

## CHAPTER 4 - SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

### A. GENERAL

This chapter provides special instructions for items or categories of property received. Guidance may supplement special processing requirements identified in DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.

### B. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR:

#### 1. Aircraft.

Guidance on processing aircraft is found in DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4. When receiving complete aircraft (no parts or components) use only FSC 1510 or 1520, Aircraft Fixed wings. Process directly to sales since screening has been accomplished by the Military Services/Defense Agencies. The DRMO Aircraft Turn-In Checklist and Certification document has been developed for use when receiving aircraft. (See Supplement 1 of this chapter ) 8 Jun 2004

#### 2. Aluminum Scrap (Wrecked Aircraft) received as scrap.

Sell in accordance with DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume V.

#### 3. Ambulances, Modular (see Vehicles).

#### 4. Anchor Chain (FSC 4010)

a. The unit of issue for anchor chain, as recognized by both Government and industry, is the "shot." A standard shot of anchor chain is 15 fathoms (90 feet) long; however; industry recognizes a variation of two feet (88 to 92 feet) in length. Accept as weight or shot only. If not a complete "shot" accept as weight only. Process through standard RTD/S.

b. Anchor chain may be sold by the following units of measure: each, lot, pound, length and shot. All usable anchor chain in FSC 4010 should be offered either by the pound (lb.) or the shot (SO) in IFBs. This improves the merchandising by providing a uniform unit of measure. For General Information for Determining Size and Weights of Anchor Chain, when sizes are unknown and where a scale is not readily accessible, use the size/weight table, below, to merchandise anchor chain by the pound. This avoids costly handling and transportation of property to a scale.

- To Determine the Size of Anchor Chain:
  - Measure the overall length of the link and divide by six. The quotient will be the size in inches of the anchor chain.
  - For example, a 3" link length equal 3" divided by 6 or ½" size; 3 3/8" link length equals 3 3/8 divided by 6 or 9/16" size; 6", link length equals 6" divided by 6 or 1" size, etc.
- To Determine the Estimated Weight of Anchor Chain:
  - After the size has been calculated as described above, use the following anchor chain size/weight table to obtain the weight of a 15-fathom shot. For example, size 1 1/16" anchor chain would have an estimated weight of 1020 lbs.

Size/Weight Table

Size (in.)	Weight	Size (in.)	Weight (in.)
½	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

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1 1/8	1140	2 11/16	6410
1 3/16	1275	2 3/4	6725
1 1/4	1415	2 13/16	7040
1 5/16	1580	2 7/8	7365
1 3/8	1705	2 15/16	7696
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 1/2	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.

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

### **5. Armored Vehicle Periscopes.**

Two NSNs for this type of periscope are 6650 01 320 5628 and 1240 01 319 8995 and are assigned DEMIL Code "D" (requires total destruction). These periscopes are approximately 90 percent glass, with the balance being plastic. The DEMIL residue has no marketable scrap value and is normally placed in landfills after DEMIL is accomplished. If the following criteria is met, DEMIL may be authorized for accomplishment by burial in a government-approved landfill (defined as being licensed by a local, state, or national controlling agency). The landfill must be licensed by a governing body, have controlled access, and the material must be covered each day. Each burial action must be approved by the DoD DEMIL Program Manager. Contact the DRMS DEMIL Business Unit, DRMS-BD, in writing on Government letterhead to obtain approval.

### **6. Bedding and Upholstered Furniture, Mattresses and Box Springs**

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

- Need for sterilization and disinfection of used or second-hand bedding, mattresses and box springs.
- Need for an annual license or registration fee as a supply dealer or renovator.
- Option of using stamps or a stamp exemption permit.
- Need for the manufacturer's or vendor's name and address on the tag.

b. The terms "bedding and upholstered furniture, mattresses and box springs," as used here, apply to the following:

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

c. Surplus, mattresses, box springs or other bedding, and upholstered furniture, which are considered to be detrimental to public health, shall be destroyed according to normal A & D procedures.

d. Donation documents releasing surplus bedding or upholstered furniture shall contain the following: "Donation of bedding and upholstered furniture is made on the condition that the recipient ensure that this material is treated according to applicable laws and regulations before reuse."

e. When selling this type of property, the DRMO will:

(1) Ensure the sale solicitation contains a statement advising the purchaser to comply with applicable State law/host country requirements pertaining to the resale of this property.

(2) Furnish a copy of the award document (DRMS Form 1427) or similar notice to the State health agency/host country agency where the successful bidder maintains their business (see Supplement 1 for a listing of addresses for State Health Agencies requiring notification).

(3) Before placing on retail sale, ensure that no conflict exists with State health law or host country health regulations.

(4) Furnish notices to State health agency/host country agency that include the name and address of the purchaser, the type, quantity and location of the property sold.

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

**7. Blankets and Clothing, DDT Impregnated**

a. Accept physical custody and accountability of DDT impregnated blankets and clothing. When large quantities are turned-in for disposal and impact storage capabilities, work with the generator to accept accountability only, not physical custody. Physical custody is authorized for small quantities where the DRMO is able to provide suitable storage free from the effects of weather.

b. Do not RTDS DDT impregnated blankets and clothing. The only authorized method is ultimate disposal.

c. If state regulations require disposal of these blankets and clothing as hazardous waste, generating activities are responsible for funding disposal costs. For direct questions regarding funding, contact DRMS (DSN) **661-5975**.

d. If this property requires disposal as a non-regulated waste, use the most economical approach available. Options include:

(1) Use of the ISA for assistance with disposal at local landfills.

