Department of Defense
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SUBJECT: Defense Materiel Disposition Manual: Instructions for Hazardous Property and Other Special Processing Materiel

References: See Enclosure 1

1. PURPOSE

a. Manual. This manual is composed of several volumes, each containing its own purpose. In accordance with the authority in DoD Directive (DoDD) 5134.12 and DoD Instruction (DoDI) 4140.01 (References (a) and (b)), this manual prescribes uniform procedures for the disposition of DoD personal property and establishes the sequence of processes for disposition of personal property of the DoD Components.

b. Volume. This volume:

(1) Details disposal procedures for hazardous materiel and other property that require special handling.

(2) Provides the specific handling procedures for special cases by category.

(3) Correlates the disposition of special cases with the requirements in DoDI 4160.28 (Reference (c)) and DoD Manual (DoDM) 4160.28 (Reference (d)) for the demilitarization (DEMIL) and physical DEMIL of DoD personal property.

2. APPLICABILITY

a. This volume applies to OSD, the Military Departments, the Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, the DoD Field Activities, and all other organizational entities within the DoD (referred to collectively in this volume as the "DoD Components").

b. Parts 101 and 102 of Title 41, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (also known as the

Property Act and Federal Management Regulation/Federal Property Management Regulation (Reference (e)), and subtitle I of Title 40, United States Code (U.S.C.), also known as "Federal Property and Administrative Services Act" (Reference (f)), take precedence over this manual if a procedural conflict exists.

3. POLICY. It is DoD policy that excess DoD property will be screened and redistributed among the DoD Components, and reported as excess to the General Services Administration (GSA), consistent with Reference (e). Pursuant to section 701 of Reference (f), DoD will efficiently and economically dispose of DoD foreign excess personal property (FEPP).

4. RESPONSIBILITIES. See Enclosure 2.

5. PROCEDURES. Instructions for disposal of hazardous property and other materiel which require special processing are contained in Enclosure 3 of this volume. General procedures associated with the disposition of DoD materiel is in Enclosure 3 of Volume 1 of this manual.

6. RELEASABILITY. **Cleared for public release**. This volume is available on the Internet from the DoD Issuances Website at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives.

7. EFFECTIVE DATE. This volume is effective October 22, 2015.

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Logistics and Materiel Readiness

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REFERENCES

(a) DoD Directive 5134.12, "Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness (ASD(L&MR))," May 25, 2000, as amended
(b) DoD Instruction 4140.01, "DoD Supply Chain Materiel Management Policy," December 14, 2011
(c) DoD Instruction 4160.28, "DoD Demilitarization (DEMIL) Program," April 7, 2011
(d) DoD Manual 4160.28, "Defense Demilitarization," June 7, 2011
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ENCLOSURE 2

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. DIRECTOR, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY (DLA). Under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness (ASD(L&MR)), and in addition to the responsibilities in section 2 of this enclosure, the Director, DLA:

a. Provides agency-level command and control and administers the worldwide Defense Materiel Disposition Program.

b. Provides direction to the DLA Disposition Services on implementing the worldwide Defense Materiel Disposition Program.

c. Provides direction to the DLA Inventory Control Points (ICPs) on the cataloging of items in the Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) to prevent the unauthorized disposition or release of items within DoD, other federal civilian agencies, or release into commerce.

d. Assumes the worldwide disposal of all DoD hazardous property (HP) except for those categories specifically designated to remain the responsibility of the Military Department or Defense Agency as described in this volume.

e. Oversees the investigation, reporting, retrieval, and safekeeping of materiel inadvertently released from DoD control and subsequently discovered to pose an explosive hazard.

2. DOD COMPONENT HEADS. The DoD Component heads:

a. Comply with applicable federal, state, local laws, executive orders, and DoD policies governing materiel demilitarization and disposition.

b. Treat the disposal of DoD property as an integral part of DoD Supply Chain Management; ensure that disposal actions and costs are a part of "end-to-end" management of items and that disposal of property is a planned event at all levels of their organizations.

c. Establish and administer disposal accounts, as jointly agreed to by DoD Components, to support the DEMIL and reclamation functions performed by the DoD Components.

d. Dispose of materiel outside the continental United States (OCONUS) according to the procedures for FEPP in Volume 2 of this manual.

e. Inspect property to determine and document the presence or absence of explosive hazards, hazards, and controlled substances.

f. Dispose of HP specifically designated as requiring DoD Component processing.

g. Report, accurately identify on approved turn in documents, and turn in all authorized scrap generations to servicing DLA Disposition Services sites.

h. Establish a focal point to consult with DLA Disposition Services sites to determine the appropriate disposition course of action based upon agreements, MOUs, and relevant regulations.

i. Manage material potentially presenting an explosive hazard (MPPEH), material documented as an explosive hazard (MDEH), material potentially presenting a chemical agent hazard (MPPCAH), and material documented as safe (MDAS) in accordance with the procedures in Section 99a of Enclosure 3 of this manual.

j. Take responsibility for the costs associated with the investigation, reporting, retrieval, safekeeping, and disposition of materiel inadvertently released from DoD control and subsequently discovered to pose an explosive hazard.

k. Exercise extreme care in the disposal of property that is potentially dangerous to public health, safety, and the environment.

l. Decontaminate and remove any explosive hazards from all such property having a sales value only for its basic material content (e.g., chemically or thermally neutralized, fired, or vented) by effective methods to eliminate, to the maximum degree possible, the potential for harm from contaminants or component substances.

m. Update the DoD Item Unique Identification (IUID) Registry upon the materiel disposition of uniquely identified items in accordance with the procedures in Enclosure 6 of Volume 1 of this manual.

ENCLOSURE 3

SPECIAL CASES

1. AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, FOODS PROCESSED FROM AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, AND COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS

a. Exclusions to Special Processing. Surplus agricultural commodities, surplus foods processed from agricultural commodities, and surplus cotton or woolen goods may be processed without special handling when:

(1) The acquisition value of the commodity or product in any one location is under $5,000.

(2) The commodity or product must be disposed of immediately to prevent spoilage.

b. Special Processing

(1) DLA disposition services sites will determine how best to proceed with the proposed transfer or sale from the local Department of Agriculture office when:

(a) The acquisition value of the surplus commodity or product in any one location is $5,000 or more.

(b) The surplus commodity or product does not require immediate disposal to prevent spoilage.

(c) The quantity to be sold during any month at any one location has an acquisition cost in excess of $5,000 or more.

(d) Raw cotton, wheat and other grains, flour, leaf tobacco, and cotton and woolen goods are equal to or more than $300,000 at any one location.

(e) Meat, poultry and poultry products, and peanuts and other fats and oils are equal to or greater than $50,000 at any one location.

(f) All other agricultural commodities and foods processed from them are equal to or are greater than $25,000 at any one location.

(2) Matters that cannot be resolved will be elevated to the Administrator, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, 1400 Independence Avenue. SW, Washington, D.C. 20013, for a determination on how best to proceed with the proposed transfer or sale.

c. Additional Special Handling. When quantities of surplus agricultural commodities, surplus foods processed from them, and surplus cotton or woolen goods exceed the amounts specified in paragraph 1b(1) of this enclosure, DLA disposition services sites will request the local Department of Agriculture Office obtain from the Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency:

(1) A determination, with relevant instructions, that the commodities or products should be transferred to the Department of Agriculture for disposition as provided in Reference (d).

(2) A statement describing the conditions and prices for the disposition of the commodities or products.

d. Transfers. If directed, transfers will be made without charge to the Department of Agriculture.

2. AIRCRAFT

a. General

(1) DLA Disposition Services sites will not screen or report aircraft. The Military Department will report flyable aircraft to General Services Administration (GSA), Region 9 (Pacific Rim Region).

(2) This policy applies to all aircraft; however, processing procedures may vary for aircraft located at the Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Group (AMARG).

(3) For aircraft, the DoD Components will:

(a) Screen with other DoD-sponsored activities to determine needs for complete aircraft. Screening will be in a form agreeable to the Services and other DoD activities.

(b) Report excess aircraft to GSA on Standard Form (SF) 120, "Report of Excess Personal Property," (available on the Internet at http://www.gsa.gov/forms) for federal and donation screening in accordance with part 102 of Reference (e). The SF 120 will list all major systems (such as engines and electronics) missing from the aircraft at the time of reporting. The report will also indicate whether the data plate, logbooks, and historical and modification records are available, and if additional parts will be removed from the aircraft at the time of release to the transferee. Data plates for aircraft transferred or donated for non-flight purposes will be removed prior to issue.

(c) DoD Components will make all foreign excess personal property (FEPP) aircraft available for screening by GSA-approved federal or State representatives for possible return to the United States for federal transfer or donation. OCONUS DLA Disposition Services sites that receive aircraft will, regardless of condition, report such aircraft to the DLA Disposition Services

Forward Support Team (FST) Operations Europe or FST Central Command, depending on the area of responsibility for disposition.

b. Categories of Aircraft

(1) Category "A" - Aircraft authorized for sale and exchange for commercial use. This includes fixed wing (Federal Supply Classification (FSC) Code 1510) and rotary wing (FSC 1520) aircraft, which do not require DEMIL as defined by Reference (c), and have been identified by the Military Department as available for commercial sale or exchange. A list of saleable aircraft is available on the DoD DEMIL Website https://demil.osd.mil/.

(a) Category "A." The priority for allocation of Category "A" aircraft is:

1. Issue to another Military Department as complete aircraft.

2. Issue to another DoD activity (includes Civil Air Patrol (CAP) as complete aircraft.

3. Use of aircraft for parts reclamation to satisfy DoD supply system needs with the needs of the owning Military Department taking precedence.

4. Issue of excess aircraft to federal and State law enforcement activities.

5. Transfer of aircraft to a federal civilian agency (FSA) through GSA. On a case-by-case basis, GSA may request transfer to a FSA for continued flight use prior to issues as stated previously. The request will specify the receiving agency and its intended use of the aircraft. Such requests will, when feasible, be honored by the owning Military Department instead of parts reclamation.

6. Donation of surplus aircraft to authorized recipients through GSA.

(b) Issues to CAP

1. If flyable non-AMARG aircraft are selected by headquarters (HQ) CAP-U.S. Air Force (USAF) for issue to CAP, the losing Military Department will issue the aircraft to the account specified by HQ CAP-USAF, ensuring data plates and all available historical or modification records accompany the aircraft.

2. Should CAP-USAF elect to use the aircraft for reclamation of parts, CAP should arrange with the owning Military Department. Should CAP elect not to reclaim parts and components from the aircraft, HQ CAP-USAF will make arrangements for issue and delivery of the aircraft, data plates, and historical and modification records to AMARG. CAP aircraft received at AMARG will be reported to GSA for use by FCAs and by authorized recipients.

(c) Issues to Law Enforcement Activities. The DLA Law Enforcement Support Office (LESO) will prioritize federal and State requests, in coordination with the Deputy

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense Integration and Defense Support of Civil Authorities, the owning Military Department, Department of Justice (DOJ), and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP).

(d) Issues to FCAs and Donation Customers

1. Issue Documents. The DoD Components will release aircraft upon receipt of fully executed issue documents, SF 122, "Transfer Order Excess Personal Property," or SF 123, "Transfer Order Surplus Personal Property," (both forms available on Internet at http://www.gsa.gov/forms). The issue document will indicate recipient's name and the intended use of the aircraft. Data plates and historical, modification, and maintenance records will be furnished along with the aircraft to the FCA or authorized recipient. For aircraft issued or donated for ground use only, the data plates will be removed prior to release to the authorized recipient.

2. Special Donations Provisions. Special donations provisions are applicable pursuant to the authority of section 2572 of Title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.) (Reference (g)). Requests for condemned or obsolete combat aircraft to be used for historical purposes (e.g., museums and static display) will be referred to the proper office of the Military Department, as outlined in Enclosure 5 of Volume 1 of this manual. All such requests will be processed and documented by the Military Department. Any necessary DEMIL of aircraft before donation will be accomplished in accordance with Reference (c).

3. Historical, Modification, and Maintenance Records. All available aircraft logbooks, historical, modification, and maintenance records will be transferred with the aircraft. If these records are not available, a statement to this effect will be provided at time of transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site.

4. Transfer of Accountability. Prior to the transfer of accountability to the DLA Disposition Services, the DoD Components will ensure that all required screening has been completed. Transfers to a DLA Disposition Services site will be accomplished by individual DoD Form (DD Form) 1348-1A, "Issue Release/Receipt Document," (available on Internet at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm) for each aircraft. The Disposal Turn-In Document (DTID) will include the adjusted dollar value of the aircraft, a list of parts or components that have been removed, and an indication if the data plates are or are not available. Data plates and records may not be disturbed, tampered with, nor removed before or at the time of transfer.

(2) Category "B" - Aircraft previously used for ground instruction 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 firefighting training, precluding their use as a flyable aircraft. This category includes uneconomically repairable wrecked or damaged aircraft.
Category "B" aircraft will be offered by the generating activity (with or without historical records or documentation) for reutilization, transfer, or donation (RTD), for ground use or

display only. In all cases, the data plate will be removed and destroyed by the Military Department generating activity. The data plate destruction will be recorded on the DTID.

(3) Category "C" - Aircraft that are combat configured as determined by the DoD Components. When transferred to a DLA Disposition Services Site, the DTID must contain the aircraft serial number or tail number and the appropriate DEMIL code in accordance with Reference (d).

c. Sales (All Categories). When aircraft are offered for sale as scrap, all lethal, hazardous, or classified items must be removed. Mutilation of critical safety item (CSI) parts (without documentation) is required to assure items cannot be retrieved for use. If DEMIL is necessary, the purchaser or the U.S. Government, whichever is most economical, will make arrangements for DEMIL. If not feasible to transport to a DLA Disposition Services site, residue of wrecked or damaged aircraft may be 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. Trade security controls (TSC) will be applied to all DEMIL-required property or DEMIL Code B Munitions List Items (MLI) or DEMIL Code Q Commerce Control List (CCL) Items. When the sale of this residue cannot be accomplished after advertising, it may be processed for abandonment according to Enclosure 2 of Volume 2 of this manual, after all DEMIL and TSC requirements have been met, if not a legal liability or responsibility of the Military Department. DoD Components will:

(1) Mitigate future security risks by strengthening controls associated with the release or disposition of DEMIL Code B MLIs, and DEMIL Code Q CCL items that are identified as sensitive for reasons of national security according to Volume 2 of Reference (d). Certain categories of DEMIL Q items are considered to pose no risk to national security and will be available for RTD and sales following normal procedures. DEMIL B and sensitive DEMIL Q property can only be reutilized by authorized DoD Components (Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, including Guard and Reserve Units), and approved Special Programs (Foreign Military Sales (FMS), Law Enforcement Activities (LEAs) and firefighters). After DoD screening at the DLA Disposition Services site, serviceable DEMIL B and sensitive DEMIL Q property will be transferred and held at the Long Term Storage (LTS) facility in Columbus for extended reutilization screening by DoD and approved Special Programs (e.g.. FMS, LEAs, and firefighters) customers. Customers may review the listing of LTS property available for screening on the DLA Disposition Services Website at https://pontiac.dispositionservices.dla.mil/. Property will be available for electronic screening only, no physical screening will be permitted at the LTS facility.

(2) Conduct public sales through DLA Disposition Services. DLA Disposition Services may be used as the selling agent for Category "A" aircraft designed for oil spill response to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)-designated entities that contract with the Federal Government, in accordance with section 2576 of Reference (g). These sales will take precedence over sales to the general public. See section 18 of Enclosure 3 in Volume 3 of this manual for requirements to report the sales to the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(3) Offer aircraft that are in scrap condition, as defined in DoDI 2030.08 (Reference (h)), as pounds of scrap. At a minimum, the sale offering will include, if available:

(a) Military Mission Design Series 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 or repair as necessary; and other relevant information necessary to properly advertise the aircraft to the buying public.

(b) Special sale condition FAA flight certification. This sale condition requires the purchaser to comply with FAA regulations concerning the airworthiness certifications for aircraft flown in civil flight operations.

(c) An acknowledgement or a condition of sale that it is the responsibility of the purchaser to obtain a one-time ferry permit from the FAA for removal from a DLA Disposition Services site 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.

(d) An acknowledgement or a condition of sale indicating the purchaser is responsible to arrange with FAA all inspections needed to obtain an airworthiness certification. Before an Airworthiness Certificate is issued, the aircraft must conform to the approved requirements for that FAA-type certificate. The responsibility to satisfy FAA requirements lies entirely with the purchaser.

(4) Include a statement advising interested bidders that they may review a copy of FAA Advisory Circular, AC Number 21-13 (Reference (i)) and FAA Advisory Circular, AC Number 20-96 (Reference (j)) which is available at the FAA field district office or a free copy can be obtained from:

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

(5) Require the purchaser to remove, destroy, or obliterate distinctive markings on aircraft in the sales offerings and notify the government that this has been accomplished.

(6) Require an end use certificate (EUC) for Category "A" aircraft assigned DEMIL codes other than "A" in the sales offerings.

(7) Execute a bill of sale as evidence of the transfer of title of government-owned Category "A" aircraft to a purchaser. The bill of sale must be executed by the sales contracting officer (SCO). The SCO's signature must be acknowledged by a notary public. Data plate and historical and modification records will be furnished to the purchaser.

(8) 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. Before an airworthiness certificate is issued, 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.

d. DLA Disposition Services Processing

(1) DLA Disposition will:

(a) Process Category "B" aircraft directly to sales, for ground use only or as scrap.

(b) Because screening is accomplished by the DoD Components prior to transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site, process category "A" aircraft directly to sales.

(c) Safeguard the historical, modification, and maintenance records at all times prior to final disposition.

(d) Offer each aircraft for sale on an individual basis , including those that require DEMIL or mutilation as a condition of sale or TSCs.

(e) Require DEMIL of the airframe for Category "B" aircraft of a type or model not listed as saleable of the DoD DEMIL Website (https://demil.osd.mil/) (Category "A"). Where applicable, sales terms and conditions containing DEMIL instructions set forth in Reference (c) will be 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 Qualified Recycling Program (QRP). This text, substantially as follows, will be inserted in the item description: "This aircraft has been subjected to abnormal assembly and disassembly of structural and 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."

(2) DoD Components will:

(a) Complete Category "C" DEMIL requirements to remove all key points and DEMIL Code B MLI (e.g. radios and electronics) in accordance with Appendix 1 of Enclosure 3, Category VIII, of Volume 2 of Reference (d) prior to transfer to the DLA Dispositions Services site.

(b) Manage MPPEH, MDEH, MDAS in accordance with the procedures in Section 99a of this enclosure. Dispose crypto, nuclear, and radioactive property prior to transfer of Category "C" aircraft to the DLA Disposition Services site.

(c) Determine the proper method of DEMIL for surplus military aircraft, as designated in Reference (c), or military aircraft that do not appear as saleable on the DoD

DEMIL Website. For those aircraft that require DEMIL, the generating activity will annotate the DTID with:

1. A statement that required DEMIL has been accomplished. This statement will be in the form of a certificate signed by a responsible individual of the Military Department generating activity as stated in Reference (c).

2. A list of any items, parts, or components that require DEMIL that remain on the aircraft at the time of turn-in. This list may be annotated on, or attached to, the DTID.

(3) DLA Disposition Services is responsible for the DEMIL of the airframe and required parts and components that include weapons, armament, and military communications items, in accordance with Appendix 1 of Enclosure 3, Category VIII, of Volume 2 of Reference (d).

(4) DLA Disposition Services sites will sell Category "C" aircraft as scrap only, with DEMIL (if not already accomplished), as a condition of sale. Historical records and data plates will be destroyed by the DLA Disposition Services site prior to transfer to the buyer. Bills of sale will not be issued for these aircraft. TSCs, if applicable, apply.

3. AIRCRAFT PYLONS, FUEL TANKS, LAUNCHERS, AND EJECTOR OR RELEASE RACKS

a. These items are designated as key points for combat aircraft and will be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites with the appropriate DEMIL code in accordance with References (d). Assign a DEMIL Code G to any bolt components that contains any explosive.

b. Pylons should be DEMIL Code D.

c. External fuel tanks will normally be DEMIL Code B.

d. Launchers and ejector or release racks are key points that require complete destruction.

4. AIRCRAFT SCRAP ALUMINUM

a. Wrecked or damaged aircraft will only be transferred as scrap. If not feasible to transport to a DLA Disposition Services site, the residue of wrecked or damaged aircraft must contain assurance that any lethal, hazardous, or classified items have been removed and received proper disposal. Any items that contain key-point DEMIL requirements must be identified in accordance with Reference (d). The generating activity must remove all lethal, hazardous, or classified items.

b. When aircraft are offered for sale as scrap, sale offerings 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. Offerings will include appropriate MLI or CCL conditions of sale.

5. ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES (ATV). Section 149 of this enclosure provides the procedures for all vehicles to include ATVs.

6. AMBULANCES. Section 149 of this enclosure provides the procedures for all vehicles to include ambulances.

7. ANCHOR CHAIN (FSC 4010)

a. The unit of issue for anchor chain, as recognized by U.S. 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. All usable anchor chain in FSC 4010 should be turned in for disposal by pound or shot only. If not a complete shot, use weight only.

b. When sizes are unknown and where a scale is not readily accessible, use the size or weight in Table 1 to determine anchor chain by the pound. This avoids costly handling and transportation of property to a scale.

(1) 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 divided by 6 means the size of the anchor chain is ½"; 3 3/8" link length is a 9/16" size; 6", link length is a 1" size.

(2) After the size has been calculated, use Table 1 to obtain the weight of a 15-fathom shot. For example, size 1 1/16" anchor chain would have an estimated weight of 1,020 pounds.

Table 1. Anchor Chain Size and Weight Table

Size (inches)	Weight (pounds)	Size (inches)	Weight (pounds)
1/2	340	2 1/16	3750
9/16	358	2 1/8	3975
5/8	385	2 3/16	4215
11/16	425	2 1/4	4460
3/4	505	2 5/16	4710
13/16	600	2 3/8	4960
7/8	688	2 7/16	5210
15/16	795	2 ½	5528
1/0	900	2 9/16	5810
1 1/16	1020	2 5/8	6105
1 1/8	1140	2 11/16	6410
1 3/16	1275	2 3/4	6725
1 1/4	1415	2 13/16	7040

Table 1. Anchor Chain Size and Weight Table (Continued)

Size (inches)	Weight (pounds)	Size (inches)	Weight (pounds)
1 3/8	1705	2 15/16	7696
1 5/16	1580	2 7/8	7365
1 7/16	1865	3	8035
1 1/2	2035	3 1/16	8379
1 9/16	2195	3 1/8	8736
1 5/8	2345	3 3/16	9093
1 11/16	2530	3 1/4	9460
1 3/4	2720	3 5/16	9828
1 13/16	2925	3 3/8	10210
1 7/8	3125	3 7/16	10599
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 will have 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 would have an estimated weight of 90,000 pounds.			

8. ANIMALS AND ANIMAL ENCLOSURES

a. Live Animals. Live animals unsuitable for military use will normally be euthanized by proper authorities:

(1) To terminate suffering from diseases, injury, or permanent physical disability.

(2) To prevent spread of contagious disease.

(3) When they are not fit to work because of incurable disease.

(4) When they are vicious or unmanageable.

b. Disposal of Animals. Live animals (except canines) excess to military needs, or unsuitable for military use for reasons other than those listed in paragraph 8a of this enclosure may be disposed of by:

(1) Transfer to other DoD Components or Federal Government agencies.

(2) Donation or sale.

(3) Other disposition.

c. Law Enforcement Canines. To include sentry and scout dogs, excess to military needs may be disposed of by:

(1) Direct donation to experienced handlers.

(2) Issue or transfer to other DoD Components, FCAs, or law enforcement activities (LEAs). Section 2576a of Reference (g) authorized the transfer of excess DoD property to State and federal agencies in execution of LEAs to include counterdrug and counterterrorism missions.

(3) Donation to LEAs (State or municipal) through the State agency for surplus property (SASP).

(4) Donation or sale to other persons with the capability to handle these trained animals.

(5) Euthanasia by proper authorities as a last resort if all other options are unavailable.

d. Deceased Animals. Deceased animals will be disposed of by the generating activity.

e. Cages. Cages or other holding devices associated with animals must be cleaned and sanitized before transfer to DLA Disposition Services sites.

9. ARMORED VEHICLE PERISCOPES. These periscopes are approximately 90 percent glass, with approximately 10 percent or the balance of the material being plastic.

a. These periscopes are assigned DEMIL Code D, which requires 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 that is licensed by a governing body (a local, State, or national controlling agency), that has controlled access and the materiel is covered each day. The DoD DEMIL Program Manager must approve each burial. The generating activity will contact the DLA Disposition Services DEMIL Office, in writing, to obtain approval.

b. Abandonment or destruction (A/D) may be the method of DEMIL, if landfill destruction is authorized.

c. Reference (d) includes additional DEMIL instructions.

10. ASBESTOS

a. Any asbestos-containing materiel (ACM) which in an airborne or friable state presents a risk to human health as a result of air emissions must be identified as asbestos. Extra care must be taken when handling because it is toxic by inhalation and is an active carcinogen. Asbestos-

containing products, ACM, and non-friable and friable asbestos waste are regulated for use and disposal in accordance with sections 2601-2629 of Title 15, U.S.C., also known and referred to in this volume as "the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)" (Reference (k)); subpart Z of part 1926 of Title 29, CFR (Reference (l)); part 61 of Title 40, CFR (Reference (m)); and, in some States, by State regulations.

b. Items containing (or packaged in) friable asbestos may not be physically transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites. Instead, DLA Disposition Services sites will accept accountability for ultimate disposal purposes only. Generating activities are responsible for proper management of friable asbestos while awaiting disposal, to include proper packaging, OSHA labeling, storage, and all other regulatory and safety requirements.

c. Non-friable ACM may be physically transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites, if:

(1) Generating activities identify non-friable ACM on the DTID, block 27, as "ACM, non-friable."

(2) Generating activities and DLA Disposition Services sites manage usable and scrap ACM property separately from other non-ACM property. Scrap ACM property should not be subjected to any scrap breakdown procedures which would cause the ACM to become friable.

(3) ACM in poor condition (i.e., the binding of the materiel is losing its integrity as indicated by peeling, disassembling, tearing, alteration, cracking, or crumbling) is treated as friable asbestos. Non-friable ACM that has been or will be subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading will be treated as friable asbestos and packaged accordingly.

(4) The packaging includes Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) warning labels on impermeable containers compliant with section 1926.1101(k)(8)(iii) of Reference (l) and reads: "DANGER. CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS. AVOID CREATING DUST. CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD."

(5) Packaging, labeling, and shipping documents for off-site transportation of asbestos is in accordance with procedures for DOT and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements in Title 49, CFR (Reference (n)) and part 61 of Reference (m).

d. Friable asbestos waste will not be offered for RTD or sale (RTDS) or downgraded to scrap. Disposal actions will comply with the asbestos waste disposal standards pursuant to section 61.150 of Reference (m).

11. ASBESTOS-CONTAMINATED SAFES AND FILE CABINETS. Section 60 of this enclosure describes procedures on file cabinets and safes to include asbestos-contaminated safes and file cabinets.

12. BABY CRIBS

a. Only cribs received in good condition marked with the consumer product safety statement and meet all current consumer product specifications for both the crib and mattress may be offered for RTDS.

b. All other cribs and mattresses will be downgraded to scrap upon receipt.

13. BARREL ASSEMBLY. Barrel Assembly, NSN 1005-00-152-3441 and Upper Receiver, NSN 1005-00-017-9550, of the M16 must be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites as separate, unserviceable items. Both items must go directly to DEMIL in accordance with Reference (d). DLA Disposition Services sites must store the items in the pilferable storage area or in banded crates.

14. BASE CLOSURES (CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (CONUS) ONLY)

a. Personal Property. Personal property at closing military installations is subject to the procedures outlined in DoD 4165.66-M (Reference (o)).

b. Disposal Options

(1) The closing installation commander is responsible for determining which items of personal property will be transferred to the local redevelopment authority or will be transferred to other installations. All other personal property at the closing installation will be subject to normal disposal processing.

(2) Once the base has been identified for closure or realignment, the installation commander will contact the appointed base realignment and closure office to determine disposal processing requirements and timeframes.

15. BATTERIES

a. Technical Information

(1) The current Technical Bulletin (TB) TB-43-0134 (Reference (p)), the latest safety-of-use or ground precautionary message (GPM), or maintenance advisory message provides the most recent information regarding the disposition of batteries. The proponent organization is the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command, ATTN: AMSEL-LC-LM-LT, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

(2) Except as otherwise stated, generating activities will turn batteries in to a DLA Disposition Services site as either hazardous material (HM) or HW. HW or HM determination depends upon various factors: the type of battery and its characteristics; the condition of the battery (used or unused); the management of the battery as specified for universal waste (UW) in

Section 147 of this enclosure or pursuant to part 273 of Reference (m); and the intended disposition of the battery.

(a) Batteries must be non-leaking, safe to handle, adequately secured to pallets, or placed or over packed in containers. Generating activities will insulate battery terminals to protect against short circuit when being transferred for disposal.

(b) Batteries transferred as HW require a Hazardous Waste Profile Sheet (HWPS) and supporting documentation, for example, Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)). Batteries transferred as HM should have an MSDS if available from the manufacturer or the Hazardous Material Information Resource System (HMIRS). Batteries transferred as UW can have an HWPS or MSDS or any other information to identify material hazards.

(c) Battery types and chemistries must not be commingled (e.g., lead-acid batteries should not be commingled with nickel-cadmium or BA-5588/U Lithium-Sulfur Dioxide (LiI-SO2) batteries should not be commingled with BA-5590/U or BA-5598/U LI-SO2 batteries or any combination thereof).

(3) DLA Disposition Services sites will accept physical custody of HW batteries only when the DLA Disposition Services site possesses conforming storage areas that comply with applicable federal and State Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirements in Sections 6901 et seq of Title 42, U.S.C. (Reference (q)) (also known as and referred to in this issuance as the RCRA). Custody of batteries classified as HM will be accepted at DLA Disposition Services sites with conforming storage, appropriate general warehousing, or outside storage where batteries can be safely stored. DLA Disposition Services sites without storage capability will accept accountability only.

b. Lead Acid Batteries. This includes sealed automotive batteries.

(1) DLA Disposition Services sites will accept physical custody of undrained lead-acid batteries, provided compliant storage is available, i.e., ensures protection from freezing, rupturing, and contamination of storage areas or surface water. Generating activities are not required to drain these batteries prior to turn-in if the DLA Disposition Services site has compliant storage.

(2) Batteries will be secured on pallets; terminals must be protected from external short circuits by proper stacking. Batteries placed on pallets must be secured regardless of height by methods that protect against short circuits and firmly secures the batteries to the pallet. Batteries stacked on pallets must not use the battery terminals to support weight.

c. Lithium Sulfur Dioxide Batteries

(1) Lithium batteries that have a complete discharge device (CDD) and have been properly discharged do not possess the characteristic of ignitability or reactivity. Lithium batteries that do not contain a CDD cannot be completely discharged and are still considered as reactive. Consult the current TB for guidance on what constitutes proper discharge.

(2) Lithium-sulfur dioxide batteries with CDD contain a discharge switch which, when activated, usually renders the battery non-hazardous for reactivity by RCRA definition. To turn-in a lithium-sulfur dioxide battery with a CDD as non-hazardous, generators must verify that the battery was discharged in accordance with technical instructions.

d. Magnesium Batteries

(1) Generating activities will:

(a) Transfer magnesium batteries as either HM or HW depending on how they will be managed for disposal.

(b) Dispose of batteries based on the level of charge remaining.

(c) Identify whether the batteries are used or unused, have greater or less than 50 percent of charge remaining, or are totally discharged at the time of turn-in.

(d) Minimize the amount of magnesium batteries disposed of as HW .

(e) Turn in magnesium batteries, including used batteries with less than 50 percent of the original charge, with RTDS potential as HM.

(f) Dispose of unused or damaged batteries that have greater than 50 percent of the original charge remaining, which do not have RTDS potential as HW, in accordance with parts 260 to 273 of Reference (m), unless managed as a UW pursuant to the Universal Waste Standard, outlined in Section 147 of this enclosure.

(g) Dispose of batteries as HW if information pertaining to the charge is not available.

(2) Magnesium batteries can give off hydrogen gas. Accordingly, they can be dangerous if stored in airtight containers. Generating activities will use precaution when storing or turning in these batteries in containers that are designed to be airtight. If batteries are packaged in containers that are designed to be airtight when secured, a venting device is required. DoDI 4715.4 (Reference (r)) provides performance-oriented packaging alternatives for batteries that exhibit an HW characteristic.

e. Mercury Batteries. Mercury batteries may be transferred as either an HM or an HW depending on whether the battery is used, unused, or how it will be managed or recycled. Mercury batteries will not be stored or packaged in sealed, airtight containers unless a venting device is used. Reference (r) provides performance-oriented packaging alternatives for batteries that exhibit a characteristic of HW. DLA Disposition Services sites will not accept mercury batteries that exhibit bulging of the positive terminal or are airtight in their plastic sleeves unless they are properly packaged and rendered safe to handle by the generating activity.

f. Nickel Cadmium (NICAD) Batteries. NICAD batteries have the same transfer requirements as undrained lead acid batteries except that DLA Disposition Services sites will not accept custody of these batteries where temperatures below 40 degrees Fahrenheit can be expected during the time the DLA Disposition Services site will have custody.

g. Non-Rechargeable Batteries

(1) The U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Command (CECOM) has identified a problem with certain non-rechargeable batteries: Battery, non-rechargeable, NSN 6135-01-235-4168, pursuant to Contract Numbers 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.

(2) The deficiency for non-rechargeable batteries with NSN 6135-01-235-4168, 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 CDD on all batteries of the contracts noted in section 15 of this enclosure. 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 until the indicated corrective measures can be taken.

(3) DLA Disposition Services sites will not receive this NSN as a usable item unless the DTID states that corrective actions requested by CECOM message GPM 97-009 (Reference (s)) have been accomplished.

(4) DLA Disposition Services sites will not reutilize, transfer, donate, or sell batteries with NSN 6665-99-760-9742. These items will be processed directly to ultimate disposal.

(5) Safe alert latent defect (SALD) codes have been assigned to these items in Distribution Standard System (DSS).

h. Silver Bearing Batteries

(1) Generating activities will:

(a) Transfer silver batteries to DLA Disposition Services sites and process as either HM for RTD, then for precious metals recycling, or HW for precious metals recycling.

(b) Not sell or send silver bearing batteries for ultimate disposal, unless all avenues of precious metals recycling have been exhausted.

(c) Manage silver bearing batteries for precious metals recovery:

1. Offer silver cell batteries (e.g., silver-cadmium, silver-zinc, silver-magnesium) transferred as HM for screening as RTD first.

2. If not transferred, process for silver recovery.

3. Process silver cell batteries received as HW for precious metals recycling.

4. Do not offer silver-cell batteries for sale.

5. Store, handle, and transport silver batteries sent for precious metals recovery in accordance with the Universal Waste Management Standards for Batteries according to federal or State HW regulations, part 273 of Reference (m).

(2) DLA Disposition Services sites will accept accountability but not physical custody of U.S. Navy propulsion batteries containing silver. These batteries contain explosive devices, squibs, charges, etc., and are dangerous to process and store. Generators will retain physical custody until shipping instructions and fund citations are received from DLA Disposition Services.

i. Thermal Batteries. All thermal batteries are to be retained under DoD control and must not be reported as excess property or be made available for disposal as surplus. Generating activities will report thermal batteries in FSC 6135 to the item manager (IM) for disposition instructions. The generating activity or Service designated collection points will complete the disposition procedures in section 99 of this enclosure before turn-in and identify whether these batteries contain asbestos upon turn-in. DLA Disposition Services site will accept scrap residue resulting from these batteries.

16. BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE

a. Resale of Used Bedding and Upholstered Furniture. State laws about the purchase and resale of used bedding and upholstered furniture vary from State to State. Some States require:

(1) Sterilization and disinfection of used or second-hand bedding.

(2) An annual license or registration fee as a supply dealer or renovator.

(3) A determination on using an option of stamps or a stamp exemption permit.

(4) The manufacturer’s or vendor’s name and address on the tag.

b. Surplus Bedding and Upholstered Furniture

(1) Sale of bedding will be in compliance with State or host country health regulations.

(2) Surplus bedding and upholstered furniture that are considered to be detrimental to public health will be destroyed according to normal A/D procedures.

c. Foreign Excess Bedding and Upholstered Furniture. Excess bedding received from generating activities from overseas will be processed according to host country health regulations.

17. BLAST MEDIA

a. Spent blast media often exhibits toxicity characteristics from contaminants such as chromium, lead, mercury, arsenic, and other toxic contaminants listed at section 261.24 of Reference (m). To ascertain toxicity levels of the contaminants, representative extracts of the waste are analyzed for the constituents that are regulated utilizing the TCLP to determine the toxicity levels of the contaminants. As applicable, state-specific requirements must also be considered if analytical results fall below the TCLP threshold value but have the potential to exceed the State threshold value. For example, in California, the soluble threshold limits concentration (STLC) value must be known to measure toxicity at the State regulatory threshold.

b. Blast media, used in paint removal operations, will typically be processed directly to HW disposal if it contains waste listed as a HW or if it exhibits any of the HW characteristics identified in section 261.24 of Reference (m). Alternately DLA should pursue contract options that enable the reuse or blast material in order to minimize the volume of HW generated.

c. Blast media, which is identified by the generating activity as non-hazardous, must be accompanied with a TCLP lab analysis demonstrating it does not meet the definition of a regulated HW in accordance with Reference (m) or State regulations, as applicable. Non-hazardous blast media may be processed for RTDS.

d. Blast media may contain radioactive properties prior to use or through usage. Generating activities will identify blast media that may have radioactive properties and must be disposed of according to guidance for radioactive items as provided in Section 118 of this enclosure.

18. BURNER UNITS AND RANGE OUTFITS

a. Modern Burner Unit

(1) Modern burner units are replacing the M2 burner units (NSN 7310-00-842-9247, 7301-01-017-1285 and NSN 7310-00-559-5214) and the M2A burner unit (NSN 7310-01-113-9172).

(a) These burners are found in M59 range units, mobile kitchen trailers, food sanitation centers, and modular kitchen units and kitchen company level, field-feeding.

(b) These units are inherently dangerous due to a pressurized gasoline fuel tank and can therefore be dangerous when ignited, or if punctured.

(2) DoD Components are instructed to:

(a) Transfer all displaced M2 and M2A burner units to DLA Disposition Services sites.

(b) Drain the pressurized fuel tank prior to transfer to DLA Disposition Services sites, in accordance with Technical Manual (TM) 10-7360-204-13-P (Reference (t)).

1. Include a statement on the DTIDs that the fuel tank has been drained.

2. DLA Disposition Services sites will downgrade this property upon receipt.

b. Range Outfits with Burner Units

(1) M59 range outfit (NSN 7360-00-082-2153) that consists of cabinet (NSN 7360-00-702-1719) and burner unit can be reutilized, donated, or sold if the M2/M2A burner unit is removed.

(2) The range outfit (NSN 7360-00-273-8621) that consists of a bakery accessory, set, or field oven (NSN 7360-00-271-1663) can be reutilized, donated, or sold if the burner unit is removed.

19. BUSES (SCHOOL), MANUFACTURED PRIOR TO 1977. Section 149 of this enclosure provides the procedures for all vehicles to include buses.

20. CE/C2 CANISTERS. Unserviceable protective mask filter elements and canisters identified as C2 (NSNs: 4240-01-119-2315 (American), 4240-21-871-7842 (Canada)) must only be processed as HW. For DEMIL instructions see Reference (d).

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

22. CAMOUFLAGE NETTING

a. Processing Camouflage Netting

(1) Processing is dependent on the radar reflecting characteristics and the associated DEMIL code. Associated parts (e.g., poles, support frames) will be processed as DEMIL Code A.

(2) Reutilization is authorized. Transfers or donations are not authorized.

b. DEMIL Camouflage Netting

(1) Non-radar deflecting camouflage netting is assigned DEMIL Code B and TSCs will be applied, as appropriate.

(2) Radar reflecting camouflage netting is assigned DEMIL Code D and will be demilitarized by cutting (pieces no bigger than 4" by 4"), shredding, burning, or burial in a government-approved landfill.

(3) When using a government-approved landfill:

(a) The landfill must have a perimeter fence and limited or restricted access.

(b) Certifier and verifier must witness the burial.

(4) Placing the netting in a dumpster that is going to a landfill is **not** acceptable.

(5) Government-approved landfill must be licensed by a local, State, or national controlling agency.

(6) For burial in a foreign government landfill, obtain local coordination and concurrence from the host government's ministries of defense and export prior to burial.

c. Conditions of Sale. If DEMIL by cutting or shredding has been completed, the residue can be offered for sale as scrap; or DEMIL may be accomplished as a condition of sale. TSCs apply.

23. CANNON TUBES. The previous direction to forward cannon tubes with the NSNs listed in Table 2 to IRI International Co. has been terminated by Rock Island Arsenal. The NSNs may be processed according to the requirements applicable for assigned DEMIL code, condition code, etc., at time of transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site. Cannon tubes that have fired DU penetrator ammunition may have radioactive contamination on interior surfaces and need to be checked by the local radiation safety officer prior to re-use, recycle, release or disposal according to the procedures in section 118 of this enclosure.

Table 2. Terminated Cannon Tube NSNs

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

24. CAPTURED PROPERTY. Captured property transferred to a DLA Disposition Services site must be clearly marked on the DD Form 1348-1A, "Captured Property." When applicable, the generating activity will follow DoD disposition procedures for MPPEH, MDEH, and MDAS

in Section 99a of this enclosure. DLA Disposition Services sites will receive all captured property as usable only or downgrade upon receipt, entering a "Z" as the special handling code (SHC). Process all captured property as a local stock number (LSN) using the most appropriate FSC. The generating activity will assign a proper DEMIL code in accordance with Reference (c). If turned in as scrap, assign an LSN with an estimated quantity and nominal acquisition value. To process property meeting the criteria for small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and the SA/LW Serialization Program, see Reference (c). U.S. property will have first preference for issue or retrograde unless otherwise indicated by a theater commander. Captured property is not eligible for reimbursement in accordance with the QRP.

25. CARBON COMPOSITE FIBER MATERIEL. See section 40 of this enclosure for the procedures on composite fiber and carbon composite fiber materiel and property.

26. CHAFF

a. Chaff is categorized as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Chaff Categories

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

b. In all cases, when transferring to a DLA Disposition Services site for disposal, the generating activity is responsible for providing, as a condition of disposal, documentation that identifies the chaff categories consistent with Table 3. Supporting documentation consists of manufacturers' information and a lab analysis. Table 4 provides the listing that includes the known NSNs for use in disposition documents.

Table 4. Chaff – Known 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

Table 4. Chaff – Known NSNs (Continued)

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	

c. DLA Disposition Services sites may only accept accountability of DEMIL D chaff. Disposal methods may include: RTDS, return to manufacturer (RTM), or ultimate disposal.

d. Based on the potential toxicity of the chaff, the property may be required to be disposed of as HW. Generating activities will fund contract disposal costs.

27. CHAIRS, ROTARY. Harvard Interior MFG chairs, pursuant to GSA contracts GS-OOF-02417 and GS-OOF-12309, dated between June 1989 and January 1991, only have four spindles, and the mechanism that fastens the legs to the seat has a tendency to break, causing the chair to fall. They have been designated as Category "1" Defective and placed in the DLA Disposition Services SALD Program. The NSNs in Table 5 are assigned to the defective rotary chairs. The chairs will be mutilated prior to transfer to DLA Disposition Services sites, or if not, DLA Disposition Services sites will downgrade to scrap upon receipt and mutilate these chairs prior to any additional processing.

