR 761.20(e)). This used oil is also regulated under the RCRA used oil management standards at 40 CFR 279.r

2. The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) prohibition against the dilution of PCB concentrations below regulatory levels (40 CFR 761.1(b)(5)) applies to the dilution of PCB-containing used oil. Used oil that contains, or contained prior to dilution, 50 ppm or greater of PCBs is not subject to the RCRA used oil standards, because the TSCA regulations at 40 CFR 761 provide complete management of such used oil. Likewise, used oil that contained a maximum concentration of 2 ppm or greater, but less than 50 ppm, which is then diluted to a concentration of less than 2 ppm, is still regulated under TSCA as used oil that contains greater than 2 ppm PCBs.

3. Used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery and has been shown to contain less than 2 ppm PCBs (if it has not been diluted) is subject to record keeping and retention requirements under TSCA (40 CFR 761.20(e)(2), (e)(4)) and is regulated under the RCRA used oil management standards. TSCA regulations prohibit the burning for energy recovery of used oil that contains (or contained prior to dilution) PCB concentrations of 50 ppm or greater (40 CFR 761.20(a)).

Note, that used oils of unknown concentration can be mixed with other such used oils in a common container and subsequently tested to determine if it is less the 2 ppm PCB. See 40 CFR 761.20(e)(2) and 761.60(g)(2).

The following table shows the relationship of the RCRA and TSCA regulations as they pertain to used oil containing PCBs that are to be burned for energy recovery.

Figure 37 - Range of Used Oil Containing PCB's That Is To Be Burned for Energy Recovery

Range of PCB Contamination Levels in used oil (ppm)	Does RCRA regulate this used oil if it is to be burned for energy recovery?[b]	Does TSCA regulate this used oil if it is to be burned for energy recovery?[b]
Demonstrated to contain less than 2	Yes (part 279)	Yes (761.20(e)(2), (e)(4))[a]
2 to less than 50	Yes (part 279)	Yes (761.20(e))
50 and greater	No (part 279)	Yes (prohibited) (761.60)

[a] Used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery is presumed to contain 2 ppm or greater of PCBs unless shown otherwise by testing or other information. TSCA imposes record keeping and retention requirements.

[b] Assumes no dilution. No person may avoid any provision under TSCA specifying a PCB concentration by diluting the PCBs, unless otherwise provided. See 40 CFR 761.1(b)(5).

Warehousing/Storage: Will be in accordance with established conforming storage requirements.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
When used oil is RTD for recycling (other than burned for energy recovery), it is subject to 40 CFR 261.6(a)(4) and 40 CFR 279.

When used oil is RTD for energy recovery, it is defined as a used oil fuel and is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 279, Subpart G.

There are no RCRA requirements for the RTD of used oil by those persons not meeting the regulatory definition of a marketer.

RTD processing will consist of standard procedures and the above requirements, as applicable.

DEMIL/Mutilation: Not applicable.

Sales: (Due to various regulatory requirements pertaining to used oil, guidance for marketers is necessary for this article.)

Requirements for Marketers of Used Oil:

- Definition of Marketer (40 CFR 279.1).

  Marketers include:
  - Generating activities that sell used oil directly to a burner.
  - Persons who receive used oil from a generating activity and produce, process, blend used oil fuel.
  - Persons who distribute used oil fuel.

  Marketers do not include:
  - used oil generating activities and collectors unless they market it directly to a burner.

In processing used oil, the DRMS would not usually meet the definition of a marketer; it would, however, be considered a marketer in the event used oil is sold directly to a burner.

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The requirements of 40 CFR 279, Subpart H, only apply to marketers of used oil. There are no RCRA requirements for the sale of used oil by those persons not meeting the regulatory definition of a marketer. Marketers are subject to the following requirements based on whether or not the used oil meets "specification".

NOTE: Used oil is regulated by the DOT if it meets the definition of a combustible or flammable liquid.

- "Specification used oil" is used oil burned for energy recovery that does not exceed the allowable levels of any of the constituents/properties listed on 40 CFR 279.11. 40 CFR 279.74(b) has been amended to clarify that the initial marketer of on-specification used oil, under 40 CFR 279.11, must only keep a record of a shipment of used oil to the facility to which the initial marketer delivers the used oil. . Sellers of specification used oil will:

    - Obtain analysis or other information to document that the used oil meets the specification.