(2) Existing service contract or

(3) A one-time service contract.

**NOTE:** The disposal of DDT impregnated blankets and clothing, as trash is not authorized.

e. DRMS funds disposal of DDT impregnated blankets and clothing in states where the property is not regulated. Process the property in BOSS as follows:

(1) Include the following on the DTID:

- Generator's DoDAAC (first 6 positions).
- Julian dates (7<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> positions).
- Sequentially number entries (11<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> positions).
- Character "T" mandatory. Identifies property as DDT impregnated (last position).

(2) Type code - "N" for non-reimbursable.

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- (3) ORGAN code - "HD".
- (4) DRMO RAC codes.
- (5) MILLSBILLS - blank.
- (6) MILLSBILLS fund code - "XP".
- (7) Noun description: Must begin with letters "DDT".

f. Contact DRMS (DSN) 661-5764 for funding approval for use of "HD" funds prior to entry into BOSS.

### **8. Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Property.**

Excess personal property that does not qualify for transfer to a community or local redevelopment authority (LRA) for economic redevelopment of the installation will be turned into the DRMO for the standard receipt processing and screening. Once the item enters the second 21 calendar days of Formal Screening (Donation Cycle) surplus property requested by the community or LRA may be donated to the community or LRA through your DRMO. Donations to the affected community of LRA:

- a. Have priority over donations for other purposes.
- b. Be at the request of the closing base commander or authorized DoD official, through the appropriate State Agency for Surplus Property (SASP).
- c. Meet the usage and control requirements of the applicable SASP. Property subsequently not needed by the community or LRA will be disposed of as required by the SASP. (See DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume I, Chapter 1.)

### **9. Buses (School) Manufactured prior to 1977.**

School buses will not be made available for reutilization, transfer, donation or sale and will be disposed of in the following manner:

- a. Generating activities will remove usable components (engine, transmission, radiator, front and rear differentials, etc.) from subject buses for separate turn in and will annotate the DTID to indicate that this has been accomplished.
- b. The usable components will be offered for R/T/D/S.
- c. Based on a joint determination mutilation may be performed by the DRMO or the generating activity. Mutilation will be accomplished by shredding or crushing to completely prevent rebuild into a usable unitized body. The two-man rule will be used to determine the mutilation has been accomplished.
- d. DRMOs receiving the buses mutilated by the generating activity may process them for sale as reimbursable/recyclable scrap.
- e. DRMO performing the mutilation will process the buses for sale as non-reimbursable/non-recyclable scrap.

### **10. C2/C2A1 Canisters.**

Unserviceable gas mask filter elements and canisters identified as C2, NSNs: 4240-01-119-2315 (American), 4240-21-871-7842 or C2A1, NSN 4240-01-361-1319, must be received as hazardous waste only.

### **11. Cable Reels.**

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

### **12. Captured Property.**

Any captured property turned-in to the DRMO must be clearly marked on the DD Form 1348-1A, "CAPTURED PROPERTY". Also, when applicable, each DD Form 1348-1A will have an inert certification. Receive all captured property as usable only or downgrade upon receipt. Receive all captured property as an LSN using most appropriate FSC. The final two positions will be input as SA. According to turn-in activity assign a proper

DEMIL code. (See DoD 4160.21-M-1 for DEMIL codes.) If turned in as scrap, assign an LSN with an estimated quantity and nominal acquisition value. Change DTID accordingly and process as an XR3. To process property meeting criteria for small arms and the SASP, see DoD 4160.21-M-1 (also see DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume VII). 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 under the Resource Recovery and Recycling Program.

**13. Cannon Tubes**

Previous direction to forward cannon tubes with the NSNs listed below to IRI International Co, Pampa, TX, has been terminated by Rock Island Arsenal. The NSNs may be processed in accordance with the requirements applicable for assigned DEMIL code, condition code, etc. at time of turn in.

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

**14. Cartridge Cases (Fired Brass) - Expended.**

GSA regional offices are authorized to approve transfer to SASPs, for donation to state and local governments, surplus expended cartridge cases (under .50 caliber) for reloading of the cartridges. For additional instructions, processing on local and retail sales and a certificate of agreement, see DRMS-I 4160.14, Volumes V and VII.

**15. Chaff.**

Chaff is categorized as follows:

<u>EXPLOSIVE</u>		<u>NON-EXPLOSIVE</u>	
<u>Reactive</u>	<u>Non-Reactive</u>	<u>Reactive</u>	<u>Non-Reactive</u>
DEMIL G	DEMIL G	DEMIL G	DEMIL D

a. In all cases, the generator is responsible for providing, as a condition of turn-in, documentation that identifies the chaff consistent with the above. Supporting documentation consists of manufacturers' information and/or a lab analysis.

b. DEMIL D chaff may be received by DRMOs for Reutilization/Transfer/Donation/Sale/Return to Manufacturer/Ultimate Disposal (R/T/D/S/RTM/UD). DRMOs may accept accountability but not physical custody of DEMIL D chaff. Demilitarization will be performed as a condition of sale, in accordance with DoD 4160.21-M-1, Appendix 4, Category XI, Paragraph E2 and DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume VII, Chapter 4, Paragraph E or by ultimate disposal with funds provided by the generator. Demilitarization is not required for DEMIL D that is R/T/D/RTM. However, if Return to Manufacturer is to other than original manufacturer, contact DRMS-BD for approval.