Table 5. Rotary Chairs

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	

28. CHAPEL OR CHAPLAIN'S ECCLESIASTICAL EQUIPMENT, FURNISHINGS, AND SUPPLIES - FSC 9925

a. Candlesticks, vases, candelabras, and candle lighters that are used for religious ceremony but have had no definite religious denomination markings may be processed for standard RTDS.

b. Generating activities will furnish DLA Disposition Services sites with instructions provided by the Chief of Chaplains for disposal of surplus or foreign excess consecrated articles peculiar to each religion and having distinctive denomination markings.

29. CHEMICAL AGENT RESISTANT COATING (CARC)

a. General

(1) Properly process all property that contains or is likely to be coated with CARCs containing trivalent chrome, lead, cobalt-zinc hexamethylene diisocyanate, and other chemicals. They represent a potential hazard to human health if not processed properly.

(2) If known, generating activities should indicate on the DTID that the paint on property being transferred for disposal processing contains CARC.

(3) DLA Disposition Services sites will ensure that the precautionary measures shown herein are taken if processed internally and DEMIL or mutilation is required.

(4) If offered for RTDS, customers will be cautioned to use the same measures:

(a) Be cautious when planning to disturb this property in any way.

(b) Use airline respirators for processing (e.g., applying, sanding, torch cutting), unless air sampling shows exposure to be below OSHA or host government standards, whichever is stricter. A chemical cartridge air-purifying respirator must be used.

(c) Isolate CARC paint from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame during storage. Local exhaust ventilation should be used for inside processing and storage.

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

(e) Use personal protective equipment on DLA Disposition Services sites and to complete DEMIL on CARC property:

1. Airline respirator.

2. Goggles (appropriate type for torch cutting, grinding, and sanding).

3. Face shield.

4. Gloves (leather for grinding and cutting).

5. Apron (leather for torch cutting and grinding).

6. Grinder (hand-held, double insulated).

7. Sander (orbital, hand-held, double insulated).

8. Protective apparel.

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

b. Unidentifiable as Containing CARC. If neither generating activities nor DLA Disposition Services sites can identify property as having a CARC, the previously mentioned processing requirements are not applicable.

30. CHEMICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT (CDE) (LIMITED TO KITS, PROTECTIVE MASKS AND FILTERS) M43 AIRCRAFT MASKS AND DEFECTIVE M48 GAS PARTICULATE FILTERS (GPFs)

a. Kits. CDE Kits are DEMIL-required and contain hazardous components and constituents. DEMIL requirements are satisfied if the kits are disposed as RCRA HW in compliance with the treatment and disposal standards of applicable land disposal restrictions.

b. Used and Unused Filters

(1) Used filters, canisters, and filtering systems will not be physically transferred to a DLA Disposition Services site, but may only be stored in-place by the generating activity. In addition to including any applicable EPA waste codes, generating activities must provide a description of all known contaminants on the HW Profile Sheet, e.g. Tear Gas, to ensure that the material can be accepted and disposed through the DLA Disposition Services HW disposal contracts. Unused filters which are considered HW when discarded, due to their material content (e.g., hexavalent chromium) may not be transferred physically to the DLA Disposition Services sites. Instead, the DLA Disposition Services sites can accept accountability in-place, and arrange for proper disposal in accordance with applicable EPA regulations and State regulations. The item(s) must be turned in under a valid NSN with DEMIL Code F, on a properly completed DTID and the generating activity must provide DEMIL instructions as previously furnished by the Inventory Control Point (ICP). In the DTID, identify the authorized funding equivalent to the cost of ultimate disposal on a DLA Disposition HW disposal contract. The generator must also provide a completed HW Profile Sheet with the DTID at the time of turn-in.

(2) All items will be packaged by the generating activity or contractor to preclude contents from getting wet or leaking. Large filters that cannot be over packed will have all inlet and outlet ports sealed. If damaged or broken, the entire filter will be sealed in plastic wrap, to a thickness of 6.0 mil minimum, and will only be received in place. 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. DLA Disposition sites will not accept end items (e.g., protective masks, shelters, vehicles) with filters, canisters, or filter systems attached. Generating activities will transfer accountability of filters, canisters, and filtering systems to DLA Disposition Services sites to go directly to ultimate disposal by HW disposal contract.

(3) Newer style C2A1 (green bodied) filters (NSN4240-01-361-1319) contain ASZM-TEDA filter carbon that is not considered an RCRA HW based on toxicity characteristics (e.g., D007, chromium). The newer style C2A1 green bodied filters will be turned in for processing and disposal to Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense Enterprise Fielding and Surveillance (JEFS).

(4) Unused filters, not accepted for disposal by JEFS due to HW concerns, will be transferred to a DLA Disposition Services site as a usable item and must be accompanied by a fund citation.

c. Protective Masks and Filters. Generating activities with excess protective masks in supply condition codes (SCCs) A or B will first contact the IM for turn-in and redistribution of those assets. Masks in SCCs other than A and B, or serviceable excess masks that are not required to be turned into the IM, will be turned into JEFS for disposal and redistribution. Protective mask filters will be removed by the Generating activity prior to turn-in. Based on congressional concerns over national security, chemical and biological protective masks are not authorized for sale or redistribution outside the DoD. M43 Aircraft Protective Mask types, NSNs, and support POCs are detailed in Table 6.

Table 6. M43 Aircraft Protective Mask Types and POCs

NSNs	
TYPE I	TYPE 2
4240-01-208-6966	4240-01-265-2677
4240-01-208-6967	4240-01-265-2678
4240-01-208-6968	4240-01-265-2679
4240-01-208-6969	4240-01-265-2680
POCs for masks can be reached at usarmy.detroit.tacom.mbx.ilsc-masks@mail.mil	

d. M48/M48A1 GPFs

(1) The M48/M48A1 GPF is primarily used in the nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) Filtration System aboard the M1A1/M1A2 SEP Abrams Tanks and other vehicles, and is a component of the M93 GPF 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.

(2) M48 (GPFs, NSN 4240-01-161-3710) contain hexavalent chromium, which has been

determined to be a carcinogen. Handling M48 filters is not considered a health hazard, unless they are ruptured or otherwise leaking carbon.

(3) M48A1 GPF, NSN 4240-01-363-1311, made by Parmatic, with lot numbers beginning with P, PFC, or Parmatic are suspected of not providing adequate Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) protection.

(4) All of the M48 and M48A1 filters manufactured by Parmatic are being removed and replaced.

(5) Unless DLA Disposition Services sites have conforming storage, M48 filters (NSN 4240-01-161-3710) may only be transferred as an "in-place receipt" to DLA Disposition Services sites with SCC H and disposed of as an over packed HW, whether ruptured or not. Generating activities will initiate disposal of M48 Filters (NSN 4240-01-161-3710) according to local HAZMAT procedures for HW. Those transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites for HW disposal will be processed by an HW service contract.

(6) Generating activities will not transfer Parmatic-made M48A1 filters (NSN 4240-01-363-1311 identified by lot numbers beginning with "P," "PFC," or "PARMATIC") to DLA Disposition Services sites for disposal. They are to be assigned SCC L and shipped to Blue Grass Army Depot (BGAD). For M48A1 Filters, NSN 4240-01-363-1311, BGAD will complete all specified mutilation requirements after any pending litigation. DLA Disposition Services sites are not authorized to receive this NSN with these identification indicators, except as mutilated scrap.

(7) NSN 4240-01-363-1311 from manufacturers other than Parmatic may be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites for processing without special handling.

e. Transfers of CDE to DLA Disposition Services Sites. The generating activity is responsible for removal of filters, canisters, and filter systems prior to transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site. Protective masks will not be accepted with filters or canisters attached.

(1) If filters or canisters are damaged or broken, the entire filter will be sealed in plastic wrap, to a thickness of 6.0 mil minimum, and the DLA Disposition Services sites will take accountability but not physical custody of this property.

(2) The property will be coded DEMIL F on the DTID, and the generating activity will provide a copy of the DEMIL instructions furnished by the ICP.

f. DEMIL. For complete DEMIL instructions see Reference (d).

31. CDE WASTE

a. CDE Kits. The chemicals in CDE kits that are an RCRA or State regulated HW when discarded will be transferred to DLA Disposition Services for disposal on service contract. Only

those kits that are no longer in usable condition should be turned in for disposal:

(1) The hazardous constituents in the kits are identified by the generating activity with the applicable RCRA waste codes in accordance with Reference (m), and if applicable, by State waste codes.

(2) Generating activities will coordinate with the IM prior to transfer of CDE kits to determine specific kit separation requirements. Some CDE kits may be transferred and managed as a whole kit for disposal, and some may require removal or separation of individual components for DEMIL and disposal. If separation is required, each commodity will be turned in on a separate DTID marked as HW in block 4 of DD Form 1348-1A.

(3) DLA Disposition Services sites may accept physical custody (only if the DLA Disposition Services site has an interim or Part B RCRA facility permit) of the HW components from the CDE and process these directly to disposal service contract. Generating activities will contact the local DLA Disposition Services site prior to turn-in to ensure identification and disposal turn-in requirements are complete.

(4) The property will be coded DEMIL "F." The method of DEMIL is the actual disposal by the HW disposal contractor at an RCRA permitted disposal facility.

(a) The installation commander or DLA Disposition Services site Chief will appoint by name and in writing, the person(s) authorized to certify or verify CDE DEMIL. The installation commander or DLA Disposition Services site Chief will sign the appointment letter.

(b) Letters of appointment will be kept on file for anyone acting as DEMIL certifiers or verifiers. This includes generators, contracting officer representatives (CORs), or any other authorized personnel.

(c) DEMIL certification will be accomplished by a technically qualified U.S. Government representative, as designated by the responsible commander. DEMIL certification statement and certifier signature will be accomplished on the DD Form 1348-1A or DD Form 1155, "Order for Supplies or Services," prior to shipment of the property to the HW disposal facility.

(d) DEMIL verification will be accomplished by a technically qualified U.S. Government representative (must be a U.S. citizen), designated by the responsible commander. Verification takes place at the time of receipt of the signed return HW manifest (e.g., receipt copy), and the DD Form 1348-1A or DD Form 1155 certification or verification statement will be signed and dated by the verifier.

(e) DEMIL certification and verification will be made on DD Form 1348-1A or DD Form 1155 (i.e., delivery order form) and will read as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. DEMIL Certification Statement

"I certify that this property has been released for transportation to a permitted landfill/incinerator for ultimate disposal, in accordance with the standard EPA requirements, which will constitute demilitarization. Typed Name	
Full Signature (Certifier)	Date
Rate/Rank	Organization
Address	Phone Number
Typed Name	
Full Signature (Verifier)	Date
Rate/Rank	Organization
Address	Phone Number

(f) DEMIL audit trail documentation will consist of: The certified or verified DD Form 1348-1A; or the certified or verified, completed DD Form 1155, submitted by the DLA Disposition Services HW disposal contractor for payment, certificate of disposal, if available, and, the HW manifest (e.g., receipt or return copy). These forms will be retained in the appropriate files (e.g., delivery order file or Contract Office files) and serve as documentation that DEMIL of the CDE was accomplished via HW disposal contract.

(g) For overseas locations, follow the instructions on CDE disposal and documentation outlined previously. The method of DEMIL will be the actual disposal via the HW disposal contract in accordance with the host nation laws, DoDI 4715.05 (Reference (u)), and the final governing standards (FGS) for the respective host nation. The DEMIL certification or verification statement given in Figure 2 should be modified for overseas use by taking out the words, "the standard EPA requirements," and should state: "…in accordance with applicable FGS or Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) requirements." Retrograde for disposal should only be considered if no local host nation disposal options exist.

(5) Additional information concerning CDE may be requested from the IM at the Army Armament and Chemical Acquisition and Logistics Activity.

b. Protective Masks and Filters. For disposal guidance of other types of CDE, such as usable protective masks in SCCs A or B, CDE containing ASC Whetlerite charcoal in SCCs A or B, and waste disposal of ASC Whetlerite Charcoal Filters removed from the masks, see CDE (limited to kits, protective masks and filters, M43 aircraft masks, and defective GPFs).

32. CHEMICAL DEFENSE PAPER, M8 AND M9 TYPES. M8 and M9 chemical defense paper is assigned DEMIL Code F (pending) and is considered non-hazardous. These items must be turned into JEFS for accountability and disposal. For complete DEMIL instructions see Reference (d).

33. CHLOROBROMOMETHANE OR BROMOCHLOROMETHANE. Liquids and fire extinguishers that have not been purged of all residues and depressurized by removal of the valve assembly will go directly to waste disposal contract. DLA Disposition Services sites will accept accountability, but not physical custody of these items.

34. CLAIMS SETTLEMENT PROPERTY. Materiel formerly of private ownership and acquired by the DoD or Federal Government as the result of claims settlement action will be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites on separate DTIDs and subjected to normal DLA Disposition Services site processing.

35. CLOTHING AND INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT

a. Categories of Clothing. Categories contained in this section are:

(1) Camouflage clothing and individual equipment.

(2) CDE – individual protective equipment (IPE), which includes:

(a) CBRN – defense (CBRN-D) clothing.

(b) Body armor (includes boron carbide and Kevlar® apparel). Table 7 details NIINs used for Kevlar® clothing. See section 40 of this enclosure for aircraft information on composite fibers.

Table 7. Body Armor and Kevlar® Clothing

NIINs in FSC 8470, which are known body armor items containing composite materiel.			
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

Table 7. Body Armor and Kevlar® Clothing (Continued)

BODY ARMOR (Continued)			
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® 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		

(c) Infrared (IR) clothing. (IR encompasses textiles that will be addressed in section 59 of this enclosure.)

(d) Impregnated clothing.

(e) Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)-impregnated clothing.

(f) Distinctive outer clothing.

(g) Deimpregnated clothing.

(3) Fouled clothing.

(4) Defective battle dress over garments (BDOs), manufactured by Isratex.

(5) See section 59 of this enclosure for procedures on fabric, materials, and rags identified as scrap classification list (SCL) categories.

b. Camouflage Clothing and Individual Equipment

(1) Each branch of Service is responsible to identify the restrictions of each NSN under its purview and notify DLA Disposition Services in writing with disposition instructions. (DEMIL code does not necessarily provide the proper level of restriction.)

(2) All non-CBRN camouflage clothing and individual equipment will be transferred for disposal through DLA Disposition Services under its originally assigned NSN to include training assets (TA). Generating activities will not transfer camouflage clothing and individual equipment under an LSN. Further, generating activities may not batchlot camouflage clothing or individual equipment, regardless of the DEMIL code.

(3) DLA Disposition Services sites will examine each transfer of clothing and individual

equipment and reject the entire lot if multiple NSNs have been included and reject any clothing or individual equipment that is not transferred under the stipulation mentioned previously.

c. CDE – IPE

(1) This category includes CBRN-D IPE that are identified as sensitive for reasons of national security. Refer inquiries to the JEFS defense, accountability, reutilization, and destruction (DARD) project manager at DSN 567-7022, commercial (229) 639-7022 or smblogcomjeap@usmc.mil.

(a) All CBRN-D clothing will be transferred for disposal through DLA Disposition Services under its originally assigned NSN to include TA. Generating activities will not transfer chemical or biological protective clothing and masks under an LSN. Further, chemical or biological protective clothing and masks turned into JEFS DARD cannot be batchlotted.

(b) All chemical or biological protective clothing and masks specifically designed or modified for military operations and compatibility with military equipment are designated as significant military equipment (SME) and require DEMIL. All responsible activities will change the currently assigned DEMIL Code E to DEMIL Code F and will follow the DEMIL instructions to the AEPS Network's DEMIL Code F Website (https://tulsa.tacom.army.mil/).

(c) Chemical or biological protective clothing and masks will be disposed of according to procedures promulgated by the JEFS. Contact the JEFS DARD Project Officer at commercial (229) 639-7022, DSN 567-7022 or e-mail address smblogcomjeap@usmc.mil for disposition instructions.

(2) Military generators can verify CBRN-D NSNs by using the DLA Disposition Services CBRN-D NIIN search tool at http://www.dispositionservices.dla.mil/.

(3) Reported assets will be categorized as:

(a) Items suitable for use. Items are SCC A and can be used in operational environments. These assets will be reported to the Service Program Manager for redistribution. They are not approved for disposal.

(b) Items not suitable for use. Items no longer suitable for training or operational use will be turned into the designated DoD disposal site.

(4) For military combat clothing and accessories, DoD Components will:

(a) Release military combat uniforms, regardless of pattern or style, without limitations to the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and their Guard or Reserve Components. This applies to all combat uniforms worn by the Armed Forces of the United States, unless otherwise herein restricted. This restriction includes jackets, trousers, shirts, and associated headwear or helmet covers. A sample list of controlled patterns includes:

1. 3-Color Woodland Battle Dress Uniform (BDU).

2. 3-Color Desert Camouflage Uniform (DCU).

3. 6-Color Desert Uniform aka “Chocolate Chip Pattern”.

4. Marine Corps Pattern Uniform aka Marine Corps Combat Utility Uniform.

5. Naval Work Uniform (NWU).

6. Air Force Airmen’s Battle Uniform.

7. Army Combat Uniform.

(b) Consider the 3-color BDUs and DCUs eligible for release to FMS, to the Air Force Auxiliary CAP, and to the Senior Reserve Officers Training Corps (SROTC). Review release to other organizations and seek approval on a case-by-case basis from DLA J-3/4 to ascertain applicability and validate end use. This restriction includes jackets, trousers, shirts, and associated headwear or helmet covers.

(c) Consider the 6-color “Chocolate Chip” DCUs eligible for release to FMS and to LEAs. Review release to other organizations and seek approval on a case-by-case basis from DLA/J-37 to ascertain applicability and validate end use. This restriction includes jackets, trousers, shirts, and associated headwear or helmet covers.

(5) Military clothing specifically designed, developed, configured, adapted, modified, or equipped for military applications that protect against or reduce detection by radar, IR, or other sensors at wavelengths greater than 900 nanometers will be DEMIL Code D in accordance with Category X of the United States Munitions List (USML) as identified in Part 121 of Title 22, CFR (Reference (v)). This includes specifically treated or formulated dyes, coatings, and fabrics used in the design, manufacture, and production of such clothing.

(6) Military clothing or equipment that incorporates “Glo-Tape” technology is DEMIL-required and must be controlled. All upper body garments should be checked for the “Velcro patch,” a sign that the Glo-Tape marker may be affixed to the clothing. Glo-Tape could potentially be affixed to any item. Any piece of clothing or equipment that has a Glo-Tape marker affixed will be DEMIL Code E; the Glo-Tape markers themselves are DEMIL Code D. Figure 2 shows the certification for batchlotting, which is a form of clothing control.

Figure 2. Batchlotting Certification

"I certify that the clothing and textile items within this batchlot do not contain any items that have been designated as Chemical or Biological Protective Clothing or Masks."
Signature Date
Name (Print/Type) Title
Activity/Unit Grade/Rank
Phone Number

(7) For impregnated clothing, DoD Components:

(a) Must not transfer, donate, or sell without assuring the removal of the chlorinated paraffin by dry cleaning from each item of impregnated clothing. Use a dry cleaning solvent to remove the chlorinated paraffin because laundering will not remove the chlorinated paraffin. The chlorinated paraffin is a skin irritant and is not water-soluble. 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.

(b) May not make impregnated clothing available to any foreign government without specific approval of the owning Military Department or Defense Agency or the DoD Component.

(8) For DDT-impregnated clothing, DoD Components will:

(a) Include DDT treated wool blend or wool serge clothing items (OG 108 and M-1951) series that were produced prior to 1982.

(b) Not dispose as trash (e.g., into dumpsters).

(c) Dispose only:

1. As non-hazardous solid waste for A/D action in local or special landfills.

2. Through turn-in and disposal as HW, if mandated by applicable federal or State environmental regulations.

(9) DLA Disposition Services sites may accept accountability of DDT treated clothing items. The DLA Disposition Services site may accept physical custody of small quantities (no more than two pallets), provided suitable indoor storage is available.

(a) No RTDS is permitted.

(b) DLA Disposition Services will fund disposal of non-hazardous cloth items destined for A/D action. Generating activities are responsible for funding disposal of DDT impregnated cloth items in States where the property is regulated as a special waste or as an HW.

(10) Handle overcoats, blouses, jackets, shirts with epaulets, headgear, and band uniforms that associate the wearer with a particular Military Department or specific military rank as distinctive outer clothing. Consider clothing marked with a prisoner designation as distinctive outer clothing. The DoD Components may elect to render such items non-distinctive to preclude unauthorized use.

(a) Other than non-distinctive items, items of clothing and individual equipment may not be mutilated by cutting, painting, tearing, etc. 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 the Military Department regulation before turn-in to a DLA Disposition Services site. Limit markings to methods specified in Table 8.

Table 8. 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 (1/2" to 1" lettering) will be by stamping or stenciling "DLA Disposition Services site" with indelible ink no more than twice in suggested areas. Items indicated with an asterisk (*) will have a single 1/4" hole punched instead of stamping.	
TYPE ITEMS	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) *Entrenching tool carrier (plastic)	Back of flap Punch single 1/4" hole on flap top
Gloves	Inside of cuff
Headgear	Inside headband (may punch single 1/4" round hole in the inside headband in lieu of stenciling)

Table 8. Marking of Clothing and Equipage for Turn-In, Continued

TYPE ITEMS	AREA OF MARKING
Hoods(all)	Inside near label area
Jackets, field, parkas other type coats	Inside near label area
Liner, coats and jackets	Inside near label area
Liner, trouser	Inside waistband
Pants, trousers, skirts	Inside waistband
Rubber items, including bunny boots, overshoes	Punch 1/4" round hole in distinctive area at top of boot or tongue and hip boots
Sheets, pillow cases, mattress covers, and blankets	One corner of the item
Shirts	Tip of shirttail
Shoes (leather)	Inside ankle area

(b) Non-distinctive clothing consists of standard shirts, pants, and jackets without distinctive markings.

(11) If deimpregnation by use of available local U.S. Government laundry facilities is considered economical, generating activities will process deimpregnated clothing according to procedures that apply to clothing that has never been impregnated.

d. Fouled Clothing. Generating activities may not turn in fouled clothing without laundering or dry cleaning. The DLA Disposition Services site will otherwise receive and process clothing through normal RTDS.

e. Defective BDOs Manufactured by Isratex. See Table 9 for defective BDOs manufactured by Isratex.

Table 9. Defective 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

(1) Guidelines to identify defective Isratex BDOs:

(a) Check manufacturer's label to confirm they are from Isratex.

(b) Isratex BDOs (new or unused) normally come depot-packed in a 4D size container. (Non-Isratex BDOs (new or unused) normally come depot-packed in a 5C size container.)

(2) Processing unused and used defective Isratex BDOs.

(a) Generating activities will not transfer and the DLA Disposition Services sites will not accept unused or used Isratex manufactured BDOs with NSNs listed in Table 9.

(b) If the DLA Disposition Services site or the generating activity cannot determine if the BDOs are Isratex or non-Isratex, process as defective.

(c) Generating activities will contact the nearest DLA Disposition Services site to arrange turn-in of Isratex BDOs identified with any of NSNs in Table 9, or Isratex BDOs that cannot be identified by the NSN, and ship them directly to the appropriate site as shown in Figure 3. Generating activities in Korea should contact DLA Disposition Services Sites Bupyong or Pusan for disposal. All other Asia or Pacific International generating activities contact Forward Support Team - Pacific or DLA Disposition Services Site Hawaii to coordinate disposal actions or shipments.

Figure 3. Addresses for Shipment of Isratex BDOs

CONUS:	Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant Highway 82 West Building H-2 Texarkana, TX 75501 POC: Chief, DLA Disposition Services Site Texarkana Phone: (COM) 903-334-2487, (DSN) 829-2487 (DLA Disposition Services Site Texarkana) (COM) 903-334-1382/1706, (DSN) 829-1382/1706 (Central DEMIL Center)
OCONUS EUROPE	DLA Disposition Services Site Kaiserslautern, GE Area 100 Bldg 2389, Mannheimerstr 219 67610 Kaiserslautern POC: DLA Disposition Services Site Chief, DLA Disposition Services Site Kaiserslautern Phone: (COM) 011-49-631-411-8112, (DSN) 314 483-8112
OCONUS PACIFIC	DLA Disposition Services Site Bupyong, Korea Unit 15395, APO AP 96283-0120 POC: Acting Chief, DLA Disposition Services Site Bupyong Phone: (COM) 011-82-32-524-4629 or 011-82-32-520-6479/6481, (DSN) 722-3479/81

Figure 3. Addresses for Shipment of Isratex BDOs, Continued

OCONUS PACIFIC	DLA Disposition Services Site Pusan, Korea Unit 15180 APO AP 96259-0269 POC: DLA Disposition Services Site Chief, DLA Disposition Services Site Pusan Phone: (COM) 011-82-51-801-3413 or 011-82-51-891-4095, (DSN) 763-3413/3801
OCONUS PACIFIC	DLA Disposition Services Site Hawaii P. O. Box 75298 Kapolei, HI 96707-0298 POC: Zone Manager, DLA Disposition Services-Pacific Phone: (COM) 808-684-5980/5870, (DSN) 484-5980/5870
OCONUS PACIFIC	DLA Disposition Services Forward Support Team Box 64110 Camp H.M. Smith, HI 96862 POC: Operations Phone: (COM) 808-477-5152 ext 245, (DSN) 477-5152 ext 245

(d) For non-Isratex manufactured BDOs

1. Generating activities may transfer and DLA Disposition Services sites can accept physical custody and accountability of chemical protective suits not manufactured by Isratex.

2. Some Isratex and non-Isratex NSNs may require DEMIL.

f. DEMIL. For complete DEMIL instructions see Reference (d).

36. COMMERCIAL OFF-THE-SHELF (COTS) OR GOVERNMENT OFF-THE-SHELF (GOTS) SOFTWARE. Generating activities may transfer new or unused (still in the manufacturer's packaging) software to DLA Disposition Services sites.

a. COTS or GOTS (still in the manufacturer's packaging) may contain viruses or worms incorporated during the manufacturing process. DLA Disposition Services sites must provide the customer, whether it is the DoD, federal, or donee, with the advisory shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. COTS or GOTS Advisory

"ADVISORY Software Identification Data_____ The unused COTS or GOTS described above are offered, "as is." Although in original packaging, the offeror does not guarantee the software has not been tampered with or infected with worms or viruses during the manufacturing or packaging process(es)."

b. COTS or GOTS not in its original packaging or that may have been registered to a user may also be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites for disposal. A statement should also be included that there are no known viruses, worms, etc., within the software. If the DTID contains a statement that the software has not had any copyright laws violated or licensing agreement broken, the software is transferable.

c. DLA Disposition Services sites may still reutilize or transfer within the government if:

(1) The statements in Figure 4 and paragraph 36b of this enclosure are not provided.

(2) The government presumably purchases the software.

(3) Its use by any agency of the U.S. Government would not violate the standard software license.

d. Donation of COTS or GOTS is not authorized, unless a license agreement has been accepted and the generating activity has provided a certification stating the same on the DTID.

e. If generating activities do not provide the statements required or if there are no successful reutilizations or transfer transactions completed, the COTS or GOTS software will be mutilated by the DLA Disposition Services site (using the two-man rule) or returned to the manufacturer or vendor.

f. DLA Disposition Services sites may not sell COTS or GOTS items.

37. COMMERCIAL RECOVERY OF CHEMICAL MATERIALS

a. When it is uneconomical to process chemical solutions containing relatively small quantities of recoverable materials, arrangements may be made with commercial firms that offer a recovery service for processing the material on a share basis. Payment may be a specified percentage of the value of the recovered material or may exceed the value of recovered material

when the payment is less than the government's cost to dispose of hazardous property (HP). No charge, rental, or deposit will be paid for this service over and above the share retained by the purchaser.

b. Bids on the sale of materials of unknown value, content, weight, or analysis may be accepted on a share and share basis. Bids will be evaluated on the basis of the service rendered and the percentage of the share to be paid to the U.S. Government.

c. When materials of unknown value, content, weight, or analysis are sold to recognized firms whose unverified findings form the basis of payment, they may be accepted if determined to be uneconomical or impracticable to verify their authenticity and if determined that disposal of the material would otherwise be necessary.

d. Instructions for the recovery of silver from used hypo solution are contained in Enclosure 4 to Volume 2 of this manual.

38. COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY (COMSEC) EQUIPMENT

a. DoD Components will use these procedures to dispose of COMSEC equipment that is:

(1) 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.

(2) Designed specifically to aid in, or as an essential element of, the conversion process.

(3) Crypto-equipment, crypto-ancillary equipment, crypto-production equipment, and authentication equipment.

(4) Identified by the assignment of FSCs 5810 or 5811 and a controlled inventory item code (CIIC) of "9."

b. Governing documents for COMSEC equipment are:

(1) DoD 4100.39-M (Reference (aw)).

(2) National Security Agency Committee on National Security Systems Instruction 4008 (Reference (x)).

(3) References (c) and (d).

(4) Army Regulation 380-40 (Reference (y)).

(5) Department of the Air Force U.S. Space Command Supplement 1 (Reference (z)).

(6) Air Force Instruction 33-275 (Reference (aa)).

(7) U.S. Marine Corps Order (MCO) 2231.2, C4-CCT-635 (Reference (ab)).

(8) DoD 5200.1-R (Reference (ac)), paragraph 5.6. Under the direction of the National Security Agency (NSA) each Military Department established the specific regulations for the management of COMSEC materiel.

(9) Committee on National Security Systems Instruction Number 4009 (Reference (ad)).

c. Disposition procedures are:

(1) It is the responsibility of the generating activity to ensure proper disposition of COMSEC or controlled cryptographic item (CCI) materiel in accordance with the National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems Security Instruction Number 4004 (Reference (ae)), prior to the transfer of equipment, if any, to DLA Disposition Services sites.

(2) Items in FSCs 5810 (COMSEC) or 5811 (Cryptologic) designated as COMSEC or CCI fall under the CIIC of "9" and will be rejected back to the DoD Components for processing in accordance with Reference (ad).

(3) All other items in these FSCs with a code other than CIIC 9 or another form of identification as COMSEC or CCI can be turned in to a DLA Disposition Services site for disposal according to standard disposal procedures (e.g., brackets, dials, access panels, retainers). DLA Disposition Services sites must check items suspected of being COMSEC or CCI against federal logistics (FEDLOG) to validate the CIIC. Suspect items that are transferred under an LSN must be checked to determine if they have NSA or COMSEC metal identification tags, identification labels, or any other markings that may identify the item as COMSEC or CCI.

(4) DLA Disposition Services sites will manage controlled FSC 5810/5811 items erroneously received and not recovered by the generating activity 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 to DLA through HQ DLA Disposition Services.

(5) DLA Disposition Services sites may only accept scrap receipts of COMSEC or CCI property provided they have been processed according to NSA regulation (Reference (x) and U.S. Navy Naval Sea Systems Command Instruction (NAVSEAINST) C5511.32B (Reference (af)) and all decals, data plates, and other identification, which would indicate that the property was once COMSEC or CCI equipment, have been removed.

(6) Non-CIIC 9 items or scrap receipts of COMSEC or CCI that fail RTDS may require A/D. Prior to final A/D, DLA Disposition Services sites will determine if their local State requires disposal as UW, even though the property is not a complete end item. (Some States such as Connecticut and New Jersey define "used electronics," including some items that are crypto equipment, as UW.)

d. For complete DEMIL instructions for COMSEC equipment see Reference (d).

39. COMMUNICATION SHELTERS

a. General

(1) Communication shelters must be handled according to the harmful components they contain : radioactive materiel, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), or 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 air conditioning units may contain refrigerants.

(2) Shelters or buildings that have had the lightning arrestors, refrigerants, or PCB filters removed, and the absence is obvious and properly documented. do not require any special handling and may be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites as sheds.

(3) The NSNs at Table 10 show the shelters that contain potentially harmful components. Most of the communications shelters are listed in FSC 5820 by provisioning configuration control number (PCCN). Part 101-442-1101 of Reference (e) 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."

Table 10. Communications Shelters

Communication Shelters Containing Radioactive Components Only			
Hazardous Materials Identified on AN/TRC-145			
Promethium Fluoride (PM-14) Arrestor, Lightning 5920-01-093-6969			
PCCN	Nomenclature	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

Table 10. Communications Shelters, Continued

Communications Shelter Containing PCB Radio Frequency Filter Only			
PCCN	Nomenclature	NSN	Contains a PCB 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
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)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

Table 10. Communications Shelters, Continued

PCCN	Nomenclature	NSN	Contains a PCB Radio Frequency Filter
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
Communications Shelter Containing a Combination of Radioactive and PCB Components Promethium Fluoride (PM-14) Arrestor, Lightning 5920-01-093-6969			
PCCN	Nomenclature	NSN	Contains a Combination of Radioactive Material PCB Radio Frequency Filters
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
Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB)	Filter, Radio Frequency	5915-00-909-7762)	
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

Table 10. Communications Shelters, Continued

PCCN	Nomenclature	NSN	Contains a Combination of Radioactive Material PCB Radio Frequency Filters
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

(4) Items are identified with the end item NSN and its potential components:

(a) Communication shelters containing radioactive components only.

(b) Communication shelters containing PCB-radio frequency only.

(c) Communication shelters containing a combination of radioactive and PCB components.

(5) Determinations are required as to whether the air conditioning units contain Class I or II ozone depleting substances or gaseous coolants regulated by subpart A, Appendices A and B of part 82 of Reference (m). Shelters in usable condition going through RTDS do not require removal of refrigerants, but should have a marking on the DTID and on the item stating: Contains Refrigerants. Shelters with air conditioning units should be individually identified because these items may require removal of refrigerants from the air conditioning unit in accordance with part 82 of Reference (m). These actions are necessary when the item requires DEMIL, is scrapped, or land filled. Complete determinations using the guidance on turn-in of refrigeration equipment and appliances at the DLA Disposition Services Website, at http://www.dispositionservices.dla.mil/index.shtml, by navigating to "Customer/Installations" and then "Turn-in Information, Refrigeration Equipment and Appliances."

b. Generating Activity Requirements

(1) Shelters containing either radioactive components, PCB filters, refrigerants, or any combination thereof require special considerations prior to transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site.

(a) Generating activities desiring to physically transfer shelters that are radioactive only to DLA Disposition Services sites are required to remove the lightning arrestors, which contain promethium fluoride. Generating Activities are responsible for disposal of radioactive

components; e.g., lightening arrestors.

1. The DTID will contain a statement that the lightning arrestor has been removed and a certification from a generating activity representative or responsible property officer (RPO) that the "shelter contains no radioactive material."

2. If Generating activities choose to leave the lightning arrestors with the shelters, DLA Disposition Services sites are only authorized to accept accountability and process as "receipt-in-place."

(b) The generating activity can check the HMIRS, contact the manufacturer, or have the PCB radio frequency filter tested to determine the physical characteristics and concentrations of the PCBs. Filters manufactured after 1979 are likely to have less than 50 parts per million (ppm) PCBs.

1. Property with less than 50 ppm PCBs can be processed as non-PCB. However, disposal of dielectric fluids or oils at 2-49 ppm PCB concentration must be in accordance with section 761.60 of Reference (m).

2. When filters contain more than 50 ppm, generating activities must provide the HW fund citation, the contract line item number (CLIN), the estimated number of pounds of the PCB components and the ppm, if known on the DTID.

(c) Under the PCB rules in part 761 of Reference (m), intact electrical PCB items may continue to be used and serviced throughout their useful life, if they are used in a totally enclosed manner that results in no PCB exposure to humans or the environment (i.e., non-leaking, safe to handle).

(2) Process radioactive and PCB radio frequency filter shelters (lightning arrestor and radio frequency filter) utilizing information mentioned previously. Generating activities are also required to determine if the shelters contain air conditioning units with Class I or II ozone depleting substances or gaseous coolants regulated by Appendixes A and B of part 82 of Reference (m). If so, these components must be properly identified at turn-in with a statement on the DTID as follows: CONTAINS REFRIGERANTS.

c. DLA Disposition Services Site Processing

(1) Shelters that are radioactive only may undergo "in-place" RTD or sales with all appropriate safety and warning clauses accompanying any offering statements.

(2) DLA Disposition Services sites may accept accountability and physical custody of shelters with PCB radio frequency filters, and consider:

(a) Under the PCB rules in Reference (m), 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.

(b) PCB filter only shelters may undergo RTD or sales as usable property with the stipulation that they must be used for their intended purpose. They are not to be stripped or torn down.

(c) If shelters have PCB radio frequency filters with less than 50 ppm, the filters will be managed and disposed of in accordance with part 761, subpart D of Reference (m). If the ppm is unknown, filters will be processed as "worst case" of over 500 ppm.

(3) For radioactive and PCB radio frequency filter shelters (lightning arrestor and PCB filter (radio frequency filter)), complete requirements utilizing "generating activity" and "DLA Disposition Services Site Processing" information mentioned previously.

(4) If refrigerant is recovered from an air conditioner during DEMIL or prior to scrapping a shelter, it must be done in accordance with section 7671 et seq. of. Reference (q). The DD Form 1348-1A and the item must be marked, "Empty" and the signed or dated Certificate of Refrigerant Removal (DLA Disposition Services Form 2016, "Refrigerant Removal Verification Statement," (available on Internet at http://www.dispositionservices.dla.mil/sales/forms-references.shtml) or like statement) becomes a part of the official documentation. See section 109 of this enclosure for procedures on handling ozone depleting substances.

(5) If the shelters are to be downgraded to scrap, refrigerants and PCBs must be removed prior to any downgrade action.

d. DEMIL. For complete DEMIL instructions see Reference (d).

40. COMPOSITE FIBER OR CARBON COMPOSITE FIBER MATERIAL OR PROPERTY

a. General

(1) This material includes usable items of body armor clothing items which are listed in Table 7 of this enclosure or wrecked aircraft residue from aircraft known to contain composite materials (AV-88, F/A-18, CH-53E, MH-53E, SH-60B, F-14A, H-46, A-6F, F-14D, F-16, and V22).

(2) The direction in this section applies to items in the categories required to be processed through DLA Disposition Services sites versus the individual Military Department for the specific commodities (e.g., wrecked aircraft being processed by AMARG and flak jackets).

(3) Host installation safety and environmental offices should be contacted regarding applicable State or local safety and environmental regulations, prior to beginning work that may release composite material fibers or prior to final disposal of this property.

b. Information to Aid in Processing Decisions

(1) 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® personal protective equipment.

(2) 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.

(3) Discarded composite fiber materials are a solid waste, in accordance with RCRA subtitle D and U.S. EPA regulations at parts 257-258 of Reference (m). When discarded they are not an HW, since the constituents or components of the materials do not meet the definition of an HW in the present RCRA subtitle C and EPA regulations at parts 260-268 of Reference (m).

(4) The discarded materials should be wrapped and marked: "Composite fiber material waste. Do not burn."

c. Pre-Transfer Evaluation Requirements

(1) Generating activities and DLA Disposition Services sites will investigate the types of aircraft listed previously and the body armor shown under the "CLOTHING" section, prior to transfer and receipt to determine the possibility of fiber release from normal handling or DEMIL.

(2) Prior to turn in, the generating activity will consult with the host safety and health office to ensure that fibers in the composition of the body armor are identified. Material Safety Data Sheets or Laboratory analysis will accompany all 1348-1A turn-in documents.

(3) Only undamaged composite fiber property will be turned in to the DLA Disposition Services sites. If property has exposed areas that could be considered friable, it is to be processed as damaged.

d. Handling Requirements

(1) 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 generating activities or DLA Disposition Services sites should check with their respective State solid waste agencies or local landfill operators to determine which State landfills can take composite fiber materials. Organizations may have to provide proof to the landfill operator that the composite fiber material item or debris is a solid waste and not an HW. Submitting an 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-

hazardous solid waste prior to disposal.

(2) In States where this property is regulated for disposal, the generating activity will fund for disposal service contract costs.

(3) DEMIL will be accomplished according to the assigned DEMIL code. The appropriate fixative (e.g., a mixture of water and floor wax) and durable plastic (same bag standards as for asbestos in section 10 of this enclosure) must be available during the DEMIL to ensure all residue is properly contained. Generating activities or DLA Disposition Services sites will process property requiring DEMIL:

(a) When DEMIL-required carbon composite fiber items require shredding, crushing or saw-cutting, it will be done in a manner to reduce flying dust fibers (such as using a wetting emulsion or appropriate fixative). Generating activity or DLA Disposition Services site individuals performing DEMIL should wear leather palmed or similar gloves to provide protection from cuts. Prior to performing any work on composite fiber material, the DLA Disposition Services site or generator should consult with their host industrial hygienist to ensure all required personal protection is available. This may or may not include respiratory or nuisance dust breathing protection.

(b) If appropriate, generating activities will perform DEMIL prior to transfer to the DLA Disposition Services site. If decisions are made to transfer to the DLA Disposition Services site for DEMIL, the generating activity will ensure the material is properly bagged and appropriate fixative is applied. The generating activity will also provide additional plastic bags, shrink wrap, and fixative for any residue because of the DEMIL process.

e. DLA Disposition Services Site Processing

(1) If property has survived the Military Department or Defense Agency screening or is assigned FSC 84 or 85 and has been through the Joint Service Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense Equipment Assessment Program clearance process, DLA Disposition Services sites may accept usable property containing composite fibers.

(2) Undamaged composite fiber property may be screened for transfer to FCAs. This property should not be donated. This property may be offered for sale with DEMIL, safety, or TSCs as a condition of sale.

(3) DEMIL can be accomplished by the DLA Disposition Services or as a condition of sale if, as a condition of sale, the solicitation will contain: method and degree of DEMIL, equipment required, safety and health requirements, DEMIL timeframe, special contractor permits or licenses, and surveillance plan. Prior to the award of property with DEMIL as a condition of sale, the SCO will contact the DEMIL certifier, verifier (U.S. citizen), and the purchaser to ensure DEMIL procedures and sales terms and conditions are understood.

(4) If processed by DLA Disposition Services, torch cutting should be avoided unless an on-site industrial hygienist has evaluated the health hazard and provided appropriate

consultation.

f. DEMIL Residue or Damaged Materiel

(1) Materiel in these categories must be accepted by DLA Disposition Services sites disposal if they have been:

(a) Treated with a fixative (e.g., a mixture of water and floor wax).

(b) Bagged in durable plastic.

(c) Covered with shrink-wrap if too large for plastic bag.

(d) Sealed and labeled appropriately prior to turn-in.

(e) Treated with a fixative and the turn-in document contains certification of that material treatment.

(2) DEMIL residue or damaged materiel, which is transferred to a DLA Disposition Services site by a generating activity for contract disposal, 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 citations include Military Standard Billing System (MILSBILLS) fund code, bill to DoD Activity Address Code (DoDAAC), CLIN, and total cost of disposal.

(3) If a disposal service contract for DEMIL performance of materiel requiring DEMIL is approved by the DoD DEMIL program office, landfill burial may be used as the DEMIL performance method using a disposal service contract that will include requirements to provide documentary proof (e.g., certification and verification) that DEMIL was performed by land filling of the materiel.

(4) DEMIL residue or damaged materiel that is generated by a centralized DEMIL center will be processed through a DLA Disposition Services site service contract for disposal after approval for use of DLA direct (Base Operating Supply System code “HS” funds).

(5) If DEMIL residue or damaged materiel are processed by DLA Disposition Services sites and falls under State or local regulations, appropriate HW processing and funding will be determined by generating activities and DLA Disposition Services sites on a case-by-case basis. Composite fibers that are bagged as a result of damage or DEMIL residue cannot be considered normal refuse. Generating activities or DLA Disposition Services sites will accomplish disposal in an appropriate landfill.

41. COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS. Generating activities will transfer compressed gas cylinders to DLA Disposition Services sites for processing in accordance with the Joint Regulation, DLA Instruction 4145.25/AR 700 68/NAVSUPINST 4440.128D/MCO

10330.2D/Air Force Joint Manual 23-227(I) (Reference (ag)). DLA Disposition Services sites will not accept physical custody of cylinders except for cylinders that have been evacuated and rendered inert for scrap recycling.

42. CONCERTINA WIRE, BARBED TAPE, AND WIRE. At the point in time that this property becomes excess, the generating activity will band or box to prevent disabling or painful injury during loading, unloading operations, and any later handling. No other special handling requirements apply.

43. CONFISCATED PROPERTY. A U.S. Government authority such as the Department of the Treasury or the Bureau of Customs may act as a generating activity and process confiscated property that is primarily related to military type equipment. The property in question may not be owned by the generating activity (e.g., Treasury Department, Bureau of Customs, or other competent U.S. Government authority) but must be managed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including DoD policies. However, funding for disposal will be provided by the generating activity through the execution of policies for FCA property being processed by a DLA Disposition Services site shown in Enclosure 4 in Volume 1 of this manual.

44. CONTAINERS (EMPTY), PREVIOUSLY CONTAINING NON-MUNITIONS MATERIEL

a. Transfers to DLA Disposition Services Sites

(1) Containers will be turned in under certain conditions:

(a) Non-hazardous Containers. Containers whose last contents are known to have been non-hazardous; or containers that previously contained hazardous or acutely hazardous material that have been triple rinsed using an appropriate solvent (or cleaned by an equivalent method validated in scientific literature or tests); or have had the inner liner removed.

(b) Hazardous Containers. Containers that previously contained materials that are hazardous by any federal or State definition, which have not been triple rinsed with an appropriate solvent (or cleaned by an equivalent method validated in scientific literature or tests); or have had the inner liner removed.

(c) Acutely Hazardous Containers. Containers that previously contained any of the materials listed in sections 261.31, 261.32, or 261.33(e) of Reference (m) and have not been triple rinsed with an appropriate solvent (or cleaned by a equivalent method validated in scientific literature or tests); or have had the inner liner removed.

(2) The 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.

(3) Containers turned in to a DLA Disposition Services site must be non-leaking, safe to handle, and able to withstand normal handling; otherwise the DLA Disposition Services site may reject turn-ins.

(4) Containers that have previously held hazardous or acutely HM and have not been triple rinsed, cleaned by an equivalent method approved by EPA, or have had the liner removed must have all bungs, gasket seals, covers, etc., in place. Waivers to this policy may be granted on a case by case basis by a DLA Disposition Services site if:

(a) Containers will be transported onsite or on installation only.

(b) The generating activity is adversely impacted by compliance and furnishes the DLA Disposition Services site with the location, description, quantity, and extent of impact.

(c) The DLA Disposition Services site has the necessary equipment, such as bungs, to seal the containers upon receipt.

(5) Markings or labels on the containers must be consistent with the DTID.

(a) Non-hazardous Containers. The turn-in activity will certify in block 4 of the DTID "NON HZ."

(b) Triple Rinsed Containers. If the container has been triple rinsed or cleaned via an equivalent method validated in the scientific literature or test, Block 4 will reflect "NON-HZ/TRIPLE RINSED" or "NON-HAZ/NAME OF ALTERNATIVE METHOD," and the generating activity will mark the container itself "triple rinsed" or the name of the scientifically approved alternative method.

(c) Hazardous Containers

1. Block 4 of the DTID will be coded "HM." The DLA Disposition Services sites will accept accountability in-place for disposition purposes.

2. Block 27 of the DTID must identify that the container is empty, include a layman's description of the container (such as, 55 gallon metal drum), and must include the NSN or FSC and noun name of the previous contents.

(d) Acutely Hazardous Containers

1. Generating activities will code Block 4 of the DTID "HW," and DLA Disposition Services will accept accountability, but not physical custody. Generating activities are required to assign appropriate waste codes and provide appropriate ultimate disposal funding on the DTID.

2. Block 27 of the DTID must identify that the container holds "residue" only,

include a layman's description of the container (e.g., "55 gallon metal drum"), and must include the NSN or FSC and noun name of the previous contents.

(6) Triple rinsing empty containers that previously contained hazardous or acutely hazardous contents is not a turn-in requirement, but an option that can increase its RTDS potential. DLA Disposition Services does not require triple rinsing for turn-in of any container. However, if a generator elects to triple rinse containers, or to clean them by an equivalent method approved by EPA before they are turned in, they can be turned in under the non-hazardous procedures and do not require sealing.

(7) 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.

(8) Empty containers in good condition should not be intentionally crushed. Generating activities should coordinate with their local DLA Disposition Services site to determine RTDS potential prior to crushing containers. If the crushed containers previously held an HM or an acutely HM and have not been triple rinsed with an appropriate solvent, cleaned by an equivalent method validated in scientific literature or tests, or had the liner removed, they may not be turned in as scrap. If a container containing acutely HM is crushed, the generator must totally seal the container or make it safe to handle (e.g., by over-packing a crushed container) and turn it in under the container procedures outlined for acutely HM in section 45 of this enclosure. Crushed containers may only be turned in if:

(a) The crushed container previously held a non-hazardous material, the generator identifies the material, and the generator certifies in block 4 of the DTID "NON HZ."

(b) 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.

b. Storage. DLA Disposition Services sites will accept physical custody of empty non-hazardous containers when storage is available. All hazardous containers are to be held at the generating activity after accountability is accepted by DLA Disposition Services.

45. CONTAINERS (PREVIOUSLY CONTAINING MUNITIONS AND RELATED MATERIEL). DoD Components will manage containers that previously contained munitions and related materiel in accordance with Section 99a of this enclosure. Such materiel includes bandoleers, ammo pouches, and similar items, such as tactical vests that have pockets for ammo clips.

46. CONTRACTOR INVENTORY

a. The disposal of contractor inventory is generally a contractor responsibility pursuant to

part 45 of Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) (Reference (ah)). However, DLA Disposition Services may be utilized when determined by the contracting officer to be in the best interests of the government. Property physically transferred to a DLA Disposition Services site will lose its identity as contractor inventory and will be processed as normal DoD excess. Sales proceeds will be credited in accordance with subpart 45.604-4 of Reference (ah).

b. Where only service contract disposal assistance is required and the property is retained in place, the DTID referring the property for disposal must reflect the contractor's name, contract number and CLIN, and where applicable, the accounting classification of the referring contract administration activity.

c. For complete DEMIL instructions see Reference (d).

47. DDT-IMPREGNATED BLANKETS AND CLOTH

a. DDT treated wool blend or wool serge blankets were produced prior to 1982. DLA Disposition Services sites may accept accountability of DDT treated cloth and blankets. The DLA Disposition Services site may accept physical custody of small quantities (up to approximately 100 pounds), provided suitable indoor storage is available. Larger quantities must be retained by the generating activity.

b. No RTDS is permitted.

c. Disposal as trash is not authorized (e.g., dumpsters). The only authorized disposal actions are:

(1) As non-hazardous solid waste for abandonment and destruction action in local or special landfills.

(2) Turn-in and disposal as HW, if mandated by State environmental regulations.

d. Generating activities are responsible for funding disposal of DDT impregnated cloth items in States where the property is regulated as a special waste or as an HW.

48. DECORATIONS, BADGES, SERVICE AWARDS, MEDALS, RIBBONS, DISTINCTIVE (METAL) BUTTONS, AND OTHER INSIGNIA

a. General

(1) Sewn on or embroidered insignia (i.e., stripes or flag patches) and metal or plastic buttons must be removed from personal uniforms and clothing by the wearer or user before returning them to the U.S. Government at time of a change in duty status such as a permanent change of station (PCS).

(2) Physical training (PT) uniforms, containing permanent military markings must be mutilated by the DoD Components to preclude non-military use. If military personnel are permitted to retain PT clothing for personal use at time of departure from the Military, they are advised to be vigilant to prevent unauthorized use.

(3) Clothing without any insignia has the potential for reuse. However, it must be processed according to the section 35 of this enclosure.

b. Medals of Honor, Service Ribbons, and Metal Force Protection (FP) and Fire Protection Identification Badges

(1) The generating activity will destroy medals of honor and Service ribbons.

(2) Metal FP and fire protection identification badges may be turned in to DLA Disposition Services sites; however, they can only be reutilized. They cannot be transferred, donated, or sold, but must be mutilated by the DLA Disposition Services site.

c. Decorations, Badges, Service Awards, Medals, Ribbons, Distinctive (Metal) Buttons, and Insignia Other Than Those Identified. These may be reutilized or offered for sale with conditions of sale relative to the legal restrictions in paragraph 48d of this enclosure. They may not be transferred or donated.

d. Legal Restrictions

(1) Section 704 of Title 18, U.S.C. (Reference (ai)) governs the wear, manufacture, and sale of military decorations, medals, badges, and their components and appurtenances, or their colorable imitations.

(2) Section 701of Reference (ai) governs the manufacture, sale, possession, and reproduction of badges, identification cards, insignia, or other designs prescribed by the head of a U.S. department or agency, or colorable limitations of them.

e. Precious Metals Recovery. Any metal decorations, badges, service awards, medals, ribbons, distinctive metal buttons, or other insignia containing metals (gold, silver, or platinum family metals) that are transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites may be processed for precious metals recovery according to the guidance in Enclosure 4 in Volume 2 of this manual.

f. Remaining Items. DLA Disposition Services will determine the disposal method or action, on a case-by-case basis, for any items that have been transferred to a DLA Disposition Services site but not specifically addressed previously, unless the generating activity provides the method and funds for disposal of the items at time of transfer.

49. DEFECTIVE, NONCONFORMING, FRAUDULENT, SUSPECT COUNTERFEIT OR COUNTERFEIT MATERIAL, OR UNAUTHORIZED PRODUCT SUBSTITUTION OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT OR SPARE PARTS

a. The DoD Components will establish procedures to prevent the use or sale of systems, material (military or commercial), items, or spare parts that are defective, nonconforming, fraudulent, suspect counterfeit or counterfeit material, or an unauthorized product substitution.

b. In accordance with DoDM 4140.01 (Reference (aj)), aggressive measures should be undertaken to remove items that do not conform to contract specifications from the supply system.

c. In order to ensure that this material does not return to the supply system, it must be destroyed or mutilated to the point of scrap and cannot be returned or sold as an item of supply.

(1) No specific SCC has been assigned to identify systems, material (military or commercial), items, or spare parts identified as defective, nonconforming, suspect counterfeit or counterfeit, fraudulent or an unauthorized product substitution.

(2) As authorized in Defense Logistics Manual (DLM) 4000.25-2 (Reference (ak)), the generating activity will assign SCC Q with the Management Code S with applicable Document Identifier D6 code to identify this materiel as deficient and requiring mutilation. Additional instructions will be manually entered on the DD Form 1348-1Ato indicate "Confirmed Defective Material – Mutilate."

d. There is no overarching list of contractors or vendors providing this type of material nor is there an overarching list of all part numbers or NSNs of suspect material. Information or technical data on suspect material to be destroyed may be received from:

(1) The Government-Industry Data Exchange Program.

(2) All DoD Components, federal agencies and federal investigative agencies.

(3) Debarred contractors or vendors on the Excluded Parties List.

(4) Other law enforcement activities.

50. DENTAL MATERIAL

a. Dental Amalgam. Dental amalgam is no longer eligible for the DoD Precious Metals Program, but DLA Disposition Services may utilize recycling if available.

(1) If no recycling is available, DLA Disposition Services will receive and manage all dental amalgam and empty amalgam capsules as HW.

(a) A completed HW profile sheet is required.

(b) 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 DLA Disposition Services HW disposal contract.

(c) Turn-ins of contact amalgam and teeth containing fillings will require a signed statement from the base industrial hygiene office or bio-environmental office certifying that the amalgam has been in contact with patients, but has been disinfected, dried, and contains no biological hazards.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) Dental amalgam will not be received unless it is in a tightly closed, unbreakable container. DLA Disposition Services sites 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 immediately for assistance.

(2) Dental amalgam stored in liquids will be disposed of as HW on a service contract.

b. Dental Scrap. Precious metals bearing scrap, excluding used and unused amalgam, derived from the practice of dentistry (e.g., bench grindings, sweepings, polishing residue, restorations, and bridges) will be accumulated and processed for precious metals recovery according to Enclosure 4 in Volume 2 of this manual.

51. DESALTING KITS

a. Some seawater desalting kits contain reclaimable silver. Any excess kits will be processed as prescribed in Enclosure 4 in Volume 2 of this manual.

b. If the silver bearing desalter kits cannot be recycled under the DoD Precious Metals Recovery Program (PMRP) and require ultimate disposal, a determination must be made using the TCLP test to determine if the kits are an RCRA waste as outlined in RCRA HW regulations contained in section 261.24 of Reference (m).

52. DISTINCTIVE MARKINGS ON VEHICLES AND PROPERTY OTHER THAN CLOTHING

Remove or obliterated distinctive markings to prevent reappearance as originally designated. Such markings include “U.S.”; the designation and emblem of a Military Department, Defense Agency, or Federal Emergency Management Agency; the registration

number; or serial number assigned to a military vehicle to include the license plate. Any markings on military vehicles that relate back to the Military Departments (e.g., "Marine Recruiting") will be regarded as distinctive. DLA Disposition Services site personnel will accomplish the necessary removal or obliteration before disposition unless:

a. To remove or obliterate the distinctive markings would destroy the use of the property.

b. The cost of removal or obliteration is disproportionate in relation to the value of the property.

c. The item is donated for display.

53. DISTRESS SIGNALING DEVICES

a. Aircraft signaling kits containing 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. Disposal is the responsibility of the pertinent Military Department.

b. Major identifying FSCs are 1370, 6230, and some 4240.

c. Surplus distress signaling devices that contain explosives will be removed from kits, managed in accordance with section 99a of this enclosure. If the materiel is authorized for sale, it will first be mutilated so it is incapable of being rehabilitated for use as originally intended, as in the case of projectors being used as a firearm.

d. Other internationally recognized distress signals, such as dye markers (excluding sea dye markers that do not contain explosives), will also be destroyed by generating activities and may not be sold to the general public under any circumstances.

e. Reference (d) provides additional procedures to demilitarize distress signaling devices.

54. DRUGS, BIOLOGICALS, AND REAGENTS (ASSIGNED FSC 6505, INCLUDING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES)

a. Authoritative Documents

(1) Part 261 of Reference (m).

(2) Reference (w).

b. Identification Categories. Figure 5 of this enclosure details identification categories by schedule for:

(1) Non-controlled, non-hazardous.

(2) Non-controlled, non-RCRA or State regulated, hazardous.

(3) Non-controlled, RCRA or State regulated, hazardous.

(4) Title 21 of CFR (Reference (al)), controlled, non-hazardous.

(5) Reference (al), controlled, non-RCRA or State regulated, hazardous.

(6) Reference (al), controlled, RCRA or State regulated, hazardous.

Figure 5. Information for Making Determinations for Processing Drugs, Biologicals, and Reagents

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE SCHEDULES Schedule I: Opiates, opium derivatives, hallucinogenic substances, depressants, stimulants Schedule II: Substances, vegetable origin or chemical synthesis - with exception, opiates with exceptions, stimulants with exceptions, depressants with exceptions, hallucinogenic substances, immediate precursors with exceptions Schedule III: Stimulants with exceptions, depressants with exceptions, Malorphine 9400, narcotic drugs with exceptions Schedule IV: Narcotic drugs with exceptions, depressants with exceptions, Fenfluramine, stimulants with exceptions Schedule V: Narcotic drugs with exceptions as identified in Reference (m), narcotic drugs containing non-narcotic ingredients.
DLA SECURITY REQUIREMENTS Schedule I: Not stocked in DoD System. Schedule II: Require vault storage.
SENSITIVITY CODES Schedules I and II: Code R. Schedules III through V: Code Q.

c. Category Determination. To determine the category, use:

(1) The U.S. Army's Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM) Military Item Disposal Instruction/Military Environmental Information Source (MIDI/MEIS) database (Reference (am)). These documents contain disposal codes and instructions for FSC 6505 non-controlled, non-hazardous, or HP.

(2) Section172.101 of Reference (h) provides proper shipping instructions for materials which meet a DOT Hazard Class. When discarding FSC 6505 items as an HW refer to sections 261.21 through 261.24 of Reference (m) or State regulations. Controlled items may be identified from the manufacturer's descriptions and their applicability to the schedules shown in this document. Security storage requirements are listed for each respective schedule listed in Figure 5 at part 1308 of Reference (al).

d. Processing Direction

(1) DoD Components may dispose of this property themselves; use DLA Disposition Services, or Pine Bluff Arsenal (PBA). The DLA Disposition Services or PBA are not responsible for processing biohazard wastes, such as infectious wastes, vaccines, or radioactive items.

(2) To the extent practicable, expired FSC 6505 will be returned to the manufacturer. DoD Components should explore this option prior to using DLA Disposition Services/PBA. When not returned to the manufacturer, appropriate disposal method(s) will be used.

e. Disposal Method by Category. The disposal method is dependent upon the category of the item(s):

(1) Non-controlled FSC 6505 property.

(a) DLA Disposition Services sites will accept accountability and physical custody (provided that sufficient and compliant storage is available.) This property is subject to normal disposal processing; solid waste, and HW will be placed on a disposal service contract for ultimate disposal.

(b) For donations, a letter of clearance from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) will be obtained by the State agency or designated donor and be provided to the DLA Disposition Services site prior to release of the property to the donee. The State agency or donor will provide samples to the FDA, if required. The State agency or donor is responsible for the costs for laboratory examinations. Where applicable, DoD installations will furnish samples to State agencies or donors upon request (submission of a request marked "sample" is required). Donation of this property will be completed upon proper authorization from the FDA, with an approved order (DD Form 1348-1A or SF 123) from the GSA.

(2) Reference (al), controlled FSC 6505 property.

(a) Generating activities may dispose of property themselves, arrange for disposal through PBA, or use DLA Disposition Services. DLA Disposition Services sites will accept accountability but not physical custody. Property will be offered for federal agency screening (not donation) and sale service. If unsuccessful, accountability (and responsibility for disposal) will be returned to the generator.

(b) If required, controlled substances may be shipped to PBA for storage while sale or disposal actions take place. PBA will accept physical custody and store this property until the transferee, buyer, or the generator's disposal contractor completes pick up.

(c) GSA will approve a transfer after validating that the recipient is registered with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and DOJ and is authorized to procure controlled substances requested for transfer.

f. Sales

(1) If the property is expected to be sold, the installation medical supply office or the activity supply officer will request an examination be made of surplus, unexpired drugs, and reagents authorized for sale with an acquisition cost of $500 or more by manufacturer's lot or batch number. This examination will be made by the Field Scientific Coordination Staff, ACFA-CF-30, from the applicable FDA District Office. When requesting an examination, FDA generally needs a sample of each drug to be examined. The generating activity will fund such examinations. A copy of letters received from FDA will be attached to the DD Form 1348-1A.

(2) Detailed guidance for sale of controlled and non-controlled property, including composition and distribution of sale solicitations, special conditions of sale, and bidder certification, will be obtained from Parts 101 and 102 of Reference (e). Proposed sales will be submitted to the DLA Disposition Services General Counsel for review and approval.

(3) Payment for disposal by PBA will be arranged between the generators and PBA, without DLA Disposition Services involvement. Payment for DLA Disposition Services contract disposal services for ultimate HW disposal is the generator's responsibility.

g. FEPP. FEPP (including controlled substances) will be processed the same as in the continental United States (CONUS), subject to host nation and international laws or agreements.

h. Destruction Requirements

(1) Generating activities will:

(a) Not abandon surplus drugs, biologicals, and reagents under any circumstances. Accomplish destruction with two witnesses.

(b) Destroy non-hazardous, controlled items. When the items have been referred for DLA Disposition Services site sale services, and those efforts are unsuccessful, the DLA Disposition Services site may assist in the destruction by providing supporting witnesses.

(c) Destroy non-hazardous, non-controlled items and dispose the residue through the base engineer's refuse and trash function.

(2) Generating activities may dispose of HP through approved on-site procedures, e.g., neutralization, incineration, and sanitary landfills.

(3) Property discarded as a HW will be disposed of in accordance with parts 260 through 268 of Reference (m) or applicable State regulations.

i. Additional Responsibilities. DoD Components will ensure:

(1) All categories of property, for all disposal methods, contain identifying data, such as an NSN or LSN, item description, quantity in pounds, and required labeling.

(2) Controlled substances disposal requirements in part 1307 of Reference (al) are met.

(3) Unsafe or unsalable property is either destroyed by the generating activity or over-packed for disposal.

(4) Property going to PBA, shows:

(a) Weight in pounds to avoid overcharge, since the PBA fee schedule is constructed by pounds.

(b) A comprehensive itemized shipment including property name, quantity, weight, and any unique characteristics for the specific items.

(c) Standard documentation and MILSBILLS funding information required for ultimate disposal are provided on a DLA Disposition Services service contract in accordance with this volume and Table 2 of Volume 1 of this manual.

(d) Witness and certification requirements are met.

j. Controlled Items. One destruction officer and two additional U.S. Government witnesses are required to certify destruction and disposal.

k. Non-controlled Items. If destroyed by means other than through a DLA Disposition Services contract, one destruction officer and two additional U.S. Government witnesses are required to certify destruction and disposal.

l. Other Disposals

(1) Witnesses will sign the certificate of destruction or appropriate local form for non-controlled items or complete and sign DEA Form 41, "Registrants Inventory of Drugs Surrendered" (available on Internet at

http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/21cfr_reports/surrend/index.html) for controlled items. Provide the original copy of DEA Form 41 to the DEA. Both certificates will be stamped with a "Certificate of Destruction" stamp.

(2) Obtain additional guidance from local regulatory representatives.

(3) USACHPPM will:

(a) Maintain and distribute the MIDI database.

(b) Provide technical information on the proper handling of FSC 6505 property, as required.

m. DLA Disposition Services Responsibilities. DLA Disposition Services will:

(1) Ensure appropriate service contracts are developed for RCRA or State regulated HP and non-hazardous property eligible for disposal by DLA Disposition Services contracts.

(2) Provide guidance or assistance, as necessary, to transferees, donors, buyers, or contractors removing property from generating activities or from PBA; if arrangements have been made for PBA storage of the property.

(3) Ensure arrangements for surveillance or inspection of PBA disposal or contractor facilities are completed for property held on a DLA Disposition Services HW contract.

n. DLA Disposition Services Sites Responsibilities. DLA Disposition Services sites will:

(1) Accept accountability and physical custody, and dispose of authorized property directed to them. DLA Disposition Services sites may process non-controlled property eligible for disposal by a DLA Disposition Services disposal service contract. DLA Disposition Services sites may not accept physical custody of items with a CIIC of "Q" or "R."

(2) Coordinate with the generating activity shipping, funding, and certification requirements, as required.

(3) Ensure all applicable disposal actions are completed according to these conditions and with local, State, and federal laws and regulations.

(4) Obtain required permits and comply with permitting, safety, and security requirements.

(5) Conduct approved sale services for FSC 6505 items classified as controlled (non-RCRA/State regulated or RCRA/State regulated.) Pick-up will be from the generating activity's facility or from PBA, as appropriate.

(6) Perform necessary reporting or record keeping for the DEA and instruct generating

activities of required holding periods for destruction records.

(7) Work with DEA, as appropriate or requested, for designated "DEA Watch list" items.

(8) Comply with RCRA manifesting or record keeping requirements and provide copies of manifests to generating activity, when necessary.

(9) As required, administer contracts, serve as COR, monitor contractor pick-ups, and ensure contractor's transport vehicles are sealed prior to departing to destruction site. If required, accompany contractor's vehicles to destruction sites and provide two competent government witnesses and perform all RCRA and DEA requirements (e.g., manifesting, certification, tracking, record keeping, and surveillance).

(10) Report spills to appropriate officials and repack items stored or awaiting disposal.

o. PBA Responsibilities. PBA will:

(1) Accept accountability and physical custody of authorized property directed to them, and dispose of it, as required.

(2) Store controlled RCRA listed or characteristic waste, pending disposal through a service contract. PBA may not discard this waste.

(3) Provide information, equipment, and facilities to receive, store, secure, safeguard, and provide ultimate disposal of property.

(4) Coordinate shipping, funding, and certification requirements, as necessary.

(5) Ensure applicable disposal actions are completed according to these conditions specified and with local, State, and federal laws and regulations.

(6) Obtain required permits and comply with permitting, safety, and security requirements.

(7) Destroy medical items and packaging (including bottles, jars, tubes, and bags) to preclude reuse.

(8) Upon receiving a shipment list, notify generators in writing of items that can be stored at or destroyed by PBA, their estimated cost, payment procedures, date items may be shipped, and packaging instructions.

(9) Accept accountability and physical custody of condemned property classified as controlled RCRA or State regulated (that PBA does not have capability to destroy appropriately) and provide secured storage in accordance with Reference (l) or comparable Army regulation, until contractor pickup. The holding period allows quantities to accumulate, and DLA Disposition Services adequate time to obtain necessary disposal service or sales contracts.

(10) Perform record keeping for the DEA and instruct generator(s) of required holding periods for destruction records.

(11) Comply with RCRA manifesting and record keeping requirements and provide copies of manifests to generators, when necessary.

(12) Bill generators and collect payment for services; distribute prices to all generators before the beginning of each fiscal year. Charges may be developed on a sliding scale. Support costs may be included in the charges. These include verifying weight, inventorying medicine, and witnessing disposal.

(13) Annually publish a listing of waste streams that can be accepted.

(14) Administer contracts, serve as COR, monitor contractor pick-ups, and ensure contractor's transport vehicle(s) are sealed prior to departing to destruction sites. If required, accompany contractor's vehicles to destruction site and provide two competent government witnesses and perform RCRA and DEA requirements (e.g., manifesting, certification, tracking, record keeping, and surveillance).

(15) Report spills to appropriate officials and repack items stored or awaiting disposal.

p. Exceptions to Witnessing Requirements. GSA has waived DLA Disposition Services from witnessing requirements in Reference (e) for non-controlled, non-RCRA hazardous, and non-hazardous materiel in FSC 6505. However, if a need arises, PBA or DLA Disposition Services sites will fulfill witnessing requirements for property destroyed by other organizations and provide certificates of destruction as well as any other required documents to appropriate reporting agencies.

55. EJECTION SEATS

a. Advanced Concept Ejection Seat (ACES) II, FSC 1680. Dependent on the type of aircraft, there are many different variations of the same seat. That is, the basic seat structure will be the same with some slight differences. It is these slight differences and the different explosive cartridge actuated device or propellant actuated device (CAD/PAD) items that constitute a different NSN. Table 11 provides a listing of NSNs.

Table 11. 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

Table 11. Ejection Aircraft Seat NSNs, Continued

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
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

Table 11. Ejection Aircraft Seat NSNs, Continued

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

b. Disposal Requirements

(1) The generating activity will identify the ACES II ejection seat by its unique NSN based on the type of aircraft (e.g., F-16 ejection seat is 1680-01-460-9381).

(2) Ejection seats are to be assigned DEMIL Code F. All explosive items (e.g. CAD/PAD items) must be removed from the seats and the seats must then be managed as MPPEH in accordance with Section 99a of this enclosure.

(3) Once the CAD/PAD items are removed, contact the appropriate logistics management specialist for disposition instructions.

c. DEMIL. For complete DEMIL instructions see Reference (f).

56. ELECTROCARDIOGRAM PADS

a. Only expired, unused pads are economical for precious metal (PM) recovery and can be turned in to DLA Disposition Services sites for processing under SCL P8B if they contain silver.

b. Used pads can be disposed of in the general trash by the generating activity. Testing done by USACHPPM confirmed that the single use electrodes containing silver are not an RCRA HW

for disposal.

c. The electrodes are classified as a regulated medical waste for disposal if they are saturated with blood. The disposal of this type of medical waste is a generating activity responsibility and will not be turned in to a DLA Disposition Services site.

57. ELECTRON TUBES (INCLUDES CATHODE RAY TUBES (CRTS))

a. General

(1) Many electron tubes used in telecommunications contain small quantities of radioactive material classified as license exempt or unimportant quantities as defined by parts 30.70 and 30.71, Schedules A and B of Title 10, CFR (Reference (an)) 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 radionuclides are not regulated by Reference (an); 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.

(2) Magnetrons contain critical metals such as cobalt, gold, silver, and platinum. When practical, these metals will be recovered and sold or issued individually rather than as part of spent magnetrons. Spent classified magnetrons should be declassified according to pertinent Military Department instructions before transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site. Recovered precious metals will be segregated by metal type and processed as appropriate, based on any unique requirements that may be in place for a specific commodity. See Enclosure 4 of Volume 2 of this manual for more information regarding the handling of precious metals.

(3) Electron tubes may or may not contain radioactive material. The amount of radioactive material is usually exempt; however, some electron tubes could contain a significant amount of radioactive material (e.g., 150 millicuries of tritium). Although tritium does not possess a serious health hazard, these tubes or associated devices could contain a significant amount of tritium causing a potential contamination risk.

(4) CRTs are normally a component of medical and industrial X-ray machines. 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 (e.g., depleted uranium) in the tube housing as part of the shielding. In most instances, these devices are required to be registered with the resident State.

b. Transferring to DLA Disposition Services Sites

(1) Radioactive Electron Tubes. The generating activity will determine if the electron tubes to be transferred to the DLA Disposition Services site contain radioactive material

(radioactivity) in amounts less than, equal to, or in excess of the radioactivity listed in Reference (ar), or qualify as unimportant quantities as prescribed in Reference (an). Radioactive material in some electron tubes may not be detectable by radiological survey meters and may only be identified by consulting information sources such as MSDS, HMIRS, Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS), and the product manufacturer. Prior to turn-in, generators will review information available from MSDSs, HMIRS, FLIS, and the product manufacturer to identify any radioactive material identified in Reference (an) contained in an electron tube. If the amount of radioactive material, as defined by Reference (an) or radioactive material qualifies as unimportant quantities as defined by part 40.13 of Reference (an), DLA Disposition Services sites will accept accountability but not physical custody. The DLA Disposition Services site will not accept physical custody of any electron tube containing any level of radioactivity. The DLA Disposition Services site will not accept physical custody of electron tubes that have non-detectable levels of radiation based on radiological survey meters when conflicting data from MSDSs, HMIRS, FLIS, or the manufacturer indicates there is any amount of radioactive material in the electron tube.

(a) The originator of the transfer DTID will clearly indicate the level of radioactivity in the electron tube being turned in by stating in block 27: "These electron tubes contain _____ level of radioactive material (radioactivity) which is ____ less than, ____ equal to, ____ in excess of, or ____ unimportant quantities as listed in 10 CFR."

(b) The DTID will be signed by the health physicist or RPO.

(2) Non-Radioactive Electron Tubes. Following the determination that an electron tube is non-radioactive, in accordance with paragraph 57b(1) of this enclosure, generating activities need to be aware that electron tubes may still contain hazardous components such as beryllium containing ceramics, lead, cadmium, mercury, and other regulated substances. The generating activities will determine if the electron tubes to be physically turned in to the DLA Disposition Services site contain any regulated hazardous substances, which are a safety hazard for handling and storage, regulated for transportation or final disposal. The DLA Disposition Services site will not accept any non-radioactive electron tubes containing hazardous material without a current MSDS or manufacturer's product statement that identifies the absence or presence of substances potentially regulated for disposal.

(a) DLA Disposition Services sites will only accept physical custody of electron tubes that:

1. Do not contain any radioactive materials and have no hazardous components.

2. Do not contain any radioactive materials and have all regulated hazardous substances properly identified.

(b) The originator of the transfer DTID of a non-radioactive electron tube will state in block 27: "This item does not contain radioactive material at any level or in any quantity."

(c) The health physicist or RPO will sign the DTID.

(d) In addition to the statement in section 57 of this enclosure, one of the following applicable statements will also be included in block 27 of the DTID:

1. "This item does contain hazardous material (HM) as stated in the Material Safety Data Sheet or Manufacturer's Product Statement."

2. "This item does not contain hazardous material (HM) as stated in the Material Safety Data Sheet or the Manufacturer's Statement."

c. RTDS

(1) DLA Disposition Services sites will provide a warning statement (see Figure 6) to all transfer or donation recipients.

Figure 6. Caution Statement

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 in 21 CFR 1000, and usage may constitute a potential for personal injury unless modified. The transferee or donee agrees that the U.S. Government will not be liable for personal injuries to, disabilities to, or death of a transferee or donee, the transferee's or donee's employees, or to any other person arising from or incident to the transfer or donation of this item, its use, or final disposal. The transferee or donee will not hold the government accountable for 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.

(2) All sales offerings containing electron tubes will include the section "Radioactive Material."

(3) Electron tubes identified as being radioactive in accordance with this section that fail the RTDS process will be disposed of by the generator with the assistance of the appropriate low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) office.

d. DEMIL. For complete DEMIL instructions, see Reference (d).

58. EPINEPHRINE SHARPS (WHEN EPINEPHRINE IS THE SOLE ACTIVE INGREDIENT)

a. Unused Epinephrine Sharps. Considered noninfectious and may be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites for disposal.

b. Unused, Shelf Life Expired Epinephrine Sharps. Will be contained in impermeable

containers that are sealed, marked, and labeled as P042 HW.

c. HW Characteristic of Epinephrine. Takes precedence over the fact that it is contained in a sharp.

d. Used Epinephrine Sharps. Considered medical waste and disposal is the responsibility of the generating activity.

e. Additional Information. Contact MIDI (see section 9, Enclosure 7 of Volume 2 for contact information) for additional information on management and disposal of sharps, hypodermic needles, and syringes.

59. FABRICS OTHER THAN CLOTHING (FORMERLY TEXTILES)

a. Items will be segregated according to waste and scrap classifications as provided elsewhere in this manual. Irreparable items made of cotton cloth, such as sheets, pillow cases, mattress covers, as well as other textiles suitable for use as wiping rags will be accounted for as scrap on DLA Disposition Services site accountable records and will be issued as scrap for use at the installation.

b. Generating activities may not turn in fouled bedding or personal clothing without laundering or dry cleaning. Fabrics from medical facilities will be laundered before transferring to DLA Disposition Services sites.

c. DLA Disposition Services will fund disposal of non-hazardous cloth items destined for A/D action.

60. FILE CABINETS, SAFES, INCLUDING ASBESTOS-CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT AND COMBINATION PADLOCKS

a. General

(1) DLA Disposition Services sites will not physically receive, reutilize, transfer, donate, or sell friable or potentially friable asbestos file cabinets and safes. DLA Disposition Services sites will accept accountability in-place only and provide HW disposal services for the generating activities.

(2) Generating activities will empty filing cabinets or safes, and set the combination at 50-25-50 or reset to the manufacturer's specification and include a certification that the safes or cabinets are completely empty prior to removal. Combination padlocks will be reset to 10-20-30 and tagged or marked. The certification will also contain the certifier's name, unit, and phone number.

(3) The generating activity will provide disposal fund account on the DD 1348 for

known friable items; and for potentially friable items unless proof is provided that they do not contain asbestos.

b. Remington Rand Safes and Diebold File Cabinets. Some manufacturers of file cabinets or safes used asbestos as a fireproofing insulation prior to the 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. DLA Disposition Services will process cabinets and safes as HW unless proof is provided that they do not contain asbestos.

c. Friable Asbestos Insulation. Friable asbestos or potentially friable asbestos items are regulated by:

(1) Section 1910.1001, Subpart Z of Reference (l).

(2) Section 61.140-157, Subpart M, of Reference (m)).

(3) Section 763.120-123, subparts G and I, of Reference (m).

(4) Sections 172.101 and 173.216 of Reference (n).

d. Cabinets and Safes Fitting the Previously Mentioned Definitions

(1) Cabinets and safes, fitting the previously mentioned definitions in section 60 of this enclosure, can be considered leak tight if the drawers or doors are secured so they cannot be opened or 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 or doors are not so heavy that they can open and break the wrapping.

(2) The use of multiple layers of lightweight (less than 6 mils) shrink-wrapping does not meet all the requirements. Another means of sealing filing cabinet or safe drawers or doors is to use 2-inch metallic duct tape over all seams. Other means of securing are welding drawers and/or doors shut, using steel or heavy plastic straps around drawers, or possibly locking each drawer shut.

e. Disposal Processing

(1) Prior to transfer to DLA Disposition Services sites, generating activities have the option of treating unidentifiable items as “worst case” and pay for disposal or have an analysis performed. Process cabinets and safes as HW unless proof is provided that they do not contain asbestos. The generating activity will fund all disposal costs.

(2) DLA Disposition Services sites will not reutilize, transfer, donate, or sell friable or potentially friable file cabinets and safes.

(3) DLA Disposition Services site acceptance is based on item peculiarity. At the time

of transfer, these items must be sealed in leak tight containers or wrappings, as required by section 61.150 of Reference (m) and the OSHA section 1910-100k(6) of Title 29, CFR (Reference (l)), and have a warning label complying with OSHA section 1910.1001(j)(2)(ii) of Reference (l) stating: "Danger. Contains Asbestos Fibers. Avoid Creating Dust. Cancer and Lung Disease Hazard." Friable asbestos or potentially friable asbestos items, including cabinets or safes, offered for transportation in commerce must comply with the applicable packaging requirements in section 173.216(c)(1)-(4) of Reference (n).

(4) Non-asbestos file cabinets and safes may be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites with combination settings included on the DTID, as the only special handling requirement.

61. FILM AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER

a. Nitrate Base Film

(1) DLA Disposition Services sites may accept accountability for but not physical custody of nitrate base film. Processing for silver recovery is not authorized. Accumulations will be retained in authorized film storage vaults by the generating organization that is awaiting disposal. Expeditious action will be taken by the DLA Disposition Services site to accomplish disposal.

(2) Transfer to other agencies or donation is authorized if the shipping document contains the statement that nitrate motion picture film is susceptible to instant fire or explosion with resultant toxic fumes if not properly handled.

(3) All sale offerings will describe the film in detail.

b. Motion Picture Film (Other Than Nitrate Base). DLA Disposition Services sites will exercise particular care in the disposal of training film since some film carries copyrights or rights of privacy. Training film or film strips may not be transferred outside the DoD or donated or sold for projection purposes. Exposed motion picture film may not be accepted unless:

(1) The DTID contains a certifying statement that the film is not sensitive to copyright or the Privacy Act according to the procedures in DoD 5400.11-R (Reference (ao)).

(2) 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. See Enclosure 4 in Volume 2 of this manual.

c. X-Ray Film (Usable Medical or Industrial Only)

(1) Medical X-ray film that is not reutilized, transferred, or donated will be processed for silver recovery instead of sale.

(2) Industrial X-ray film, usable or unexposed, that is not transferred or donated to an

eligible recipient will be offered for sale to the general public without mutilation. However, film may not be sold unless it is more cost-effective than processing for silver recovery.

d. Outdated and Unexposed Film (Other Than Medical and Industrial X-ray). After RTD screening, outdated or unexposed film will be offered for sale. Film may not be sold unless it is more cost effective than processing for silver recovery.

e. Exposed Medical and Industrial Film and Black and White Photographic Paper. Exposed medical and industrial film and black and white photographic paper will not go through RTDS and will always be processed for silver recovery.

f. Uneconomical Film and Paper Types (Microfiche, Masters, and Microfilm Copies; 3M Reader Printer Paper; Anodized Aluminum Photo Plates; and Magnetic Film). These products do not contain sufficient quantities of silver and need not be reported for precious metals recovery.

62. FIRE TRUCKS. Section 149 of this enclosure provides the procedures for all vehicles to include fire trucks.

63. FLAGS (INCLUDING FOREIGN FLAGS, PENNANTS, STREAMERS, AND GUIDONS)

a. Items no longer considered fit for display must not be used or disposed of in a manner that might be viewed as disrespectful.

b. Items having a particular historical or sentimental value by reason of association with a significant event, place, or person will be referred to the owning Military Department or Defense Agency and retired from active use and preserved as historical property. However, when a U.S. flag having a historical or sentimental value to a city, or other public body, museum, or veterans' organization, is requested for display in museums or other collections, it may be donated to an authorized donor according to Enclosure 5 in Volume 1 of this manual.

c. Items without historical or sentimental significance will be destroyed by the generator, privately, preferably by burning, in such a manner as not to suggest disrespect in accordance with section 8 of Title 4, U.S.C. (Reference (ap)).

d. Serviceable items will be turned in for normal RTDS. DLA Disposition Services sites will destroy items remaining after RTDS, privately, preferably by burning, in such a manner as not to suggest disrespect as described in accordance with section 8 of Reference (ap).

64. FLAMELESS RATION HEATERS (FRH)

a. FRHs are included within meals, ready-to-eat (MRE) ration packages.

(1) According to guidance from the Department of the Army, CHPPM, FRHs 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, which is used to warm the rations. They are identified by FSC 8970.

(2) Normally, FRHs will be turned in with an attached MSDS. An MSDS can be obtained from HMIRS: http://www.dlis.dla.mil/hmirs/. This indicates the FRHs are OSHA hazardous material. Unused FRHs that fail RTDS and are discarded require disposal as an RCRA reactive waste and will be disposed of on an HW disposal contract.

b. To dispose of unused FRHs, generating activities may:

(1) Return them to one of the manufacturers listed herein for reclamation or recycling.

(a) TruTech Inc.

(b) Heater Meals Co.

(2) Ensure used or spent FRHs are inert. FRHs that are used or spent in the field are then inert substances at the end of the heating cycle and can be disposed of properly as solid waste. Individuals may deactivate by adding water to the FRHs causing full reaction, according to the accompanying instructions, and subsequently dispose of as a solid waste. (DLA Disposition Services sites will not receive used or deactivated FRHs for disposal. This type of property falls into the refuse or trash category.)

(3) Transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site as a complete package for RTDS. If FRHs are transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites separate from MREs, they will be processed as OSHA HM, using the standard RTDS HM procedures (i.e., must have disposal fund citation when transferred for DLA Disposition Services site processing).

65. FLIGHT SAFETY CRITICAL AIRCRAFT PARTS (FSCAP) OR CSI

a. Historical Records and Documentation

(1) The DoD Components are responsible to ensure all available historical records and documentation are included when reparable FSCAP or CSI is turned in to DLA Disposition Services sites. See Figure 7.

(2) Unused FSCAP or CSI, in original, undamaged packaging must be marked with NSN, Contract Number, commercial and government entity Code(s), and part number and will not have historical records or documentation.

(3) Used FSCAP or CSI items lacking appropriate records or documentation, or which are condemned will be processed as SCC Q to be mutilated and certified as such by the DLA Disposition Services site, unless arrangements are made for such action to be accomplished by

other entities. (See also Aircraft and Helicopter Blades and Tail Rotors sections and information.)

(4) Used FSCAP or CSI items with appropriate records or documentation may be RTD or offered for sale, subject to DEMIL requirements.

b. Transfers to DLA Disposition Services Site. When an FSCAP or CSI item is transferred to DLA Disposition Services, block 27 of the DTID will cite the appropriate Criticality Code (of "E," "F," or "S"). See Figure 7. The "Remarks" section of the DTID will contain the letters "FSCAP" or "CSI."

Figure 7. 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 that 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 _____, 20_ . Signature Acknowledged before me_____on this_____day of_____20__ (Notary Public)

c. Serviceable or Reparable FSCAP (CSI "E", "F") Serviceable or reparable FSCAP or CSI E or F items may undergo RTDS, subject to DEMIL requirements, provided the historical records and documentation are furnished. The terms and conditions of sales contracts must notify the buyer that the parts:

(1) Cannot be used on commercial aircraft in absence of specific FAA approval (usually granted by an FAA Repair Shop), and;

(2) Cannot be sold back to the DoD or to foreign governments or military without the appropriate records or documentation.