    - Maintain an operating log on shipments of used oil to include:

        - Name and address of facility receiving the shipment.
        - The quantity of used oil fuel delivered.
        - The date of shipment or delivery.
        - • A cross-reference to the record of used oil analysis, or other information used to make the determination that the oil meets the specification as required under 40 CFR 279.72(a)

    - Keep the above records 3 years.

- "Off-specification used oil" is used oil burned for energy recovery that exceeds the allowable levels of any of the constituents/properties listed in 40 CFR 279.11. Sellers of off-specification used oil will:

    - Obtain notice from burner or other marketer that:
        - He/she has notified EPA of the location and description of used oil activities and has an EPA identification number.

NOTE: This does not apply to DRMOs overseas.

- If a customer is a burner, he/she will only burn the used oil in an industrial furnace or boiler identified in 40 CFR 279.61(a).
- Notify EPA of used oil management activities.
- Utilize an invoice system for the shipment of used oil that includes the following:
    - Invoice number.
    - EPA ID numbers of shipper and facility receiving used oil.
    - Names and address of shipping and receiving facilities.
    - Quantity of off-specification used oil delivered.
    - Date(s) of shipment/delivery.
- Keep copies of invoices and notices for 3 years.

When used oil is sold for recycling (other than burned for energy recovery), it is subject to 40 CFR 261.6(a)(4) and 40 CFR 279.

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When used oil is sold for energy recovery, it is defined as a used oil fuel and is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 279, Subpart G.

Sales processing will consist of standard procedures and the above requirements, as applicable.

Ultimate Disposal: Will be funded by the generating activity for disposal if RTDS efforts are not successful. Standard processes will be used.

Property Accounting: Used oil will always be processed as an XR3 transaction.

Used Oil Management Standards

GUIDELINES FOR DRMS COMPLIANCE

Overview:
The used oil management standards provide several areas that impact the operations of the DRMS used oil program, to include:

- Limits on the quantity of used oil that a DRMO can receive at one time;
- Transporters of more than 55 gallons of used oil are required to have an EPA identification number;
- Restrictions on storage times; and,
- Requirements for the storage of used oil.

The standards as provided in 40 CFR part 279 are divided into Subparts A through I (40 CFR Part 279.1-279.82). The subparts include standards for generators, collections centers and aggregate points, transportation and transfer facilities, processor and re-refiners, and marketers.

Summary:
DRMOs that receive all of their used oil in place should follow the first paragraph of the procedures shown below.

DRMOs that receive custody of used oil generated by host and non-host installation activities are considered used oil collection centers and must comply with the second and third paragraphs of the procedures shown below.

DRMOs that receive custody of used oil generated by host installation activities only are considered used oil aggregate points and must comply with the procedures in second and third paragraphs of the procedures shown below.

Any DRMO that receives used oil in quantities greater than 55 gallons at one time from a used oil generator is considered a used oil transfer facility and must comply with the procedures in third paragraph shown below. This requirement does not apply to "On-site" shipments of used oil. Used oil may be transported to on-site DRMOs in any quantity without being subject to the transporter standards in 40 CFR 279, Subpart E, and off-site shipment standards in 40 CFR 279.24. This means that DRMOs may receive more than 55 gallons of used oil at one time as long as it was generated on the site in which the DRMO is located.

On-site is defined by 40 CFR 260.10 as DRMOs located on property owned by the host generator as follows:

- The property where the DRMO is located is contiguous with host but divided by public or private right-of-way and the entrance and exit between the properties is a cross-roads intersection and access is by crossing as opposed to going along the right-of-way; or
- The property where the DRMO is located is non-contiguous but connected by a right-of-way, which the owner controls and which is inaccessible to the public.

Restrictions: DRMOs are not authorized to operate as a Processor and Re-refiner as provided in Subpart F of 40 CFR 279.

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Procedures:

- **Requirements for DRMOs that Receive Used Oil in Place:** To the extent possible, DRMOs should receive and manage used oil in-place (accept accountability, but not physical custody). Under this practice; there is no quantity limitation that the DRMO may receive at one time and the only new requirement for a DRMO is to ensure that transporters who pick-up and remove used oil have EPA ID numbers. DRMOs should remind generators who retain custody of their used oil to follow the storage requirements shown below.

- **Requirements for DRMOs that Store Used Oil:** All DRMOs that accept custody of used oil must comply with the generator requirements in Subpart C of 40 CFR Part 279. The storage requirements for DRMOs that accept custody of used oil are:

    - ***Storage units***. Used oil must be stored in tanks, containers, or any other units that are subject to regulation under 40 CFR, Parts 264 or 265;

    - ***Condition of Units***. Containers and above ground tanks used to store used oil must be:

        - In good condition (no severe rusting, apparent structural defects or deterioration); and,
        - Not leaking (no visible leaks).