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

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

**NOTE:** The DEMIL certifier will be the DRMO Contracting Officer's Representative (COR). The DEMIL verifier will be the next higher level of authority, through the DRMO Chief. If higher level personnel are unavailable, DRMOs may utilize the services of host activity environmental, safety, or security personnel. In this event, COR letters of appointment will be prepared in accordance with DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume I, Chapter I. Audit trail disposal documentation, such as the return hazardous waste manifest and a completed service contract

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delivery order (DD Form 1155), submitted by the DRMS HW disposal contractor for payment, will serve as documentation that DEMIL has been accomplished.

d. For information, the following is a list of known chaff NSNs:

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

**16. Chemical Agency Resistant Coating (CARC)**

a. Accomplish RTD processing of CARC paint or property containing CARC using standard policies, with precautionary notice shown below provided as part of the required actions. Accomplish the notice to RTD customers in the remark section of the appropriate processing forms or as an attachment. The information is needed by these customers for use if/when they initiate disposal actions or if they plan to disturb the structure of the property.

“This applies to (appropriate terms for identifying property). Property contains or is likely to be coated with chemical agent resistant coatings containing trivalent chrome, lead, cobalt-zinc hexamethylene diisocyanate and other chemicals, which represent a potential hazard to human health if not processed properly. The Government brings the following precautions/warnings to the attention of prospective customers who plan to disturb this property in any way.

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

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

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

b. When DEMIL is required for CARC coated property see DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume VII.

c. Guidance for the sale of property that is, or may be, coated with CARC is located in DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume V.

**17. Chemical Protective Suits**

a. Accept physical custody and accountability of chemical protective suits. If large quantities are turned-in and impact storage capabilities, work with the generating activity to accept accountability only, not physical custody. This clothing will be processed through the standard RTDS cycle. Sales efforts will be on national sale only. If demilitarization is required process according to the assigned demil code. If abandonment and destruction via landfill is appropriate, do not place large quantities in commercial landfills at one time. Each DRMO will be required to determine what is appropriate for the local environment.

b. Defective Isratex Battle Dress Over Garments (BDOs):

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

The Battle Dress Over Garment (BDOs) National Stock Numbers (NSNs)

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

Guidelines for identification of the defective Isratex BDOs:

- Isratex BDOs have Contract numbers DLA100-92-C-0427 and DLA100-89-C-0429.
- Isratex BDOs (New/Unused) normally come depot packed in a 4D size container.
- Check manufacturer's label proving manufacturer.
- Documentation from generator with proof of either Isratex or Non-Isratex manufactured.
- Non-Isratex BDOs (New/Unused) normally come depot packed in a 5C size container.

Processing of unused and used defective Isratex manufactured BDOs:

Only Isratex BDOs under contract numbers DLA100-92-C-0427 and DLA100-89-C-0429 are defective!

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

- If the DRMO or the Generator cannot determine if the Battle Dress Over Garments (BDOs) are Isratex or non-Isratex, process as defective.
- DRMOs will instruct generators to ship defective Isratex BDOs, identifiable under the above contract numbers or Isratex BDOs that cannot be identified to a specific contract number directly to:

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

o CONUS:

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

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

o OCONUS:

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

NOTE: Generators in Korea should contact Bupyong or Pusan for disposal. All other International (Asia/Pacific) DRMOs, contact DRMO Hawaii or DRMS IP for coordinated disposal actions/shipments.)

PACIFIC

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

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

DRMO Hawaii  
P. O. Box 75298  
Kapolei, HI 96707-0298  
POC: Ed Domdoma, Forward Support Team chief , FST Operations Asia/Pacific  
Phone: (COM) 808-684-5980/5870, (DSN) 484-5980/5870

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

### c. Processing of Non-Isratex manufactured BDOs:

- Accept physical custody and accountability of chemical protective suits.
- If large quantities are turned in and impact storage capabilities, work with the generating activity to accept accountability only, not physical custody.
- This clothing will be processed through the standard RTDS cycle.
- Sales efforts will be on National Sale or Commercial Venture only. (Sale as expired, not to be used for intended purposes.)
- Some NSNs may require DEMILITARIZATION, these will be processed according to the assigned DEMIL Code.
- If Abandonment and Destruction by landfill each DRMO will be required to determine what is appropriate for the Local Environment.

### **18. Chlorpyrifos Pesticide Products**

(See DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10, Attachment 1 for complete pesticide guidance.) Chlopyrifos is one of the most widely used organophosphate insecticides in the United States - both in agriculture use and in use around the home. It is the main pesticide in such name products as Dursban and Lorsban. This chemical is being phased out of use. When this product is no longer available, some limited or restricted uses will remain.