(3) The DoD makes no representation as to a part's conformance with FAA requirements. As a condition of transfer, donation, or sale of a FSCAP or CSI item, and prior to installing the parts, the receiving persons or organizations must subject the parts to safety

inspection, repair, or overhaul by a competent manufacturer or other entity certified by the FAA to perform such inspection and repair. The aircraft parts may not meet FAA design standards, or may have been operated outside the limitations established by FAA. Inspections and FAA approvals will be needed to determine an aircraft part condition for safe operation, or a part's eligibility for installation on a civil aircraft. Failure to comply with FAA requirements can result in unacceptable safety risks and also subject the purchaser to enforcement actions. FSCAP and CSI codes are described in Figure 8.

d. Serviceable or Reparable CSI "S". Serviceable or reparable CSI S items cannot be sold back to the DoD or to foreign governments or military without the appropriate records or documentation. FSCAP and CSI codes are described in Figure 8.

Figure 8. Criticality Codes

An FSCAP or CSI code is a one position alpha code which indicated that an item is technically critical by reason of tolerance, fit restrictions, application, nuclear hardness properties or other characteristics that affects identification of the item. Failure of these items may result in serious damage to equipment or serious injury or death to personnel.

The code identifies a requirement as a condition of transfer, donation, or sale that any persons or organizations receiving an FSCAP, CSI or engine, prior to putting these into use on an aircraft would subject them to safety inspection, repair, 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 or CSI and is specially designed to be or selected as being nuclear hard.
F	The item is FSCAP or CSI
S	The item is a non-aviation CSI

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

Figure 8. Criticality Codes, continued

These codes are maintained in Volume 10, Chapter 4, Table 181 of Reference (aj). Critical Characteristic: Any feature throughout the life cycle of an FSCAP or CSI, 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 FSCA or CSI. Critical characteristics produced during the manufacturing process are termed "manufacturing critical characteristics." Critical characteristics that are not introduced during the manufacture of a part but are critical in terms of assembly or installation (e.g., proper torque) are termed "installation critical characteristics."

66. FLUORESCENT LAMP BALLASTS

a. Fluorescent lamp ballasts may contain PCBs regulated by part 761 of Reference (m). In fluorescent fixtures, PCBs may be found in ballasts either within small capacitors or in the form of a black, tar-like compound. Ballasts containing asphalt potting (less than 50 ppm) are regulated by section 761.60 of Reference (qm. Dispose ballasts in accordance with the TSCA in an approved PCB facility or decontaminated in accordance with section 761.79 of Reference (m).

b. Ballasts manufactured prior to July1978 are likely to contain PCBs in the asphalt potting material. Ballasts manufactured after July 1978 that do not contain PCBs are labeled "NO PCBs." If a ballast is not labeled "NO PCB," it should be assumed to contain PCBs less than 50 ppm and should be disposed of as PCB waste. Contact the manufacturer if more information is needed.

c. Intact or non-leaking PCB small capacitors in ballasts may be disposed of as municipal solid waste. The response to an uncontrolled release of PCBs to the environment is regulated in accordance with section 9601 et seq, of Reference (q), also known and referred to in this volume as "the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)". In the event there are leaks, in accordance with CERCLA, the release of one pound of PCBs or approximately 12 to 16 ballasts is a reportable quantity subject to reporting to the National Response Center. A generating activity may be liable in accordance with CERCLA for improper management or disposal of HW PCB containing ballasts. .

d. Ballasts marked "NO PCB" should be segregated, handled, and managed separately from PCB light ballasts to avoid PCB contamination in the event of a PCB ballast leaking.

e. Leaking ballasts are items in which PCBs have escaped from the interior onto the exterior of the surface. PCBs are a clear or yellow oil, and most PCB leaks are visible. If there is oil on the surface of a PCB ballast, it is considered a "leaker" and must be managed as a PCB waste. Non leaking PCB light ballasts and leaking PCB ballasts must be segregated in separate packaging, and a separate DTID will be prepared.

f. If ballasts are damaged or leaking at the time of removal or turn-in, they are regulated by the PCB rules, in accordance with part 761 of Reference (m), for disposal as PCB waste.

g. Generating activities will properly identify, package, mark, and label containers of non-leaking and leaking PCB light ballasts in accordance with part 761 of Reference (m). State regulations should be checked since some State regulations on PCBs may be more stringent than the federal regulations. This property will not receive RTDS processing but will be placed directly on a disposal service contract.

h. DLA Disposition Services sites will RTDS lighting ballasts that are marked as having "NO PCBs" and are unused or in serviceable condition. If these items fail RTDS, they may be downgraded as scrap.

67. FLUORESCENT LIGHT TUBES AND HIGH INTENSITY DISCHARGE (HID) LAMPS. Hazardous characteristics:

a. Discarded fluorescent light tubes and HID lamps, having hazardous characteristics, may be managed as RCRA subtitle C HW, parts 260-268 of Reference (m), or managed in accordance with the EPA UW regulations, part 273 of Reference (m), or as applicable by the State-specific UW regulations. State regulations should be checked prior to disposal. This type of property may contain mercury, cadmium, antimony, and other metals, which when contained in the items at or above the toxic levels listed in part 261.24 of Reference (m) (e.g., mercury is an RCRA characteristic HW (D009)), are regulated as an HW when discarded or as UW.

b. Prior to discard and disposal, unused or serviceable tubes and lamps can be packaged, handled, and stored safely without being managed as HW. Unused or serviceable fluorescent lamps may be processed for RTD or sale. The lamps scheduled for RTDS will be placed in replacement lamp cartons, when available. When lamp cartons are not available, the lamps will be placed in bundles of 20 lamps and wrapped with a plastic cushion wrap to prevent breakage. Lamps that fail RTDS should not be intentionally shattered nor placed in a scrap pile.

c. Fluorescent lamps and HID lamps that fail RTDS will be considered for recycling. Disposal method will be determined based on whether or not the specific lamps have hazardous characteristics or not and therefore would need to be managed as either a non-hazardous solid waste or as an RCRA subtitle C HW as defined in part 261 of Reference (m) for service contract disposal or UW for disposal.

d. Generating activities disposing of their own lamps as municipal or household waste should consult their host installation environmental branch and their own State regulations and local landfill rules prior to any disposal.

e. Not all lamps identified in paragraph 67c of this enclosure are necessarily HW when disposed. Several manufacturers have developed lamps that do not meet an HW characteristic. Lamps that do not meet a hazardous characteristic are not an HW, and are thus not included in

UW. Generating activities claiming their lamps do not have HW characteristics should provide manufacturers information as proof.

68. FOOD (OTHER THAN FOOD WASTE AND REFUSE)

a. Exclusions. This section does not apply to food waste: garbage, bones, greases, fats, or food waste material generated by the preparation of meals. Section 69 of this enclosure provides procedures for food waste.

b. Usable Foodstuffs, Meals, or Rations

(1) Usable foodstuffs may be reported to DLA Disposition Services sites for normal disposal processing, with the approval of the subsistence office of the Military Department having jurisdiction over the generating source of the foodstuffs. When transferring to DLA Disposition Services sites, the generating activity will provide, along with the DTID:

(a) The reason for declaring the food excess, in specific terms.

(b) A determination from the subsistence office, veterinary service, medical officer or other authorized official that the foodstuffs are or are not fit for human or animal consumption.

(2) If the subsistence office or veterinary service or medical officer determines that any foodstuffs covered by this paragraph 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."

(3) 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.

c. Condemned Foodstuffs (CONUS Only)

(1) Before sale of condemned food material through commercial channels, the DLA Disposition Services site will notify the nearest local FDA office of the proposed sale. The notification will indicate the point of origin, quantity, type, condition, and location of the property.

(2) 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.

(3) Condemned foodstuffs will be denatured before delivery by the use of denaturants

recommended by the local representative of the FDA. Unless the requirement is specifically waived in writing by the FDA, 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.

d. Waiver of Denaturing Requirement (CONUS Only)

(1) 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, 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 include a requirement for the purchaser to 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.

(2) 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.

e. Destruction or Abandonment. When there is no reasonable prospect of sale under the conditions outlined, 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.

69. FOOD WASTE AND REFUSE

a. Commissary stores will dispose of butchering by-products as waste and refuse. Depending on the generator's location, there may be a market for butchering by-products such as bones, fats, and meat trimmings generated by commissary stores.

b. Natural refuse or inedible matter resulting from food preparation or decay by-products of dining facilities such as cooked grease, both clear and rough, spent frying fats, edible garbage suitable for animal consumption, edible table refuse, and melon rinds. Depending on the generator's location, there may be a market for cooking grease, food trimmings, etc. DLA may direct installations to seek out diversion alternatives or to dispose of these items as waste and refuse.

70. FORCIBLE ENTRY TRUCKS. Section 149 of this enclosure provides the procedures for all vehicles to include forcible entry trucks.

71. FORMS

a. These procedures apply to the disposition of excess forms in both FSC 7530 and FSC 7540. Forms used within individual U.S. Government activities and DoD Components are classified as FSC 7530. Standard forms used across the U.S. Government (U.S. Bureau of the Budget, U.S. General Accounting Office, GSA Standard Forms, etc.) are classified as FSC 7540.

b. Excess controlled forms in FSC 7530 or FSC 7540 which are pre-numbered and accounted for by number may not be turned in to a DLA Disposition Services site. When publication depots or activities will not accept return or reissue, generating activities will dispose of controlled forms in accordance with Military Department or Defense Agency instructions.

c. Excess forms (other than controlled forms) in FSC 7530 and FSC 7540 will be reported to the Military Department publications depots or activities according to applicable Military Department or Defense Agency regulations. When publication depots or activities will not accept return or reissue, excess forms will be administratively condemned, assigned SCC H and turned in to a DLA Disposition Services site.

72. FRANKED ENVELOPES

a. Franked envelopes must not be sold for use as originally intended regardless of quantity, value, or condition. Attempts will be made to use these envelopes by overprinting the return address or redistribution to other activities or FCAs for such use.

b. Donation of franked envelopes is authorized. However, donees must furnish the certification provided in Figure 9, together with the donation request (SF 123):

Figure 9. Indicia or Marking Certification

"The undersigned certifies that the indicia and all other marking on Federal Government envelopes will be completely obliterated before further donation or use for mailing purposes. Signature (Representative of the State agency for surplus property (SASP))."
Typed Name
Signature
Organization
Date

c. All franked envelopes that cannot be used will be destroyed by burning, maceration, or

shredding. On a case-by-case basis, DLA Disposition Services may authorize the destruction as a condition of sale.

73. FUEL CONTAINERS

a. These procedures apply to the disposition of bladders, fuel cells, or tanks that hold fuel for use in the operation of equipment, vehicles or aircraft, including assemblies or subassemblies that have fuel containers.

b. For serviceable fuel containers, if shelf life is not expired and the container has been certified as emptied, containers can be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites for RTD or sales.

c. For unused fuel containers when the shelf life is expired:

(1) Generating activities will empty all fuel containers prior to transfer to DLA Disposition Services sites.

(2) DTIDs will contain a statement stating that the fuel containers have been purged and meet the definition of "empty."

(3) DLA Disposition Services sites will downgrade upon receipt or offer containers for sale with mutilation as a condition of sale.

74. GO-ABILITY WITH OVERALL ECONOMY AND RELIABILITY (GOER) VEHICLES. Section 149 of this enclosure provides procedures on vehicles to include GOER vehicles.

75. GAMMA GOATS. Section 149 of this enclosure provides the procedures for all vehicles to include Gamma Goats.

76. GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS)

a. Generating activities will dispose of Navigation Set Satellite Systems AN/PSN-11 and AN/PSN-11V GPS components listed with assigned NSNs. This equipment has embedded COMSEC and is not to be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites, either as serviceable or unserviceable. Equipment repair and return addresses are provided at Figure 10.

b. 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 precision lightweight GPS receiver (PLGR) and the PPSM require DEMIL by the prime contractor upon disposal. Local DEMIL of PLGRs is not authorized.

c. Point of contact for GPS disposal is Program Manager, GPS, DSN 992-6133 (Commercial 732-532-6133) or for DLA Disposition Services contact DLA Disposition Services Operations.

Figure 10. GPS POCs

GPS POCs
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 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 DSN: 879-2877 - CML (520) 538-2877 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

Figure 10. GPS POCs, Continued

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

Equipment Return Address: Defense Distribution Depot
(Tobyhanna Building 1C Bay 6 Receiving
11 Hap Arnold Blvd Tobyhanna, PA 18466
DODAAC: W25G1W
POC (IM)
DSN 992-9209 or (732) 532-9209
AN/ASN-149 (V1), NSN 5826-01-447-1308, R2400, J/A

GPS - Survey System
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:
POC: (Marines)
DSN 567-6611

COTS 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
POC (Equipment Specialist)
DSN: 850-2550
CML: (614) 692-2550

d. For DEMIL instructions see Reference (d).

77. HEATER H-1, DIESEL FUELED, PORTABLE, DUCT TYPE

a. General. The Support Equipment and Vehicle Management Office at Warner Robins Air Logistics Command (WR-ALC) has begun a 5-year total fleet replacement effort to replace the H-1 heaters with the new generation heater (NGH). The disposal instructions in this section 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.

b. Disposal Processing

(1) The disposal decisions were made by USAF/Integrated Logistics and Maintenance Office and concurred by the Aircraft Ground Support Equipment Working Group. Warner Robins ALC determined these heaters will not be released outside of DoD. There is a potential for carbon monoxide poisoning and even death, and legal claims that may result in lawsuits against the United States.

(2) To make the best use of USAF shipping funds, heaters will be disposed of at the nearest DLA Disposition Services site facility by the activity that is requesting disposal. Absolutely no units are to be shipped to WR-ALC for disposal.

(3) Assigned H-1 heaters (serviceable or unserviceable) can be sent to DLA Disposition Services site upon receipt of replacement NGH heaters. An Air Force Technical Order (AFTO) Form 375, "Selected Support Equipment Repair Cost Estimate," (available on Internet at http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/) will not be required for unserviceable heaters prior to shipment to DLA Disposition Services site. Major commands (MAJCOMS) will handle or manage Easi Model H-1 heaters.

(4) Properly completed AFTO Form 375 in accordance with the procedures in Technical Order (TO) 00-25-240 and TO 35-1-25 (References (aq) and (ar)) will be required for H-1 heaters that become unserviceable prior to receipt of replacement NGH.

(5) Upon receipt of replacement heaters, the MAJCOM aerospace ground equipment (AGE) functional managers will instruct subordinate units to dispose of all H-1 heaters using the master NSN 4520-01-310-1881 as follows:

(a) "EASI" Model BT400-46, NSN 4520-01-310-0691, field units will contact their functional managers for disposal 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.

(b) "HUNTER" Model PH-400-D, NSN 4520-01-135-2770, dispose locally or at the nearest DLA Disposition Services site facility.

(c) "FIESTA" Model FC-400-2, NSN 4520-01-073-8309, dispose locally or at the nearest DLA Disposition Services site facility.

(d) "DAVEY" Model, NSN 4520-01-056-4269, dispose locally or at the nearest DLA Disposition Services site facility.

(6) Each field unit with heaters ready for disposal will remove or puncture the heat

exchanger and combuster can on each unit making them unserviceable. Remove sensor bulb or coil in accordance with the procedures in TO 35E7-2-11-11 (Reference (as)) from temperature gauge, temperature select valve, temperature gauge and dispose as scrap metal.

(a) Points of contact for this property can be found at WR-ALC/LMMW, DSN 468-7046, ext. 125 and DSN 468-7603, ext. 279.

(b) According to the provisions of Category 1 defective property, these heaters must be mutilated prior to turn-in to DLA Disposition Services sites.

(7) DLA Disposition Services sites will only receive the NSNs shown in this section as scrap.

78. HEATERS, HUNTER

a. Category 1 Defective Hunter heaters identified by the NSNs in Table 12 have the potential to create significant liability for the United States if used by non-governmental entities and if damages result.

Table 12. Defective Heater NSNs

4520-00-086-7676	4520-01-010-4059
4520-00-114-1055	4520-01-050-5628
4520-00-280-1830	4520-01-069-6959
4520-00-357-0518	4520-01-136-2139
4520-00-683-8595	4520-01-203-4410
4520-00-999-8523	4520-01-297-6803

b. According to the provisions of Category 1 defective property, these heaters must be mutilated prior to turn-in to DLA Disposition Services sites.

c. For heaters that are on trailers run by diesel engines, there is no requirement to mutilate the engine or remaining components. These may be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites for normal disposal actions.

79. HELICOPTER BLADES AND TAIL ROTORS

a. General. All helicopter blades and tail rotors transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites must be accompanied by a pertinent historical or maintenance record and a certification as to whether they contain depleted uranium or other sources of radioactive materials.

b. Minimum Contents for Historical Records

(1) Part identification NSN part number and serial number.

(2) Date of manufacture and name of manufacturer.

(3) Record of all maintenance and alteration.

(4) Date work was accomplished.

(5) Work authentication.

(6) Total time in service.

(7) Time since last overhaul.

c. Helicopter Blades and Tail Rotors Without Uranium

(1) This property will be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites for RTD and sales.

(2) All helicopter blades and tail rotors will be tagged by the DLA Disposition Services site with the statement at Figure 11.

Figure 11. Helicopter Blade or Tail Rotor 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."

d. Helicopter Blades and Tail Rotors With Uranium

(1) DLA Disposition Services sites will not accept physical custody of property containing depleted uranium.

(2) Any sale of such items will only be made to persons verified as holding a license authorized by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or a reciprocal agreement state. A serial numbered accounting of radioactive materials must be maintained regarding the sale transaction.

e. Helicopter Blades and Tail Rotors With Finite Life Exceeded. Helicopter blades and tail rotors that have exceeded their finite life, condemned for any other reason, or do not have an adequate historical or maintenance record will be mutilated by the owning generating activity prior to turn-in to a DLA Disposition Services site.

80. HELMETS, AIRCRAFT, AND COMBAT VEHICLE CREW

a. National Standard Specifications. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, DOT, has indicated that all aircraft helmets used by the DoD Components do not meet the requirements of the Safety Standard of Bicycle Helmets found in part 1203 of Title 16, CFR (Reference (at)). 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, combat vehicle crew helmets do not meet Reference (at) requirements.

b. Transferring to DLA Disposition Services Site. Helmets will be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites for RTD and sales.

c. DLA Disposition Services Site Processing. As a safety measure, DLA Disposition Services sites will attach a warning tag (i.e., DLA Disposition Services Form 55) or other device to all aircraft helmets and combat vehicle crew helmets after reutilization and prior to completing transfers, donations, or sales. The tag or device should carry a cautionary statement advising the donee or purchaser that the helmets must not be used for other than their intended purposes. See Figure 12. When surplus aircraft helmets or combat vehicle crew helmets are offered for sale, special conditions will be included in the sales offering.

d. DEMIL. For DEMIL instructions see Reference (d).

Figure 12. Example Warning Tag

"WARNING: This device has been designed to be used as headgear in the operation of aircraft or combat vehicles. 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."

81. HIGH MOBILITY MULTIPURPOSE WHEELED VEHICLES (HMMWVS). See Section 149 of this enclosure for procedures on vehicle disposal.

82. HIGH TEMPERATURE AND CRITICAL ALLOY SCRAP

a. Identify and segregate ferrous and nonferrous scrap containing high temperature and critical alloys to conform as closely as possible to standard classifications. Whenever possible, identify and segregate metals at the source of generation. Use high temperature alloy scrap segregation groups contained in TO-00-25-113-WA-1 (Reference (au)), as a guide for segregation in addition to individual Service publications.

b. High temperature and critical alloy scrap containing precious metals will be turned in to

DLA Disposition Services sites for precious metals recovery according to Enclosure 5 of Volume 2 of this manual.

c. Some metal alloys used in high temperature applications contain magnesium and radioactive thorium and need to be checked by the local radiation safety officer prior to re-use, recycle, release or disposal according to procedures in section 118 of this enclosure.

83. HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES OR WHITE GOODS (EXCLUDING THOSE CONTAINING REFRIGERANTS). See section 109 of this enclosure for disposal of air conditioners, refrigerators, freezers with ozone depleting substances.

a. Appliances Such as Washing Machines, Dryers, Stoves, Ovens, Etc.

(1) All electronic cabinets for appliances will identify any known hazards; e.g., identify if any capacitors contain PCBs (including ppm) or if any capacitors containing PCBs were removed prior to turn-in.

(2) Usable appliances not containing refrigerants will be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites as long as any seals for components containing hazardous constituents (e.g., PCBs) are intact.

(3) Unusable appliances (excluding fluorescent bulbs, electronic cabinets, air conditioners, refrigerators, and freezers) are eligible for QRP and can be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites as scrap.

(4) Physical transfers will be made in a manner that minimizes potential for the release of any regulated material. Do not bale, shred, compress, or stack. Loading or unloading will be performed in a manner that best minimizes the potential for breakage. This property will be palletized for loading or unloading by forklift or sling as opposed to using a grapple or clamshell.

b. Testing Requirements

(1) Limit functional testing of property to common type items such as vehicles, office machines, household or kitchen appliances, hand tools, polishers, vacuum cleaners, etc.

(2) Items with SCC 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.

(3) Neither customers nor DLA Disposition Services site employees will otherwise modify an item so that it becomes dangerous to test or operate.

(4) DLA Disposition Services site escort personnel will be present when customers are conducting the tests to ensure that the safety standards are followed.

c. Sales Requirements. Usable non-refrigerant appliances and other common use white goods in good or repairable condition or scrap non-refrigerant appliances may be offered for sale with any appropriate clauses pertaining to potential hazards; e.g., PCBs.

d. PCB Removal Requirements. If other methods of disposal are unsuccessful and removal of suspected PCB items is required prior to ultimate disposal, DLA Disposition Services sites will work with generating activities to obtain a service contract for hazardous component removal or report the entire item for ultimate disposal action.

84. HYDROPNEUMATIC RECOIL MECHANISM OR HYDROPNEUMATIC EQUILIBRATOR

a. These items are components of "long guns" - howitzers, tanks, artillery, naval guns, and rail mounted guns. In a broad sense, the mechanisms include counter-recoil (recuperator) mechanisms.

b. 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 or draining.

c. Prior to transferring hydropneumatic recoil or equilibrator mechanisms to DLA Disposition Services sites, generating activities will drain, reserve oil, and release nitrogen pressure. These actions will be accomplished by technically qualified personnel according to instructions in the relevant technical manuals.

d. DLA Disposition Services site will:

(1) Ensure the warning statement, "WARNING: Demilitarization of recoil mechanisms and equilibrators is accomplished by qualified personnel only," accompanies all DTIDs and that the DTID also contains information regarding the draining of the reserve oil and the releasing of the nitrogen pressure, prior to accepting from generating activities.

(2) Request generating activities to provide appropriate TMs, TOs, or instructions, or bulletin orders that contain information on the releasing of the spring tension for passing to RTDS customers.

(3) Not 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 according to the applicable TM, TB, or TO or instruction. For DEMIL instructions see Reference (d).

(4) Include the requirement to use the applicable technical direction for accomplishing the required demilitarization in the sales articles.

85. HYPODERMIC NEEDLES AND SYRINGES

a. Generating activities are responsible for disposal of hypodermic needles, syringes, and sharps as regulated medical waste. DLA Disposition Services may provide RTDS assistance for unused sharps by processing as receipt-in-place, accepting accountability only.

b. See section 58 of this enclosure for procedures to process epinephrine sharps when epinephrine is the sole active ingredient.

86. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) (HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE)

a. These procedures apply to IT hardware and software personal computers (monitors, keyboards, hard drives), mainframe units, printers, scanners, personal digital assistants, leased punch card accounting machines, repair parts, automation supplies including magnetic tapes, disk packs, diskettes, and similar consumable items used in an automation environment. Additional procedures are included in section 36 of this enclosure on COTS or GOTS Software and TEMPEST Technology Items and Equipment.

b. In accordance with the mandate in the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence Memorandum (Reference (av)), DoD unclassified hard drives must be properly disposed according to the procedures in this manual.

c. All hard drives must be overwritten, degaussed, or destroyed before "leaving" DoD control including:

(1) Rigid storage media such as removable disk packs; (e.g., single and multiple platter disk packs); sealed disk drives, hard disk assemblies; and magnetic cartridges.

(2) Optical storage media to include but not limited to optical disks, optical tape, and optical Bernoulli cartridges.

d. When transferring to DLA Disposition Services sites:

(1) DoD IT equipment (including hard drives) will be reported to DLA Disposition Services sites 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 the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA).

(2) Generating activities will specify that the hard drives comply with one of three DoD hard drive disposal processes: overwriting, degaussing, or destruction. DoD Components must comply with the labeling and internal documentation requirements.

e. The labeling requirements are for all hard drives whether installed in housings or removed

from housings. The labels will be installed on the housing containing the hard drive or on the hard drive itself, if removed. Central Processing Unit (CPU) or hard drives, turned in to a DLA Disposition Services site, must have the DTID listed for each chassis on the DLA Logistics Information Service 1867 (or equivalent document). The chassis serial numbers must be entered on the 1348-1A/2. The exception: If the hard drive is still left in the CPU, it is not necessary to list the serial number.

f. DLA Disposition Services developed DLA Logistics Information Service Form 1867, "Hard Drive Certification Label," (available on Internet at http://www.dispositionservices.dla.mil/turn-in/usable/hard-drive-cert.pdf) for its internal use that can also be used by the generating activities. The form provides complete information and is recommended for use. The labels must include:

(1) When the hard drive is removed from the housing, include the serial number, make, and model of the hard drive. When the hard drive is still installed in the housing, include make, model, and serial number.

(2) Certification that overwriting, degaussing, or destruction was in accordance with Reference (av).

(3) If overwritten or degaussed, include the manufacturer and product version or approved metal destruction facility and method.

(4) Generator name, phone number, DTID number, printed name, rank/grade, signature, and date.

(5) For housings without hard drives, attach a label to each housing, indicating "hard drive removed." DLA Logistics Information Service Form 1867 includes a block to check if the hard drive has been removed.

g. 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 loses its useful life.

h. When degaussing or physical destruction is the disposal process, hard drives will be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites as scrap and do not require a label to be affixed. If a generating activity requires verification that hard drive(s) were turned in for disposal, the DTID will be annotated with the statements at Figure 13 and 14.

Figure 13. Hard Drive Residue Statement

"The residue, identified by this document, is derived from processing computer hard drives based on the requirements of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence memorandum dated June 4, 2001, subject: Disposal of Unclassified DoD Computer Hard Drives."

Figure 14. DTID Statement (Except for Scrap)

"The equipment described on this document meets the disposal requirements of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence memorandum dated June 4, 2001, subject: Disposal of Unclassified DoD Computer Hard Drives."

i. For removed hard drives or housings with and without hard drives received in place, the statement in Figure 15, required by section 6 of Enclosure 1, Volume 1 of this manual, must be indicated on the DTID:

Figure 15. Removed or Missing Hard Drive Statement

"The generating activity has complied with the implementing instructions of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence memorandum dated June 4, 2001, subject: Disposal of Unclassified DoD Computer Hard Drives." or "Empty Computer Housings," as appropriate.

j. Before off-loading, DLA Disposition Services sites will inspect the property to ensure that the generating activity has met the DoD requirements for disposal of a hard drive. If not, property will be rejected with normal procedures, utilizing the DLA Disposition Services Form 917.

k. Sale of usable (overwritten) hard drives is authorized in CONUS.

(1) For surplus usable hard drives (DEMIL A) surviving RTDS, process as a "donation in lieu of A/D."

(2) DLA Disposition Services sites will manage hard drives (other than DEMIL A) surviving RTDS and qualifying for demanufacturing, as an ultimate disposal action.

(3) UW disposal regulations may apply to this type of property in those States that regulate "used electronics" or "used electronic devices" as a UW for disposal (e.g., California, New Jersey, Connecticut). Since the State UW regulations may differ, DLA Disposition Services sites must be aware of the State UW regulations that apply in their State for "electronic-waste or E-waste." Generating activities that ship used electronics to DLA Dispositions Services sites out of state, should contact their own Transportation Management Office for shipping guidance.

l. All DELL Optiplex GX110 (NSN 7010-01-482-7902) and the Getax A740T (NSN 5895-01-471-6938) computers, when excessed to a DLA Disposition Services site, be turned in with the proper NSN and a DEMIL Code D. These computers when modified to suit a particular military application, if needed, could include but is not limited to cryptographic techniques, intelligence, security, or electronic warfare capabilities.

m. OCONUS DLA Disposition Services activities may:

(1) Offer usable (overwritten hard drives) for sale, and process degaussed, destroyed, or downgraded hard drives to service contract for demanufacturing or A/D.

(2) Consider discarded "used electronics" or "used electronic devices" an HW at some overseas locations and thus subject to special recycling or disposal regulations of the host nation.

n. DEMIL peripherals and non-hard drive components such as printers, monitors, keyboards, etc., will be transferred 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 transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites.

o. Transfer IT equipment and manuals to DLA Disposition Services sites together. When software manuals are transferred without the software, the generating activity will certify in writing on the DTID, or attached thereto, that there is no infringement on the vendor licensing agreement. Use the procedures in Section 36 of this enclosure for COTS or GOTS.

p. DLA Disposition Services manages the DoD computers for learning (CFL).

(1) Executive Order 12999 (Reference (aw)) provides the legal authority for disposition of DoD CFL.

(2) Initial processing of IT equipment by the DISA has been eliminated.

(3) The DoD CFL Program enables the DoD to transfer unneeded excess IT equipment to educational institutions.

(4) Educational institutions that qualify for DoD CFL include elementary or secondary schools, historically black colleges and universities and minority institutions.

(5) DoD IT equipment that is located in CONUS, has been accepted by a DLA Disposition Services site for final processing, and is assigned DEMIL Code A is eligible for transfer within DoD CFL.

(6) The types of IT equipment available for transferring within the program include mainframes, minicomputers, microcomputers, modems, disk drives, printers, and items that are appropriate for use in CFL and are included within the Federal Supply Group 70 as listed on GSA Website http://www.gsaelibrary.gsa.gov/ElibMain/scheduleSummary.doc.

(7) IT equipment is available on an "as-is" basis, without warranties on the part of the DoD as to the condition of the equipment.

(8) If a generating activity has not designated a school within 7 days of DLA Disposition Services site acceptance of accountability, the equipment will then be offered to other schools

that have expressed an interest in like equipment.

q. In order to declare IT equipment as excess, generating activities will:

(1) Hold all IT initially held in place with accountability transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites to ensure the greatest value for DoD reutilization. Equipment that is in serviceable condition or has reutilization potential should be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites. "Receipt-in-place" is the preference for transferring to a school to prevent schools from having to travel to DLA Disposition Services activities.

(2) Concurrent with transferring accountability, identify specific IT equipment and schools to be considered for transfer within CFL. The equipment and school can be designated through the DLA Disposition Services Website on https://www.dispositionservices.dla.mil/index.shtml, under "Excess Property Search for Military, federal, State and Special Programs," then click on "Transfers."

(3) Transfer after the DoD excess screening is completed, with authorization from DLA Disposition Services and providing there are no DoD requests.

r. Authorized schools are to:

(1) Coordinate with the generating activity to ensure that the IT equipment is in good condition and is suitable for the purposes for which it is intended and to arrange for removal of the equipment.

(2) Request approval from DLA Disposition Services, if a school desires IT equipment.

(3) Remove the equipment within 14 days after receipt of authorization.

(4) 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.

(5) Maintain POC and profile information for the DLA Disposition Services Website at https://www.dispositionservices.dla.mil/index.shtml.

(6) If a school refuses the offer of equipment, the equipment will then be offered to other schools that have expressed an interest in like equipment.

(7) If the school does not remove the equipment within the allotted time period, DLA Disposition Services will process a cancellation of the MILSTRIP.

87. INSPECTION APPROVAL STAMPS AND DEVICES. 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. DLA Disposition Services sites may not accept accountability or physical custody.

88. IRANIAN TITLED AND NON-TITLED ASSETS

a. Iranian Non-titled Assets (INTA). DoD Components holding INTA must refer each proposed disposition to the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) for review and approval. Only after DSCA approves the request can the items be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites for disposal. DSCA will furnish the referring DoD Component and DLA a copy of the approval. That information is to be transmitted through DLA Disposition Services to DLA Disposition Services sites. When approval is received, the DoD Component's generating activities must indicate on the DTID that the items are "INTA."

b. Disposal Processing

(1) The generating activity will indicate on the DTID that the items are "INTA" or "IRANIAN TITLED ASSETS (ITA)."

(2) DLA Disposition Services sites will receive the item as reimbursement required property, using normal coding. If attempts to transfer occur before DLA Disposition Services sites have received notification of the approval, tracking of approval will be initiated up the chain of command.

(3) For line item visibility, DLA Disposition Services sites will account for ITA on an individual line item basis. If quantities of INTA are such that line item accounting is not practical, DLA Disposition Services sites may batchlot INTA. DLA Disposition Services sites will ensure the integrity of such batching and supporting documentation, to satisfy any audit requirements, when preparing the batch lot summary document. Batches will be annotated to show that the lot consists of INTA and that reimbursement is required. DLA Disposition Services sites will not batchlot property other than INTA with INTA. Titled assets require more detailed information when making reimbursement, so it is imperative not to commingle with other property on the accountable record. DLA Disposition Services sites will assign a site location for Iranian assets (IA) in order to facilitate visibility of these assets.

c. Screening. Items will receive normal federal screening (DoD and FCAs). Prospective customers will be advised that reimbursement is required. Reimbursement will be determined by using the military suspense account numbers. IA will not be donated. For IA that survives federal screening and FMS, DLA Disposition Services sites will attach a sign to indicate that this property cannot be donated. Also, the property identification will be removed from the donation-screening list.

d. Sales. Reimbursement from sales proceeds is required.

e. Downgrading to Scrap. If reutilization, transfer, or sale (RTS) is unsuccessful, the property may be downgraded to scrap but not commingled 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 herein for SCC H through X property. (This process will require the retention of the initial DD Form 1348-1A with the scrap documentation. If sold as scrap, the 1348-1A will be annotated accordingly and returned to location where IA records are retained.)

f. Reimbursement

(1) INTA Transfer. For 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 on a SF 1080, "Voucher for Transfers Between Appropriations or Funds," (available on Internet at http://www.gsa.gov/forms). Reimbursement is an 80 (Military Department suspense account)/20 percent Defense Working Capital Fund split. If the host is the Army, the complete account number is 21X6501.3860; Air Force is 57X6501.3860; and Navy or the Marine Corps is 17X6501.3860. Reimbursement, citing the suspense account, will be forwarded in the form of a check, whose voucher will indicate that the check is for the sale of "INTA" to:

Defense Finance and Accounting Services (DFAS)
Denver Center, ATTN: FAM
6760 East Irvington Place
Denver CO 80279-2000

(2) DLA Disposition Service Sites Reimbursement. DLA Disposition Services provides reimbursement procedures to DLA Disposition Services sites in its operating instructions. Split sales proceeds 80 percent to U.S. Treasury and 20 percent to DLA for processing costs, make deposits, and accomplish reimbursements as described.

(3) ITA. Use guidance found in section 88 of this enclosure with the exception: The deposit document must clearly identify the amount of money, which is ITA. When directing the finance office to send a check to DFAS, Denver Center, provide the finance office with information on each line item of ITA to accompany the check. Required information: clear identification of the funds as being derived from ITA, deposit to the commercial sales account, the source (Military Department that generated the property), FMS case identified, quantity, item description, NSN, document number, unit acquisition cost, and total proceeds.

(4) A/D. If the IA cannot be RTS as usable or as scrap and qualifies for A/D in accordance with Enclosure 2 in Volume 2 of this manual, A/D must be done on an individual line item basis. This can occur by not commingling the scrap into the complete accumulation and by retaining the documentation.

g. Hazardous Property

(1) HW. IA that are HW 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 Enclosure 6 in Volume 2 of this manual. If source of funding is not identified, do not receive.

(2) HM. If IA, which is hazardous material, fails RTS, do not process until generating activity has source of funding identified, letter of approval, and modification. (If appropriate, advise generating activity to include provisions for HW disposal when requesting disposal authority for contingency if RTS of HM fails.)

h. Retention of Records

(1) DLA Disposition Services sites will retain records of the disposition of INTA in an identifiable location and will include all support documentation for recording receipts, obligations, proof of deliveries or shipments, contractor or vendor invoices, etc. Defense Security Cooperation Agency 5105.38-M (Reference (ax)), paragraphs 20304 and 70402.A.2.o, gives further information concerning suspensions and retention of documentation.

(2) 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.

89. LAB PACKS FOR SMALL QUANTITY CHEMICAL ITEMS

a. Lab Pack Procedures. The special lab pack procedures in paragraph 89b of this enclosure facilitate the transfer of small quantities of chemicals to DLA Disposition Services sites. This procedure enables the generating activity to prepare just one DTID for the chemicals, including those non-controlled, condemned, HW in FSC 6505. This significantly reduces documentation and transportation requirements.

b. Packaging. The generating activity will not lab pack small containers of HW for turn-in nor will DLA Disposition Services accept generator lab packs for turn-in. All lab packs will be done by DLA Disposition Services' commercial contractors.

(1) Contractors perform lab packing of chemicals with the DLA Disposition Services site taking accountability on a wash-post basis before contractor removal. An authorized DoD representative will monitor the procedures. A list of chemicals must be attached to the DTID as each lab pack is filled.

(2) The generating activity will pre-coordinate the transfer with the DLA Disposition Services site so that the DLA Disposition Services site can determine whether or not the items in the lab pack can bypass the disposal cycle and move directly to disposal by service contract. Pre-coordination should be done well in advance of the actual transfer to allow the contractor sufficient lead time to assess the need for equipment and supplies necessary to accomplish the 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 will include the chemical name, weight, and volume of each item and may be transcribed onto a blank sheet of paper. Section 95 of this enclosure provides further information on land disposal restriction (LDR) changes for lab pack preparation and disposal.

(3) The generating activity will prepare a DTID for each lab pack and attach the list of chemicals. On the DTID, the generating activity should use an LSN that consists of the FSC, National Codification Bureau (NCB) Code, and the hazard class. If a disposal contract is in place, the DLA Disposition Services site and the generating activity should assure that the hazard class matches a CLIN in the disposal service contract. The chemical name will be "lab pack;" unit of issue should be "DR" (drum), and the quantity "1" (one).

(4) Lab packs are subject to the LDR. An EPA final rule in 1994, changed the LDR notification and requires new certification requirements for lab packs to correspond with changes EPA made to regulations determining what goes into a lab pack. Lab packs must be treated to the standards in section 268.43(c) of Reference (m).

90. LIFE PRESERVERS AND LIFE RAFTS

a. Condemned Life Preservers. Condemned life preservers (except solely on the basis of age criteria) or those in unserviceable condition may be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites for reutilization by DoD Components only. DLA Disposition Services sites may not transfer, donate, or sell.

b. Accessorial Items

(1) Accessorial items (such as flashlights or kits) will be removed by DLA Disposition Services sites and processed as usable individual items. If reutilization attempts are unsuccessful, DLA Disposition Services sites will work with generating activities to manage controlled substances, to include various dye markers, contained in removed kits for processing according to this volume.

(2) Accessorial items (such as oars, carbon dioxide cylinders, any kits) will be removed by DLA Disposition Services sites (unless prohibited by item characteristics or regulation) and processed as usable individual items. Hazardous items will be processed according to Enclosure 6 in Volume 2 of this manual.

c. Floats on Kapok. DLA Disposition Services sites will ensure bladders are removed and cut in a manner as to prevent repair or restoration. Filled floats on Kapok or other non-inflatable life preservers will be severed into three pieces.

d. Life Rafts and Inflatable Boats. Condemned life rafts and inflatable boats (except solely on the basis of age control criteria) that are in unserviceable condition may be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites for reutilization by DoD Components only. DLA Disposition Services sites may not transfer, donate, or sell.

e. Mutilation Required for Floats and Bottoms of Condemned Life Rafts and Inflatable Boats. If not reutilized by DoD Components, DLA Disposition Services sites will ensure mutilation of floats on inflatable rafts and boats by completing or requiring slashes 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.

f. Serviceable Life Preservers. Excess serviceable life preservers, life rafts, and inflatable boats, including those that are overage but are in good condition, may be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites for processing under normal procedures. When determined to be surplus, DLA Disposition Services sites will offer such items in serviceable and overage but otherwise good condition for donation and sale.

g. Controlled Substances

(1) DLA Disposition Services sites and generating activities will work together, completing appropriate responsibilities based on laws or regulations, for removing controlled substances from kits and disposing according to the requirements for the specific commodity.

(2) Before physical release of the property, donees will be advised in writing that the 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.

(3) Before sale action, all accessorial items (carbon dioxide cylinders, kits, etc.) must be removed and processed as separate usable items.

(4) Sales offerings 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.

91. LIQUID ROCKET PROPELLANTS AND ASSOCIATED PRODUCTS

a. Military Department Instructions

(1) Liquid rocket propellants including aniline, furfuryl, alcohol, hydrazine, unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine (UDMH), and Jet Propellant X will be destroyed in accordance with instructions provided by the managing Military Department.

(2) Destruction of liquid rocket propellants will be accomplished with the cognizance of the director of medical services of the host installation.

b. Associated Products

(1) Fuming nitric acid (including that which has been administratively condemned), liquid oxygen, and liquid nitrogen possess commercial use and should not be destroyed until a DLA Disposition Services site has made a salability determination.

(2) Otto fuel II and all concentrations may be transferred to a DLA Disposition Services

site. Otto fuel II is a non-explosive, low fire hazard material. Because of its propylene glycol dinitrate component, it must be disposed of as an RCRA HW (toxic). DLA Disposition Services sites will accept accountability, but not physical custody.

(3) DLA Disposition Services sites will accept accountability for but not physical custody of hydrazine solutions containing 22 percent or less hydrazine.

92. LOST, ABANDONED, OR UNCLAIMED PRIVATELY OWNED PERSONAL PROPERTY

a. General

(1) Disposal of lost, abandoned, or unclaimed privately owned personal property (hereafter referred to as private property) is a reimbursable transaction and is based on section 2575 of Reference (g), as amended, that established mandatory notification requirements and time limits associated with the identification and return of private property to the owner (or the heirs, next of kin, or legal representative of the owner) and the lien holder, if applicable or known.

(2) Return of subject property to the owner (or the heirs, next of kin, or legal representative of the owner) or the lien holder is required in accordance with the provisions of Reference (g) and guidance contained herein. This guidance does not apply in cases of deceased personnel where private property is subject to the provisions of sections 4712, 6522, 9712, or subsection (c) of section 2575 of Reference (g).

(3) The abandonment of personal property is a personnel management issue and installation and activity or unit commanders must be diligent in deterring it. During familiarization and indoctrination training (i.e., when personnel check in), it is necessary to foster personal responsibility and stress the consequences of abandoning private property. Upon PCS orders and check out, procedures should ensure that private property is cleared prior to departing. This approach is usually more cost-effective than funding disposal costs subsequent to personnel departure.

(4) Lost and found property is handled similarly to abandoned personal property. Private property, turned in to "lost and founds" maintained by the Provost Marshall's Office (PMO) or base or station aboard posts, bases, and stations, whose rightful owner cannot be ascertained and remains unclaimed after diligent efforts to find owners through means such as local newsletter ads, posted fliers, falls under this provision. The private property is typically minor property such as bicycles, etc. At the discretion of the commander, PMOs or base or station police may be granted authority to elect any of the disposal options in paragraphs 92b. Decisions on private property such as valuable jewelry that may contain precious metals or precious gems should be based on documented appraisals and consultation with legal counsel and the DLA Disposition Services site.

(5) Intentional abandonment of private property resulting in subsequent cost to the U.S.

