FILE FOLDER

DESCRIPTION ON TAB:

6241/3D Photochemical

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6241 HYGIENE AND SANITATION

(PERMANENT) SECNAVINST 5212.5B
PART II, CHAP. 6, PAR 6240(1) 2 YRS

T-6242/3

6240
NREAD
19 May 86

From: Director, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune
To: Base Maintenance Officer, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune

Subj: DISPOSAL OF PHOTOCHEMIAL SUPPLIES

Encl: (1) DRMO ltr of 30 Apr 86
(2) AC/S FAC ltr FAC 6280/2 of 25 Apr 86
(3) DOD HMIS Hazardous Item Listing, Nov 85

1. Enclosure (1) advised that DRMO has 14 containers (705 gallons) of the subject chemicals requiring disposal through the sanitary sewer. Enclosure (2) contains a description of these chemicals.

2. These chemicals can be discharged slowly without neutralization into the sanitary sewer. Card 212 of enclosure (3) contains neutralization information. It is recommended that enclosure (3) be retained for future reference.

3. By copy of this letter, DRMO is advised to contact the Utilities Director, Base Maintenance Division, for assistance with disposal of these chemicals. NREAD point of contact in this matter is Ms. Elizabeth Betz, x5977.

J. I. WOOTEN

Blind copy:
NQCL

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Inter-Office Memorandum

DATE : 30 April 1986

SUBJECT : Disposal of Photochemical Supplies

FROM : Chief, DRMO Lejeune

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities
Marine Corps Base,
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542-5000

1. Reference: FAC memo 6280/2 of 25 Apr 86.

2. The referenced memo has been reviewed and the following comments are provided:

a. The preferred method of disposing of photochemical supplies would be through reutilization which would result in a cost savings to either a DoD activity, Federal or State agent. However, since these supplies have an expired shelf life, there are no known agencies who could use this property. The next route to take is trying to find a buyer. It has been our experience in many cases that chemicals can be used for their intended purpose by civilian industries, even though the shelf life is up. At the present time we have accepted accountability and submitted a sales listing to our region headquarters for a total of 2822 packages of these supplies which consist of 16,176 gallons of Part A and Part B. This process will take approximately four months.

b. According to our regulations, the 141 containers of Part A stored in polyethylene drums are now a hazardous waste. The government would have to pay a service contractor $2,115.00 to dispose of these supplies. At this point the most economical means would be to discharge into sanitary sewer.

Nadine Hipp

Nadine Hipp
Chief, Defense Reutilization
and Marketing Office

cc
Dir, NREAD

6280/2
FAC

25 APR 1986

Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities, Marine Corps Base,
Camp Lejeune
Defense Reutilization and Marketing Officer

DISPOSAL OF PHOTOCHEMICAL SUPPLIES

Encl: (1) NREAD memo 6240 NREAD of 16 Apr 86

1. Request that the enclosure be reviewed and comments provided on recommended course of action for disposal.

R. A. TIEBOUT

Copy to:
Dir, NREAD

OPNAV 5216/144A (Rev. 8-81)
S/N 0107-LF-052-2320

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Memorandum

6240
NREAD

DATE: 16 Apr 1986

FROM: Director, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune

SUBJ: DISPOSAL OF PHOTOCHEMICAL SUPPLIES STORED AT BUILDING 914, HADNOT POINT

Encl: (1) Quantity and Chemical Makeup of Photochemical Supplies

1. On 10 April 1986 NREAD was contacted to assist Medical Logistics Company, 2d FSSG, with the disposal of 8,132 gallons of photochemical supplies that have an expired shelf life. 141 five-gallon containers of Part A of the three-part solution were found to be leaking onto the warehouse deck and adjacent boxes. Because of the corrosive nature of this liquid, the bladders have been emptied into 55-gallon polyethylene drums.

2. NREAD personnel have consulted Ensafe Environmental Consultants, MEDLOG Company, and Defense Reutilization and Marketing Officer (DRMO) representatives. The two alternatives for disposal of the subject materials are DRMO disposal contract and discharge at a controlled rate (with or without pretreatment) into the sanitary sewer. Cost of disposal under the current DRMO contract would be $24,396.00.

3. It is recommended that DRMO take accountability for the subject materials and pursue disposal. Should DRMO not be able to accomplish timely, economical disposal, it is recommended that disposal into the sanitary sewer be accomplished under procedures established by and under the direct supervision of the appropriate representative of the Director, Utilities Branch, Base Maintenance Division. It is anticipated that the 705 gallons in polyethylene drums will require immediate disposal. Point of contact in this matter is Mr. Danny Sharpe, 5003/2083.

J. I. Wooten

J. I. WOOTEN

Copy to:
BMO
DRMO

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RECEIVED
18 APR 1986

PHOTOCHEMICAL SUPPLIES - DEVELOPER, PHOTOGRAPHIC
NSN 6525-00-975-0611

PART A. 705 gallons in polyethylene 55-gallon drums

6,550 gallons in 5-gallon bladders

7,255 gallons total

Chemical Makeup

Potassium Hydroxide 5-10%

Potassium Sulfite 10-15%

Hydroquinone 5-10%

Diethylene Glycol 1-5%

Water 55-60%

PART B. 378 gallons in 1/2 gallon bottles

70.5 gallons in 1 quart bottles

448.5 gallons total

Chemical Makeup

Diethylene Glycol 50-55%

Acetic Acid 35-40%

1-Phenyl-3-Pyrazolidinone 5-10% (trademark Phenidone)

PART C. 378 gallons in 1/2 gallon bottles

70.5 gallons in 1 quart bottles

Chemical Makeup

Adehyde Bisulfate 20-25%

Glutaraldehyde 10-15%

Water 60-70%

30 April 1986

Disposal of Photochemical Supplies

Chief, DRMO Lejeune

Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities
Marine Corps Base,
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542-5000

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2. The referenced memo has been reviewed and the following comments are provided:

a. The preferred method of disposing of photochemical supplies would be through reutilization which would result in a cost savings to either a DoD activity, Federal or State agent. However, since these supplies have an expired shelf life, there are no known agencies who could use this property. The next route to take is trying to find a buyer. It has been our experience in many cases that chemicals can be used for their intended purpose by civilian industries, even though the shelf life is up. At the present time we have accepted accountability and submitted a sales listing to our region headquarters for a total of 2822 packages of these supplies which consist of 16,176 gallons of Part A and Part B. This process will take approximately four months.

b. According to our regulations, the 141 containers of Part A stored in polyethylene drums are now a hazardous waste. The government would have to pay a service contractor $2,115.00 to dispose of these supplies. At this point the most economical means would be to discharge into sanitary sewer.

Nadine Hipp

Nadine Hipp
Chief, Defense Reutilization
and Marketing Office

cc
Dir, NREAD