For DRMS purposes, pesticide products containing chlorpyrifos can continue to be offered for reutilization, transfer, donation or sale with their existing labels, until December 31, 2001. After this date, these products cannot be reutilized, transferred, donated or sold and must be processed directly to disposal.

### **19. Clothing/Materials - Processing Contaminated Property**

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

- a. DRMO takes pictures of the contaminated property (place pictures with A&D documentation). Do not remove property from boxes. Optional: contact the host Industrial Hygienist/Safety/ Entomologist for verification.**
- b. If you have to remove some property from containers and discover property is contaminated, take pictures, carefully place contents back into the container, re-place lid/top of batchlot and seal container.**
- c. Identify the batch by marking the container with “contaminated property”.**
- d. If item is already in location, do not move the container.**  
**NOTE: If the GL area is going to be impacted by this action contact your DRMO CV POC for additional guidance. DRMO CV POC will notify the SCO for credit to GL, according to the CV SOP.**
- e. Take A&D action by lowest cost to DoD, i.e., incineration, landfill, or service contract:**
  - (1) Incineration if at no cost.**
  - (2) Landfill if at no cost.**
  - (3) A service contract. Contact your local environmentalist.**
- f. Annotate the A&D document by having the placard certified by the A&D officer and a witness, then Webdoc all the documentation. 13 Jan 04**

**20. Communications Shelters.**

These shelters may contain radioactive material, a PCB radio frequency filter or a combination of both as well as air conditioning units containing refrigerants. The radioactive arrestor and PCB radio frequency filter components cannot be seen by visual inspection. They are located within the walls of the shelter. Radioactive measurement instruments will not detect any activity because the walls screen or block the radiation. The following NSNs show the shelters containing the potentially harmful components. DRMOs may accept accountability and physical custody of the shelters if the statement that they contain either or both PCB and radioactive components and/or refrigerants is clearly visible on the DTID. If not, accountability only will be accepted. The following procedures are to be used for processing the property.

a. Radioactive only shelters. (Lightning Arrestor) DRMOs may reutilize, transfer, donate and sell if the property is accompanied by the appropriate documentation. If the generating activity desires to turn the shelters in to DRMOs they must be advised that they are required to remove the lightning arrestors, which contain promethium fluoride, prior to turn-in.

b. PCB filter only shelters. (Radio Frequency Filter) If above criteria is met, DRMOs may accept accountability and physical custody of shelters with PCB radio frequency filters. The following additional information and guidance applies to PCB filters:

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

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

(3) If shelters have PCB radio frequency filters with greater than 50 parts per million (ppm) the filters will be managed and disposed of according to 40 CFR Part 761, Subpart D.

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

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

c. Radioactive and PCB Radio frequency filter shelters - (Lightning Arrestor and Radio Frequency Filter). If above criteria is met, DRMOs may accept accountability and physical custody of radioactive and PCB shelters. The following additional information and guidance applies to these shelters:

(1) Radioactive and PCB shelters may undergo RTD. They may not be sold unless the PCB filters and radioactive materials have been removed by the generating activity.

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

(3) DRMOs should advise generators that they are required to determine if the shelters contain Class I or II gaseous coolants regulated by 40 CFR Part 82, Appendix A. If so, these components must be properly identified at turn in with a statement on the DD Form 1348-1A as follows: "Contains (Name of Substance), a substance which harms public health and environment by destroying the ozone in the upper atmosphere." If refrigerant is removed during DEMIL it must be done in accordance with the Clean Air Act of 1990 and 40 CFR 82.156.16 and the DD Form 1348-1A must have a statement - "Empty - Refrigerant Removed."

d. If the shelters are to be downgraded to scrap, all radioactive items, refrigerants and PCBs must be removed prior to any downgrade action.

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

**COMMUNICATION SHELTERS CONTAINING RADIOACTIVE COMPONENTS ONLY**

Hazardous Materials Identified on AN/TRC-145

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

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

**COMMUNICATIONS SHELTER CONTAINING PCB RADIO FREQUENCY FILTER ONLY**

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

**CONTAINS A PCB RADIO**

PCCN	NONENCLATURE	NSN	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)1	5805-01-028-8393	Y
G6BAAH	AN/TTC-41(V)2	5805-01-028-8394	Y
G6BAAH	AN/TTC-41(V)3	5805-01-028-8392	Y
G6BAAH	AN/TTC-41(V)4	5805-01-044-8869	Y
G6BAAH	AN/TTC-41(V)5	5805-01-044-8870	Y
G6BAAH	AN/TTC-41(V)6	5805-01-045-3157	Y
G6BAAH	AN/TTC-41(V)7	5805-01-044-8871	Y
G6DAAE	AN/ARN-164	4940-00-122-7224	Y
G84CSE	AN/TRC-174	5820-01-161-9420	Y
G84CSF	AN/TRC-175	5820-01-161-9421	Y
G84CSG	AN/TRC-173	5820-01-161-9422	Y
G84CSH	AN/TRC-138A	5820-01-161-9419	Y
G85EJU	AN/PDR-56F-T1	6665-01-216-5858	Y
G86CFE	AN/TRC-180	NO NSN	Y
G90CSA	AN/TRC-138B	5820-01-316-0881	Y
G90CSA	AN/TRC-138C	5820-01-387-4544	Y
G90CSB	AN/TRC-173A	5820-01-316-0890	Y
G90CSB	AN/TRC-173B	5820-01-387-4952	Y
G90CSC	AN/TRC-174A	5820-01-316-0880	Y
G90CSC	AN/TRC-174B	5820-01-387-4520	Y
G90CSD	AN/TRC-175A	5820-01-316-0891	Y
G90CSD	AN/TRC-175B	5820-01-387-6700	Y