Government for disposal will not be tolerated. Personnel must be knowledgeable of the consequences associated with intentional abandonment, such as:

(a) Reimbursing the U.S. Government for incurred costs.

(b) Repossession by lien holder.

(c) Garnishment of pay.

(d) Withholding income tax refunds for indebtedness to the U. S. Government.

(e) Violation of articles in the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(6) Installation and activity or unit commanders, not the DLA Disposition Services, are responsible for the disposal of private property. DLA Disposition Services, however, is an avenue for disposal.

(7) When private property, such as, personal effects, household goods, and vehicles, is found on or comes into custody or control of a military installation and has apparently been lost, abandoned, or left unclaimed for any reason by the owner, the installation commander will appoint a Board of Officers of one or more commissioned officers, warrant officers, or noncommissioned officers or civilians of equivalent grades to hereinafter referred to as the Board, which will:

(a) Examine the property and prepare a complete and legible dated inventory of the property, including its estimated fair market value. Copies will be filed or distributed in accordance with internal service procedures with one copy remaining with the property, one copy filed in the appropriate personnel record, and when identified and contacted, one copy furnished to the owner or owners or their heirs, next of kin, or legal representatives.

(b) Conduct diligent inquiries to ascertain or locate the owner or owners or their heirs, next of kin, or legal representatives.

(c) Ensure the private property is secured to prevent theft, pilferage, or unwarranted deterioration.

(d) Segregate and tag the private property that the board has been able to identify as belonging to an individual or believed to be the owner; with the name, Service number or other relevant identification.

(8) Unless otherwise mandated by current statute or other more current regulation, items such as toilet articles, cosmetics, used or soiled personal items, undergarments having no value except to the original owner, should be excluded from the expanded processing for lost, abandoned or unclaimed private property. These items will be listed on the property inventory but will be discarded by the generating activity with such action annotated in the remarks portion of the inventory listing.

(9) Where other regulations in which the Board functions specifically provide a form of findings, such form will be followed. In the absence of specific guidelines, a finding will be a clear and concise statement of the fact and the conclusions of the Board. A copy of these requirements will accompany all reported findings. Any notification to a lienholder or release of a lien (if furnished) will be included with any finding.

(10) If the owner is determined, the private property may be claimed by him/her, his or her heirs, or next of kin, or his or her legal representative at any time before disposition. If the private property is claimed by anyone other than the owner, the transmittal letter or document will contain the statement: "The action of this installation in transmitting this private property does not vest title in the recipient. Such private property is forwarded to you to be retained or disposed of as custodian, according to the laws of the State of the owner's residence."

(11) If the private property is not claimed, or if the owner, his or her heirs, or next of kin, or his or her legal representative, is not found, the installation will ensure the notice at Figure 16 or a similar notice is sent by certified or registered mail to the owner, his or her heirs, or next of kin, or his or her legal representative, at their last known address.

Figure 16. Notice of Private Property Disposal

"Under the law 10 U.S.C. 2575, you are hereby advised that the private property described herein will be sold or otherwise disposed of at (location on [approximate date]). A request for the return of the private property will be honored if received before the time specified. Request for return of the private property after the specified time will only be honored if disposition has not been completed."

(a) This statement will be sent at least 45 days before any disposal actions are taken. The Board of Officers will determine the method of disposal and if appropriate, coordinate disposal with the local DLA Disposition Services site.

(b) If the Board of Officers determines that packing, handling, transportation, or other charges are not a responsibility of the U. S. Government (e.g., vehicle towing and impoundment costs); the statement will be modified to so advise the prospective recipient. The statement will indicate the manner in which payment for these charges will be made.

(c) The Board may reclaim the private property for return to the legal owner at any time prior to disposal. If this occurs, after private property has been turned in to a DLA Disposition Services site, a formal memorandum or letter must be furnished to the DLA Disposition Services site, certifying that the return of the property to the legal owner is intended.

(12) The Board of Officers may, at its discretion, include with the notice specified herein, a release document in the format shown in Figure 16. 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.

(13) The Board of Officers, with the assistance of the installation security police, is responsible for determining if an abandoned vehicle has a lien. This may be accomplished by contacting the State office of motor vehicles where the vehicle is registered to obtain the name and address of the lien holder on the vehicle title. Lien holders will be given proper notice, as stated.

b. Disposal

(1) If after 45 days of diligent effort to identify the owner (that is chronologically documented) proves unsuccessful, the Installation Commander may dispose of the private property immediately. The Installation Commander may waive this requirement in the event base closure timeframes will not allow the full 45 days. The Installation Commander may elect to:

(2) Transfer the private property to a DLA Disposition Services site for disposition, or dispose of the private property by means of other dispositions. The DLA Disposition Services site may be utilized under the following conditions:

(a) Turn in lost, abandoned, or unclaimed privately owned personal property in accordance with section 2575 of Reference (g).

(b) Dispose as government property in accordance with the provision of "Claims Settlement Property." Claims settlement property is private property damaged during a household good or unaccompanied baggage shipment. The shipment instructions issued by the claims adjudication office should be attached to the DTID.

(c) Dispose as government property as a result of the property being released by the owner. Ensure properly executed release form is attached to the DTID with the notice of private property disposal as depicted in Figure 16 of this enclosure.

(d) Transfer to a morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) office or facility for use as part of its program (e.g., the auto hobby shop). Retain nonappropriated fund instrumentality's (NAFI) proceeds from sale of private property as revenue. However, proceeds from the sale of private property by MWRs that are appropriated fund instrumentality's must be deposited into the U.S. Treasury.

(e) Diversion through QRPs. For private property that is obviously recyclable scrap, the installation QRP may be utilized to the maximum extent practicable.

(3) An amount equal to the disposal and sale of such items will be deposited into the

DLA Disposition Services working capital fund to offset costs associated with the disposal and sale of such items. The remaining balance, if any, will be deposited into the Proceeds of Sales of Lost, Abandoned or Unclaimed Personal Property. The owner(s) of lost, abandoned, or unclaimed property may claim the net proceeds from the sale of that property within 5 years from the date of the sale by providing proof of ownership to the government. After 5 years, any unclaimed net proceeds will be transferred by the generating activity from the Proceeds of Sales of Lost, Abandoned or Unclaimed Personal Property to Forfeitures of Unclaimed Money and Property.

c. Disposal Through Donations or Contributions. Private property eligible for disposition may be donated or contributed to a legitimate nondenominational charitable organization. Receipts will be obtained and maintained on file for 5 years as evidence in potential claim litigation.

d. Disposal as Non-hazardous Solid Waste (NHSW)

(1) Private property that is obviously trash, refuse, or scrap that is not usable, saleable, recyclable, and is environmentally compliant may be disposed of as trash. The disposal document will reflect certification that "All action pursuant to Reference (g) and guidelines herein have been met without a claim. Therefore, based on condition, private property was disposed of in the best interest of the government with normal NHSW."

(2) If private property has only scrap value and contains petroleum, oils, lubricants; refrigerant (e.g., ozone depleting substances), coolants (e.g., anti-freeze, water), or other fluids (e.g., windshield washer), they should be recovered by the generator prior to disposal. The recovered items should be reclaimed, recycled, or disposed of in an environmentally compliant manner, in accordance with U.S. federal, State, or local regulations or in accordance with status of forces agreements, FGS, or for DoD activities overseas, DoD 4715.5-G (Reference (ay)), and Reference (u).

93. M151S. Section 149 of this enclosure gives further information on M151s.

94. MAPS

a. Aeronautical, Hydrographic, Topographic, and Digital. These maps must be destroyed either by the Military Department or DLA Disposition Services site. Aeronautical safety, navigational safety, potential security impact, and several control and release issues (e.g., map products marked for limited distribution) constitute the basis for destroying these map products. All DLA 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 prevent a serious incident . FSCs for map products requiring destruction are:

(1) FSC 7641 - aeronautical maps, charts, and geodetic products.

(2) FSC 7642 - hydrographic maps, charts, and geodetic products.

(3) FSC 7643 - topographic maps, charts, and geodetic products.

(4) FSC 7644 - digital maps, charts, and geodetic products.

b. Disposal

(1) There are no disposal avenues for maps. Preferably, the generating activity will complete internal disposal in lieu of transferring to a DLA Disposition Services site. Maps, charts and geodesic products may have LIMITED DISTRIBUTION controls. Such material will be destroyed in accordance with DoDI 5030.59 (Reference (az)).

(2) Destruction of these map products by either the generating activity or DLA Disposition Services site is:

(a) The Military Departments will destroy all classified map products in accordance with Reference (az).

(b) DLA Disposition Services site will ensure all unclassified map products are pulped or shredded so they cannot be put back together.

c. Sold. If sold, as a condition of sale the unclassified map products must be mutilated beyond recognition.

95. MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND NON CONSUMABLE MEDICAL SUPPLIES

a. Coordination Requirements. Proposed destruction of medical equipment and non-consumable supplies will be coordinated with local health and sanitation officials of the DoD Components. Relevant information for disposal will be placed on the DTID.

b. Tracking or Prescription Requirements. Generating activities will comply with part 821 of Reference (al) and include on a DTID any known information regarding FDA tracking requirements or requirements that mandate the equipment only be released through prescription. Table 13 lists federal Supply Classification Group (FSG) 65 items that may require tracking.

Table 13. Categories in FSG 65 That May Require Tracking

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	36	General Purpose Refrigerated Centrifuge
17	Refrigerator	37	Ultrasound with Scope Mobile Type 205
18	Weighing Scale	38	Table Exam-Treatment
19	Head lamp		
20	Sterilizer		

c. Sanitation Requirements. All medical equipment will be cleaned and sanitized before turn-in.

96. MEDICAL WASTE

a. Biohazard or Infectious Medical Waste

(1) Disposal of medical, veterinary, hospital generated, biohazard or infections wastes are the responsibility of the generating activity. An exception or unique disposal requirement may be considered on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with paragraph 96d of this enclosure.

(2) Definitions of biohazard waste, infectious waste, regulated medical waste, and pathogen free medical waste can be found in the glossary of this manual, medical waste manuals and bulletins of each respective Military Department and in State-specific medical waste regulations.

b. RCRA or State Regulated Hazardous Medical Waste. In the United States, all discarded

materiel, including biohazard or infectious waste, regular trash, and HW is subject to federal regulation under the solid waste or HW provisions of RCRA. The U.S. EPA (USEPA) does not currently maintain regulations that govern biohazard or infectious waste as a separate or specific waste "type;" however, a solid waste that meets the EPA definition of biohazard or infectious waste could either be a non-hazardous solid waste or a solid waste that is also an HW; a biohazard or infectious waste that is a regulated medical waste subject to regulation in accordance with RCRA, if it meets the definition of an HW as defined in section 261.3 of Reference (m).

c. State-specific Regulations. In addition to applicable federal requirements, each State may also regulate the management, tracking, and disposal of biohazard or infectious solid waste whether it is a solid waste or meets the federal or State definition of a solid waste that is also an HW. State-specific regulations can be found on line at State environmental Websites. Biohazard or infectious HW and biohazard or infectious HW mixtures that meet the definition of a HW, in accordance with section 261.3 of Reference (m) or State regulations, are normally regulated by the individual States where the waste is generated.

d. Exceptions

(1) On a case-by-case basis exceptions may be made, as outlined herein, for a DLA Disposition Services site to provide a disposal service of RCRA HW or State regulated HW that may also be a medical or infectious waste. The applicable HW codes must be determined and all components of the waste must be listed on the HWPS.

(2) In cases where the part 261 of Reference (m) or State HW characterization takes precedence over the medical or infectious waste classification, DLA Disposition Services sites may accept accountability but not physical custody, for service contract disposal, if the HW service contractor can handle the specific HW waste stream and ensure disposal at a treatment or disposal facility that is permitted to receive the specific waste stream.

(3) In cases where the biohazard or infectious waste has already been treated by a process designed to eliminate pathogens so that the waste no longer poses a biohazard or infectious hazard (e.g., medical incinerator ash that still exhibits HW characteristics), the generating activity will identify the waste as pathogen free medical waste that is no longer biohazard or infectious and identify their waste stream and disposal requirements to the DLA Disposition Services site for disposal determination.

(4) For overseas activities, mixtures of biohazard or infectious medical wastes and HWs will be handled as infectious, according to the OEBGD and respective FGS.

e. Non Biohazard or Infectious Medical Waste

(1) Non biohazard or infectious medical, veterinary, or used laboratory solvents and solutions, which are RCRA or State regulated HW (e.g., alcohol, formalin, formaldehyde, and xylene) as a result of laboratory tissue processing, may be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites. Tissue or particulate present in the waste must be filtered out and disposed of as

biohazard waste prior to transfer. All HW components must be listed on the HWPS. The officer in charge or non-commissioned officer with command authority over the generating laboratory will certify on the HWPS that the waste has been filtered to remove all biological materials. Include the name , rank, and title in the certification.

(2) DLA Disposition Services sites will accept accountability and physical custody of non biohazard or infectious medical waste if the waste name or waste code is listed in the storage facility permit and sufficient storage space is available. It is preferred that xylene and other solvents are recycled and fractional distillation is the preferred method. It is recommended that this method be used where available, instead of transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site.

97. MERCURY VAPOR LAMPS

a. Mercury Amounts. Each mercury vapor bulb contains between 29 and 100 milligrams (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 are hazardous also since they contain between 17 and 30 milligrams (mg) of mercury.

b. Disposal Processing

(1) Generating activities will remove the mercury vapor bulbs or sodium bulbs from light fixtures (intact or broken) and transfer the items separately. The bulbs are easily broken during handling if left in the lighting fixture.

(2) Unbroken mercury vapor and high pressure sodium lamps will be packaged in sealed plastic bags and placed in an outer package to avoid breakage. Depending upon the condition of the bulbs, Generators should contact the DLA Disposition Services site for RTDS potential as usable items. Items without any RTDS potential should be kept at the Generator's site and referred for disposal as HW pursuant to the DLA Disposition Services HW disposal contract unless an appropriate alternative lab-packaging is approved by the Component on a case-by-case basis.

(3) Mercury vapor bulbs may still contain a regulated quantity of mercury, and should be considered HW until proven otherwise. DLA Disposition Services sites will accept accountability only for disposal as HW, and generating activities should follow established HW turn-in procedures.

c. UW. Mercury vapor lamps may be sent for mercury reclamation to a permitted or licensed recycling facility in accordance with the UW rules applied in the respective states where the lamps are discarded for disposal.

98. METALWORKING MACHINES (MM) FSG 34

a. Reporting Excess MM. DLA Aviation is the Consolidated Materiel Manager (CMM) for

MM FSG 34. MM in FSCs 3405 through 3460 are considered reparable when the acquisition value of the property is equal to or greater than $5,000 and the machines are in SCC greater than "H."

b. Generating Activities Responsibilities

(1) Identifying Excess MM. Excess MM in the conditions stated in paragraph 98a will be identified by NSN or Commodity Code and identification or government tag number. The originator of the report will assign a document number to the DD Form 1342, "DoD Property Record," (available on Internet at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm) and where applicable, perpetuate this document number on the DTID later forwarded to the DLA Disposition Services site.

(a) NSN-assigned MM. DoD Components will submit standard document identifier code-full time equivalent (DIC-FTE) transaction, along with a DD Form 1342, to DLA Aviation in accordance with the procedures in DLM 4000.25-1 (Reference (ba)).

(b) Non NSN-assigned MM. MM, identified by plant equipment code or manufacturers part number only, will be reported excess to DLA Aviation in accordance with Chapter 9, section C3 of Reference (ba).

(c) MM That Contains Cutting Fluids or a Hydraulic System. In compliance with sections 761.20 and 761.60(b)(3) of Reference (m), the generating activity will provide a certification (Figure 17) on the DTID (when cutting fluids or hydraulic systems are included).

Figure 17. Generating Activity Certification for PCBs

"I certify that this metalworking machine has been tested for Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) and found to be uncontaminated or, as applicable (indicate which) contaminated with less than 50 parts per million (ppm) and, to the best of my knowledge, this concentration level is not the result of dilution."
Signature Date

1. A copy of the certified laboratory test results will be attached to the certification statement in Figure 17 and the equipment labeled accordingly.

2. Accessories should be reported and turned in concurrently with the MM. When determining the operating condition of the item(s), the necessary inspection data will be obtained by operational testing of the item(s) while connected to power, whenever possible.

(2) DLA Aviation Responsibilities. DLA Aviation will accomplish DoD reutilization

screening for property with value equal to or greater than $5,000 and the machines are in SCC greater than "S" and determine disposition. If DoD requirements do not exist, DLA Aviation will advise the generating activity to transfer accountability for the excess MM to the DLA Disposition Services site where it will undergo normal disposal processing. Requests by DoD activities for MM on the accountable record of the DLA Disposition Services site do not need DLA Aviation approval. Service-reported excess MM designated in SCC "H" or below and any MM with an acquisition value of less than $5,000, regardless of dollar value will not be reported to DLA Aviation but will be transferred directly to a DLA Disposition Services site.

c. Transferring to a DLA Disposition Services Site

(1) When authorized for disposal by the CMM, the document number assigned to either format of the original report of excess will be perpetuated on the DTID for transfer to the DLA Disposition Services site.

(2) A copy of the disposition instructions received from DLA Aviation and two copies of the DD Form 1342, when applicable, will be attached to the DTID. DLA Disposition Services sites will then process the MM as normal excess.

(3) Attach a copy of the PCB laboratory analysis and certification statement to the DTID. MM which was manufactured before July 1984 must be accompanied by a copy of the PCB laboratory analysis proving that it contains less than 50 ppm PCBs, and a signed and dated "Generating Activity Certification" form as depicted in Figure 17.

(4) MM which was manufactured after June 1984 will be accepted without a PCB laboratory analysis, if:

(a) The date of manufacture is stamped on the machine itself, or otherwise clearly identified on an attached manufacturer's data plate.

(b) The generator provides a signed and dated certification document containing the statement: "I certify that this metalworking machine contains zero or less than 50 ppm PCBs, based upon the fact that it was manufactured after June 30, 1984, and to the best of my knowledge, no PCBs were ever added before or after taking possession of this machine." Attach a copy of the certification statement to the DTID.

d. Maintenance. PCB testing and certification requirements also apply to ICP stocks shipped to DLA Aviation for maintenance.

e. Planned Phase-Downs of Production Operation. When a phase down or contract expiration will result in a substantial number of Service excess MM, at the earliest practical date, the responsible DoD Component will notify the DLA Aviation with the estimated number of MMs, name, location of the facility, and approximate date the MM will become excess.

99. MPPEH AND MATERIEL WHICH MAY PRESENT AN EXPLOSION HAZARD

a. Management and Disposition of MPPEH, MDEH, and MDAS

(1) DoD Components:

(a) Must comply with the procedures in Volume 3 of Reference (d) and DoDI 4140.62 (Reference (bb)) for management and disposition of MPPEH, MDEH, and MDAS.

(b) May only transfer MDAS to DLA Disposition Service sites for disposition after inspection and certification as MDAS in accordance with References (d) and (bb).

(2) If a military munition other than small arms ammunition is discovered in MDAS:

(a) DLA Disposition Services will:

1. Immediately notify local law enforcement to request DoD explosives ordnance disposal (EOD) support of an explosives or munitions emergency. Follow the installation's procedures for obtaining EOD support when operating as a tenant activity on a DoD military installation.

2. Immediately cease operations in the area where the discovery of the explosive hazard occurred, and evacuate the area and adjacent areas, pending EODs response.

3. After EOD has address the immediate explosive hazard, follow EOD guidance for securing and safeguarding, in place, the materiel that may pose an explosive hazard.

4. Notify the generating activity of the discovery.

5. Initiate an investigation and reporting of the circumstances in accordance with the procedures in Reference (bb).

(b) Generating activities will take responsibility for associated costs of the retrieval and safekeeping.

(c) The initial responding DoD Component, other than the responding EOD unit, will serve as the DoD representative to ensure that other explosive hazards that may be present are property managed and processed for disposal.

(d) Where ownership of the materiel cannot be determined, all generators with materiel at the site may be asked to share in the reimbursement of a DoD Component for associated costs that are legally required to be paid under the circumstances, and reimbursement between DoD Components will be governed by DoD 7000.14-R (Reference (bc)).

(e) Any claims by other persons related to such materiel or non-DoD entities may submit claims to the Department of Justice.

(f) DLA Disposition Services will submit a situation report (SITREP) formatted as shown in Table 14 and provide phone numbers with commercial area codes and with Defense Switched Network (DSN).

Table 14. MPPEH SITREP

REPORTING OFFICIAL		
Activity Name:	Time of Report:	Date of Report:
Activity Code or Symbol	STATUS:	(Open or Closed)
Name of Person Submitting Report:	Position or Title:	Phone number:
SUMMARY COMMENTS		
Type of Incident: (Discovery, Explosion, etc.)		
Custodian's Branch of Service:		
Custodian's Location:		
Custodian's Name:		
Custodian's Address:		
Was Base Commander Notified? and What Date?:		
Base Commander's Name:		
Base Commander's Address and Phone Number:		
Brief Description of Discovery and Subsequent Actions:		
Documentation Numbers (e.g., DD Form 1348-1A), when applicable:		
Noun Name and NSN of Materiel or Item:		
Other Identifying Information Regarding Materiel or Item:		
Serial or Lot Numbers, if any:		
Name, Rank, Organization, Phone Number of Individual Making the Discovery:		

Table 14. MPPEH SITREP, continued

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) or Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Actions Taken:
Was Materiel Assessed and Documented as MPPEH Designated as Safe (MDAS)?:
If Yes, Name, Rank, Activity, and DSN of Individuals Having Signed Certification:
Was There Involvement by the Servicing DLA Disposition Services site?: (Include DLA Disposition Services site name and Point of Contact)
Number of people killed or injured:

(3) Generating activities will provide their servicing DLA Disposition Services site with a list of personnel who are qualified and authorized to document material as safe (i.e., MDAS). Include sample signatures on the list for each of the qualified and authorized personnel.

b. ESACC 50 Caliber and Smaller. For ESACC 50 caliber and smaller:

(1) DLA Disposition Services sites will:

(a) Only accept ESACC that have been documented as MDAS. ESACC may be intact, crushed, shredded or otherwise mutilated. DLA preference is however, to process ESACC that are intact.

(b) Remove and properly dispose live small arm ammunition (SAA) found mixed with ESACC documented as MDAS (e.g., place the SAA in metal can pending either pick up by the generator or turn-in to the nearest military installation). Given the low risk posed by SAA generally, both military and commercial, such a discovery does not constitute an explosives or munitions emergency and will not necessarily negate the MDAS determination.

(c) Investigate and report the discovery of live SAA or other military munitions that present an explosive hazard mixed with MDAS in accordance with paragraph 99.g. of this section.

(d) Contact the generating activity to determine whether the materiel can still be considered MDAS or must be managed and reprocessed as MPPEH in accordance with paragraph 99a of this section.

(2) Generating activities will:

(a) Manage plastic cartridge cases disposal as hazardous waste due to inherent toxicty for lead in the plastic casing.

(b) Process plastic casings for disposal as non-hazardous solid waste if a toxicity characteristic leaching procedure analysis is performed and the analysis documents the plastic casings as non-hazardous solid waste (i.e., does not exceed the levels defined in Refrence (q)).

(c) Segregate intact ESACC by caliber, metal type, or plastic material and manage in accordance with Reference (d) and parts 170-189 of Reference (n).

(d) Process ESACC in accordance with Parts 120-130 of Reference (e), also known as the International Traffic in Arms Regulations, and subchapter M in Section 120.1 et. seq. of Reference (v).

(e) Avoid transferring live SAA to DLA Disposition Services sites.

(3) For CONUS, DLA Disposition Services:

(a) Will manage every sale of intact ESACC.

(b) Will document and handle intact ESACC as Condition code "E" and assign DEMIL Code Q and Integrity Code 6 as specified in Reference (d).

(c) May sell intact ESACC as scrap on national type sales.

(d) Will identify the caliber of ESSACs involved when sold in a mixed metal lot.

(e) May satisfy local reloading market or demand with sales in the United STates.

(f) Will advise each purchaser that subject property cannot be exported or sold to any parties outside of the United States without being first destroyed

(g) Will require a completed EUC from each purchaser.

(h) Will submit the completed EUC to the DLA Office of Investigations, Trade Security Controls Assessment Office, to conduct a TSC assessment on the purchaser prior to final award and property release in accordance with Reference (h).

(i) Will complete the final award and property release to the purchaser upon receipt of notification from DLA Office of Investigations.

(4) For sales of ESACCs OCONUS, DLA Disposition Services will:

(a) Manage OCONUS disposition of intact ESACC from authorized DoD customers.

(b) Document and handle intact ESACC OCONUS as DEMIL Code Q and integrity code 6 as specified in Reference (d).

(c) Crush, shred, or deform all ESACC prior to OCONUS sales. Complete

destruction is required prior to any OCONUS sales.

(d) Include the requirement for destruction in the sales catalog.

(5) A QRP may only sell ESACCs in accordance with Reference (h). QRPs must:

(a) Crush, shred, or otherwise mutilate all ESACCs prior to sales in accordance with Reference (n).

(b) Manage crushed, shredded, or otherwise mutilated ESACCs as DEMIL Code A with no further export controls.

(6) Expended cartridge casings over .50-caliber sold OCONUS that have been documented as safe (i.e., MDAS) need not be demilitarized. Such casings will be processed as DEMIL Code B material -- EUCs and import certificate and delivery verification procedures apply. Host governments should be consulted prior to disposal, where appropriate.

(7) If sales proceeds are reimbursable, the DoD Components will complete the DTID with the applicable fund citation to which proceeds from sale of ammunition scrap will be deposited.

c. MPPCAH. For MPPCAH which may also contain an explosive hazard:

(1) DoD Components will comply with the procedures in paragraph 99a of this section, Reference (bb), applicable federal, state, and local laws, and international treaties and agreements.

(2) DLA Disposition Services will only accept MPPCAH that has been properly decontaminated and documented as safe (i.e., MDAS).

d. Other Materiel Which May Present an Explosion Hazard

(1) DoD Components must process, control and dispose compressed gas cylinders, gas cans and other similar items that may present explosion hazards in a manner that ensures the potential hazards associated with such materiel are removed prior to disposal.

(2) DoD Components will manage and process radioactively contaminated materiel including munitions components that contain depleted uranium in accordance with section 118 of this enclosure.

100. NIGHT VISION EQUIPMENT (NVE)

a. NVE containing low-level radioactive components is not authorized for physical transfer to DLA Disposition Services sites and will be retained by generating activities. Section 118 of this enclosure provides additional procedures for radioactive materiel.

b. Disposal of NVE by LEAs will be managed according to guidance in Enclosure 4 in Volume 1 of this manual.

101. NUCLEAR PROPULSION PLANT MATERIEL

a. 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.

b. Navy generating activities must comply with Reference (af).

c. DLA Disposition Services sites may not accept items identified as FSC 4470, in their original configuration, from Navy generating activities.

d. DLA Disposition Services sites may accept FSC 4470 items from generating activities other than Navy.

102. NUCLEAR WEAPONS MATERIEL

a. Disposal instructions are covered by technical publication, Supply Management of Nuclear Weapons Materiel; Department of Energy Defense Nuclear Agency Technical Publication 100-1 (Reference (bd)).

b. Specific information or clarification of contents will be requested from the appropriate DoD Component.

c. Generating activities will state on DTID that the materiel meets established DEMIL and declassification criteria. For DEMIL instructions see Reference (d).

d. DLA Disposition Services sites will accept such nuclear materiel for disposal if all internal DoD Component requirements have been met and are confirmed on the DTID.

103. OIL

a. Synthetic Jet Engine Oil. Military Performance Specification (MIL-PRF)-7808L (Reference (be)) and MIL-PRF 23699F (Reference (bf)) provide additional information to identify and handle synthetic jet engine oil. These oils contain tricresyl phosphate, which produces paralysis if taken internally. The containers for these synthetic fluids must not be used as containers for food. Sale solicitations or contract for these oils will contain relevant precautionary information in the property description.

b. Used Oil

(1) Standards for the management of used oil are at part 279 of Reference (m). Various States also regulate used oil, and respective State regulations must also be consulted.

(2) Used oil transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites will be processed for RTDS.

(3) When used oil is mixed with any quantity of a listed HW, listed in part 261 of Reference (m) the resultant mixture is subject to regulation as HW in accordance with parts 260-266, 268, and 270 of Reference (m), rather than as used oil in accordance with part 279 of Reference (m).

c. Identification of Used Oil. To determine the RTDS and recycling potential of used oil, certain information is required at time of transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site. The DTID or HWPS for used oil transferred as HW will identify the characteristics of the used oil based on either users knowledge or the results of a chemical analysis.

(1) Listed HW specified in sections 261.31, 261.32 and 261.33 of Reference (q); when mixed in the oil.

(2) Used oils cannot be classified as an HW due only to ignitability or a low flash point. See section 279.10(b)(2)(iii) of Reference (m). Used oils 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 Fahrenheit may indicate that the used oil was mixed with an HW.

(3) If the total halogens are greater than 1000 ppm, turn in as HW; if less, turn in as HM. Used oil containing more than 1000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be an HW because it has been mixed with halogenated HW listed in part 261of Reference (m). However, a generator may be able to demonstrate otherwise that the used oil in not an HW by complying with section 279.10(b)(2)(ii) of Reference (m), rebuttable presumption for used oil.

d. Used Oil Containing PCBs

(1) PCB Concentration Less Than 2 ppm. Used oil with concentration of less than 2 ppm is not subject to the TSCA. However, used oil management standards at section 279.10(i) of Reference (m) may still apply.

(2) PCB Concentrations at 50 ppm or Greater. Used oil with PCB concentration of 50 ppm or greater is subject to the waste disposal requirements of the TSCA and is regulated by section 761.60 of Reference (m).

(3) Off-specification Used Oil, 2 to 49 ppm PCBs. PCB-containing used oil fuels may only be burned in TSCA-qualified incinerators or units that are qualified to burn off specification used oil, in accordance with subpart G of Reference (m).

(4) On-specification Used Oil, 2-49 ppm PCBs. When on-specification used oil fuel

contains between 2 ppm to 49 ppm PCB concentration, such as dielectric fluids, it is subject to the used oil marketer and burner requirements of TSCA part 761.20(e) of Reference (m). Although the PCB-containing used oil meets the Reference (m) management standards as on-specification used oil, it is also subject to TSCA requirements and can only be burned in a unit that, at a minimum, complies with part 279.61 of Reference (m).

e. Halogenated Substances. Refrigerant contaminated compressor oil from refrigerated equipment may contain residual halogenated substances that cause it to exceed 4000 ppm chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) concentrations. EPA does not require that the halogenated substances be recovered from refrigerant-contaminated compressor oil to comply with the refrigerant recycling rule. This type of oil will be managed in accordance with RCRA, section 279.10(b)(ii)B of Reference (m).

104. OPENED CONTAINERS. Where the packaging integrity has been violated, the hazardous material will normally be disposed of directly on service contract. On a case-by-case basis, a waiver may be granted by the DLA Disposition Services Hazardous Policy Office for such items that satisfy an RTD requirement or for which an economical, legitimate sale market exists. Repackaging by the generating activity may be required and DLA Disposition Services may require additional documentation, such as a lab analysis or a HWPS to demonstrate the original material remains intact and was not contaminated or mixed with other HP.

105. ORGANIC PEROXIDES OR OTHER SHOCK SENSITIVE CHEMICALS

a. DLA Disposition Services sites 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, or subject to decomposition.

b. DLA Disposition Services sites will not take accountability unless the required information and certification about the stability of the material or waste is provided:

(1) Age of the material or shelf-life date. Has the shelf life expired?

(2) How has the material been stored (e.g., storage temperature, type of storage area, number and size of containers, has material been opened, and if opened, has the material been stabilized)?

(3) If applicable, has this material been refrigerated for its entire shelf life?

(4) If applicable, is there any appearance of crystallization?

(5) If applicable, has the peroxide been properly stabilized and is the concentration of diluents documented?

(6) A certification of a duly authorized government representative or knowledgeable person, such as the host's industrial hygienist or bioenvironmental 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; and has been properly desensitized with a proper concentration of diluent if required for transportation by 49 CFR."

106. OVERPACKED HAZARDOUS MATERIAL. HM placed in salvage over packs (e.g., salvage drums in accordance with section 173.3 (c) of Reference (n)) due to the damaged condition of the original container, such as leaks, dents, rust, or bulging, will normally be disposed of directly on a service contract, unless waived by DLA Disposition Services, on a case-by-case basis.

107. OXYGEN BREATHING APPARATUS (OBA) CANISTERS

a. Based on information provided by the Hazardous Technical Information Service (see Enclosure 7 in Volume 2 of this manual), unused and spent OBA canisters will be disposed of as RCRA HW because of their ignitable and reactive waste characteristics. In some cases, the OBA canisters could also have corrosive or toxic waste characteristics.

b. The canisters should in all cases be assigned USEPA waste codes D001 (Ignitable) and D003 (Reactive) as RCRA characteristic waste for disposal. The hazardous portion of the canister is primarily potassium superoxide, a strong oxidizer that can also react with water.

c. The canisters would be a D005 toxic waste (i.e., fail TCLP for barium), if the candle has not been removed. The removed candle itself would then be considered D005. The canisters minus the candle would still be classified as D001 and D003.

d. The canisters would be considered a D002 corrosive waste, if exposed to moisture or are wet; or, if the OBA canister waste is located in those states where solid corrosives are regulated (e.g., CA, RI).

108. OXYGEN MASKS

a. Excess oxygen masks including those with expired shelf life but otherwise in serviceable condition must not be transferred within the DoD and to FCAs. Surplus serviceable oxygen masks including those with expired shelf life but otherwise in good condition must not be released to authorized donation recipients.

b. Serviceable oxygen masks including those with expired shelf life but otherwise in good condition must not be offered for sale.

c. Oxygen masks that are condemned with an expired shelf life and in unserviceable condition must not be donated or sold. These oxygen masks will be mutilated by:

(1) Removal and destruction of the mouthpiece.

(2) Slashing the face piece.

109. OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES (ODS)

a. Clean Air Act of 1990. Section 7401 of Reference (q) (also known and referred to in this volume as "the Clean Air Act of 1990") requires certain substances that have destructive effects on the ozone layer (including CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform and hydro CFCs (HCFCs)) not be vented to the environment and be phased out from production over an extended period of time as described for class I and class II ODS. Reference (q) contains the listing of substances which fall into class I and class II ODS. Part 82 of Reference (m) limits ODS emissions and encourages recovery and reclaiming of refrigerants. Guidance on refrigeration equipment and appliances is provided at paragraph 109d of this enclosure.

b. DoD Reserve for ODS

(1) The DLA has established a DoD ODS Reserve at the DLA Aviation, hereinafter referred to as the Reserve. DoD Components will turn in to the Reserve the following excess CFCs and halons: CFCs 11, 12, 114, 500, 502, and halons 1202, 1211, 1301. The reserve accepts used and unused (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 FSC of 6830 and 4210, or from a commercial source. The Reserve will also accept empty standard government cylinders that contained the products listed in this paragraph. For more information, contact the ODS Reserve.

(2) Recovered refrigerants or halons will not be used as a form of payment for the performance of a service contractor's recovery service. DLA Aviation will provide disposition instructions for reported ODS excess products.

(3) Refrigerants, halons, and ODS recovery cylinders required by the Reserve will not be turned in to the DLA Disposition Services sites. DLA Disposition Services sites inadvertently receiving "Reserve-required" refrigerants, halons, or recovery cylinders will return the property to the generating activity for subsequent return to the Reserve. DLA Disposition Services sites will not RTDS any refrigerants, halons, or recovery cylinders that should go to the Reserve, unless instructions are received through DLA Disposition Services from DLA Aviation that the items are excess property and do not need to be returned to the Reserve.

c. Transferring to DLA Disposition Services Sites. Transferring excess refrigeration equipment and appliances containing refrigerants (e.g., enameled white goods such as household refrigerators, room air conditioners, water coolers) and other refrigeration equipment listed at Figure 18, eligible for RTDS, will be accomplished through the use of a MOU between DLA

Disposition Services and the generating activity to define responsibilities and ensure certified equipment and technician recovery of the refrigerants if the property fails RTDS.

Figure 18. Major Categories of Refrigeration Equipment Affected by the Refrigerant Recycling Rule

Major categories of refrigeration equipment regulated for "safe disposal:"

Household Refrigeration. Refrigerators and freezers – intended primarily for household use though they may be used outside the home (e.g., offices).

Other Refrigerated Appliances. Dehumidifiers; vending machines; ice makers; 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.

Laboratory Refrigeration. Excludes Controlled Lab Equipment.

Transportation Refrigeration. Refrigerated ship holds; truck trailers; railway freight cars; other shipping containers.

Commercial Comfort Air Conditioning. Centrifugal chillers; reciprocating chillers; screw chiller.

Cold Storage Warehouses.

Industrial Process Refrigeration. Industrial ice machines; ice rinks.

Military Equipment. The final rule does not apply to devices containing and using refrigerants that are designed for and used solely in a military application, unless their system of parts in that equipment is identical to equipment used for household or commercial purposes.

(1) Sections 82.150 to 82.169 of Reference (m) established the EPA Refrigerant Recycling Regulation, a recycling program for refrigerants recovered during the servicing and disposal of specific refrigeration equipment. This includes a safe disposal requirement (i.e., recovery and removal of refrigerant) from refrigeration equipment going to final disposal to a scrap recycler or landfill.

(2) The EPA regulations and rules address three major refrigerant management areas: no venting of refrigerant to the environment, certification of technicians at various levels (Type I, II,

III, IV), and use of certified recovery equipment.

(3) EPA requires owners (e.g., generating activities) of refrigeration equipment and appliances containing refrigerants, to ensure that the technicians are not venting the refrigerant, that the technician recovering is certified at the right level and using the appropriate certified recovery equipment. Owners are required to ensure that anyone (including Service Contractors) working on their equipment meet these requirements.

(4) MVAC equipment (see Figure 18) is also subject to the safe disposal requirement if the vehicle containing the MVAC is going to be scrapped or landfilled (e.g., the refrigerant must be removed from the MVAC prior to scrapping or crushing) and a statement verifying that the refrigerant has been recovered will accompany the turn-in document.

(5) Substitute refrigerants, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). The Clean Air Act of 1990 prohibits the intentional release or venting of HFC and PFC substitute refrigerants (e.g., HFC-134a, R-22) to the environment. Substitute refrigerants from refrigeration equipment or appliances must also be recovered from unserviceable or scrap property by the generator prior to turn-in or, if turned in as usable or serviceable, recovery arrangements via an MOU should be in place if the property fails RTDS.

d. Usable or Serviceable Property

(1) Generating activities should not remove the refrigerant from usable or serviceable refrigeration property. The DTID and the property will be marked and labeled with the words "NOTICE: Contains Refrigerant. In accordance with section 82.156(f) of Reference (m) refrigerants must be recovered before final disposal of this item." for inventory and storage purposes. These items will be processed as normal receipts with the refrigerants intact and will be processed for RTDS by the DLA Disposition Services site.

(2) If the usable and serviceable property fails RTDS and is processed to final disposal (scrap or landfill), DLA Disposition Services site will ensure the generating activity's removal and recovery of the ODS from the property prior to final disposal and that a signed and dated statement of refrigerant removal is provided by the generating activity giving the information listed following, in accordance with section 82.156(f) of Reference (m). Removal service may be arranged through a generating activity or host installation having certified technicians, or DLA Disposition Services site may contract the recovery service on behalf of the generating activity on a reimbursable basis. The generating activity, upon notification by DLA Disposition Services site, has the responsibility of funding and ensuring that the refrigerant is removed or recovered from the property prior to going to scrap or a landfill. The DLA Disposition Services site will downgrade the property to scrap once the signed removal certificate has been received.

e. Unserviceable and Scrap

(1) Generating activities will remove or recover refrigerants prior to transferring unserviceable or scrap refrigeration equipment to a DLA Disposition Services site.

(2) USEPA considers compressors an "appliance," so if the compressor is removed from a refrigerator, the compressor itself becomes an appliance and the refrigerant must be removed from the compressor.

(3) Per section 82.156(f) of Reference (m), the person who recovers the refrigerant (e.g., generating activity) will provide a verification statement that the refrigerant has been recovered from the property, with the information listed herein, and accompanying the turn-in document and the equipment or appliance(s): Name and address of the person who recovered the refrigerant, the date the refrigerant was recovered, and signed by the person turning-in the refrigeration equipment or appliance(s).

(4) Generating activities and DLA Disposition Services sites will retain the statement and documentation in their property accounting files, for 3 years from date of receipt, and have it available in the event of a federal or State regulatory inspection. Additionally, a label will be attached to the property, for inventory and storage purposes, to indicate the refrigerant has been removed or recovered prior to turn-in as unserviceable or scrap. The label will contain the statement: "NOTICE: All refrigerants have been removed from this item in accordance with 40 CFR 82.156(f). Supporting documentation is on file."

f. Containers with ODS. Pursuant to section 82.102(a) of Reference (m), a warning statement or label is required on containers containing recycled or reclaimed class I substances (CFCs), halons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, and class II substances (HCFCs) for transportation and storage. Normally containers containing recycled or reclaimed class I or class II substances should be transferred to the DoD ODS Reserve. However, if not required by the Reserve, and if turned in to a DLA Disposition Services site, turn-in requirements apply:

(1) Usable Property. Generating activities transferring containers of recycled or reclaimed class I or class II substances will ensure that the USEPA required container warning statement or label is on the container. The warning statement must be substance specific and the label size must comply with specific requirements in the regulation.

(2) Empty ODS Containers. Containers that once contained a class I or class II substance that has been removed from the container and the container itself is now recycled or turned in as scrap do not require the warning label. If turned in to the DLA Disposition Services site for recycling or scrap, an "EMPTY" label will be placed on the property. Prior to transferring empty ODS recovery cylinders to a DLA Disposition Services site, generating activities should check with their respective Military Department, agency, or the DoD ODS Reserve to determine the NSN of empty recovery cylinders that the Reserve wants returned.

(3) Waste Disposal. Containers containing class I or class II substances or wastes in trace amounts do not require labeling when discarded and sent to final disposal (e.g., incineration, energy recovery, or landfill) in accordance with section 82.106 of Reference (m).

g. Transfer of ODS Products (banned as "non-essential" by part 82.60-68 of Reference (m), also known as "the Non-essential Products Ban")

(1) This part of the regulation defines as "non-essential" specific products that release class I and class II ODS and prohibits their sale or distribution. The regulation also provides exemptions from the ban for specific products under specific conditions. Refer to the applicable parts of the regulation to determine which are banned products or which are exempted products, the conditions of exemption, and applicable effective dates.

(2) Generating activities will identify class I and class II products subject to the non-essential products ban on the turn-in document. The DLA Disposition Services site will not distribute or sell this type of property, unless exempt from the regulation and the conditions of exemption can be met as outlined in the regulation.

110. PAINT, HIGHLY VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC)

a. General

(1) High VOC paints contain chemicals with a higher than normal probability of causing physical and pollution harm if used in marine application in non-attainment areas.

(2) Based on the Clean Air Act of 1990 and U.S. Navy direction, high VOC paints are restricted in marine applications in certain non-attainment areas. Reference (q) 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.

b. Transferring to DLA Disposition Services Sites. Generating activities will identify known high VOCs on DTIDs.

c. DLA Disposition Services Site Processing

(1) High VOC paints may undergo RTD. However, because they may not be properly identified, the issue documents will contain all hazardous conditions and state: "Items may or may not contain a high VOC, and hence, re-issue and application may be restricted or prohibited."

(2) Recipients will be required to determine if any local prohibitions are in effect.

d. Sales

(1) All hazardous conditions required when offering paint for sale apply. All information for bids (IFBs) will contain the following language in the general information and instruction page of the IFB: "VOC. Items may or may not contain a VOC, and hence, resale and application may be restricted or prohibited."