    - ***Labels***. Containers and above ground tanks must be labeled or marked clearly with the words "Used Oil". Fill pipes used to transfer used oil into underground tanks must also be labeled or marked clearly with the words "Used Oil".

    - ***Releases***. All releases of used oil must be contained, cleaned-up, and all released used oil properly managed. If necessary to prevent future releases, repair or replace any leaking used oil storage containers or tanks prior to returning them to service.

    - ***Transporting Used Oil***. Generators who transport used oils except as described in paragraphs above are subject to the transporters requirements set forth at 40 CFR Parts 279.40-47.

In addition to the generator requirements, DRMOs that accept custody of used oil will also be subject to operation under **one of the following three standards**. DRMOs must determine which standard they fall under and comply with all associated requirements.

- **Requirements for DRMOs that Operate as a Collection Center:** For purposes of operations at a Disposal Activity, a used oil collection center is any DRMO that accepts/aggregates and stores used oil from a host or non-host generator (see Subpart D of 40 CFR Part 279.31). To operate as a collection center, the following conditions must be met:
    - The DRMO must comply with the standards for a used oil generator in Subpart C of 40 CFR Part 279;

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- As a collection center, used oil generators (generating activities) may transport, without an EPA identification number, used oil that they have generated to a DRMO provided the following conditions are met;

- The used oil generator transports used oil in a vehicle owned by the generator or owned by an employee of the generator;

- The used oil generator transports no more than 55 gallons of used oil at one time (except for on-site shipments; no limits in quantity for on-site shipments); and,

- The DRMO must be registered/licensed/permitted or recognized by a state/county/or municipal government to manage used oil. (Check/coordinate with host installation on notifying requirements and procedures).

- **Requirements for DRMOs that Operate as an Aggregate Point:** For purposes of operations at a DRMO, a used oil aggregate point is any DRMO that accepts, aggregates and or stores used oil <u>collected only from its host installation</u> (see Subpart D of 40 CFR Part 279.32) provided that:

  - The DRMO complies with the standards for a used oil generator in Subpart C of 40 CFR Part 279;

  - As an aggregate point, host installation used oil generators (generating activities) may transport, without an EPA identification number, used oil they have generated to a DRMO provided conditions below are met;

  - The used oil generator transports the used oil in a vehicle owned by the generator or by an employee of the generator;

  - The used oil generator may transport more than 55 gallons of used oil, at one time, to an on-site storage facility.

- **Requirements for DRMOs that Operate as a Transportation/Transfer Facility:** DRMOs that accept custody of used oil in quantities greater than 55 gallons, at one time, from a used oil generator (other than on-site generator), must operate as a used oil transfer facility. For purposes of operation at a DRMO, a used oil transportation/transfer facility is any DRMO that collects and stores used oil from more than one generator, and where shipments of used oil are held for more than 24 hours during the course of transportation. Except for the on-site transport of used oil, this is the only standard in which DRMOs are allowed to accept used oil in quantities greater than 55 gallons at one time (see Subpart E of 40 CFR Part 279.). Under this standard the following conditions must be met:

  - DRMOs may accept host/non-host used oil;

  - Used oil generators may transport more than 55 gallons of used oil at one time;

  - If the host installation has not previously complied with the notification requirements in RCRA section 3010 and the DRMO has not been given an EPA

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identification number, the DRMO must coordinate the notification requirements with the host installation.

- The transporter turning-in used oil in quantities of more than 55 gallons must have an EPA identification number;

- The DRMO cannot store used oil for periods longer than 35 days.

NOTE: A transfer facility that stores used oil for more than 35 days is subject to the more stringent management standards of Subpart F of 40 CFR 279.

As a transfer facility, a DRMO must also comply with the following management standards as provided in 40 CFR 279.45:

- **Storage Units**. Used oil must be stored in tanks, containers, or any other units that are subject to regulation under 40 CFR, Parts 264 or 265.

- **Condition of Units**. Containers and above ground tanks used to store used oil must be in good condition (no severe rusting, structural defects, or deterioration) and not leaking.