COMMUNICATIONS SHELTER CONTAINING A COMBINATION OF RADIOACTIVE AND PCB COMPONENTS

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

**CONTAINS A  
COMBINATION OF  
RADIO ACTIVE MATERIAL  
AND PCB RADIO FREQUENCY  
FILTERS**

PCCN	NOMENCLATURE	NSN	FREQUENCY FILTER
GCWAFP	S-390/TRC-145B	NO NSN	Y
GCWAVG	AN/TCC-72	5805-00-133-9003	Y

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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
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

**21. Composite Fiber Property**

a. Turn-in of this material may occur as usable items/components or as wrecked aircraft residue.

b. 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<sup>®</sup> (registered trademark) personal protective equipment.

c. Discarded composite fiber materials are a solid waste, under RCRA Subtitle D and U.S. EPA regulations. When discarded they are not a hazardous waste, since the constituents or components of the materials do not meet the definition of a hazardous waste under the present RCRA Subtitle C and U.S. EPA regulations at 40 CFR 260-268.

d. Aircraft known to contain composite materials are: AV-88, F/A-18, CH-53E, MH-53E, SH-60B, F-14A, H-46, A-6F, F-14D, F-16 and V22.

e. Listed below are NIINs in FSC 8470, which are known body armor items containing composite materials:

**BORON CARBIDE INSERTS:**

00-450-3695                      00-450-3696                      00-450-3697

**BODY ARMOR**

00-450-3704	00-450-3721	00-935-3162	00-935-3180
00-450-3705	00-450-3722	00-935-3163	00-935-3181
00-450-3706	00-450-3723	00-935-3164	00-935-3182
00-450-3707	00-450-3724	00-935-3165	00-935-3189
00-450-3708	00-450-3725	00-935-3166	00-935-3190
00-450-3719	00-450-3727	00-935-3167	00-935-3191
00-450-3720			

**KEVLAR<sup>®</sup> (Registered Trademark) ITEMS OF APPAREL AND INSERTS:**

JACKET	01-173-4439
RAINCOAT	01-174-2359
UNDERSHIRT	01-174-3737
INSERT	01-214-4640
SUIT	01-215-4386
VEST	01-223-1684

f. If property is received in which the composition is unknown but composite fibers are suspected, the host safety and health department should be contacted for a final determination.

g. Investigate any of the above types of property prior to receipt to determine the possibility of fiber release from normal handling/DEMIL.

h. 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.

(1) Usable: Accept only undamaged composite fiber property for RTDS action. If property has exposed areas which could be considered friable, process as damaged (see paragraph on DEMIL Residue/Damaged Material below). Process property requiring DEMIL as follows:

- DEMIL according to the assigned DEMIL code. Do not complete residue preparation until after DEMIL has been accomplished.
- Attempt to have DEMIL performed by the generator or host, under the ISA. (The appropriate fixative and plastic bag(s) (the same bag standards as for friable asbestos) must be available during the DEMIL to contain residue.) Make arrangements between your DRMO and the host as to who provides the necessary plastic bags, shrink wrap, etc.

(2) If DEMIL cannot be performed by the generator/host, offer items for national sale with DEMIL as a condition of sale; use the following terms and conditions based on the type of property and location of sale.

PART 7 ARTICLES FOR CARBON COMPOSITE FIBER MATERIAL

ARTICLE\_\_: RESPIRATORY PROTECTION PROGRAM FOR CARBON COMPOSITE FIBER MATERIAL.

Purchasers are warned that during processing and handling unprotected exposure to carbon composite fiber material contained in such items as aircraft skin, wrecked aircraft residue, boron carbide inserts, Kevlar<sup>®</sup> items of apparel and inserts, will significantly increase the risk of incurring bronchial irritation. When carbon composite fiber material is cut or otherwise mechanically worked, dusts and other respirable fiber material may be generated. Continual handling/rubbing of fibers and fiber pieces may cause skin irritation. Care must also be taken to avoid burning of carbon composite material, which could create hazardous decomposition products that create toxic, and/or irritating gases, a health hazard when inhaled. In the absence of effective engineering controls, such as isolation, enclosures exhaust ventilation, wetting and dust collection to keep respirable fibers below applicable limits; purchasers shall establish a respiratory protection program. Such program shall be designed so that personnel cutting, mechanically working, or engaged in the removal or demolition of structures or equipment covered or insulated with carbon composite fiber material shall be provided and use respirators to minimize fibril inhalation, according to the requirements in 29 CFR § 1910.134.

ARTICLE\_\_: PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

According to 29 CFR § 1910, subpart 1, purchasers will provide and require their employees to wear protective clothing that will cover the entire body, including the head, hands and feet. NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators should be used and maintained as outlined in 29 CFR § 1910.134. Personnel shall be protected by personal protective equipment that provides full protection of eyes, mouth and respiratory system according to 29 CFR § 1910.134 and 29 CFR § 1910.1001.