(2) Sales customers will be required to determine if any local prohibitions are in effect.

111. PARACHUTES (PERSONNEL AND CARGO)

a. General

(1) 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.

(2) When transferring to DLA Disposition Services sites, sections 65.125 through 65.133 of Title 14, CFR (Reference (bg)) with the FAA regulations and critical FSC processes will be used.

(3) Items will be transferred with a full NSN or full descriptive data. Specific attention will be given to the age and condition of the parachutes for each DTID.

b. Disposal Processing. DLA Disposition Services sites will process serviceable or overage property. For DEMIL instructions, see Reference (d).

c. Personnel Parachutes

(1) Excess parachutes, including those that are overage but in otherwise serviceable condition, may be transferred within the DoD and to FCAs.

(a) Surplus serviceable parachutes may be released to authorized donation recipients.

(b) 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.

(2) The release document will contain the notification that requires signature prior to release (see Figure 19). The State agency acknowledges the statement in Figure 19 and certifies that subsequent recipients will also be required to sign the statement.

Figure 19. State Agency Acknowledgement

"The U.S. 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 materiel or its use or disposition. The donee will hold the U.S. Government harmless from any and all claims."

Signature Date

Authorized Donee Representative

d. Unserviceable Personnel Parachutes. After requirements for assigned DEMIL code are considered or 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. Residue of mutilated parachutes may be released to authorized donation recipients.

e. Cargo Parachutes

(1) Excess serviceable cargo parachutes may be transferred within the DoD and to FCAs. Surplus serviceable cargo parachutes that are not overage may be donated with the same restrictions that apply to personnel parachutes.

(2) After requirements for assigned DEMIL code are considered or implemented, all unserviceable and overage cargo parachutes will be destroyed:

(a) The suspension line will be cut approximately 2 inches below the lower lateral band and at the connector links.

(b) 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).

(3) After mutilation, the suspension lines will be disposed of as scrap materiel.

f. Sales

(1) Serviceable personnel parachutes may be offered for sale with the 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 materiel, or its use, or disposition of the purchases. The U.S. Government will not be held accountable for any and all such claims."

(2) Overage but otherwise serviceable personnel parachutes physically located in the United States will be sold subject to:

(a) Physical inspection by a FAA certified parachute rigger for each parachute sold. Arrangements for inspections are the responsibility of the purchaser.

(b) Passing of the title only on those parachutes certified to be airworthy by an 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 DLA Disposition Services site and mutilated according to mutilation directives.

(c) 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.

(d) In the interest of public safety and to provide the maximum availability of personnel and cargo parachutes to the general public, DLA Disposition Services sites 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 DLA Disposition Services site can indicate whether the purchaser can arrange for a FAA certified parachute rigger to conduct his or her inspection on site or whether the parachutes must physically be shipped to the rigger selected by the purchaser.

g. Sales Offerings

(1) Sales offerings will clearly state:

(a) 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 SCO from an FAA certified parachute rigger.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(2) If physical movement to a rigger is required, the purchaser must pay the DLA Disposition Services site a sum sufficient to cover the cost of transportation to the rigger selected by the purchaser, and the DLA Disposition Services site 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 Reference (bc). 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.

(a) Any parachutes shipped to a rigger and not certified as air worthy may not be delivered to the purchaser.

(b) The rigger will notify the SCO who will:

1. Designate the DLA Disposition Services site to which the parachutes should be returned (for mutilation and sale as scrap or other method of disposal).

2. Furnish shipping instructions together with U.S. GBL to the rigger.

3. Notify the designated DLA Disposition Services site and request confirmation of receipt of parachutes from the rigger.

(3) The selling agency representative (SAR) or SCO will, upon receipt of information from the designated DLA Disposition Services site that the uncertified parachutes have been received, refund the purchase price, less the cost of transportation to the rigger. Costs incurred by the purchaser under the requirements for shipment to a rigger may not be considered as part of the purchase price.

(4) Overage but otherwise serviceable personnel parachutes physically located outside the United States may be sold in the same manner as described, 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 or she performs according to the rules in Reference (bg). 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 an FAA certified master parachute rigger.

(5) Surplus serviceable cargo parachutes that are not overage may be sold with the same restrictions that apply to personnel parachutes.

112. PENTACHLOROPHENOL (PCP)-TREATED WOOD PRODUCTS

a. General. PCP is a pesticide wood treatment product used to treat wood such as ammo boxes, pallets, railroad ties, and telephone poles.

b. Other Types of Treated Wood

(1) Creosote and inorganic arsenical pressure treated wood products that may be turned in to the DLA Disposition Services sites are railroad ties; pilings, piers, and dock materiel; decking; construction lumber; and telephone poles. PCP is sometimes used to treat these products. These items will receive RTDS processing.

(2) Spent treated wood has potential reuse as fence posts, rails, lighting poles, landscape timber, and parking lot bumper guards.

(3) Disposal requirements for spent treated wood products may vary depending on State regulations. 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.

c. Regulatory Requirements

(1) Disposal of PCP-treated wood products is not currently regulated by federal RCRA regulations. However, State or local law may regulate disposal. 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.

(2) For further information on PCP-treated products, refer to USEPA Test Method 608, "Organochlorine Pesticides and PCBs" (Reference (bh).

d. Transferring to a DLA Disposition Services Site

(1) When PCP-treated wood products (that have not been containerized) are palletized for turn-in to a DLA Disposition Services site, generating 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 DLA Disposition Services site 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 transfer processes will be used.

(2) These items will receive standard RTD processing. Spent treated wood has potential reuse as fence posts, rails, lighting poles, landscape timber, and parking lot bumper guards.

(3) Every RTD action must have the warning statement: "PCP-TREATED PROPERTY." The listed property has been (or may have been) treated with varying amounts of chemical preservatives. The amount of residual 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. It is not recommended to cut, sand, or plane PCP-treated wood products. However, when disturbing the property in any way, precautions should be taken:

(a) Protective clothing such as gloves, aprons, coveralls, eye protection, and boots should be worn.

(b) Adequate ventilation should be made available so as to remove particles away from the operator's breathing zone.

(c) 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.)

(d) A vacuum system should be available to pick up wood particles.

(4) Recipient agrees to include the warning statement in any subsequent release of the property.

e. Wooden Ammunition Boxes. Wooden ammunition boxes will contain the warning in Figure 20 and must be managed in accordance with the procedures in Section 99a of this enclosure.

Figure 20. Wood Treatment Certification Statement

"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. It is not recommended to cut, sand, or plane PCP-treated wood products. 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 warning statement in any subsequent resale or transfer of ownership of these boxes."
Signature Date

f. Sales. PCP treated property is considered unregulated unless regulated by the State or country where located. Property treated with PCP or suspected of being treated with PCP may be processed for sale if they include:

(1) Sale By Reference, Part 7.

(2) Article C: Transporting Hazardous Materials.

(3) Article L: Asbestos.

(4) Article R: Disposition and Use of Hazardous Property (HP).

(5) Article S: Government's Right of Surveillance.

(6) Article T: Right of Refusal for HP.

(7) HP.

(8) PCP-Treated Property.

g. Further Guidance. All sales must also be accomplished according to instructions in Part 260 et. seq. of Reference (m), also known as "the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act EPA Hazardous Waste (HW) Regulations." Civil and criminal penalties are available for noncompliance.

(1) Prior to the award of a contract, the SCO or his or her authorized representative will determine whether the potential purchaser has the necessary permits or 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 concerning PCP treated materials.

(2) The requirement to complete DLA Disposition Services Form 1645, "Statement of Intent," (available on Internet at http://www.dispositionservices.dla.mil/sales/forms-references.shtml) must be completed and submitted with the bid.

113. PESTICIDES

a. Transfers to DLA Disposition Services Sites

(1) DLA Disposition Services sites will accept pesticides that are properly packaged and safe to handle. The generating activity will:

(a) Process HW pesticides in accordance with section 147 of this enclosure. Pesticides in broken or leaking containers will be repackaged before turn-in to the DLA Disposition Services site. Repackaged pesticide containers should be stencil labeled "FOR DISPOSAL ONLY." The information that must be affixed to the container includes:

1. NSN Repackaged (if applicable).

2. Nomenclature and percent active ingredient.

3. Type and quantity of rinse solution added to repackaged container (if applicable).

4. Total quantity in gallons (liquids) or pounds (solids).

5. Date packaged (month and year).

(b) Directly process suspended pesticides to a DLA Disposition Services disposal service contract:

1. With no DoD approved uses.

2. Without Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) labels in

accordance with Section 136 of Title 7, U.S.C. (Reference (bi)).

3 With restricted use pesticides bearing the "DANGER" label.

(c) Enter "DoD Use Only" or "(identify Military Department) Use Only" in block 27 of the DTID if a pesticide is manufactured under an EPA exception for the sole use of the DoD or a Military Department. Refer to Table 2 in Volume 1 of this manual for additional procedures.

(d) Indicate "adulterated" in block 27 of the DTID if:

1. Maximum pesticide strength has deviated from the labeled amount.

2. The product is considered adulterated.

3. It cannot be further used as a pesticide.

(e) Stencil labels on pesticides "FOR DISPOSAL ONLY" under the following conditions:

1. Revised labels for suspended pesticides cannot be obtained by the generating activity from the manufacturer.

2. Pesticides without a label.

3. Pesticides that have had their composition altered.

b. Serviceable Pesticides

(1) When turned in to a DLA Disposition Services site, the generating activity will ensure that pesticide containers are labeled with the information listed in this paragraph. 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 generating activity nor the DLA Disposition Services site will make any modifications to existing labels. Only duplicate or revised, registered labels obtained from the manufacturer will be affixed to the container. Labels will contain:

(a) Name and address of manufacturer or person for whom the pesticides were manufactured.

(b) Name, brand, or trademark under which the product is sold.

(c) EPA Registration Number and EPA Establishment Number (for those used in the United States).

(d) Statement of net contents.

(e) Statement of ingredients.

(f) Relevant warning or cautionary statement, as necessary, to prevent injury to man, animals, and vegetation not detrimental to man.

(g) Directions for use which, if followed, are adequate to protect the user, the public, and the environment.

(2) Technical information necessary for preparing labels or other purposes may be obtained from several sources. See Figure 21 for additional information and Military Department points of contact.

Figure 21. Pesticide Technical Information POCs

Military 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:
1. Armed Forces Pest Management Board, Forest Glen Section, Walter Reed Army Medical Center (WRAMC), Washington, DC 20307 5001.
2. Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center, ATTN: SFIM-ECN, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010 5401.
3. U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM), ATTN: HSHB-MR-R, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5422.
4. Department of the Navy, Navy Environmental Health Center, ATTN: Entomology Programs, Code 37, 2510 Walmer Avenue, Norfolk, VA 23513-2617.
5. Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Code 1333, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332 2300.
6. Armstrong Laboratory Occupational Medicine Division, 2402 E Drive, Brooks AFB, TX 78235-5114. (Surveillance, insect info., and medical aspects.)
7. Air Force Institute for Operational Health, Chemical Analysis Division (AFIOH/SDC), 2350 Gillingham Dr., Bldg 140, Brooks-City-Base, TX 78235-5103. (Chemical use and specific questions.)
8. HQ United States Air Force in Europe, ATTN: HQ USAFE/CEV, APO AE 09094-5010
9. Detachment 3, Armstrong Laboratory, Unite 5213-Bldg 850, Kadena AB Japan. (Chemical use and chemical specific questions).
10. HQ USA Europe & 7th Army, ATTN: AEAEN-EH-B, APO AE 09014
11. HQ USACHPPM-EUR, Landstuhl, Germany, APO AE 09180
12. HQ USACHPPM-PAC, Sagami, Japan, APO AP 96343-0079
13. DLA, ATTN: CAAE (Staff Entomologist), 8725 John J. Kingman Road, STE 2533, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221.
14. DLA Aviation, ATTN: JDTB, 8000 Jefferson Davis Highway, Richmond, VA 23297-5810.

(3) Any special military markings on pesticide containers will be obliterated by the holding activity before release to a non-federal recipient. The DLA Disposition Services site will notify the holding activity if the directed release requires obliteration of these markings.

114. PCB. PCBs are regulated under the TSCA and the implementing regulations according to part 761 of Reference (m). State and host nation regulations may differ and should be consulted prior to taking disposal action.

a. DLA Disposition Services Site Processing Requirements

(1) Laboratory Analysis. An individual laboratory analysis by gas chromatography (GC) or electron capture detector conducted after an item is taken out of service for disposal or prior to transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site will accompany each item and the DTID. The analysis will indicate the amount of PCB in ppm. The federal regulatory ranges for PCBs are:

(a) 2 ppm or less.

(b) Less than 50 ppm.

(c) 50 to 499 ppm.

(d) 500 ppm or greater.

(2) EPA accepts only GC as the method for determining the concentrations of PCBs in oils. The quality of testing varies; testing laboratories should demonstrate use of quality techniques and should provide quality assurance on the precision of their test results. Accepted GC testing methods are found in Reference (bh), USEPA SW 846 and the American Society for Testing and Materials D 4059 (References (bj) and (bk)).

(a) Batch testing of transformer oils may be accepted on a case-by-case basis with DLA Disposition Services approval prior to transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site.

(b) Exceptions to testing include:

1. PCB concentration assumptions for use in Section 761.2 of Reference (m).

2. Property that has the original equipment manufacturer's nameplate indicating the presence of PCBs such as a generic designator or commercial trade name (e.g., Askarel, Aroclors, Pyranol).

3. Hermetically sealed items without a manufacturer's nameplate that will be assumed worst case (>500 ppm).

4. Hermetically sealed items with the original manufacturer's nameplate indicating the level or range of PCB concentration, or non-PCB, on the nameplate.

b. Packaging and Marking

(1) PCB property must be enclosed, non-leaking, and safe to handle. Liquid PCBs and spill residue must be packaged and labeled for transportation in accordance with Reference (n) in the U.S. PCB containers >50 ppm PCB, PCB articles, PCB transformers at or >500 ppm, and PCB equipment will be marked in accordance with the requirements of sections 761.40 and 761.45 of Reference (m). As of April 26, 1999, all PCB large low voltage capacitors, all PCB equipment containing PCB transformers or PCB large capacitors (high or low voltage) also must be marked with the large PCB mark described in section 761.45 of Reference (m). For additional information, see http://www.epa.gov/pcb.

(2) Overseas generating activities will comply with the FGS, and international shipping requirements and DoDM 4140.65 (Reference (bl)) when managing and shipping PCBs.

115. PRIVACY ACT MATERIALS. DoD activities must be alert to conditions where a person's privacy is compromised by disposal of property containing Privacy Act materials. Blackberries, copiers, hard drives, laptops that may create, process, store or transmit personally identifiable information (PII) must be sanitized to make the recovery of PII impossible. In such cases, the appropriate IT personnel, privacy official, and general counsel should be consulted, prior to disposal according to the procedures in Reference (ao).

116. RADIATION EMITTING ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS (CERTIFIED AND NON CERTIFIED)

a. General

(1) Section 360hh-360ss of Title 21, U.S.C., also known as "The Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act of 1968," as amended (Reference (bm)), assigns to the Department of Health and Human Services responsibility for policy and procedures governing the safety of electronic products that produce radiation when energized. Among the principal radiation emitting electronic products are, X-ray systems, lasers, and cold cathode gas discharge tubes.

(2) In accordance with part 1000 of Reference (ak), 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.

(3) The shipping container is not the box, but the outer housing for the radioactive emitting equipment. For example, a radio where the tube is located inside, the radio is the "shipping container." If the shipping container is in good condition, then whatever is inside is intact and is considered "according to the original manufacturer's specifications."

(4) A major part of processing is proper labeling on all radiation emitting electronic products. They must comply with FDA labeling requirements found on this website,

http://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/DeviceRegulationandGuidance/Overview/DeviceLabeling/LabelingRequirementsforRadiationEmittingDevicesandProducts/default.htm.

(5) All organizations (including those contracted with DoD activities) planning to sell radiation emitting electronic products (certified and non certified) must have them properly labeled.

b. Disposal Processing. Unless an item is in perfect condition and is specifically labeled as certified, reutilization to DoD activities or transfers to FCAs of these electronic products will contain the message: "CAUTION: RADIATION-EMITTING ELECTRONIC PRODUCT. Recipients are warned that item(s)_____ may not be in compliance with FDA radiation safety performance standards prescribed by part 1000 of Title 21 CFR, and usage may constitute a potential for personal injury unless modified. The recipient (specifically FCA transferees and State agency donees) agrees that the U.S. Government will not be liable for personal injuries to, disabilities to, or death of a transferee or donee, the transferee's or 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 or donation recipient will hold the U.S. 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."

c. Donations. Donations of these electronic products will be accomplished by including the caution statement. In addition, for donees, the caution must be signed by the recipient and a copy of the shipping document furnished to the relevant State's radiation control agency, for the State in which the donor is located, for the following property:

(1) Certified and non-certified diagnostic X-ray systems and their major components.

(2) Certified and-non certified diagnostic X-ray systems.

(3) Non-certified laser products.

d. Sales. Sales offerings (completed by either government or contractor employees) will include the cautionary statement for customers. Sale of the items listed herein requires a copy of the award documentation be provided the State Radiation and Control Agency for the State in which the buyer is located:

(1) Certified and non-certified diagnostic X-ray systems and their major components.

(2) Certified and non-certified cabinet X-ray systems.

(3) Non-certified laser products.

(4) Non-certified cold cathode gas discharge tubes under conditions of scrap or salvage.

(5) Any other non-certified electronic product for which FDA may issue a performance standard.

e. Releases. All releases of radiation emitting electronic products (certified and non-certified) will be in compliance with part 1000 of Reference (al).

f. Exempted Lasers

(1) Lasers and laser products specifically exempted as described in DoDI 6055.15 (Reference (bn)) from the DOD-specified elements of part 1040 of Reference (al) due to mission need may be disposed through DLA Disposition Services sites. To be declared as DoD exempt, a military laser product must be designed for actual combat or combat training, or are classified in the interest of national security. Once the DoD exemption is applied to a laser system, the working system will not be sold, loaned, or donated to organizations outside of the DoD. Generating activities will:

(a) Identify excess exempted lasers by annotating on the DTID: "EXEMPTED LASER."

(b) Perpetuate in screening any security classification assigned to the DTID .

(c) Maintain physical custody during the screening period.

(d) Complete Trade Security Controls determination, notification of, and approval by the ASD(L&MR) before reutilization or transfer of excess exempted lasers. The gaining DoD organization is responsible for obtaining the approval. The ASD(L&MR) will coordinate the proposed transfer with the FDA.

(2) If an organization other than DoD expresses a desire for usable exempted lasers or laser parts, it will be referred by the DLA Disposition Services through the DLA to ASD(L&MR) for security consideration and, if relevant, coordination with FDA, before passing to the 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 DoD through transfer, donation, or sale is prohibited.

(a) Upon completion of reutilization or transfer screening, generating activities will identify supply system needs for usable parts, and remove and return needed parts to the system.

(b) Unclassified residual parts of exempted lasers will be demilitarized as specified in Reference (c). Classified residual parts must be rendered unclassified or, when that is not feasible, destroyed according to 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.

(3) Residue from the actions specified herein may be physically accepted by DLA Disposition Services sites, 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.

g. Non-Exempt Lasers. Laser products intended primarily for indoor classroom training and demonstration, industrial operations, scientific investigation, or medical application, as well as certain other lasers used by DoD Components are not exempt from the radiation safety performance standards. Paragraphs 116a through 116e of this enclosure apply to these types of lasers when determining their final disposition.

h. Laser Subject Matter Experts. Questions regarding U.S. Army owned laser systems, exempt or non-exempt may be forwarded to the Army Institute of Public Health, Nonionizing Radiation Program, or call 410-436-3932.

117. RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

a. Property containing radioactive material will be managed and disposed of in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requirements, DoD policies, Defense Agencies, and Joint Services' directives or policies.

b. DLA Disposition Services sites ,for the purpose of reutilization, may accept accountability but not physical custody of license exempt commodities only on a wash-post basis. Radioactive commodities, which are not released through RTDS, must be disposed of by the generating activity. Processing will be disposed of by the DoD Components.

c. Electron tubes and major items of equipment containing installed license exempt radioactive material will be disposed of according to normal transfer, donation, or sale procedures, in accordance with DoD policies, Defense Agencies, and Joint Services directives or policies.

d. All radioactive commodities will be properly identified by the owning activity, respective IM, or ICP. Any organization attempting to offer these items for sale will make perspective buyers aware of NRC regulations. Any sale of such items will only be made to "persons authorized by a NRC or reciprocal agreement State license." Relevant cautionary clauses will be included in the condition of sale.

e. 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. If DEMIL is required for a radioactive item, the generating activity, owning activity, IM or ICP will be requested to accomplish this action. If salable residue would not be realized, the radioactive item(s) will be considered and processed as radioactive waste by the responsible owning activity.

f. Any radioactive commodity improperly transferred to a DLA Disposition Services site, either by generator error or omission; not properly marked or labeled; improperly identified; miscoded; or contains item data that has not been updated or current, will have the shipment

rejected and returned to the generator or IM. The DLA Disposition Services site will notify the generator, IM or ICP that these items are prohibited from being accepted and processed by the DLA Disposition Services site. If the generator, IM or ICP do not initiate arrangements for retrieval of the property, the DLA Disposition Services site will request shipping instructions from the Army, as lead DoD Component for LLRW disposal and will inform the generator IM or ICP that the owning activity will be responsible for all cost associated for the return shipment or final disposition of the material.

g. Any material offered to any DLA Disposition Services site, which is properly identified in SALD, FLIS, FEDLOG, Services automated data systems or any additional automated data systems as containing radioactive material will require the generator to have a radiological survey perform by a qualified expert (e.g., radiation safety officer, health physicist) to verify the presence or absence of radioactive material. The generator will document the results of the radiological survey, to include the signature of the individual performing the survey, on the DD Form 1348-1A stating that the material is "free of [any] radioactive material".

h. Persons or organizations within the DoD Components having overall knowledge and responsibility for disposal of radioactive material within their respective Services or agencies are identified in Figure 22.

Figure 22. POCs for Radioactive Material

Army POC is the designated lead DoD Components for Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLRW) located at Rock Island, IL under US Army Joint Munitions Command. US Army Joint Munitions Command, Safety and Radioactive Waste Directorate, 1 Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, IL 61299-6000, DSN 793-2989 or 0338, commercial 309-782-2989 or 0338.
The program office for the Navy is at the Officer in Charge, Naval Sea Systems Command Detachment, Radiological Affairs Support Office (RASO), NWS, Yorktown, VA 23692, DSN 953-4692 or commercial (757) 887-4692. The program office for the Marine Corps is USMC Commandant of the Marine Corps, Safety Division, Attn: Senior Marine Corps Health Physicist, 3000 Marine Corps Pentagon, Washington DC 20350-3000. The Air Force program office is the Radiation Safety Branch/AFRRAD, 88 ABW/CEVO, 1450 Littrell Road, Wright Patterson AFB, OH 45433-5209, DSN 787-7320 or commercial (937) 257-7320. The Defense Logistics Agency POC is at HQ, Defense Logistics Agency, 8725 John J. Kingman Highway, Suite 2533, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221, DSN 427-6231 or commercial 703-767-6231. The POC for the Army Corps of Engineers is at the Huntsville Engineering Center Environmental & Munitions CX, 12565 West Center Road, Omaha, NE 68144, commercial (402) 697-2592.

i. Radioactively contaminated (primarily DU or Pm147) ammunition components may be generated from disassembly of a commodity with a radioactive component.

j. For related property, see Reserved Materials and Thermal Batteries in section 15 of this enclosure.

118. RADIOACTIVE MIXED WASTE. DLA Disposition Services sites are not authorized to receive or dispose of radioactive mixed wastes pursuant to section 3 of Enclosure 6 of Volume 2.

119. RADIOACTIVE RADIATION CONTROL (RADCON) PROPERTY, POTENTIAL. The NSNs listed in Table 15 have been identified as potential radioactive RADCON property. They cannot be turned in to a DLA Disposition Services site. POCs for disposal instructions for Radioactive (RA) items: Naval ICP (NAVICP) (Code 873) Program Manager, DSN 430-1833 or (717) 605-1833 for disposal instructions. These NSNs have been added to the SALD program.

Table 15. RADCON Turn-In Exclusions

8125-00-177-6095; Bottle, Screw Cap	8415-01-214-8285; Jumper, RA
8415-00-782-2808; Hood, RA	8415-01-214-8286; Trouser, RA
8415-00-782-2809; Hood, RA	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, RA	8430-00-890-2073; Overshoe, RA
8415-00-782-2816; Coverall, RA	8430-00-890-2074; Overshoe, RA
8415-01-129-8006; Glove Shells, RA	8430-00-890-2075; Overshoe, RA
8415-01-204-2668; Sleeves, Arm, RA	8430-01-196-8394; Footwear, Covers

120. RADIO FREQUENCY DEVICES

a. 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 that do not comply with the Commission's rules is a violation of section 301 of Title 47, U.S.C. (Reference (bo)) and is punishable in accordance with sections 501 and 502 of Reference (bo).

b. Sales offerings must contain a special condition of sale related to the previous paragraph within the CONUS for these items. Documents releasing these items outside the DoD for transfer or donation will be annotated by the DLA Disposition Services site with a warning statement: "FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH FEDERAL LAW 47 U.S.C. 301 IN OPERATION OF THIS EQUIPMENT IS PUNISHABLE UNDER 47 U.S.C. 501 and 502."

121. REFUELERS. For disposal procedures see section 149 of this enclosure.

122. REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES. For disposal procedures see section 111 on ozone depleting substances.

123. SEA DYE MARKER

a. Purposes

(1) Non-hazardous chemical used to mark locations for water rescue purposes.

(2) These items will normally be assigned FSC 6850.

b. Disposal Processing

(1) Transfer these items to DLA Disposition Services sites using standard processes.

(2) During the RTDS processes, customers will be advised that when this property gets wet, the dye releases and colors the affected area bright yellow or green. While there is no danger associated with the release, it can be mistaken for antifreeze or a toxic radioactive substance spill.

124. SHELF-LIFE PROPERTY

a. Substances excluded from shelf-life disposal include

(1) Drugs, biologicals, CBRN-D IPE, and reagents, including controlled substances.

(2) Once an item passes the useful shelf life in accordance with DoD 4140.27, dispose the item in accordance with the procedures in this manual by the materiel type.

b. State laws may impact RTDS of shelf life HP; laws may include exceptions for sale as HW to legitimate recyclers, reprocessors, or manufacturers.

c. DLA Disposition Services site turn-in, disposal, TSC, and demilitarization of excess shelf life items or materiel will be in accordance with the provisions of Reference (aj), this manual, and References (d) and (h).

125. SHIPS, BOATS, AND CRAFT

a. Merchant Vessels or Ships or Vessels or Ships. The Naval Sea Systems Command's Program Executive Office (PEO) Ships manages acquisition and complete life cycle support for all U.S. Navy non-nuclear surface ships. These ships range from combatants to amphibious ships to supply and replenishment cargo ships. For these and all other non-nuclear surface craft, PEO Ships maintains "cradle to grave" responsibility. At the end of a ship's life, PEO Ships manages formal decommissioning from the Fleet and, in some cases, transfers or sells ships to friendly foreign navies. When a ship is not transferred or sold, PEO Ships manages its inactivation and safe disposition through the Navy Inactive Ships Program (PMS-333). (See http://peoships.crane.navy.mil/ and http://acquisition.navy.mil/programs.) Merchant vessels or ships or vessels or 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

b. Non-combatant Navy Ships. Non-combatant Navy ships listed in the Naval Vessel Register (NVR), when determined excess by the Navy, will be reported according to instructions furnished by the Chief of Naval Operations, Department of the Navy, to DLA Disposition Services. The Department of the Navy is responsible for DoD internal screening for these vessels. FCA screening will be accomplished according to 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. All U.S. Navy decommissioned nuclear submarines and carriers are disposed of by PEO submarines and PEO carriers respectively.

c. Navy Boats and Small Craft. U.S. Navy boats and small craft will not be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites 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 the BIM CCD to the custodian and the local DLA Disposition Services site, specifying the turn-in for disposal. If the custodian receives a fax of the letter before the DLA Disposition Services site 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 POC 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.)

d. Foreign Excess Ships. All other excess or foreign excess ships, boats, and craft will be transferred by the generating Military Department directly to the servicing DLA Disposition Services site for normal disposal processing. 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.

e. Engines, Spares, and Marine Accessories. Engines, spares, and Marine accessories

considered a component part of the ship, boat, or craft will be reported as part of the relevant vessel. Other supportive equipment will be processed as normal excess or surplus property.

f. Title of U.S. Government-Owned Ships. 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. The acknowledgment of the bill of sale must be executed by an appointed DLA Disposition Services SCO or a duly appointed notary public.

g. Builder's Certificates. Builder's certificates or certificates in lieu thereof for noncombatant ships, boats, or craft will be requested by the selling activity directly from the applicable source:

Naval Sea Systems Command
Department of the Navy
Washington, DC 20362 5101

Logistics Directorate Engineer
Kelly AFB, TX 78241 5000

Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard
2100 Second St SW,
Washington, DC 20593-0001

h. U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command-Life Cycle Management Command (TACOM-LCMC). The U.S. Army TACOM-LCMC furnishes quasi titles instead of builder's certificates. Selling activities may send requests to:

Commander, TACOM-LCMC
11 Mile Road
Warren, MI, 48397-5000

i. Disposal by Service Contract Offset by Sales. If all attempts for disposal have been exhausted, ship scrapping through a disposal service contract, offset by sales, may be considered. Accountability processing will be the same as in the paragraphs 125a to 125g.

j. DEMIL. For DEMIL instructions, see Reference (d).

126. SHIP'S SEALS, WAX SEALS, AND HAND PRESS SEALS. Broken or obsolete ship's seals and hand press seals will be destroyed and disposed of by the generating activity.

127. SA/LW

a. Processing. A technically qualified or responsible person will conduct an inspection of all complete SA/LW and SA/LW components to ensure there are no live cartridges in the magazine, receiver, or barrels or ammunition chamber, prior to transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site. The individual completing the inspection will prepare, sign, and date the certification statement shown in Figure 23. The certification will be verified (countersigned) and dated by a technically qualified U.S. Government representative (U.S. citizen) as designated by the responsible commander. The certification will be on or attached to the DD Form 1348-1A. The owning Military Department must identify whether a SA/LW, or attached component, contains radioactive contamination, as certified by a health physicist or local Radiation Safety Officer, before transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site.

Figure 23. SA/LW

"I certify that the item or items listed hereon have been inspected by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief, contain no dangerous materiel."	
Signature	Date
Printed Name	Title
Activity/Unit	Grade/Rank
Phone Number	
Counter Signature	Date
Printed Name	Title

b. SA/LW Registration

(1) All SA/LW or partial weapons containing a serial number in DoD control are to be registered and tracked by the serial number in the DoD Component Registry.

(2) Military Department or Defense Agencies will utilize the guidance provided by their internal weapons management publications.

(3) DLA accomplishes this requirement through the DLA SA/LW Serialization Program.

(4) DLA Disposition Services or DLA Disposition Services sites will account for SA/LW and receivers in both the DLA SA/LSSP and the DSS.

c. Transferring to DLA Disposition Services Sites

(1) All transfers of SA/LW to and from DLA Disposition Services site accounts will be as prescribed in Reference (ak), and Military Department or Defense Agency implementing

instructions, to ensure compliance with SA/LW registration and documentation procedures. Shipping instructions and contact information are found in Reference (c). The yearly DoD Appropriations Act restricts, through an annual moratorium, the DEMIL and disposal of certain SA/LW. The Appropriations Acts state that no DoD funds may be used to DEMIL or dispose of M-1 carbines, M-1 Garand rifles, M-14 rifles, .22 caliber rifles, .30 caliber rifles, or M1911 pistols. DLA Disposition Services sites will not accept or demilitarize these items until such time that official notification is received that the moratorium has been rescinded. The closure of a fiscal year will not automatically rescind the moratorium. To determine current moratorium status, visit the DLA Disposition Services website at https://www.dispositionservices.dla.mil/index.shtml. For DEMIL instructions, see Reference (d).

(2) Preparation for transfer to DLA Disposition Services sites.

(a) Transfer of SA/LW will be made separately, according to the SCC.

(b) The DTID for complete weapons will bear the appropriate SCC designated by the generating activity.

(c) With the exception of DLA Disposition Services sites Anniston, DLA Disposition Services sites may not accept physical custody of complete SA/LW.

(d) An individual DTID for each weapon is recommended, although multiple items may be transferred on a single DTID with an attached list in serial number order. If a listing is used, any or all missing components must be listed under the serial number of the weapon.

(e) Each weapon will be packaged individually. Each package will be marked with the serial number identifying the weapon, and include a list of all missing or removed parts, which correlates back to the DTID list.

(f) DLA Disposition Services sites will reject transfers of multiple weapons in SCCs "F" or "G" when the transfer is on the same DTID.

(g) Condemned weapons may be demilitarized using the procedures in Reference (d) by the owning Military Department or transferred to a DLA Disposition Services site using SCC "H." The reason for condemnation will be annotated on the DD Form 1577, "Unserviceable (Condemned) Tag - Materiel," or DD Form 1577-1, "Unserviceable (Condemned) Label – Materiel," (both forms available on Internet at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm). DLA Disposition Services sites will reject any transfer of condemned weapons when the annotations are missing from the tag or label for SCC "H" assets. When missing or removed parts contribute to the condemnation action of multiple quantity transfers, a listing must be provided as stated.

(h) The DTID for partial weapons that are reparable will be marked for transfer using SCC "F" (unserviceable reparable) or "G" (unserviceable-incomplete) and must contain the serial number.

(3) DLA Disposition Services will ensure that:

(a) DoD and FCA orders originate from, or bear the approval of, the Service designated control point. Table 4 in Volume 3 of this manual lists the Military Department or Defense Agency designated approving authorities.

(b) Transfer to FCAs documents, SF 122s, require the signature of the GSA designee or authorized representative approving the release.

(4) DLA Disposition Services will review and authenticate releases for all transfers and donations. Donations are prohibited, except to those Service educational activities (SEAs) authorized to receive surplus SA/LW by the sponsoring Military Department. Designated control points (see Table 4 of Volume 3 of this manual) will screen and validate orders based upon the coordinated decisions of the sponsoring Military Department. SF 123s, approved by the appropriate designee, must be routed to DLA Disposition Services for further review and authentication before release by DLA Disposition Services sites is authorized. DoD may transfer certain small arms to law enforcement activities and emergency responders pursuant to section 2576 of Reference (g).

(5) SA/LW requests from DoD MWRA or the Services must originate from servicing accountable officers only, not the accountable officer of the morale, welfare, and recreation activity (MWRA) or Service; and be approved by the designated Military Department or Defense Agency control point listed in Enclosure 4, Volume 3 of this manual and be further authenticated by DLA Disposition Services before release by DLA Disposition Services sites. Paragraph 3i in Enclosure 4 of Volume 3 of this manual provides additional information.

(6) Authorized recipients may screen and inspect SA/LW on DLA Disposition Services site accountable records.

(7) Major components of SA/LW will not be ordered for the purpose of assembling complete weapons, circumventing the controls imposed here for acquisition of SA/LW and serialized control.

(8) Except as indicated in Reference (c), SA/LW, weapons, and parts are not authorized for sale to the general public unless as scrap after necessary DEMIL is completed. DEMIL instructions for total destruction to be performed in a manner to assure that firearms are rendered completely inoperable and to prevent their being made operable are contained in Reference (c).

(9) DLA Disposition Services sites must store all non-demilitarized SA/LW bolts, trigger assemblies, and barrels that are not attached to a receiver assembly containing a weapons serial number in the pilferable storage area or in banded crates.

128. SMOKE POTS (EXPENDED)

a. Generating Activities. Generating activities will ensure that NSNs assigned Item Name Code 20799 have had all characteristics removed that qualify them for a DEMIL Code G and that the items have been assessed and documented as MDAS before attempting to transfer them to DLA Disposition Services sites. The list of NSNs at Table 16 may not be all-inclusive:

Table 16. Smoke Pot NSNs

1365 00-025-3268	1365-00-310-2657	1365-00-598-5207
1365-00-025-3284	1365-00-310-2657	1365-00-598-5220
1365-00-181-9679	1365-00-383-3886	1365-00-833-1712
1365-00-219-8512	1365-00-542-0464	1365-00-939-6599

b. Transferring to DLA Disposition Services Sites. DLA Disposition Services sites will perform disposal service by arranging for service contractor pick-up of expended smoke pots at the generating installation. DLA Disposition Services sites cannot accept expended smoke pots for disposal without the processing and certification described herein.

c. Generating Activity Requirements. Generating activities will manage expended smoke pots in accordance with Section 99a of this enclosure and applicable environmental regulations (e.g., RCRA).

129. SODIUM FILLED VALVES. Normally found in aircraft engines, assemblies, or receptacles that contain sodium that is explosive in nature when brought into contact with water.

a. Transferring to DLA Disposition Services Sites. Generating activities will provide a warning statement on or with a DTID if an item is known or suspected of containing sodium filled valves.

b. DLA Disposition Services Site Processing

(1) DLA Disposition Services sites will attempt to ensure that property that may contain sodium filled valves is identified on 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 DLA Disposition Services site stating "Warning - May Contain Sodium Filled Valves."

(2) Individual valves, aircraft engines, assemblies, or receptacles containing or suspected of containing sodium valves received by DLA Disposition Services sites will be segregated from all other property and tagged: "Warning--Sodium Filled Valves" before any disposal action is initiated. The tag will remain with the property through all cycles, including ultimate disposal.

130. SPARK PLUGS AND MAGNETO BREAKER ASSEMBLIES. Process as precious metals. Unusable and non-rebuildable spark plugs and magneto breaker assemblies (contact points) will be accumulated and reported for precious metals recovery according to instructions contained in Enclosure 4 of Volume 2 of this manual. Spark plugs will be reported by manufacturer and type as follows: AC281, RE39, AC286, RB53, etc. Magneto points need not be separated by manufacturer but will be segregated from spark plugs and documented to total quantity.

131. SPILL RESIDUE AND HAZARDOUS DEBRIS

a. DLA Disposition Services has disposal capability for spill residue and hazardous debris (as defined in sections 261.3 and 268.2 of Reference (m) for RCRA HW or Reference (u) for overseas materials. This does not include spill residue and debris from the categories of property, enumerated in section 3 of Enclosure 6 of Volume 2 of this manual that are the disposal responsibility of the DoD installations.

b. DLA Disposition Services will dispose of spill residue and hazardous debris in accordance with the disposal service contract.

c. Generating activities will coordinate with a DLA Disposition Services Site in advance of transferring spill residues to DLA.

d. Generating activities will meet HP identification, packaging, labeling, and documentation requirements as outlined in Enclosure 6 of Volume 2 of this manual.

e. The code HW will be used in block 4 of the DTID, if applicable.

f. Identification of PCBs in spill residue and cleanup debris will meet PCB transfer requirements of this manual and comply with Reference (u) for overseas materials. PCB spill residue and PCB cleanup debris will be processed directly to disposal contract.

132. STARTER GUNS

a. Implementing Chapter 44 of Reference (ai). If the pistol uses a cartridge (vice cap) and the barrel could accommodate a round passing through (vice a solid or plugged barrel), or could be easily made to do so, then it requires handling as an MLI and requires DEMIL. Otherwise, they do not meet the definition of a MLI or CCL item and would therefore be DEMIL Code A; no DEMIL required. For DEMIL instructions, see Reference (d).

b. Transferring to DLA Disposition Services Sites

(1) Generating activities will assign appropriate DEMIL code and if appropriate provide MDAS certifications when transferring to DLA Disposition Services sites for disposal.

(2) DLA Disposition Services sites will store starter guns in the pilferable storage area or in banded crates.

133. STORAGE TANKS (EMPTY)

a. Empty tanks that are cleaned and purged may be transferred to a DLA Disposition Services site. If a tank (underground storage tank (UST), or above-ground storage tank (AST)) was used to store HW, the tank must be cleaned in accordance with parts 264 and section 265.197 of Reference (m). An UST containing regulated substances must be cleaned in accordance with section 280.71 of Reference (m). For safety considerations, tanks that previously contained combustible or flammable liquids need to be tested for flammable vapors or gas, rendered vapor or gas free, and vented prior to transfer.

b. Exempt UST or non-hazardous above-ground tanks will be pumped, have sludges or residue removed, and be rinsed or purged, in a similar manner as regulated storage tanks prior to turn-in.

c. DLA Disposition Services can provide UST and AST cleaning services, if requested by a generating activity.

134. STOVES

a. Safety Hazard

(1) SunRay Brand Stoves are 30-inch size gas ranges, Model Number 26JAOXJ13, NSN 7310-01-046-2869, and 30-inch size electric range, Model Number STC-26, NSN 7310-00-823-7386, manufactured by Glenwood Range Co., Delaware, Ohio.

(2) A potential safety hazard exists on these kitchen ranges. Because of the potential safety hazard, ultimate recipients of these ranges RTDS must be advised of these hazards.

b. Transferring to DLA Disposition Services Sites. Generating activities will transfer these stoves to DLA Disposition Services sites as items, not as scrap. The warning statement that must be permanently attached to the unit is: "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."

135. STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

a. Transferring to DLA Disposition Services Sites. Generating activities will transfer to DLA Disposition Services sites as usable raw materials, by the number of pounds of scrap, identifying the material by its critical or strategic name.

b. Transferring Excess Materials into The National Defense Stockpile

(1) DLA Disposition Services Responsibilities. DLA Disposition Services sites will offer excess strategic and critical materials to DLA Strategic Materials for possible transfer into the National Defense Stockpile (NDS). Table 17 lists the strategic and critical materials that DLA Strategic Materials would typically consider for acceptance into NDS. This list is typically updated yearly, and DLA Strategic Materials will provide DLA Disposition Services the most current edition when available.

Table 17. Strategic and Critical Materials To Be Reported to DLA Strategic Materials

Material	
Antimony	Manganese Metal, Electrolytic
Bauxite, Metal Grade	Manganese Ore, Chemical & Met Grade
Bauxite, Refractory	Molybdenum
Beryl Ore	Neodymium
Beryllium Metal	Palladium
Bismuth	Platinum
Cadmium	Praseodymium
Cerium	Promethium
Chromite, Chemical, Refractory & Metallurgical Grade Ore	Quartz
Chromium Metal	Rhenium
Cobalt	Rhodium
Columbium (Niobium)	Rubber
Cadmium Zinc Telluride	Ruthenium
Dysprosium	Samarium
Erbium	Scandium
Europium	Selenium
Ferrochrome	Silicon Carbide
Ferromanganese	Silicon metal
Fluorspar, Acid Grade	T1000G Carbon Fiber
Fluorspar, Met Grade	Tantalum

Table 17. Strategic and Critical Materials To Be Reported to DLA Strategic Materials, Continued

Material	
Gadolinium	Triaminotrinitrobenzene (TATB)
Gallium	1,3,5-trichlorobenzene (TCB)
Germanium	Tellurium
Hafnium	Terbium
Holmium	Thulium
Indium	Tin
Iridium	Titanium Sponge
Lanthanum	Tungsten
Lutetium	Vanadium
M46J Carbon Fiber	Ytterbium
M55J Carbon Fiber	Yttrium
Manganese Dioxide, Battery Grade Natural or Synthetic	Zinc

(2) Acceptance of Materials. DLA Disposition Services sites will report receipts in letter format, through DLA Disposition Services, to the DLA Strategic Materials, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Suite 3229 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 DLA Strategic Materials will review the DLA Disposition Services site's report and determine if the materials are acceptable and conform to the stockpile's needs. DLA Strategic Materials will furnish appropriate disposition instructions.