- **Secondary Containment for Containers, Existing Above Ground Tanks and New Above Ground Tanks**. All containers and above ground tanks used to store used oil at transfer facilities must be equipped with a secondary containment system. Secondary containment consists of dikes, berms, or retaining walls, and a floor that covers the entire area within the dikes, berms, or retaining walls. The entire containment system must be impervious to used oil. Existing above ground tanks are exempted from the floor requirement under the existing portion of the tank.

- **Labels.** Containers and above ground tanks used to store used oil at transfer facilities must be clearly labeled with the words **"Used Oil".** Fill pipes used to transfer used oil into underground tanks must also be labeled or marked clearly with the words **"Used Oil".**

- **Releases.** Upon the detection of a release of used oil, the DRMO must stop the release, contain the released oil, clean up and properly manage the released used oil. If necessary, repair/replace any used oil storage containers prior to returning them to service.

- **Tracking (40 CFR 279.46).** DRMOs that operate as used oil transfer facilities must keep a record of each shipment of used oil received and removed. This information must include: the name, address, and EPA ID number of each generator, transporter or processor/refiner, the quantity accepted or shipped, and the dates received and shipped.

- **Management of Residues (40 CFR 279.47).** DRMOs that operate as a transfer facility are responsible for managing any residues generated from the storage of used oil in accordance with existing RCRA requirements.

A DRMO that falls under the management standards of more than one subpart must comply with each standard as applicable. For example, a DRMO may operate as a collection center for most of the year, than receive a shipment of more than 55 gallons of used oil at one time, that

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DRMO must now comply with management standards for a transfer facility as discussed above. DRMS-O (Operations) must be notified accordingly. Notification must be in a timely manner.

Compliance: The DRMO Chief must ensure his/her used oil program is carried out in full compliance with the management standards for a collection center, aggregate point, or transfer facility, if used oil is not received in-place or being sent to a disposal facility.

Point of contact: Questions should be directed to DRMS-BCP.

Related Information for use in Processing Used Oil:

Requirements for Used Oil Filters:
Non-terne plated used oil filters that are not mixed with wastes listed in subpart D of 40 CFR 261 are excluded under 40 CFR 261.4(b)(13), if the oil filters have been gravity hot-drained using one of the following methods:

- Puncturing the filter anti-drain back valve or the filter dome end and hot-draining.
- Hot-draining and crushing;
- Dismantling and hot-draining; or,
- Any other equivalent hot-draining method that will remove used oil.

Terne plated oil filters are not included in the exemption and require a HW determination prior to disposal in a landfill. Other types of filters, such as fuel filter, transmission oil filters or specialty filters (such as cloth railroad oil filters) are also not included in the exemption.

Requirements for Refrigerant Contaminated Compressor Oil:
Refrigerant-contaminated compressor oil from refrigerated equipment may contain residual halogenated substances that cause it to exceed 4,000 ppm CFC concentrations.

USEPA does not require that the halogenated substances be recovered from refrigerant-contaminated compressor oil to comply with the refrigerant recycling rule, although such requirements could be issued in the future.

The high concentrations of these halogenated substances places the management of residual compressor oil as a waste subject to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), that establishes requirements on the handling, storage and disposal of used oil contaminated with halogenated compounds.

Refrigerant-contaminated compressor oil will be managed under RCRA, Rebuttable Presumption for Used Oil, as outlined at 40 CFR Parts 179.10(b)(l)(ii)(B) and 279.44(c)(2) and (d). Note that:

- The regulation exempts from the “rebuttable presumption” refrigerant-contaminated compressor oil removed from refrigeration equipment **only** with refrigerants (CFCs) and **not mixed** with used oil from other sources, if the CFCs are destined for reclamation.

- If the CFCs in the compressor are not destined for reclamation, the oil will be managed as a hazardous waste.

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The “rebuttal presumption” does apply to used oils contaminated with CFCs that have been mixed with used oil from sources other than refrigeration units.

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Vehicles

Definition/Description: A device on wheels or runners for conveying persons or objects; e.g., cart, sled, automobile, etc.

Policy References/Authority: DOD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4; State and Local Requirements

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
Standard processing will be used.

ETIDs/DTIDs will be checked to ensure that vehicles that have air conditioners must include the following statement *"Contains (Name of Substance), a substance which harms public health and environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere."* If the refrigerant has been removed the ETID/DTID must have the proper notation that it was done in accordance with the Clean Air Act of 1990 and contain the statement - *"Empty - Refrigerant Removed."* DRMOs will not attempt to drain or add anti-freeze to vehicles. Anti-freeze contains ethylene glycol, which is regulated as a hazardous substance under CERCLA. Also, used anti-freeze may contain heavy metals such as lead and chromium, which are characteristic wastes under RCRA.