ARTICLE\_\_: DUST CONTROL FOR KEVLAR<sup>®</sup> FIBERS

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Ordinarily, Kevlar<sup>®</sup> fiber, a carbon composite material is too large for lung inhalation; however, fibril dust and fly resulting from handling or processing may result in upper respiratory irritation and cold-like symptoms. Do not consume food, drink or tobacco in areas contaminated by Kevlar<sup>®</sup> dust. Ventilated and exhaust air should be filtered and conditioned if re-circulated to eliminate respirable fibers, dust, and fumes. Periodic testing to measure re-circulated air should be conducted to determine if respirable fibrils are adequately removed. Air monitoring should be performed by using the standard asbestos test method NIOSH 7400 (B).

(3) If not sold and processed by DEMIL Centers torch cutting should be avoided unless an on-site industrial hygienist has evaluated the health hazard and provided appropriate consultation.

(4) When DEMIL required carbon composite fiber items should be shredded, crushed or saw-cut in a manner in which exposure to flying dust fibers is reduced (such as using a wetting emulsion of floor wax and water). Wear leather palmed or similar gloves to provide protection from cuts. Prior to any performance of DEMIL, elevate any concerns on appropriate personal protective equipment and performance conditions to DRMS-DDH for instructions.

(5) Use a service contract if there is no other cost-effective method of processing. A request for a service contract should be processed through the appropriate channels.

i. DEMIL Residue/Damaged Material: Material in these categories must be accepted for disposal if they have been:

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

(2) Bagged in durable plastic.

(3) Covered with shrink wrap if too large for plastic bag and;

(4) Sealed and labeled appropriately prior to turn in.

(5) Ensure that the turn-in document contains certification that the material has been treated with a fixative.

j. DEMIL residue or damaged material, which is turned in by a generator for disposal through a DRMO disposal contract will be funded by the generator. The information on the DD Form 1348-1A/2 is the same as for any other property going on service contract. Fund cites include MILSBILLS fund code, bill to DoDAAC, CLIN No., Total Cost of Disposal. DEMIL residue or damaged material generated by DRMO, the DRMO service contract for disposal until approval for use of DLA direct ("HD" funds) in BOSS has been requested and received through DRMS-BE. (See DRMS-I 6050.1, Chapter XI.)

k. If DEMIL residue or damaged materials falls under state or local regulations accomplish HW processing and funding. Composite fibers, which are bagged as a result of damage or DEMIL residue, cannot be considered normal refuse. Accomplish disposal in an appropriate landfill.

l. Composite fiber materials when discarded for disposal may be sent to a landfill that is able to accept them as a solid waste. Some states regulate and designate solid waste landfills to receive only certain types of solid wastes. DoD generators and/or DRMOs should check with their respective state solid waste agencies or local landfill operators to determine which state landfills can take composite fiber materials. The generator may have to provide proof to the landfill operator that the composite fiber material item or debris is a solid waste and not a hazardous waste. Submitting a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), a waste profile sheet, or a TCLP lab analysis, may be required to identify the composite fiber material item or debris as a non-regulated solid waste prior to disposal.

### **22. Compressed Gas Cylinders.**

The same guidance for cylinders in CONUS applies to DoD cylinders overseas. Cylinders, which are transported in the European Theater, must comply with the requirements of ADR (European Agreement for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road). Although U.S. cylinders do not match overseas specifications and refilling is difficult, US buyers are frequently anxious to buy cylinders from DRMOs. The following guidance supplements DoD 4160.21-M, and DLA I 4145.25 (a joint regulation), Storage and Handling of Liquefied and

Gaseous Compressed Gases and Their Full and Empty Cylinders, Sections 7 and 8. (See DRMS Web page, click DLAPS from publications page, find and select DLAI 4145.25.) **DRMOs may not accept physical custody of any cylinders, unless rendered scrap, see paragraph d below.** The following guidance pertains to processing cylinders received in place. If cylinders are sold by DRMOs, they must have a hydrostatic testing requirement as a condition of sale.

a. Generating activities must process commercially owned compressed gas cylinders according to above referenced publications. (They are to be returned to the owner.) DRMOs are not to process commercially owned cylinders, except those outlined in DLAI 4145.25. In the event there is a need to determine commercial ownership, contact DSCR at DSN 695-4409/3230. Obtain assistance for transportation of cylinders from the base transportation officer or DRMS-BE, (DSN) 661-5911.

b. DRMOs may accept accountability, but not physical custody, of non-hazardous or hazardous CGCs for RTDS (see paragraph "h") on behalf of the activity reporting the excess cylinders.

c. Generators may discharge and empty non-hazardous gases into the atmosphere according to DLAI 4145.25, Sections 7 and 8 and remove valves. If unusual circumstances arise and it appears feasible for a DRMO to arrange venting actions, they must contact an appropriate DRMS-DDH safety specialist (DSN) 661-5866 and base environmental personnel for obtaining approval.

d. During accountability receipt, DRMOs will:

- For all condition codes except "H":
  - Verify that IM has provided disposition instructions if cylinders have been declared excess but not condemned (See IMs in Point of Contact List below)
  - Verify cylinder identification is present; i.e., verify all cylinder markings (ICC/DoT spec, svc pressure, serial number, manufacturers symbol, date of manufacture)
  - Verify cylinder count
  - Verify general condition of cylinder
  - Verify hydrostatic testing indicators match paperwork
  - Note presence of valves, plugs and valve protection caps (see below)
  - Confirm appropriate labels or tags are attached to cylinders
  - Evaluate assigned condition code - challenge if it is incorrect
- For Supply Condition Code "H":
  - Process cylinders received with "H" condition codes as scrap.
  - Punctured
  - Valve removed
  - Labels removed/obliterated

NOTE: Section 608 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) prohibits venting Class I and Class II Ozone Depleting Substances in the atmosphere as of July, 1992; therefore, cylinders, which previously contained chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) may not be vented to the environment but must be discharged in compliance to 40 CFR 82, Protection of the Stratospheric Ozone prior to turn-in to the DRMO as empty. ODS regulated by CAA regulations are listed in 40 CFR 82, Subpart A, Appendix F, Listing of Ozone Depleting Chemicals.

e. Scrap receipts. Shall be in compliance with DLAI 4145.25, section 8, para 8-3E and placed in the appropriate scrap accumulation. Cylinders expended to scrap should be placed in a group at the side/corner of an existing accumulation. The segregation is necessary to provide visibility that the cylinders have been processed properly and do not contain any residual compressed gases.

f. Ensure generators have removed gases, such as Freon, from 3-5 lb. non-refillable cylinders and have not left any residue. (Freon is not a RCRA regulated hazardous waste, however, it is an ozone depleting substance (ODS) see paragraph below for ODS direction). The valve removal, puncturing and collapsing of the non-refillable cylinders indicates that there is no liquid in the cylinder.

g. If issues arise for any type of cylinder (serviceable, non-hazardous, serviceable-DOT regulated unserviceable-reparable, non-hazardous; unserviceable – reparable, DoT regulated, unserviceable –

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condemned, Non-hazardous - condemned, DoT or RCRA regulated; unserviceable – condemned, acetylene) refer to DLAI 4145.25, Section 8.

h. Ensure that each cylinder where accountability is received contains the proper identification markings, tags, labels, and information required for the transfer documents (see DLAI 4145.25 Paragraph 8-6).

(1) During R/T/D/S Cycle, Central DRMOs will: Ensure that appropriate issue statements below are provided with each cylinder release. For example:

- Customers are warned that this property may contain explosive or toxic constituents regardless of the care exercised by the Government to remove them or render harmless. No cylinder(s) obtained from DRMS will be reused by the customer for transportation of compressed gasses unless it meets the requirements of the hazardous materials regulations in Section 913.334, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations and the serviceability criteria of the Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet C-6.
- As necessary, hydrostatic testing of each cylinder shall be performed by the customer as prescribed by Method 1,2, or 3, described in "Methods for Hydrostatic Testing of Compressed Gas Cylinders, Publication C-1, Compressed Gas Association, Inc., 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102.
- Cylinders that need and pass the hydrostatic or other acceptable test at time of processing of cylinders by DRMOs, will be held by the customer until the customer furnishes the DRMO (within 60 days of removal) a certification that stipulates the size, serial number, retesters Materials Transportation, as specified in 49 CFT 173, for each cylinder that passed the test. These cylinders will not be reused or sold for reuse until certification has been furnished to the issuing DRMO. The customer will, at its own expense, render those that cannot pass the hydrostatic or other acceptable test to an unusable condition and dispose of as scrap, except in Europe, where there are few to no testing facilities but a good market exists for the sales option. Here, only the latest hydrostatic testing date should be recorded.

(a) Ensure that transfer documents are completed according to DLAI 4145.25, paragraph 8-6, and that copies/images are retained as part of DRMO records for 50 years. (A DD Form 1348-1A can be a transfer document, with the necessary information included on the form or as an attachment.)

(b) Ensure that the proper certifications (appropriate identification markings and transfer document information) are annotated on issue documents. To explain, when referring property for sale through the National or the DRMS-O sales offices, the referrals must have confirmation that all the transfer document information is available for passing to the customer.

(2) During sales, the Central DRMO will:

(a) Ensure appropriate sales clauses (articles F, G and H from Part 7, Additional Special Circumstances Conditions - Hazardous and Dangerous Property, Sales by Reference pamphlet) are in place.

(b) All sales records (copies/images) must be retained for 50 years.

i. Dewars are double-walled and insulated cylinders/containers that are used to store and transport small quantities of cryogenic liquids such as oxygen, nitrogen, argon, helium, and hydrogen. These liquids are at temperatures of -297 degrees F and colder. These cylinders range in size from about 15 liters to 160 liters. The larger cylinders have a vaporizing coil that, if desired, the liquid can be converted and dispensed as a gas. The design of the cylinder is like a thermos bottle to help keep the liquid from vaporizing. They will normally be free venting (continuous) or will be equipped with a pressure-regulating valve. They cannot be completely closed off or they will rupture. The liquid product will continuously vaporize and will build a pressure beyond containment. These cylinders are for local use only and the product should be delivered directly to the point of use to minimize the loss of the product. There is no requirement to complete hydrostatic testing on these cylinders. These cylinders are refillable and reusable. They will have a nameplate. Manufacturer can be contacted to trace back to purchaser with serial number. The manufacturer usually sells these cylinders to a gas supplier, who normally rents to the user. Users should make every attempt to return to the gas supplier or manufacturer. If accountability received at a DRMO, contact should be made to DRMS-BE, DSN 661-5911 for determining specific disposal requirements.