(3) Unsuitable Items. If excess strategic and critical material reported under these procedures is unsuitable for stockpiling or cannot be economically converted to meet stockpiling specifications, the DLA Strategic Materials will advise the DLA Disposition Services. The material will then be disposed of through normal RTDS procedures. Any later DLA Disposition Services referrals of this material to the DLA Strategic Materials will include the advice that the property had been previously reported for stockpile purposes and was rejected.

(4) Withdrawals. Prior to shipment, and subject to DLA Strategic Materials approval, generating activities may withdraw a reported material. After shipment, generating activities must request DLA Strategic Materials for the return of a material.

(5) Reimbursement. Issues to the DLA Strategic Materials will be without reimbursement. DLA Strategic Materials will pay or reimburse all moving costs required to effect the transfer, using funds available for such transfers.

(6) Reporting. Platinum family items that do not become excess to DoD needs will be processed according to Enclosure 4 of Volume 2 of this manual. Subject to minimum quantity and form requirements reflected in Table 17, all other strategic and critical materials determined to be DoD excess will be reported by the DLA Disposition Services site to the DLA Strategic Materials, 8725 John J. Kingman Road, Suite 3229, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6223, for a decision as to whether the material should be transferred to the DLA Strategic Materials.

136. SUBSISTENCE PROPERTY

a. Certification of Unfit Semi-perishable. Classification:

(1) Class 1: Semi-perishable subsistence found unfit for human consumption and possessing no resale value or creating a health or safety hazard. Subsistence items in this class may include swollen or leaking canned items; broken glass packed items, and items that have been determined to have no release value in the local area.

(2) 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 infested 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.

(3) Class 3: Semi-perishable subsistence found unfit for continued storage or issue but fit for human consumption if consumed prior to the expiration or inspect or test date or 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.

b. Transferring to DLA Disposition Services Sites

(1) Prior to releasing for disposal, the veterinary service or medical officer assigned inspection responsibility for the storage site will, in accordance with joint Service publication AR 40-657/NAVSUPINST 4355.4/AFI 48-116/MCO P10110.31 (Reference (bp)), issue a certificate of unfitness for subsistence found to be unfit for human consumption or unfit for continued storage or issue. The Certificate of Unfitness will contain recommendations for the disposition of unfit semi-perishable subsistence in the following categories:

(a) Class 1: The Certificate of Unfitness:

1. "Class 1 Subsistence Property. Subsistence items are unfit for human consumption and possess no resale value or create a health or safety hazard within the facility. Recommend disposition by immediate destruction."

2. DLA Disposition Services sites will not receive unfit semi-perishable subsistence as classified. The Class 1 subsistence will be destroyed by the storage facility providing the DLA Disposition Services site 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 positive marketability advice from the DLA Disposition Services site, the subsistence will be handled as specified for Class 1 items.

(b) Class 2: The Certificate of Unfitness:

1. "Class 2 Subsistence Property. Subsistence items are unfit for human consumption but may possess some resale value (as animal feed) (for manufacturing purposes). Recommend disposition through DLA Disposition Services site channels."

2. DLA Disposition Services sites will receive unfit semi-perishable subsistence as classified. The Class 2 subsistence will be transferred to a local DLA Disposition Services site on a DTID. (Batchlotting may be used.) Indicate Class 2 on the DTID.

3. Veterinary certification as to the fitness of the subsistence for animal consumption on DD Form 1225, "Storage Quality Control Report," (available on Internet at http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/eforms/dd1225.pdf) must accompany the transfer document to a DLA Disposition Services site.

(c) Class 3: The Certificate of Unfitness will read substantially as follows: "Class 3 Subsistence. Subsistence items are unfit for continued storage or issue but are fit for human consumption if consumed before (date). Recommend disposition through DLA Disposition Services site channels."

(2) The expiration date must be provided by the veterinary service or 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.

(3) Veterinary certification as to the fitness of the subsistence for human consumption must accompany the transfer document to the DLA Disposition Services site.

(4) In lieu of physical movement to a DLA Disposition Services site, semi-perishable subsistence may be retained in the storage facility, properly labeled.

c. Disposal Processing

(1) Successful RTD: DLA Disposition Services sites will furnish instructions to the storage facility to release the materiel.

(2) Unsuccessful RTD: DLA Disposition Services sites will furnish instructions to the storage facility to destroy the materiel.

(3) Successful sale: DLA Disposition Services sites will furnish instructions to the

storage facility to release the materiel.

(4) Unsuccessful sale: DLA Disposition Services sites will furnish instructions to the storage facility to destroy the materiel.

(5) If required, 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 DLA Disposition Services site but physically retained by the generating activity, a signed copy of the destruction certificate will be provided to the DLA Disposition Services site for removing the materiel from their accountable records.

137. SURVIVAL AND PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. Due to possible malfunction or improper application, survival and protective equipment will be disposed of. For DEMIL instructions, see Reference (d).

a. Excess items, including items past their shelf life but in otherwise good condition, may be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites for reutilization, transfer, or donation. Before release, DLA Disposition Services sites will advise all customers, 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 liability. Shelf life items that are expired or are past their inspect or test dates will be condemned, mutilated, and the residue sold as scrap. Where the cost of mutilation is greater than scrap value, the items will be destroyed.

b. DLA Disposition Services sites may offer surplus serviceable items, including overage items in good condition, for sale. Before release, DLA Disposition Services sites will advise all customers that 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 materiel, or its use, or disposition. The purchaser will hold the U.S. Government harmless from any and all such claims.

c. DLA Disposition Services sites will ensure that condemned or unserviceable surplus and foreign excess survival and protective equipment items are mutilated and the residue sold as scrap. Where the cost of mutilation is greater than scrap value, the items will be destroyed.

138. TAX FREE PRODUCT - ALCOHOL

a. ATF

(1) Surplus tax-free alcohol, other than ethyl alcohol or specially denatured alcohol, and beer may be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites, if it is accompanied by instructions from the ATF for its release.

(2) Beer must have each bottle relabeled as not being tax-free and each carton must be

stamped in conformance with ATF requirements before removal from Military Department or Defense Agency custody. The property must conform with all applicable State and local alcoholic beverage laws.

b. DLA Disposition Services Site Processing. This property will be stored in a controlled, locked area.

c. RTDS

(1) To order, RTDS customers must have a valid DoDAAC and Activity Address Code accompanied with a DD Form 1348-1A or SF 122/SF 123 with signatures. Also, a letter from the agency's commander is required for the DoD and from GSA for transfer and donation orderers, stating why they are reutilizing alcohol and authorizing the release to his/her agency. The person signing for the pickup must be identified in the letter and must have a valid driver's license and must be over 21 years of age.

(2) If orders are received, DLA Disposition Services sites will contact the local State office to determine tax requirements and advise the orderer of same. The orderer will be required to work with the State or local office to pay the taxes and provide proof-of-payment to the DLA Disposition Services site in order to physically receive the property. DLA Disposition Services sites will place the items in a hold status for no more than 7 workdays for the orderer to complete the tax payment requirements.

(3) DLA Disposition Services may offer this property for sale and release this property upon the purchaser's payment and validation of the applicable internal revenue tax to the Deputy Associate Director, Regulatory Enforcement Field Operations, ATF, TD, 650 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20226, and subject to any other conditions the bureau may require.

(4) When ethyl alcohol or specially denatured alcohol is to be sold within the United States, DLA Disposition Services will make a request to the nearest Regional Director, ATF, 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 of the country and customs and taxes if it is imported into the United States.

139. TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS. Manuals, technical orders, and other publications (or specific portions) that, under Military Department or Defense Agency regulations, require mutilation will be mutilated by the generating activity before transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site for sale unless it is agreed that mutilation will be a condition of sale. These publications may be mutilated by shredding, pulverizing, etc. Mutilated publications may not be mixed with other publications when mixing would be detrimental to the sale of unmutilated publications. For DEMIL instructions, see Reference (d).

140. TEMPEST TECHNOLOGY ITEMS OR EQUIPMENT (TTIE) (SUPPLEMENTS IT)

a. General

(1) TEMPEST is a term used to denote measures for preventing compromising emanations (electronic or electromagnetic) from electrically operated devices. More simply put, TTIE has been manufactured with additional devices built in to prevent monitoring.

(2) The following indicators may assist in the identification of TEMPEST TTIE.

(a) Documentation is sometimes marked with the word "TEMPEST."

(b) SF 120 may reflect IT as TEMPEST.

(c) Review of data plate on rear of property reveals the word "TEMPEST."

(d) Manufacturer model number puts the letter "T" within the number, e.g., CPT Corporation, Model 8000T.

1. Equipment is embossed with TEMPEST warnings.

2. Tags may be glued to equipment stating, "This machine processes up to top secret," or lower classification.

b. Transferring for Disposal

(1) Generating activities will:

(a) Ensure that all TTIE that has TEMPEST application and is commercially available has been sanitized (remove, declassify, and desensitize-items or equipment of all classified or sensitive data and software) prior to turn-in in accordance with National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems Security Advisory Memoranda (NTISSISAM)/TEMPEST 1-00 (Reference (bq)).

(b) Annotate on the DTID that the item has TEMPEST application and has been sanitized.

(c) Consider this property as a CCL item, DEMIL Code Q. These items were coded in this manner because the preponderance of the items in these classes meet DEMIL Code Q criteria. However, included in these FSCs are standard, commercial personal computers. For DEMIL instructions, see Reference (d).

(d) Ensure that when an item has been determined to incorporate TEMPEST technology and was designed for military use, the item has been completely mutilated prior to turn-in and is transferred as scrap, to preclude further use for its original function. This includes entire end items and individual components, as applicable.

(2) DLA Disposition Services sites will:

(a) 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 DTID.

(b) Do not attempt sales for property identified as having TEMPEST technology.

141. TIRES

a. United Tires

(1) Prior to turn-in of tires manufactured by United Tire of Canada, generating activities will put either a 4-inch cut in the tire or cut the bead with bolt cutters or a similar tool. The generating activity will then paint the cut with yellow paint. Tires will be transferred as rubber scrap. However, the DTID will contain a statement that the tire(s) were previously identified as NSN 2610-00 UNITED and that the "tire(s) has (have) been rendered unserviceable and will not to be reutilized, transferred, donated, or sold as usable property." DLA Disposition Services sites will not accept any tire marked "United" unless the actions herein have been taken.

(2) Generating activities will remove United tires from trucks, trailers, forklifts, cranes, crushers, bulldozers, graders, etc., prior to transferring the items to DLA Disposition Services sites. This requirement is to prevent these tires from being reused unknowingly because they were on one of the listed types of vehicles at the time of turn-in. DLA Disposition Services sites are not required to remove the tires and perform the required mutilation after receipt of the vehicles. Any new or used tires needed to further transport vehicles will be the responsibility of the new vehicle owner. Generating activities that question this direction should contact TACOM-LCMC, Team Tire, DSN 786-4287.

(3) Generating activities may drive vehicles to DLA Disposition Services sites with United tires on them, then remove the tires and complete the mutilation requirements. DLA Disposition Services sites will accept this type of turn-in. A second alternative is that a DLA Disposition Services site may receive the vehicles in-place, without wheels.

b. Army Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) Tires

(1) Customers of AAFES pay a charge to have their tires removed. DLA Disposition Services will accept AAFES used tires only if AAFES agrees to pay the disposal cost. AAFES must execute an agreement with DLA Disposition Services prior to disposing of its customers unneeded tires. DLA Disposition Services sites will only accept AAFES customer tires if the DTID contains:

(a) A valid DoDAAC, beginning with "HX."

(b) A statement that all disposal charges for tires will be fully funded by the

generating activity.

(c) Valid nonappropriated fund (NAF) citation code for depositing proceeds from sale of tires.

(2) To ensure appropriate reimbursement, DLA Disposition Services sites must store and account for AAFES tires separately. To ease this process for both organizations, AAFES is encouraged to retain physical custody of the tires.

(3) To aid the DLA Disposition Services billing process, DLA Disposition Services sites will keep a separate file with a copy of each DTID reflecting the quantity or weight of each receipt.

(4) For overseas DLA Disposition Services sites only, AAFES will be reimbursed for AAFES owned, overstocked tires turned in as unused and sold as usable property.

c. Discarded or 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 or store scrap tires, a manifest system for disposal, and the manner of transportation and landfill disposal. OCONUS DLA Disposition Services sites will comply with host installation or country requirements. Ground and aviation tires are DEMIL Code A, except for F-14 aircraft tires and flat or bullet-proof tires.

(1) DLA Disposition Services sites need to determine, based on the amount of tires received yearly, storage space, permit requirements, and other State requirements. DLA Disposition Services sites will apply for permits through their host installation.

(2) Host installations in States requiring permits for the collection of tires should request a permit or license as owner of the facility, and the DLA Disposition Services site 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. DLA Disposition Services will pay only that portion of the fee that is for DLA Disposition Services site scrap storage areas included on the application.

(3) Generating activities may dispose of scrap tires at the DLA Disposition Services sites. However, the DLA Disposition Services site's ability to receive the tires may be limited if the DLA Disposition Services site 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 DLA Disposition Services site cannot receive the scrap tires, the generating activity will retain physical custody.

d. Storage

(1) To prevent water from collecting in used tires and providing a breeding ground for mosquitoes, DLA Disposition Services sites will take one of the following actions:

(a) If space is available, stack tires in inside storage.

(b) If inside storage is not available, stack like-sized tires dry on pallets in stable "towers" no higher than 6 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).

(c) Establish tubular rows with sufficient aisle space so tires may be examined, purged of water, or treated, if required.

(d) Do not stack tires in an alternating pyramid fashion.

(e) If a tire shredder is available, shred the tires as soon after receipt as possible.

(2) DLA Disposition Services sites may conduct RTDS if there are no restrictions. Because the host health service personnel have certified tire casings as being free of Asian Tiger Mosquito infestation, the certification must accompany shipping documents for RTD transactions and must be included in sales terms and conditions.

(3) If there are restrictions, make RTDS customers aware of the restrictions. Ensure proper treatment is accomplished, and the certificate must accompany all shipping documents.

142. TOBACCO PRODUCTS. Due to numerous federal and State taxes, and other implications, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, chewing, or pipe tobacco will be disposed of whenever possible by generating activities using some authorized method other than through DLA Disposition Services site RTDS.

143. TOXICOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND RADIOLOGICAL AGENTS/MATERIALS. The respective Military Department is responsible for the disposal of toxicological, biological, radiological, and lethal chemical warfare materials which, by U.S. law, must be destroyed. Once the appropriate destructive actions have been taken to meet the military regulations, and the by-products identified as waste, DLA Disposition Services or DLA Disposition Services site may be able to provide for disposal of the by-products via commercial disposal service contracts. See section 3 in Enclosure 6 of Volume 2 of this manual.

144. TRAINING AIDS AND TARGET REQUIREMENTS

a. DoD Components will use the lowest condition property readily available in disposal channels that meet requirements on training aids and targets. In addition, when items are used as targets, emphasis will be placed on acquiring, as far as possible, munitions list items, i.e., DEMIL required. Tanks (Category VII), vehicles (Category VII), aircraft (Category VIII), and other articles covered under various categories in Voume 2 of Reference (d) and utilized as hard targets, must be demilitarized in accordance with Volume 3 of Reference (d). Damage sustained

to an article used as a hard target does not necessarily constitute DEMIL. Destruction must, at a minimum, satisfy the provisions of Volume 3 of Reference (d). The following are the minimum actions required to carry out this instruction.

(1) Requirement for Training. The DoD activity having the requirement for training aids or targets will check either the DLA Disposition Services site Website or request assistance from the local DLA Disposition Services site 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. Transportation costs will be reviewed and approved or disapproved at the DLA Disposition Services level.

(2) Excess Property. Issues of excess property to be used for destructive testing or as targets during the DoD screening cycle will be limited to materiel bearing SCC G or H with disposal condition codes X or S. DLA Disposition Services sites cannot honor requests for property having condition codes better than those shown previously until the formal screening cycle is completed, unless specific written justification is provided. DLA Disposition Services site will not judge the adequacy of such justification.

(a) For property with an acquisition line item value of $1,000 or less, availability of suitable property at the servicing or a nearby DLA Disposition Services site will be considered sufficient.

(b) For items not controlled by DLA Disposition Services sites (such as aircraft, ships, and IT of certain types), requests for assistance will be directed to the activity that has control of the property.

b. Damage sustained to property does not necessarily constitute DEMIL. See Reference (d) for DEMIL guidance.

c. Prepare and route orders according to Enclosure 4 in Volume 3 of this manual and include on the DTID: "To be used for training aids or target practice."

d. Repeat the statement in the previous paragraph on the release documentation. Where volume justifies it, the statement may be rubber-stamped on such release documentation.

e. The requiring DoD activity will maintain documentation of how the property was selected and used for record purposes.

145. TREATED WOOD PRODUCTS. For disposal procedures see section 112 of this enclosure on PCP treated wood products.

146. TROPHIES AND RELICS

a. Suitable for Museum Purposes. Trophies and relics suitable for museum purposes,

including ships' bells and nameplates and captured enemy equipment, will be reported to the applicable Military Department museum or curator, and disposed of according to their instructions.

b. Radioactive Contamination. The owning Military Department must identify whether a trophy or relic contains radioactive materials and must provide documentation that the item is free of radioactive contamination, as certified by a health physicist or local radiation safety officer, before transfer to the local museum.

147. UW

a. USEPA's UW Standards can be found in part 273 of Reference (m). These establish a federal program for managing specific HW outside of the RCRA subtitle C requirements. The intent is to ease the burden of full HW management requirements on small and large quantity handlers of UW but still regulate the waste, thus encouraging conservation through recycling. States can adopt in full or in part the federal UW standards or can add their own UW categories. State-specific UW categories are addressed herein. Federal regulation conditionally exempt as UW includes the following categories:

(1) HW Batteries. All battery types that are HW when discarded.

(2) HW Pesticides. Unused pesticides that have been suspended or canceled under FIFRA in section 136 of Reference (bi), recalled, and are collected for discard. See Figure 21 and Table 18 for additional information on pesticides.

Table 18. Military and Federal Specifications Applicable to Pesticides

PESTICIDE	SPECIFICATION
Amitrole	O-H-190
Chlordane	O-I-518A
Chlordane (Concentrate, Water Emulsifiable)	O-I-515(3)
Chlordane, 5 percent Dust	MIL-I-21036(1)
Dalapon	O-H-205C
DDT	O-I-514A
DDT, Dusting Powder	O-I-578B
DDT, Emulsifiable Concentrate	O-I-558C(1)
DDT, Liquid Form, 5 percent	O-I-531D
DDT, 20 percent Solution	O-I-509A
Dieldrin, Emulsifiable Concentrate	O-I-522B
Dieldrin, 50 percent Water Dispersable Powder	O-I-523(1)

Table 18. Military and Federal Specifications Applicable to Pesticides, continued

Diuron	MIL-H-51152A
Fenuron	H-00220
Iso-octyl 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetate	MIL-H-607
Lindane, Liquid Emulsifiable Concentrate	O-I-533A & O-I-00533B
Lindane, Dusting Powder	MIL-I-11490C
Lindane, Water Dispersable Powder	O-I-535B
Monuron	MIL-H-51153B
n-Butyl 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetate MIL-H-51147An-Butyl 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetate	MIL-H-51148A
Silver Ester & Silver Potassium Salt	O-H-215A
Simazine	O-H-207A
Sodium Arsenite Concentrate	O-I-579(1)
Sodium Monofluoracetate	O-R-504
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (Salts & Esters)	O-H-200C
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (Salts & Esters)	O-H-210C
Additional specifications may be identified by referral to the Department Index of Specifications and Standards (and cumulative bimonthly supplements).	

(3) HW Mercury Thermostats. Any temperature control device that contains mercury in the sensing element. It also includes mercury containing ampules that have been removed from these thermostats.

(4) HW Lamps. Lamps exhibiting HW characteristic. Examples of common UW lamps include, but are not limited to, mercury containing fluorescent, HID, mercury vapor, metal halide, high-pressure sodium, and some ordinary incandescent lamps. Not all lamps identified are necessarily HW when disposed. Several manufacturers of these types of lamps have developed lamps that do not meet a HW characteristic. Lamps that do not meet a hazardous characteristic are not HW and are not included in UW. Generators claiming their lamps do not have HW characteristics should provide manufacturers information as proof.

b. Generators need to remain up-to-date with their respective State-specific UW regulations. The UW regulations can vary between States because States can regulate different types of wastes in addition to the federal UW listed in part 273 of Reference (m). Several States have added some or all of the following to their State-specific UW categories:

(1) CRTs found in colored computer or television monitors and other equipment with CRTs.

(2) Electronic devices or consumer electronics (e.g., cell phones, computer hard drives).

(3) Mercury containing devices.

c. The UW standards are effective only in those States without RCRA authorization. Implementation of the UW standards is optional in all other States. These States may adopt the UW standards by amending their RCRA program and receiving authorization by EPA. States are not mandated by law to implement the UW program for all or any of the waste covered in the standards. For example, a State could adopt standards covering only batteries but not pesticides or thermometers. Prior to managing the items under the UW standards, check with State environmental agencies to determine if and when the UW standards are applicable in the particular State. Internet access to USEPA Website is at: http://www.epa.gov. Search under Universal Waste, then go to "State-Specific UW."

(1) Generating activities and DLA Disposition Services sites have the option of managing the previously listed categories of items either under the current RCRA HW management requirements or under the UW standards.

(2) Generating activities will coordinate with the DLA Disposition Services sites prior to turning in HW as UW. DLA Disposition Services sites will coordinate the establishment of UW management programs with their host installation.

(3) The following transfer requirements apply to UW:

(a) UW may be transferred as HW, marked in block 4 on the DTID.

(b) UW transferred to a DLA Disposition Services site must be labeled in accordance with sections 273.14 or 273.34 of Reference (m); or, when applicable, labeled in accordance with State-specific UW regulations.

(c) Either a HWPS or a MSDS will accompany the transfer of UW, unless the item is exempted under section 1900.1200(b) of Reference (l).

(d) Off-site shipments of UW must comply with parts 170-180 of Reference (n) shipping requirements; or, when applicable, in accordance with State-specific UW transporter regulations.

148. USED OIL FILTERS. The EPA published a used oil filter regulation that excludes certain types of oil filters from the definition of HW. Section 261.4(b) of Reference (m) excludes oil filters from HW regulations provided three criteria are met: The filters: must not be terne plated; must not be mixed with other HW; and must be gravity hot drained. States with authorized HW programs may choose to adopt the EPA regulations or may adopt more stringent HW rules. If a generating activity identifies a requirement for recycling, DLA Disposition Services service contracts may include or be modified to include oil filter recycling.

149. VEHICLES

a. Vehicle Disposal

(1) Guidance on vehicle reconditioning should be obtained from section 101-45.003 of Reference (e).

(2) FSGs are 23, 24, 38, and 39.

(3) Generating activities will furnish the following information for vehicles that have a commercial application:

(a) List and value of major missing or reclaimed components such as engine, transmission, differential, wheels, axles, or doors that would impair the use of the vehicle, regardless of other necessary repairs.

(b) One-time cost of repairs (parts and labor), based on a copy of a limited technical inspection.

(c) The vehicle maintenance record.

(d) A statement on the DTID, for vehicles that have air conditioners: "Contains Refrigerant," for inventory, storage, handling purposes.

(e) If the refrigerant has been recovered, the DTID must have the proper notation that it was done in accordance with DoD 6055.09-M, (Reference (br)) and contain the statement, "Empty," as well as be signed and dated. DLA Disposition Services sites will not attempt to drain or add anti-freeze to vehicles. Anti-freeze contains ethylene glycol, which is regulated as a hazardous substance in accordance with Reference (q)). Also, used anti-freeze may contain heavy metals such as lead and chromium, which are characteristic wastes under RCRA.

(f) Excess vehicles turned in to a DLA Disposition Services site should contain no more than 25 percent (one-quarter tank) fuel in the tank. To avoid ground contamination, vehicles that show signs of leakage of any type of fluids that would result in spill cleanup requirements will be repaired by the generating activity, or the generating activity will drain all fluids from the vehicle and annotate any components that leak on the DTID.

(g) In addition, for environmental compliance, unserviceable vehicles will not be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites until all fluids, fuels, and coolants are drained.

(h) The license plates attached to military vehicles, trailers, and any other property requiring license plates by the services will be removed by the turn-in customer prior to turn-in to DLA Disposition Services. The license plates will be destroyed after initial use and cannot be reused on other vehicles. License plates should only be assigned to one vehicle or item and destroyed. See Chapter 11 of DoD 4500.36-R (Reference (bs)) for further guidance. DLA Disposition Services activities will not accept property with license plates attached.

(i) To ensure that vehicular mounted equipment turned in to DLA Disposition Services sites, either under the NSN of the mounted equipment assembly or of the vehicles, is properly and adequately processed for RTD screening, the following will apply in the reporting and release of property meeting the reporting criteria:

1. Regardless of the FSG appearing on the DTID, DLA Disposition Services sites will code the receipt transaction to require submittal of the exception data. Exception data will include, in addition to the description of the end item (NSN, or when locally assigned, best available description), the vehicle type and series, its physical condition, and estimated repair cost.

2. DLA Disposition Services site processing of transfer and donation issues where either the vehicle or the installed equipment alone, and not both, are requested will ensure that disassembly is accomplished before release. Costs incident to the disassembly will be reimbursable from the recipient and will be accomplished through DLA Disposition Services.

b. Public Safety Concerns. Public safety concerns occasionally require the destruction or mutilation of certain types of vehicles. The following vehicles have been determined to require special disposal processing and guidance:

(1) ATVs.

(2) Ambulances, modular.

(3) Fire trucks, P2.

(4) Forcible entry trucks, P10.

(5) Gamma goats.

(6) GOER vehicles.

(7) HMMWVs.

(8) M151s.

(9) Refuelers, R9.

(10) School buses (manufactured prior to l977).

(11) Vehicles with latent defects or other hazards.

c. ATVs - Three and Four Wheeled

(1) In accordance with section 101.45.004 of Reference (e), ATVs will not be sold by the

U.S. Government to the general public, unless mutilation is accomplished to completely preclude the use of the ATV as originally intended. The frame and rear axle must be mutilated. ATVs may only be offered for public sale after they have been mutilated in a manner to prevent operational use, pursuant to sections 101-45.309-13 of Reference (e).

(2) An off road motor vehicle used exclusively as a utility vehicle for agricultural or business operations is exempted from the definition of ATV and, therefore, is not regulated.

(3) ATVs may be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites in accordance with Reference (ba).

(4) When selling through DLA Disposition Services sites:

(a) When three and four-wheeled ATVs enter the sales cycle, DLA Disposition Services sites will not sell as usable items.

(b) DLA Disposition Services sites may consider mutilation as a condition of sale, or transfer to an appropriate DLA Disposition Services.

(c) DLA Disposition Services sites may remove component parts of the ATV and sell them separately from the rest or remainder of the ATV, except for the frame and rear axle, which must be mutilated and sold as scrap.

f. Ambulances, Modular

(1) Modular ambulances manufactured for the 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.

(2) USAF generating activities will use standard procedures to transfer USAF modular ambulances to DLA Disposition Services sites. All other DoD Components must mutilate modular ambulances according to mutilation instructions in the following paragraphs prior to transferring to DLA Disposition Services sites. They will be transferred as property with missing parts or as scrap.

(3) DLA Disposition Services site Processing.

(a) The following instructions only apply to USAF transfers of these modular ambulances.

1. RTD USAF generators as a condition of issue.

2. Advise USAF generators and RTD customers that HM or HW by-products that result from mutilation are processed the same as all HM or HW.

3. Conduct mutilation at a site mutually agreed to by the RTD customer and the USAF generator, who will provide two witnesses. (The "two man" mutilation rule applies.)

4. The USAF individual(s) performing the witnessing functions will ensure that a copy of the mutilation certification is provided to the DLA Disposition Services sites. Maintain the certification with the release document, DD Form 1348-1A, SF 122/SF 123, or DLA Disposition Services Form 1427, "Notice of Award, Statement, and Release Document," (available on Internet at http://www.dispositionservices.dla.mil/sales/forms-references.shtml). 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.

5. An SF 97, "Certificate to Obtain Title to a Vehicle," (available on Internet at http://www.gsa.gov/forms) will be prepared for each vehicle chassis. Return modular ambulances not RTD to the USAF for mutilation. Negotiate transportation requirements as applicable.

(b) Mutilation is required as a condition of issue for USAF receipts only. All RTD customers will comply with the following mutilation requirements:

1. Remove the complete modular body from the chassis and completely destroy it. Keep the chassis portion of the ambulance intact after all ambulance-unique and associated parts, components, and wiring are removed and destroyed.

2. The chassis, engine, transmission, and standard vehicle parts may be reused.

3. 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).

4. 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.

(4) RTD from other Military Department (non-USAF) generations will only be for components that remain after the mutilation was completed prior to turn-in to a DLA Disposition Services site.

(5) For USAF generations only, at a minimum, include the mutilation requirements in the IFBs as a condition of sale. Also, advise prospective bidders that the HM or 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 or HW disposal procedures.

(a) After sale, conduct mutilation at a site mutually agreeable to the sales customer and the USAF Generator, who will provide two witnesses. (The "two man" mutilation rule applies.)

(b) The USAF individual performing the witnessing function will ensure that a copy of the mutilation certification is provided to the DLA Disposition Services site. Maintain the certification with the release document (DD Form 1348-1A, SF 122/SF 123, or DLA Disposition Services Form 1427). In addition, the witness will ensure that a copy of the certification of mutilation is furnished to:

542 Combat Sustainment Wing
255 Ocmulgee Court
Warner Robins AFB, GA 31098-1630

(6) A SF 97 is prepared for each vehicle chassis, to allow a title to be obtained, if the 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.

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

(8) Sale of ambulances from other Military Department (non-USAF) generations will be for components that remain after mutilation was completed, only, prior to transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site.

g. Fire Rescue Trucks, USAF A/S32P-2 Crash

(1) A/S32P-2 Crash Fire Rescue Trucks, NSNs 4210-01-034-7537 and 4210-01-038-4331, are defective because of frame rail cracks.

(2) DoD Components, except USAF, transferring these trucks to DLA Disposition Services sites must complete mutilation prior to transfer.

(3) USAF may transfer A/S32P-2 Crash Fire Rescue Trucks to DLA Disposition Services sites without mutilation.

(4) DLA Disposition Services site Processing

(a) All RTD customers receiving USAF generated fire trucks will be advised that the fire trucks require the mutilation actions shown herein, as a condition of issue.

(b) Mutilation requirements are required as a condition of issue for USAF receipts only. All RTD and sales customers will comply with the following mutilation requirements:

1. Mutilation may be conducted at a site mutually agreed upon by the customer and the USAF generator. The generator will provide two witnesses. (The "two man" mutilation

rule applies.)

2. 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 or to prevent any possible reuse of the chassis. The customer will remove all component parts and the mutilated frame rails.

3. Upon issue, request the USAF to provide a signed mutilation certification upon completion of mutilation.

(5) Include on 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."

(6) Return USAF receipts A/S32P-2 Crash Fire Rescue Trucks not RTDS to the generator for mutilation. Negotiate transportation requirements as necessary.

(7) RTD or sales from other Military Department (non-USAF) generations will only be for components that remain after the mentioned mutilation was completed prior to transfer to a DLA Disposition Services site.

h. Forcible Entry Trucks (131), P-10, NSN 4210-01-147-2031

(1) 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.

(2) Prior to transferring to a DLA Disposition Services site, generating activities will remove the utility body from the truck cab and chassis. These parts will be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites separately. The utility body will be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites as scrap. The DTID for the utility body will contain documentation that states it cannot be reunited with the chassis and sold to the general public.

(3) DLA Disposition Services sites will use standard RTD and sales processes for the truck cab and chassis.

i. Gamma Goats

(1) The NSN for the M561 cargo truck is 2320-00-873-5407.

(2) The NSN for the M792 ambulance truck is 2310-00-832-9907.

(3) Gamma Goats may only be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites as Type II, defective property.

(4) DLA Disposition Services sites will

(a) Ensure the body and chassis are completely destroyed by crushing or shredding.

(b) Preserve components of the tractor (front or power driven) part of the Gamma Goat that are exempt from mutilation including the engine, transmission, transfer or final drive assemblies, radiator, gages (fuel, water temperature, etc.) and tires or wheels. The trailer (rear) part of the Gamma Goat is also exempt from mutilation.

(5) Gamma Goats are authorized for issue to the LESO. The LESO order document must contain the signed certification statement substantially as in Figure 24 prior to transfer.

Figure 24. Transferees or Donation Recipient 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."
Signature Date

(6) Gamma Goats must be processed and mutilated in a manner similar to the M-151 series vehicles.

(a) On-base mutilation is required. If quantity or surveillance cost is excessive, DLA Disposition Services sites may request approval from DLA Disposition Services for off-site mutilation. The surveillance plan must include sufficient oversight by DLA Disposition Services site employees to ensure that the Gamma Goat vehicles are being mutilated.

(b) 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 the DoD 4160.21-M." Both persons signing the certification will be DLA Disposition Services site representatives.

(c) The certificate may be placed on the source document file copy of the DTID, or on a piece of plain paper, then attached to the source document file copy of the DTID, or the certification may be placed on or attached to the DLA Disposition Services Form 1427.

(7) DEMIL by cutting, crushing, or mangling the following key points is required, when

installed.

(a) The deep water fording kit.

(b) Mounts for radio.

(c) Antenna.

(d) 81-millimeter mortar.

(e) 4.2 inch mortars.

(8) Gamma Goats will not be sold to the general public as usable items.

j. GOER Vehicles

Table 19. NSNs for the GOER Vehicles

2320-00-191-1310	2320-00-445-7250	2320-00-873-5420
2320-00-873-5422	2320-00-873-5426	2320-01-010-4956
2320-01-010-4057		

(1) GOER vehicles, with NSN examples in Table 19, may be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites as defective property or mutilated prior to transfer to the DLA Disposition Services site. TACOM-LCMC has advised the MAJCOMS to adhere to the following necessary action to minimize any explosion or fire hazard and environmental damage:

(a) Tankers are to be thoroughly cleaned and purged.

(b) All fuels, lubricants, and areas containing volatile fluids to be drained and purged.

(c) Completely destroy unitized body that refers to the cab section of the vehicle, including frame and the drive shaft.

(2) GOER vehicles may be reutilized.

(3) GOER vehicles may be transferred or donated. The certification at Figure 25 must be signed by the recipient:

Figure 25. Transferred or Donated 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 are 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 vehicle(s), 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 GOER vehicles 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 according to direction from the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive Armaments Command (TACOM)."

Typed Name	Rate/Rank
Full Signature (Certifier)	Date
Phone Number	Organization
Address	
Typed Name	Rate/Rank
Full Signature (Verifier)	Date
Phone Number	Organization
Address	

(4) Mutilation requirements for GOER vehicles include:

(a) GOER vehicles surviving RTD or when no longer needed by RTD customers must be mutilated in a manner that prevents reassembly as a usable vehicle. The U.S. Army TACOM-LCMC 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. The "two man" mutilation rule applies.

(b) 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.

(c) If cutting, the cab body and frame will be cut in an X pattern; 1-inch wide diagonally from right front to left rear and left front to right rear of the cab and frame.

(d) Table 20 is a list of component parts by name and NSN, which require mutilation as part of the overall destruction of the vehicle. Mutilation may be performed by cutting, crushing, or mangling.

Table 20. NSN or Item Name Parts Requiring Mutilation

NSN	ITEM NAME
2520-01-031-8937	Yoke, universal trailer front propeller shaft
2520-01-031-8924	Yoke, universal trailer front propeller shaft
2520-01-035-4159	Propeller, shaft trailer immediate
2520-01-023-2243	Universal joint trailer rear propeller shaft
2520-01-032-3410	Propeller shaft trailer rear propeller
2540-01-045-3830	Hitch, vehicular
NSN not available, part number 1161807	Arm assembly hydraulic swivel assembly

(5) A certificate of mutilation (Figure 26) will be prepared (in a format chosen by the organization completing the mutilation) and will contain two signatures of certifier and the verifier from the agency that is accountable for the vehicle.

Figure 26. GOER Certificate of Mutilation

"I certify that the GOER vehicle described hereon has been mutilated as required to the U.S. Army Tank Automotive Armaments Command (TACOM)."
Certifier Signature Date
Verifier Signature Date

(6) GOER vehicles may be offered for sale as usable items with mutilation as a condition of sale. Component parts that 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. Do not allow removal of the component parts until the mutilation of the remaining vehicle is completed and certified and verified complete.

k. HMMWVs

(1) The HMMWV is normally DEMIL Code C - Remove and destroy these key points:

(a) Up-armor kits.

(b) Ballistic glass.

(c) Weapon mounts.

(d) Engine.

(e) Transmission.

(f) Deep water fording equipment, if installed.

(g) Armored protection of vital parts (e.g., fuel tanks or vehicle cabs).

(h) Special reinforcements for mountings for weapons.

(i) Identification Plate.

(2) Any of the key points turned-in separate from a vehicle will have the key points demilitarized.

(3) After attached armor is removed from the HMMWV, the remaining vehicle is DEMIL Code B and remaining parts and components are DEMIL Code Q. The added armor must be cut into pieces no larger than 14" x 16". If armored, (i.e., the armor is integrated as opposed to being attached), the HMMWV is DEMIL Code D -- destroy completely, paying attention to the key points, including turbochargers and superchargers, if installed. Armor will be cut into 14" x 16" pieces. Armament will be demilitarized as prescribed for DEMIL Categories I and II. Demilitarization of main armament on combat vehicles may be accomplished on the vehicles or after removal from the vehicles. The hull and chassis on all vehicles will be cut into at least four sections. For handling purposes, often it is easier to cut into eight sections as outlined:

(a) All hinge-mounted items (such as doors, ramps or hatches) will be removed from the vehicle prior to cutting the hull. Doors and armor mounts will be demilitarized in accordance with Reference (d). Use the same procedure if the doors or armor mounts are removed from a vehicle or turned-in separately.

(b) Cut the top section of the hull from the bottom with a complete circumferential cut made at or just above the wheel level, then cut across the top of the hull from the front center to the rear center (longitudinal) and from the left side center to the right side center (transverse). This results in the top section removed and cut into four pieces.

(c) Remove and destroy tires and rims.

(d) Cut the bottom section, including the chassis into four sections or pieces.

(4) The family includes utility or cargo, shelter carrier, armament carrier, ambulance, tube launched optically tracked wire guided (TOW) missile carrier, and scout-reconnaissance configuration. 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 (see Table 21) designate these configurations.

Table 21. Light Tactical Vehicle HMMWV M998-Series Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle Variants

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-millimeter light gun

(5) HMMWVs will be transferred to DLA Disposition Services sites in accordance with Reference (ba).

(6) When transferring HMMWVs to FCAs or donating to SASPs, DLA Disposition Services sites will provide approved documentation (SF 122 or SF 123) containing the certification in Figure 27.

Figure 27. Transferring HMMWV Certification

"The agency accepts the transfer or donation of vehicle(s) "AS IS" with no warranty of any kind including any implied warranties, such as fitness for any purpose. Since the vehicle(s) do not comply with the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and is(are) 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 or 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

Figure 27. Transferring HMMWV Certification, continued

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 according to mutilation requirements in DoD 4160.21-M, "Defense Materiel Disposition Manual."

Additionally, if the vehicles have DEMIL requirements, the agency agrees to perform the DEMIL at its expense according to DoD 4160.21-M-1."

Signature Date

Name(Print/Type) Title

Activity/Unit Grade/Rank

Phone Number

(7) When arranging for DEMIL or mutilation, DLA Disposition Services sites will utilize Table 22. The HMMWVs listed in Table 22 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 or crushing. The ballistic glass will be crushed. Any armor or armored components will also be removed and mutilated by cutting.

Table 22. HMMWV NSNs

MODEL	NSN	MODEL	NSN
1025	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		

(8) It is not expected that any HMMWVs with armor kits will be reported as excess to the DLA Disposition Services sites. The kits are to be removed from the vehicles prior to turn-in to the DLA Disposition Services sites. However, in the event a HMMWV with an applied armor kit appears at a DLA Disposition Services site, 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).

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) There will be armor plating under the floor of the vehicle.

(9) Vehicles not released through RTD 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. The "two-man" mutilation rule applies. However, title to the scrap material will not pass until the mutilation is performed to the satisfaction of the government. An SF 97 will not be issued for the mutilated scrap.

(10) Sales of HMMWVs, to the general public, in their original military configuration are not permitted.

l. M151s

(1) The term "M151 vehicles" as used in this paragraph includes M151, M151A1, M151A1C, M151A2, and M825 utility trucks and M718 and M718A1 ambulances in 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. M151 NSNs are referenced in Table 23.

Table 23. M151 Vehicle NSNs

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	

(2) The only authorized dispositions of serviceable and unserviceable M151 vehicles are for DoD users, for sale to friendly foreign governments under Security Assistance Programs, and for obsolete and condemned items, to qualified DoD and private museums, war veterans associations, and political subdivisions, for static display, under section 2572 of Reference (g). Quasi-DoD activities such as CAP, Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS), and all NAF activities are not authorized to acquire these vehicles. M151 series vehicles are not authorized for issue to the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG).

(3) Care must be taken by the DLA Disposition Services site to ensure that mutilation does not occur until the reutilization efforts have been exhausted.

(4) DLA Disposition Services sites are encouraged to attempt maximum reuse of components and parts of the M151 vehicles to FCAs and donees of those M151 vehicles remaining after DoD or FMS screening. This will be accomplished by making the components of the vehicles available to transfer and donation screeners for the normal screening period. 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 vehicles.

(5) Mutilation of M151 vehicles will be accomplished according to directions from DLA Disposition Services. Some M151 vehicles have key point DEMIL requirements. In either case, the "two man" mutilation or demilitarization rule applies.

m. Refuelers R-9

(1) Air Force Fuel Tankers, NSN 2320-01-112-3793, are also identified as R-9 Tankers and Kovatch R-9 trucks.

(2) It has been determined that the R-9 fuel truck tanks previously used by the DoD Components to fuel transport do not meet U.S. 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 Reference (n).

(3) Prior to transferring to DLA Disposition Services sites, 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.

(a) Remove all DOT placards.

(b) Purge the cargo tank to the safe lower explosion level specified in the truck TO in preparation for shipment and annotate on the electronic turn-in document or DTID.

(c) Remove the fuel separator canister filter elements. Leave the canister lid secured but not sealed. Dispose of the filter elements as hazardous material.

(d) Disconnect the by-pass plumbing. Store removed items in the hose reel compartments(s) or in the truck cab.

(e) 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.

(f) Remove the tank bottom loader valve. Store removed items in the hose reel compartment(s) or in the truck cab.

(g) Secure the manhole cover in the open position.

(h) Annotate the DTID to show the name of the product last dispensed from the tank.

(4) DLA Disposition Services sites will require RTD and sales customers to complete pre-established disclosure statements prior to release to approved customers.

n. School Buses (Manufactured before 1977)

(1) Generating activities will transfer these buses to DLA Disposition Services sites as usable property, with SCC "G," after they have removed usable components (engine, transmission, radiator, front and rear differentials, etc.). The DTID will indicate that this has been accomplished. The removed components will be transferred as separate transactions. If the buses are mutilated prior to transfer to DLA Disposition Services sites, they will be processed as recyclable or reimbursable scrap.

(2) Buses are not eligible for RTD.

(3) Based on a joint determination, mutilation may be performed by the DLA Disposition Services site 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.