To avoid ground contamination DRMOs will not receive vehicles that show signs of leakage of any type of fluids that would result in spill cleanup requirements. For unserviceable vehicles, all fluids, fuels and coolants must be drained prior to turn-in to the DRMO to ensure environmental compliance.

If above requirements are not correct, reject the turn-in on DRMS Form 917.

NOTE: These items may be authorized for receipt from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs), dependent on the condition.

Warehousing/Storage: Drip pans will be used under stored vehicles to prevent any unforeseen contamination spills. Any fluids that do leak must be treated as HM/HW and disposed of through the host-generator ISA/MOA.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Standard processing will be used.

DRMS Forms 200 will be provided from DRMO Receiving Section for use in responding to RTDS customer inquiries and preparation of Standard Form 97. See below for guidance on SF 97.

DRMO Receiving personnel will also forward tagged keys and vehicle maintenance records, when available, for retention until released.

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DEMIL/Mutilation: Requirements will be determined on a case-by-case basis, dependent on any special handling mandates.

Sales: Standard sales processes will be used.

Sales Description Guidelines and Special Terms and Conditions.
To the maximum extent feasible, include serial numbers and vehicle identification numbers in both national and local sale property descriptions. These numbers clearly specify the property that is included in an individual sale item, and they provide helpful data to bidders. For example, the vehicle identification number identifies engine size, body style, etc., and in most instances, is coded to identify the model year. The identification plate is normally located on the driver's side of the dash and is usually visible through the windshield.

For all scrap vehicles, the following paragraph will be included on a DRMS Form 82-3:

> *Certificate of Release of a Motor Vehicle (SF 97). While an SF 97 is not generally issued to purchasers of vehicles sold as scrap or which have been subjected to extensive reclamation or cannibalization, such documentation can be issued if requested by the purchaser, provided a serial number can be found on the body or chassis of the vehicle or trailer. A request for issuance of an SF 97 must be submitted to the DRMO or sales contracting officer for determination prior to removal of the vehicles. Such request generally will not be honored after removal of a vehicle(s).*

Additional Statement for the IFB:
Include the following statement, when appropriate, under the General Information and Instructions in a vehicle IFB:

> *Use of vehicles equipped with 24-volt lighting systems by other than an agency or department of the Federal Government is contrary to provisions in the vehicle codes of certain states.*

Abandonment and Destruction: If RTDS attempts fail, standard A&D processes will be used.

Property Accounting: Standard processes will be used:

Y2K Electronic Property - Non Compliant
(The military services/defense agencies do not have to identify property manufactured during or after the year 2000 on the ETID/DTID.)

Definition/Description:
The "Y2K technology problem" also known as the “Millennium Bug” is the inability of some electronic equipment to correctly recognize dates after l999. This inability may affect the normal operation of the property.

DOD excess property with Y2K concerns have been defined as Defective Property and fall into one of the two DOD Defective Property Categories:

- *CATEGORY 1 (CAT 1): Property.* Property identified for disposal through DRMS known to be non-Y2K compliant and having safety/health applications (e.g., medical/patient equipment) or used in military weapon systems (e.g., avionics) is considered CAT 1 defective property.

- *CATEGORY 2 (CAT 2):* Property known to be Non-Y2K compliant but having no safety/health weapons application is considered CAT 2 defective property and will be processed in accordance with reference. Generating activities must clearly identify such property upon turn-in to the DRMO.

Policy References/Authority: HQ DLA/ Item Manager/Food and Drug Administration (FDA). See also DOD 4160.21-M, Defective Property for description of Category I and II property. For help from the FDA, see: http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/yr2000/YEAR2000.html. This web site provides information and guidance to medical device manufacturers, healthcare providers, researchers, and the public. The site includes a searchable list of biomedical equipment and their Y2K compliance status. "Compliance", in this case, means that the device functions 100% as intended, in that the date change did not adversely affect the device’s operation. The database allows a search for any specific item of biomedical equipment to determine its compliance status, and the affect of "non-compliance".

Unique Processing Information/How to Manage:

Receiving:
DRMOs will receive and process non-compliant Y2K property having safety/health applications (e.g., medical/patient equipment) or that is used in military weapon systems (e.g., avionics) as defective property.