(4) These buses are not authorized for sale as whole units. The DLA Disposition Services site performing the mutilation will process the buses for sale as non-reimbursable or non-recyclable scrap.

o. Vehicles With Latent Defects or Other Hazards. Additional 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 RTDS. 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 Disposition Services, DLA Disposition Services sites, GSA, and other organizations, as appropriate, will be maintained. Disposal will be accomplished within the norms of public safety and customer service.

p. The SF 97, "The United States Government Certificate to Obtain Title to a Vehicle"

(1) The SF 97 is an accountable form with serial numbers that must be accounted for at

all times. Accountability of serial-numbered forms is imperative to preclude their unauthorized use. Therefore, the SF 97 will receive the necessary security normally afforded any controlled item or form.

(2) It is assigned NSN 7540-00-634-4047. The SF 97 is a four-part continuous blank form, pre-printed with serial numbers, and normally used by DLA Disposition Services sites to account for vehicles transferred, donated, or sold. The completed SF 97 is furnished to the recipient or purchaser of the vehicle, upon request, so the vehicle can be registered by the recipient. All blocks of the SF 97 will be completed. If information is not available, insert "N/A."

(3) Certificates containing erasure and strikeovers are considered invalid by State motor vehicle agencies and must not be issued. When a mistake is made, the form will be destroyed in the same manner as is required for documents bearing For Official Use Only (FOUO) markings.

(4) Authority to sign the SF 97 as the designated responsible official is delegated to a DLA Disposition Services site chief (or designee) and the closing base official. The name of the individual authorized to sign as transferor must be hand printed on the form. The title of the individual and the date should be typed. Only one copy of the SF 97 will be retained by the issuing office. State vehicle registration laws differ; that is, some States require a notarized signature of the buyer, the issuing official need not obtain the transferee's signature before issuing an SF 97. The name of the transferee or recipient will be recorded in the "Transferee" block at the top of the form.

(5) The SF 97 is designed normally for use with commercial vehicles such as passenger cars, multi-purpose passenger vehicles, trucks, trailers, motorcycles, buses, and similar wheeled vehicles, and for tactical vehicles released under the DLA LESO program. SFs 97 will not be provided for military vehicles that are tracked and have a gross weight of more than 16,000 pounds that must be demilitarized or mutilated (i.e., M151 Series).

(6) When a vehicle is transferred to a quasi-DoD activity (e.g., MARS, CAP, NAF, or USCG activity), donated or sold, the SF 97 will be executed by a DLA Disposition Services site disposing of the vehicle and furnished to the transferee or donor or to the purchaser as required or upon request.

(7) The SF 97 need not be prepared for transfer of vehicles that will use Federal Government license plates issued by DoD activities and GSA. Transferees must notify the DLA Disposition Services site if a SF 97 will be required.

(8) An SF 97 is not generally issued to purchasers of vehicles sold as scrap or which have been subjected to extensive reclamation or cannibalization; can be issued if requested by the purchaser, provided a vehicle identification number (VIN) or 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 DLA Disposition Services site or sales contracting officer for preparation prior to removal of the vehicles. Such request generally will not be honored after removal of a vehicle(s).

(9) If a vehicle is sold for scrap purposes or for parts or is otherwise not to be used on the road and a SF 97 is requested, the SF 97 will be annotated "Not for Road Use."

(10) The SF 97 will be executed according to base closure procedures. Tactical vehicles are not authorized for transfer to a community.

(11) GSA Interagency Fleet Management System vehicles that are assigned to DoD activities are not authorized for transfer to a community.

(12) In the case of sales, the transferee is exactly as stated on the sales contract award document -- no deviations are allowed. When vehicles are offered for sale, the vehicle maintenance records will be removed from the vehicle before the start of the inspection period. After the vehicle has been removed by the purchaser, the vehicle maintenance records will be destroyed.

GLOSSARY

PART I. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAFES	Army Air Force Exchange Service
ACES	advanced concept ejection seat
ACM	asbestos-containing materiel
A/D	abandonment/destruction
AFB	Air Force base
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFIOH	Air Force Institute for Operational Health
AFJM	Air Force Joint manual
AFTO	Air Force technical order
AGE	aerospace ground equipment
AMARG	Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Group
AMC	Army Materiel Command
AOC	auxiliary output chip
AR	Army regulation
ASD(L&MR)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Materiel Readiness
AST	above-ground storage tank
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
ATV	all terrain vehicle
BDO	battle dress over garment
BDU	battle dress uniform
BGAD	Blue Grass Army Depot
BIM	Boat Inventory Manager
CAD/PAD	cartridge actuated device or propellant actuated device
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CARC	chemical agent resistant coating
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CBRN-D	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear – defense
CCD	Combatant Craft Department
CCI	controlled cryptographic item
CDD	complete discharge device
CDE	chemical defense equipment
CECOM	U.S. Army Communications and Electronics Command
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CFL	Computers for Learning
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIIC	controlled inventory item code
CLIN	contract line item number

CMM	Consolidated Materiel Manager
COMSEC	communications security
CONUS	continental United States
COR	contracting officer representative
COTS	commercial off-the-shelf
CPU	central processing unit
CRT	cathode ray tube
CSI	critical safety item
DARD	defense, accountability, reutilization, and destruction
DCU	desert camouflage uniform
DDESP	DoD Explosives Safety Board
DD Form	Department of Defense Form
DDT	dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DEMIL	demilitarization
DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting Service
DIC	document identifier code
DIC-FTE	document identifier code - full time equivalent
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLAD	Defense Logistics Agency directive
DLAI	Defense Logistics Agency instruction
DLAR	Defense Logistics Agency regulation
DLM	Defense Logistics manual
DoDAAC	DoD Activity Address Code
DoDD	DoD directive
DoDI	DoD instruction
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOT	Department of Transportation
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
DSN	Defense Switched Network
DSS	Distribution Standard System
DTID	disposal turn-in document
EA	Economy Act
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERDEC	U.S. Army Edgewood Research Development and Engineering Center
ESACC	expended small arms cartridge case
ETID	electronic turn-in document
EUC	end use certificate
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation

FCA	federal civilian agency
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FEDLOG	federal logistics
FEPP	Foreign Excess Personal Property
FGS	Final Governing Standards
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
FLIS	Federal Logistics Information System
FMR	Financial Management Regulation
FMS	foreign military sales
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FP	force protection
FRH	flameless ration heater
FSC	Federal Supply Classification
FSCAP	Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Parts
FSG	Federal Supply Classification Group (two digit)
FST	Forward Support Team
GBL	Government Bill of Lading
GC	gas chromatography
GFCI	ground fault circuit interrupter
GFM	government-furnished material
GOER	go-ability with overall economy and reliability
GOTS	Government off-the-shelf
GPF	gas particulate filter
GPFU	gas particulate filter unit
GPM	Ground Precautionary Message
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSA	General Services Administration
HAZMAT	hazardous material
HCFC	hydro chlorofluorocarbon
HFC	hydrofluorocarbons
HID	high intensity discharge
HM	hazardous material
HMT	Hazardous Materials Table
HMIRS	Hazardous Material Information Resource System
HMMWV	high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
HP	hazardous property
HQ	headquarters
HW	hazardous waste
HWPS	Hazardous Waste Profile Sheet
IA	Iranian assets
ICP	inventory control point
IFB	information for bid

IM	item manager
INTA	Iranian non-titled assets
IPE	individual protective equipment
IR	infrared
IT	information technology
ITA	Iranian-titled assets
JEFS	Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense Enterprise Fielding and Surveillance
LDR	land disposal restrictions
LEA	law enforcement activity
LESO	Law Enforcement Support Office
LIN	local item number
LLRW	low-level radioactive waste
LSN	local stock number
MAJCOMS	major commands
MARS	Military Affiliate Radio System
MCO	Marine Corps order
MDAS	material documented as safe
MDEH	material documented as an explosive hazard
MDS	Mission Design Series
mg	milligram
MIDI/MEIS	Military Item Disposal Instruction/Military Environmental Information Source
MIL-PRF	Military Performance Specification
MILSBILLS	Military Standard Billing System
MILSTRIP	military standard ordering and issue procedures
MLI	Munitions List Item
MM	metalworking machines
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MPPCAH	material potentially presenting a chemical agent hazard
MPPEH	material potentially presenting an explosive hazard
MRE	meals, ready-to-eat
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MVAC	motor vehicle air conditioners
MWR	morale, welfare, and recreation
MWRA	morale, welfare, and recreation activity
NAF	nonappropriated fund
NAFI	nonappropriated fund instrumentality
NAVICP	Naval Inventory Control Point
NAVSEADET	Naval Sea Systems Command detachment
NAVSEAINST	Naval Sea Systems Command instruction
NAVSUPINST	Navy Supply Instruction

NBC	nuclear, biological and chemical
NCB	National Codification Bureau
NGH	new generation heater
NHSW	non-hazardous solid waste
NICAD	nickel cadmium
NIIN	national item identification number
NMLC	Naval Medical Logistics Command
NOV	notice of violation
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSA	National Security Agency
NSN	National Stock Number
NTISSIAM	National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems Security Advisory memoranda
NVE	night vision equipment
NVR	Naval Vessel Register
NWU	Naval work uniform
OBA	oxygen breathing apparatus
OCONUS	outside the Continental United States
ODS	ozone depleting substances
OEBGD	Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance document
OESO	Ordinance Environmental Support Office
OIC	officer in charge
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBA	Pine Bluff Arsenal
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PCCN	provisioning configuration control number
PCP	pentachlorophenol
PCS	permanent change of station
PFC	perfluorocarbons
PII	personally identifiable information
PLGR	precision lightweight GPS receiver
PM	precious metals
PMO	Provost Marshall’s Office
PMRP	Precious Metals Recovery Program
POC	point of contact
ppm	parts per million
PPSM	precision positioning service security module
PT	physical training
QSL	Qualified Supplier List
QRP	Qualified Recycling Program
RA	radioactive

RADCON	radiation control
RASO	Radiological Affairs Support Office
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RPO	responsible property officer
RTD	reutilization, transfer, or donation
RTDS	reutilization, transfer, donation, or sale
RTM	return to manufacturer
RTS	reutilization, transfer, or sale
SAA	small arm ammunition
SALD	safe alert latent defect
SA/LW	small arms and light weapons
SAR	selling agency representative
SASP	State agency for surplus property
SCC	supply condition code
SCL	scrap classification list
SCO	sales contracting officer
SEA	Service educational activity
SF	Standard Form
SHC	special handling code
SITREP	situation report
SLGR	Small Lightweight GPS Receiver
SME	significant military equipment
SPCCINST	Ships Parts Control Center Instruction
SROTC	Senior Reserve Officers Training Corps
STLC	soluble threshold limits concentration
SW	solid waste
SWOP	Special Weapons Operating Procedure
TA	training assets
TACOM-LCMC	Tank-Automotive Armaments Command-Life Cycle Management Command
TB	technical bulletin
TCLP	toxicity characteristic leaching procedure
TM	technical manual
TO	technical order
TOW	tube launched optically tracked wire guided
TSC	trade security controls
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TTIE	TEMPEST Technology Items/Equipment
UDMH	unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine
USA	U.S. Army
USAF	U.S. Air Force
USAFE	U.S. Air Force in Europe
USACHPPM	U.S. Army's Center for Health Promotion and Preventative

	Medicine
U.S.C.	U.S. Code
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USMC	U.S. Marine Corps
USML	United States Munitions List
USN	U.S. Navy
UST	underground storage tank
UW	universal waste
UXO	unexploded ordnance
VIN	vehicle identification number
VOC	volatile organic compound
WR-ALC	Warner Robins-Air Logistics Command
WRAMC	Walter Reed Army Medical Center

PART II. DEFINITIONS

These terms and their definitions are for the purpose of this volume.

accountability. The obligation imposed by law, lawful order, or regulation on an officer or other person for keeping current, complete and accurate records of property, documents, or funds. The person having this obligation may or may not have actual possession of the property, documents, or funds. Accountability is concerned primarily with records, while responsibility is concerned primarily with custody, care, and safekeeping. Property accounting is a rigorous form of property control that entails a significant investment in personnel and resources in order to maintain the required records and associated audit trails.

accountable officer. Comparative terms: Army Supply Support Accountable Officer, Navy Accountable Officer, Air Force Accountable Officer Chief of Supply Materiel Support Division, Marine Corps Unit Supply Officer. Individual responsible for acquiring and maintaining (physical property and records) DoD items of supply. Also responsible for approving property orders (including reutilization of excess property requests) and authenticating materiel release orders.

acquisition cost. The amount paid for property, including transportation costs, net any trade and cash discounts.

ammunition. A device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition, or nuclear, biological, or chemical material for use in connection with defense or offense, including demolitions. Certain ammunition can be used for training, ceremonial, or non-operational purposes.

asbestos. Defined in section 61.141 of Reference (m).

ATVs. Motorized off highway vehicle that travel on 3 or more inflatable tires and have:

Class 1: Maximum width of 50 inches and a maximum dry weight of 800 pounds

Class H: Width exceeding 50 inches or a dry weight exceeding 800 pounds.

batchlot. The physical grouping of individual receipts of low dollar value property. The physical grouping consolidates multiple DTIDs (whether NSN or LSN) under a single "cover" DTID. The objective of batchlotting is to reduce the time and costs related to physical handling and administrative processes required for receiving items individually. The cover DTID establishes accountability in the DSS accountable record and individual line items lose their identity.

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.

bid. A response to an offer to sell that, if accepted, would bind the bidder to the terms and conditions of the contract (including the bid price).

bidder. Any entity that is responding to or has responded to an offer to sell.

biohazard waste. Waste produced by medical, dental, and veterinary treatment facilities that is specially managed because it has the potential to harbor pathogens known to cause disease in man and may pose a risk to both individuals or the community if not managed properly.

cable reels. A round device with a lip or flange used for storing and transporting cable. They are used to hold, release, and retrieve cable and available in various shapes, sizes, and operational techniques (manual, spring driven, motor driven).

camouflage netting. Protective flexible wire or textile netting that may be designed as radar reflecting or non-radar reflecting.

cannibalize. To remove serviceable parts from one item of equipment in order to install them on another item of equipment. The removed item may be replaced.

CCI. A secure telecommunications or information handling equipment, or associated cryptographic component, containing a crypto logic algorithm. Such items are unclassified but governed by separate NSA control requirements. They are conspicuously marked, "Controlled Cryptographic Item," or where space is limited, "CCI."

CCL item (formerly known as strategic list item). Commodities, software, and technologysubject to export controls under the Export Administration Regulations. The Export Administration Regulations contain the commerce control list and is administered by the Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce.

classified item. An item that must be protected from unauthorized disclosure in the interest of national security and assigned a security classification. Classifications include FOUO, Confidential, Secret, and Top Secret. Applicable standards of handling, storage, and dissemination will be applied.

component. An item that is useful only when used in conjunction with an end item. Components are also commonly referred to as assemblies. For purposes of this definition an assembly and a component are the same. There are two types of components: major components and minor components. A major component includes any assembled element which forms a portion of an end item without which the end item is inoperable. For example, for an automobile, components will include the engine, transmission, and battery. If you do not have all those items, the automobile will not function, or function as effectively. A minor component includes any assembled element of a major component. Components consist of parts. References in the CCL to components include both major components and minor components.

commercial type property. Property generally considered not being unique or peculiar to the DoD and possessing commercial marketability.

CERCLA. See section 9601of Reference (q).

COMSEC equipment. 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

conforming storage. A facility or location that conforms to regulations of the EPA and other regulatory authorities governing the storage of HW.

container. Any portable device in which a materiel is stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise handled, including those whose last content was a hazardous or an acutely hazardous material, waste, or substance.

contractor inventory. Any property acquired by and in the possession of a contractor or subcontractor (including government furnished property) under a contract, terms of which vest title in the U.S. Government and in excess of the amounts needed to complete full performance under the entire contract.

controlled substances. Any narcotic, depressant, stimulant, or hallucinogenic drug or any other drug or other substance or immediate precursor included in Schedules I, II, III, IV, or V of section 202 of part 812 of Reference (al) except exempt chemical preparations and mixtures and excluded substances listed in part 1308 of Reference (al).

Any other drug or substance which the Attorney General determines to be subject to control pursuant to Section 242a et seq and 2688k-2688m of Reference (q).

Any other drug or substance that, by international treaty, convention, or protocol, is to be controlled by the United States.

CONUS. Territory, including the adjacent territorial waters, located within the North American continent between Canada and Mexico. (Comprised of 48 States and the District of Columbia.)

COTS software. Software that is available through lease or purchase in the commercial market from a concern representing itself to have ownership or marketing rights in the software. Included in COTS are the operating system software that runs on the IT equipment and other significant software purchased with a license that supports system or customer requirements.

counterfeit materiel. An item that is an unauthorized copy or substitute that has been identified, marked, or altered by a source other than the item's legally authorized source and has been misrepresented to be an authorized item of the legally authorized source.

decontamination. The process of making any object safe for use or handling by unprotected personnel and harmless to all properties and surroundings by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, or removing any chemical, biological, or radiological agent(s) within the object or clinging to it.

defective property. An item, part, or component that does not meet military, federal, or commercial specifications as required by military procurement contracts because of unserviceability, finite life, or product quality deficiency and is determined to be unsafe for use. Defective property may be dangerous to public health or safety by virtue of latent defects. These defects are identified by technical inspection methods; or condemned by maintenance or other authorized activities as a result of destructive and nondestructive test methods such as magnetic particle, liquid penetrant, radiographic, which reveal defects not apparent from normal visual inspection methods.

demanufacturing. The process of breaking down electronic equipment into metallic and non-metallic parts that can be recycled. Hazardous materials contained in the equipment are removed and disposed of properly. Some of the electronic equipment that DLA Disposition Services receives from the DoD Components is damaged or outdated, and therefore no longer valuable for its intended purpose. Other electronic equipment must be rendered useless through demilitarization (shredding, sheering, etc.) so that it cannot be used again for its originally intended purpose. Since the property cannot be reused or sold intact, it will be broken down through demanufacturing. This will avoid having to scrap the property and it potentially being used as landfill.

DEMIL. The act of destroying the military offensive or defensive advantages inherent in certain types of equipment or material. The term may include mutilation, scrapping, melting, burning, or alteration designed to prevent the further use of this equipment and material for its originally intended military or lethal purpose

disposal. The process of reutilizing, transferring, donating, selling, (may include demilitarization), destroying, or other ultimate disposal of excess, surplus, and foreign excess personal property. Does not include real (real estate) property.

distinctive outer clothing. Overcoats, blouses, jackets, shirts with epaulets, headgear, and band uniforms that associate the wearer with a particular Military Department or specific military rank. Clothing marked with a prisoner designation is considered as distinctive.

DLA Disposition Services site. The DLA Disposition Services office having accountability for and control over disposable property. May be managed in part by a commercial contractor. The term 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.

DLA Disposition Services. The organization provides DoD with worldwide reuse, recycling and disposal solutions that focus on efficiency, cost avoidance and compliance.

DoDAAC. A 6-digit code assigned by the Defense Automatic Addressing Service to provide a standardized address code system for identifying activities and for use in transmission of supply and logistics information that supports the movement of property.

donation. The act of providing surplus personal property at no charge to qualified donation recipient as allocated by the GSA.

donation recipient. Any of the following entities that receive federal surplus personal property through a SASP:

A SEA.

A public agency that uses surplus personal property to carry out or promote one or more public purposes. (Public airports are an exception and are only considered donation recipient when they elect to receive surplus property through an SASP but not when they elect to receive surplus property through the FAA.)

An eligible nonprofit tax-exempt educational or public health institution (including a provider of assistance to homeless or impoverished families or individuals).

A State or local government agency, or a nonprofit organization or institution, that receives funds appropriated for a program for older individuals.

drugs and biologicals (FSC 6505). This includes common use items such as hand soap, body lotion, saline solution, etc., as well as condemned drugs, medical grade chemicals, and biologicals subject to Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and as listed in the monograph section of the United States Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary or covered by the United States Adopted Names. Excluded are medicated cosmetics and toiletries, in-vitro diagnostic

substances and reagents, surgical dressing materials, medical waste, infectious or contagious vaccines or radioactive items.

educational institution. An approved, accredited, or licensed public or nonprofit institution or facility, entity, or organization conducting educational programs, including research for any such programs, such as a childcare center, school, college, university, school for the mentally handicapped, school for the physically handicapped, or an educational radio or television station.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act. See sections 11001 et seq of Reference (q).

end-use certificate. This document indicates the intended destination and disposal of sensitive, controlled items released from DoD control in accordance with the Export Administration Act. For transfers under the Foreign Assistance Act or Arms Export Control Act in section 2151 of Title 22, U.S.C. (Reference (bt)). As applied to sales of MLI or CCL item by the DoD, the certificate is normally included in sale solicitations and executed by bidders of such property and submitted with their bid. The certificate, when properly completed, becomes a part of the bid and ultimately part of the sale contract. Execution of the certificate may be a requirement in other instances (transfer orders, return to manufacturer, etc.) when considered necessary by the ASD(L&MR), DLA, or DLA Disposition Services.

end-use check. An inquiry made by the U.S. Diplomatic Mission or other U.S. agency to verify that the final destination and ultimate use of DoD surplus personal property and DoD foreign excess personal property conforms to the destination and use stated in the end-use certificate and approved by the U.S. Government.

estimated fair market value. The selling agency's best estimate of what the property would be sold for if offered for public sale

excess personal property.

domestic excess. Government personal property that the United States and its territories and possessions, applicable to areas covered by GSA (i.e., the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands), consider excess to the needs and mission requirements of the United States.

foreign excess personal property. U.S.-owned excess personal property that is located outside the ZI. This property becomes surplus and is eligible for donation and sale.

DoD Component excess. Items of DoD Component owned property that are not required for their needs and the discharge of their responsibilities as determined by the head of the Service or Agency.

ESACC. Spent cartridge cases from small arms ammunition used in live-fire training or testing, and collected after use. Also referred to as brass, fired cartridge cases, or fired cartridges.

exchange. Replace personal property by trade or trade-in with the supplier of the replacement property. To exchange non-excess, non-surplus personal property and apply the exchange allowance or proceeds of sale in whole or in part payment for the acquisition of similar property. For example, the replacement of a historical artifact with another historical artifact by trade; or to exchange an item of historical property or goods for services based on the fair market value of the artifact.

exempt lasers. Defined in Reference (bn).

FCA. Any non-defense executive agency (e.g. Department of State, Department of Homeland Security) or any establishment in the legislative or judicial branch of the government (except the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Architect of the Capitol and any activities under the Architect's direction).

Federal Condition Code. This is a two-digit code consisting of an alpha SCC in the first digit, and a numeric or alpha Disposal Condition Code (DCC) in the second digit. A combination of the SCC and the DCC, which most accurately describes the materiel's physical condition, constitutes the Federal Condition Code.

SCCs are used to classify materiel in terms of readiness for issue and use or to identify action underway to change the status of materiel. These codes are assigned by the DoD Components. DLA Disposition Services may change an SCC if there is an appearance of an improperly assigned code and the property is of a non-technical nature. If change is not appropriate or property is of a technical nature, DLA Disposition Services sites may challenge a suspicious SCC.

DCCs are assigned by the DLA Disposition Services site based upon inspection of materiel at time of receipt.

FIRFA. See section 136 of Reference (bi).

FEPP. See excess personal property.

FGS. Environmental protection standards for U.S. installations in foreign countries established by designated lead DoD Components appointed in accordance with Reference (u).

finite life. Term generally used to describe aircraft and their components which, due to safety of flight considerations, are replaced or retired from further service after reaching an established maximum allowable operating time since new.

firearm. Any weapon (including a starter gun) that will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or any destructive device. The term does not include an antique firearm.

fire equipment. Pumpers, fuel and water tankers, crashtrucks, utility vans, rescue trucks, ambulances, hook and ladder units, compressors, large capacity generators, and miscellaneous firefighting equipment.

flange. The lip on a reel that is used for storing and transporting flexible materials such as wire and cable.

FMS. A process through which eligible foreign governments and international organizations may purchase defense articles and services from the U.S. Government. A government-to-government agreement, documented in accordance with Reference (ax).

foreign purchased property. Property paid for by foreign countries, but where ownership is retained by the United States.

friable asbestos. Defined in part 61.141 of Reference (m).

friendly foreign government. For purposes of trade security controls, governments of countries other than those designated as restricted parties.

FSC. A series of four numbers at the beginning of the national stock number that designates the general commodity grouping of the item of supply; e.g., Class 5130, hand tools, power driven.

FSCAP. Any 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 to the aircraft or an uncommanded engine shutdown resulting in an unsafe condition.

generating activity ("generator"). The activity that declares personal property excess to its needs, e.g. DoD installations, activities, contractors, or FCAs.

GFM. Property provided by the U.S. Government for the purpose of being incorporated into or attached to a deliverable end item or that will be consumed or expended in performing a contract. Government-furnished materiel includes assemblies, components, parts, raw and process material, and small tools and supplies that may be consumed in normal use in performing a contract. Government-furnished materiel does not include material provided to contractors on a cash-sale basis nor does it include military property, which are government-owned components, contractor acquired property (as specified in the contract), government furnished equipment, or major end items being repaired by commercial contractors for return to the government.

hazardous substance. A substance as defined by section 9601 of Reference (q). This definition is in section 300.5 of Reference (m). A list of hazardous substances and reportable quantities, which must be reported to the National Response Center if released, is in section 302.4 of Reference (m). Reportable quantities are also listed in Appendix A to section 172.101 of Reference (n).

HM. In the United States, any material that is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property during transportation as listed in section 172.101 of Reference (n).

Overseas, HM is defined in the FGS or Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document as outlined in Reference (g).

holding agency. The federal agency having accountability for, and generally, possession of, the property involved.

HP. A composite term used to describe DoD excess, surplus, and foreign excess personal property, which may be hazardous to human health, human safety, or the environment. Various federal, State, or local safety and environmental laws regulate the use and disposal of HP. In more technical terms, HP includes property with one or more of the following characteristics:

Has a flashpoint below 200 degrees Farenheit (93 degrees Celsius) closed cup, or is subject to spontaneous heating or is subject to polymerization with release of large amounts of energy when handled, stored, and shipped without adequate control.

Has a threshold limit value equal to or below 1,000 ppm for gases and vapors, below 500 mg/m3 for fumes, and equal to or less than 30 million particles per cubic foot or 10 mg/m3 for dusts (less than or equal to 2.0 fibers/cc greater than 5 micrometers in length for fibrous materials).

A single oral dose will cause 50 percent fatalities to test animals when administered in doses of less than 500 mg per kilogram of test animal weight.

Is a flammable solid as defined in DOT section 173.150124 of Reference (n), or is an oxidizer as defined in part 173.151127 of Reference (n), or is a strong oxidizing or reducing agent with a half cell potential in acid solution of greater than +1.0 volt as specified in Latimer's table on the oxidation-reduction potential.

Causes first-degree burns to skin in short-time exposure, or is systematically toxic by skin contact.

May produce dust, gases, fumes, vapors, mists, or smoke with one or more of the above characteristics in the course of normal operations.

Produces sensitizing or irritating effects.

Is radioactive.

Has special characteristics that in the opinion of the manufacturer could cause harm to personnel if used or stored improperly.

Is hazardous in accordance with OSHA, part 1910 of Reference (l).

Is hazardous in accordance with DOT part 171-179 of Reference (n) or the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code of the International Maritime Organization or the Dangerous Goods Regulations of the International Air Transport Association.

Is regulated as hazardous under a federal environmental law.

HW. An item that is regulated under section 6901 of Reference (q) or by State regulation as an HW. HW is defined at part 261 of Reference (m). From a practical standpoint, if an EPA or State HW code can be assigned, the item is an HW. Overseas, HW is defined in the applicable FGS or overseas environmental baseline guidance document.

hypo solution. Acid fixing solution that has been used in photographic developing process to stabilize the exposed image and wash away unexposed silver particles and which, through such use, becomes a relatively rich source of silver.

ICP. An organizational unit or activity within a DoD supply system that is assigned the primary responsibility for the materiel management of a group of items either for a particular Service or for the DoD as a whole. Materiel inventory management includes cataloging direction, requirements computation, procurement direction, distribution management, disposal direction, and, generally, rebuilds direction.

impregnated clothing. Clothing that is chemically treated to protect the wearer against toxicological chemical agents and contains chlorinated paraffin as a binder, and zinc oxide as a stabilizer. Laundering will not remove the chlorinated paraffin. The chlorinated paraffin, a skin irritant, is not water-soluble and may be removed by a dry cleaning solvent.

industrial scrap. Consists of short ends, machinings, spoiled materials, and similar residue generated by an industrial funded activity.

infectious waste. Waste produced by medical, dental, and veterinary treatment facilities that is specially managed because it contains pathogens with sufficient virulence and quantity so that exposure to the waste by could result in an infectious disease. Sources include isolation rooms, operating rooms, minor surgical facilities, medical treatment facilities, and laboratories.

information technology. Any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment that is used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the DoD Component. Includes computers, ancillary equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related sources. Does not include any equipment that is acquired by a Federal contractor incidental to a Federal contract. Equipment is "used" by a DoD Component if the equipment is used by the DoD Component directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the DoD Component that:

Requires the use of such equipment.

Requires the use, to a significant extent, of such equipment in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product.

installation. A military facility together with its buildings, building equipment, and subsidiary facilities such as piers, spurs, access roads, and beacons.

INTA. Items purchased by Iran under security assistance programs for which title never passed.

lienholder. A financial institution (e.g., bank, credit union) that may become the owner of the property, if there is a lien against it. Several factors may influence who is awarded custody of the property. The owner may have incorporated insurance into a loan and named a benefactor. A co-owner may be involved or the heirs, next of kin, or legal representative of the owner may still retain rights unless payments stop and the lien holder calls for final payments or while legal assistance is solicited to resolve such issues.

line item. A single line entry on a reporting form or sale document that indicates a quantity of property located at any one activity having the same description, condition code, and unit cost.

line item value (for reporting and other accounting and approval purposes). Quantity of a line item multiplied by the standard price.

local screening. The onsite review of excess, surplus, and foreign excess personal property for reutilization, transfer, and donation.

lot. A grouping of certain types of surplus or other materiel that are assigned a number.

lost or abandoned private property. Privately owned personal property that has come into the possession, custody, or control of any agency or activity of the DoD through loss or abandonment, and which is unclaimed by the owner.

manifest. The document used to track shipments from point of origin to final destination. In shipments of HW, it is the shipping document originated and signed by the generator that contains the information required by part 262.20 of Reference (m) (i.e., track HW from generation to ultimate disposal).

marketing. The function of directing the flow of surplus and foreign excess personal property to the buyer, encompassing all related aspects of merchandising, market research, sale promotion, advertising, publicity, and selling.

MDAS. Defined in Reference (bb).

MDEH. Defined in Reference (bb).

medical waste. Any solid waste produced by medical, dental, and veterinary treatment facilities in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals that requires special handling if it is infectious or regulated medical waste but does not if it is noninfectious medical waste.

infectious medical waste. A solid waste produced by medical, dental, and veterinary treatment facilities that is specially managed because it has the potential for causing disease in man and may pose a risk to both individuals or community health if not managed properly, and includes the following classes: microbiology waste, pathology waste, human blood and blood products, infectious body fluids, sharps and needles, and infectious waste from isolation rooms that has been contaminated with infectious agents or pathogens.

noninfectious medical waste. A solid waste created in medical, dental, and veterinary treatment facilities that does not require special management because it has been determined to be incapable of causing disease in man or which has been managed and treated to render it noninfectious.

regulated medical waste. State regulated medical waste, including hospital-generated infectious waste, which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment (e.g., provision of medical services), or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biological substances.

mil. A unit of measurement that is equal to .001 inch used to indicate the thickness of plastic sheeting.

MLI. Any item contained on the U.S. munitions listed in part 121 of Reference (v). Defense articles, associated technical data (including software), and defense services recorded or stored in any physical form, controlled for export and permanent import by Reference (v). Reference (v), which contains the USML, is administered by the Department of State Directorate of Defense Trade Controls.

MMSLP. The DLA contact point for matters concerning FLIS Materiel Management Decision Rules Tables.

MPPEH. Defined in Reference (bb).

museum, DoD or Service. An appropriated fund entity that is a permanent activity with a historical collection, open to the military and civilian public at regularly scheduled hours, and is in the care of a professional qualified staff that performs curatorial and related historical duties full time.

mutilation. A process that renders materiel unfit for its originally intended purposes by cutting, tearing, scratching, crushing, breaking, punching, shearing, burning, neutralizing, etc.

NIIN. The nine-digit number assigned to an individual item of supply that differentiates it from all other items of supply. It consists of the two-digit National Codification Bureau Code combined with seven other digits.

nonappropriated fund property. Property purchased with non appropriated funds, by religious or morale welfare or recreational activities, post exchanges, ships stores, officer and noncommissioned officer clubs, and similar activities. Such property is not federal property.

nonappropriated funds. Funds generated by DoD military and civilian personnel and their dependents and used to augment funds appropriated by the Congress to provide a comprehensive, morale building, welfare, religious, educational, and recreational program, designed to improve the well-being of military and civilian personnel and their dependents.

NSN. The 13-digit stock number consisting of the 4-digit Federal Supply Class and the 9-digit NIIN. Each NSN is assigned to identify an item of supply within the materiel management functions. The term NATO Stock Number is also abbreviated NSN and is used as a synonym to National Stock Number in logistics matters involving NATO Headquarters or the individual NATO or friendly countries.

nuclear ordnance items. Defined in Reference (bd).

OEBGD. A DoD document distributed in accordance with Reference (u), which provides specific environmental criteria to be used by designated lead DoD Components for establishing FGS for U.S. installations overseas.

overage. Beyond acceptable or serviceable age.

ozone depleting substances. Substances regulated under Title VI of the Clean Air Act of 1990. They are divided into Class I and Class II substances. Each class has different regulatory requirements. Congress mandated the list, but EPA can add to the list. The group designations were assigned under the Montreal Protocol. A Class I substance is any substance designated as Class I in part 82, Appendix A to subpart A of Reference (m) including chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform, and any other substance so designated by the EPA at a later date. A Class II substance is any substances designated as Class II in part 82, Appendix A to subpart A of Reference (m), including HCFCs and any other substance so designated by the EPA at a later date.

parachutes. Umbrella type devices tied to individuals or objects for the purpose of allowing safe ground landings after release from airborne vehicles.

pathogen free medical waste. Waste created in medical, dental, and veterinary treatment facilities that does not require special management because it has been rendered or determined to be incapable of harboring pathogens known to cause disease in man.

PCCN. Specific configuration changes to a particular item or materiel contracted by the government and serialized to a specific production line, specific CLIN, or specific contract for traceability and conformance tracking.

personal property. Property except real property. Excludes records of the Federal Government, battleships; cruisers; aircraft carriers; destroyers and submarines,

pesticide. Any substance or mixture of substances intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate any pest, and any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant, including fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, and rodenticides.

PM. Gold, silver, and the platinum group metals (platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium, osmium, and ruthenium).

PMRP. A DoD program for identification, accumulation, recovery, and refinement of precious metals from excess and surplus end items, scrap, hypo solution, and other precious metal bearing materiel for authorized internal purposes or as GFM.

polychlorinated biphenyls. A member of a class of chlorinated aromatic compounds that have been determined to be hazardous to health and the environment and are regulated under the TSCA by part 761 of Reference (m).

potentially friable asbestos items. Defined in section 61.141 of Reference (m).

ppm. Unit of concentration by volume of a specific substance.

Privacy Act material. Any document or other information about an individual maintained by the agency, whether collected or grouped, including, but not limited to, information regarding education, financial transactions, medical history, criminal or employment history, or other personal information containing the name or other personal identification number, symbol, etc., assigned to such individual.

privately owned personal property. Personal effects of DoD personnel (military or civilian) that are not, nor will ever become, government property unless the owner (or heirs, next of kin, or legal representative of the owner) executes a written and signed release document unconditionally giving the U. S. Government all right, title, and interest in the privately owned property.

public agency. Any State, political subdivision thereof, including any unit of local government or economic development district; or any department, agency, instrumentality thereof, including instrumentalities created by compact or other agreement between States or political subdivisions, multi-jurisdictional substate districts established by or under State law; or any Indian tribe, band, group, pueblo, or community located on a State reservation (see Enclosure 5 in Volume 1 of this manual regarding donations made through State agencies).

public body. Any State, territory, or possession of the United States, any political subdivision thereof, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, any Indian tribe, or any agency of the Federal Government. (Refers to donations instead of destruction or ultimate disposal as described in Enclosure 5 in Volume 1 and Enclosures 2 and 3 in Volume 2 of this manual).

public health institution. An approved, accredited, or licensed public or nonprofit institution, facility, entity, or organization conducting a public health program or programs such as a

hospital, clinic health center, or medical institution, including research for any such program, the services of which are available to the public at large.

QRP. Organized operations that requires concerted efforts to divert or recover scrap or waste, as well as efforts to identify, segregate, and maintain the integrity of recyclable materiel to maintain or enhance its marketability. If administered by a DoD Component other than DLA, a QRP includes adherence to a control process providing accountability for all materials processed through program operations.

radioactive material. Any material or combination of materials that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation and which is subject to regulation as radioactive or nuclear material under any Federal law or regulation.

RCRA. See sections 6901 et seq of Reference (q).

reclamation. A cost avoidance or savings measure to recover useful (serviceable) end items, repair parts, components, or assemblies from one or more principal end items (PEIs) of equipment or assemblies (usually SCCs listed in Refrence (ao) as SCC H for unserviceable (condemned) materiel, SCC P for unserviceable (reclamation) materiel, and SCC R for suspended (reclaimed items, awaiting condition determination) materiel) for the purpose of restoration to use through replacement or repair of one or more unserviceable but repairable PEIs of equipment or assemblies (usually SCCs listed in Reference (ak) as SCC E for unserviceable (limited restoration) materiel, SCC F for unserviceable (reparable) materiel, and SCC G for unserviceable (incomplete) materiel). Reclamation action is preferable prior to disposition (e.g., DLA Disposition Services site turn-in), but end items or assemblies may be withdrawn from DLA Disposition Services site for such reclamation purposes.

regulated medical waste. State or federally regulated medical waste, including hospital/dental clinic-or laboratory generated biohazard or infectious waste, which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, care , or immunization of human beings or animals, or in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biological substances. Can include the following: microbiology waste, pathology waste, human, tissue, blood and blood products, body fluids, animal, tissue, blood and blood products, body fluids, sharps and needles.

repair part. Any part, assembly, or component needed to repair or maintain an end item.

reutilization. The act of re-issuing excess and foreign excess personal property to DoD Components. Also includes qualified special programs (e.g., LESO, HAP, MARS) pursuant to applicable enabling statutes.

reutilization screening. The act of reviewing, either by automated or physical means, available excess, surplus, or foreign excess personal property, to meet known or anticipated requirements.

sales contract. An agreement between two parties, binding upon both parties, to transfer title of specified property for a consideration.

SCO. An individual who has been duly appointed and granted the authority conferred by law and this manual to sell surplus and foreign excess personal property by any of the authorized and prescribed methods of sale. Also referred to as the SAR.

salvage. Personal property that has some value in excess of its basic material content but is in such condition that it has no reasonable prospect of use as a unit for the purpose for which it was originally intended, and its repair or rehabilitation for use as a unit is impracticable.

SA/LW. Man-portable weapons made or modified to military specifications for use as lethal instruments of war that expel a shot, bullet, or projectile by action of an explosive. Small arms are broadly categorized as those weapons intended for use by individual members of armed or security forces. They include handguns; rifles and carbines; sub-machine guns; and light machine guns. Light weapons are broadly categorized as those weapons designed for use by two or three members of armed or security forces serving as a crew, although some may be used by a single person. They include heavy machine guns; hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers; portable anti-aircraft guns; portable anti-tank guns; recoilless rifles; man-portable launchers of missile and rocket systems; and mortars.. Reference (g) provides additional information.

SASP. The agency designated under State law to receive federal surplus personal property for distribution to eligible donation recipients within the States as provided for in section 549 of Reference (f).

scrap. Recyclable waste and discarded materials derived from items that have been rendered useless beyond repair, rehabilitation, or restoration such that the item's original identity, utility, form, fit, and function have been destroyed. Items can be classified as scrap if processed by cutting, tearing, crushing, mangling, shredding, or melting. Intact or recognizable USML or CCL item, components, and parts are not "scrap."

screening. The process of physically inspecting property or reviewing lists or reports of property to determine whether property is usable or needed.

screening period. The period in which excess and surplus personal property is made available for reutilization, transfer, or surplus donation to eligible recipients.

sharps. Used and unused hypodermic needles, used and unused suture needles, used and unused syringes (with or without attached needles), used and unused scalpel blades, used Pasteur pipettes, used blood vials, used needles with attached tubing (e.g., intravenous kits), used culture dishes, broken and unbroken glassware that were in contact with infectious agents, such as used slides and cover slips, and any kit or item containing any of the above.

shelf-life item. An item of supply possessing deteriorating or unstable characteristics to the degree that a storage time period must be assigned to assure that it will perform satisfactorily in service and the management of such items is governed by subpart 101-27.2 of Reference (e).

small arms ammunition. Ammunition, without projectiles that contain explosives (other than tracers), that is .50 caliber or smaller, or for shotguns.

smoke pots. Produce large volumes of white or grayish-white smoke for extended periods when the chemicals are ignited.

solid waste. Includes garbage, refuse, and other discarded materials, including solid waste materials resulting from industrial, commercial, and agricultural operations, and from community activities. Includes solids, liquids, and contained gaseous material which is defined as a waste and not otherwise excluded by statute or regulation. Hazardous waste is a subset of solid waste.

surplus personal property. Excess personal property no longer required by the federal agencies, as determined by the Administrator of General Services. Applies to surplus personal property in the United States, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

suspect counterfeit. Materiel, items, or products in which there is an indication by visual inspection, testing, or other information that it may meet the definition of counterfeit materiel.

TEMPEST. A term used to denote measures for preventing compromising emanations (electronic or electromagnetic) from electrically operated devices.

transfers. The act of providing excess and foreign excess personal property to FCAs as stipulated in Reference (e). Property is allocated by the GSA.

transfer order. Document (SF 122 or SF 123) issued by DLA Disposition Services or the headquarters or regional office of GSA directing issue of excess personal property.

triple rinsing. The act of rinsing a container three times with a solvent capable of removing the hazardous residue from the container. A volume of solvent equal to at least 10 percent of the container capacity should be used for each rinse. The solvent used for rinsing must be managed as HW.

TSC. Policy and procedures, in accordance with Reference (h), designed to prevent the sale or shipment of U.S. Government materiel to any person, organization, or country whose interests are unfriendly or hostile to those of the United States and to ensure that the disposal of DoD personal property is performed in compliance with U.S. export control laws and regulations, and parts 120 through 130 of Reference (v), and parts 730 through 774 of title 15, CFR (Reference (bu)).

TSCA. See section 2601 of Reference (k).

U.S. citizen. A person born or naturalized in the United States of America or as otherwise recognized under the laws of the United States of America.

unsalable materiel. Materiel for which sale or other disposal is prohibited by U.S. law or federal or military regulations.

usable property. Commercial and military type property other than scrap and waste.

Universal Waste Standard. A subset of RCRA HW, e.g., pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, and bulbs (lamps). If a generator is accumulating used HW batteries for recycling or disposal, it can accumulate them for 1 year, as opposed to the normal 90 day rule. Other rules, such as labeling and shipping papers, are also relaxed. States may or may not have adopted universal waste rules and if they have, such rules may differ substantially from the federal rules.

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.

veterans' organization. An organization composed of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines, which is established as a veterans' organization and recognized as such by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

wash-post. A methodology for transfer of accountability to the DLA Disposition Services site whereby the DLA Disposition Services site only accepts accountability at the time they also document a release from the account, through reutilization, transfer, donation, sales, or disposal.

ZI. The United States and its territories and possessions, applicable to areas covered by GSA and where excess property is considered domestic excess. Includes the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.