Categories (not necessarily all-inclusive) requiring annotation on ETIDs/DTIDs of Y2K status (except property manufactured during or after 2000):

- FSC 6525 - Radiation treatment planning systems
- FSC 6515 - Hemodialysis delivery systems
- FSC 6525 - Therapeutic Asperis systems
- FSC 6515 - Alpha-fetoprotein kits for neural tube defects
- FSC 6525 - Chemistry analyzers for clinical use

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- FSC 6525 - Blood establishment computer software.
- FSC 6525 - Various types of medical image generating, communication, storage and disposal workstations, and systems, which need to store and track recall images in a given chronological order.

Any item manufactured prior to Year 2000 in inventory that is Y2K non-compliant suspect should be physically relocated to a separate storage area. Freeze the property in DAISY using Freeze Code 6. Contact the generator for resolution. Cancel the freeze once a decision is made. To determine compliance status, the manufacturer's make, model information may be obtained from the FDA Biomedical clearinghouse at http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/yr2000/YEAR2000.html. If unable to reach resolution, contact DRMS-O (Operations) for further instructions.

- The generator of category 1 and 2 defective property will identify hazardous components.
    - Category 1 property will normally be received as scrap.
    - If the generator requests DRMO assistance with mutilating Category 1 property, this will be accomplished on a reimbursable basis, via the most appropriate billing technique. Guidance on billing information will be requested from DRMS-RF.
- Electronic medical/patient equipment and items used in military weapon systems (avionics) manufactured prior to 2000 and received by DRMOs but not identified as Y2K compliant or indicating unknown compliance status will be treated as Category 2 Defective Property.
- Non-electronic/electric items in FSCs 6515 and 6525 do not require Y2K certifications on the ETID/DTID.
- Property receipts in FSCs 6515/6525 that are non electronic/electric will be accepted for disposal processing without generator annotation indicating Y2K status of the property.
- Property manufactured during or after the year 2000 is exempt and does not require review for the Y2K Millennium Bug problem nor the military service/defense agency to provide a certification.

DRMOs will receive and process non-compliant Y2K electronic property not having safety/health/avionics application as category 2, Defective Property.

NOTE: This property is not authorized for receipt from DLA Depot Recycling Control Points (RCPs).

Warehousing/Storage: Post a sign at locations where Y2K non-compliant property is stored.

Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:
Recipients are cautioned that electronic medical/patient equipment manufactured prior to 2000 that is reutilized, transferred or donated may not be Y2K compliant. For on-site customer notification and release documentation the following notification will be used:

> *NOTICE**:** Recipients are cautioned that this property may not be Y2K-compliant. The Government assumes no liability for damages of any type arising from use or disposition of this property. Recipients must make an independent determination of the property's Y2K compliance.*

DEMIL/Mutilation/Demanufacturing: Electric/Electronic property may be demanufactured.

Sales: Use the following condition of sale (in DNSP the catalog code is entitled "Y2K.")

ARTICLE: CALENDAR SENSITIVE YEAR (YEAR 2000) EQUIPMENT. Purchasers are cautioned that property offered on this sale may be affected by the Year 2000 (Y2K) technology problem, also known as the millennium bug. The Government makes no warranty either expressed or implied that any of the property offered on this sale will not be adversely affected by the Y2K problem. The condition of the property, as expressed in item descriptive data, is based purely on visual inspection that is not adequate to determine Year 2000 compatibility. The Government assumes no liability for damages to property of the Purchaser, its employees or to any other person arising from or affiliated with the purchaser, use or disposition of this material. The Purchaser will hold the Government harmless from any and all such demands, suits, actions or claims arising from or otherwise relating to the purchase and use of this material.

The following NOTICE is to be included as a General Information and Instruction paragraph in all national sales or placed in the IFB:

> *NOTICE: The Year 2000 (Y2K) technology problem, also known as the millennium bug, is the inability of some computers and computerized systems/equipment to correctly recognize dates after l999. Computers and other calendar-year sensitive equipment turned in by the military services/defense agencies to DRMS is not immune to this problem. In most cases with equipment of this type it is impossible to identify what ill be affected and what will not be without extensive testing. DRMS recommends that, if there is an interest in any item of equipment manufactured prior to l999 that may be affected by the Year 2000, check the manufacturer's web site or contact the manufacturer to see whether the produce has the potential for a Y2K problem. Also, if computer access is available, visit the following internet address: http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/yr2000/YEAR2000.html.*

Ultimate Disposal: Requirements will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Property Accounting: Normal processes will be used.