j. Fire extinguishers are also compressed gas cylinders or contain compressed gases as the propellant. There are some processing exemptions for fire extinguishers. If they are one time use or are charged at less than 40 psi they do not require the stringent controls. If they are one time use, they must be scrapped or discarded after use. Liquid fire extinguishers (pump type) usually do not operate at pressures regulated by DoT and are exempt. Otherwise, fire extinguishers must be stamped with the specification markings required by DoT (normal spec markings or exemption markings) or processed using the prescribed scrap procedures. Additional guidance for specific types of fire extinguishers follows:

(1) ANSUL or Purple K (dry chemical) fire extinguishers must have hydrostatic testing data, either stamped or on a label, prior to sale. If IC/DoT markings and manufacturers labels are not available, these cylinders will require processing as scrap.

(2) Halon fire extinguishers containing material other than chlorobromomethane (bromochloromethane) or carbon tetrachloride (a known carcinogen) will undergo screening and sale prior to consideration for ultimate disposal. Examples are:

- Bromochlorodifluoromethane
- Bromotrifluoromethane
- Dibromodifluoromethane
- Dichlorodifluoromethane
- 2, Dibromotetrafluoroethane

(3) Carbon tetrachloride fire extinguishers must be routed directly to ultimate disposal. DRMOs may not accept physical custody of these extinguishers.

(4) Chlorobromomethane fire extinguishers

(a) The three approved methods of mutilating chlorobromomethane (CB) fire extinguishers are torching the bottom of each cylinder, torching their valve threads, or smashing/crushing the cylinder. The last method is preferred and, regardless of the method used; it is of importance that each extinguisher be made unfit for its intended purpose as a fire extinguisher.

(b) Process chlorobromomethane fire extinguishers directly to ultimate disposal unless your DRMO obtains a waiver from DRMS-KH. Include in the waiver request verification that the extinguishers have been completely drained of all residues and have been depressurized by the turn-in activity by removal of the valve assembly.

(c) These extinguishers may then be considered for sale as scrap providing the previous contents of the extinguishers is identified to all potential purchasers and as a condition of sale, the purchaser renders the extinguisher unusable as an extinguisher. See DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume V. Designate mutilation procedures in the IFB.

(d) When not sold, initiate a service contract for the destruction of the extinguisher.

- Requests for service contracts will identify if the extinguishers are drained or undrained.
- The service contract will prohibit the reuse of the contents of the extinguisher for fire fighting activities and reuse of the container as a fire extinguisher.
- If chlorobromomethane fire extinguishers are attached to a cart, they should be separated and the cart sold as an item and the extinguisher sent to ultimate disposal. However, do not use a torch to remove nuts/bolts.
- DRMOs may take physical custody of chlorobromomethane extinguishers providing they meet all turn-in requirements according to DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 11.

(5) Although Halons may liberate numerous toxic gases upon exposure to an open flame or hot surface, e.g., hydrogen fluoride and phosgene, there are no regulatory or industry prohibitions on the use or sale of extinguishers containing other than carbon tetrachloride or chlorobromomethane.

k. Acetylene cylinders should not be sold as scrap and must be land filled due to potential asbestos contents. This type of cylinder should be removed by service contract. (There may be some acetylene cylinders that do not contain asbestos, however, if this cannot be determined they must be processed as hazardous waste. A chart from the Compressed Gas Association, Inc., shown below, on the history of acetylene cylinder

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construction only shows Union Carbide as a manufacturer using asbestos. The note on the chart indicates an X in front of the serial number can identify these cylinders. If a determination is made that they do not contain asbestos, downgrade to scrap upon receipt.) (See DLAI 4145.25, Chapter 8).

l. Hazardous gas cylinders. Accept accountability only and attempt RTDS while they remain in storage at the generator site. For those not being RTDS, DRMS may arrange purging, drilling and removal of markings by a contractor, if necessary. Dispose of the residue of the cylinders (except acetylene) as scrap.

m. Additional Notes:

For cylinders, which do not conform to the traditional view of a cylinder (fire extinguishers, propane, SCUBA, fire fighting breathing apparatus (SCBA), small one time use cylinders, engine starting cartridges), but have pressure of 40 psi or above are to be considered CGCs for transportation. For them to be RTD or sold they must have DoT specification markings. All others are scrap.

- Recognizing Manufacturer's Symbol – This is a mandatory item for transferring cylinder ownership. Look at or near the end of the serial number for the manufacturer's symbol. For example, initials should be reflected, such as, HS (Harrisburg Steel), TW (Taylor Warton) or NI (Norris Industries).
- The term "US Government" is not authorized as a replacement for the manufacturer's symbol. If the symbol is not available, cylinders need to be downgraded to scrap upon receipt. If cylinders are in good condition but a manufacturer's symbol cannot be determined, the specifics of the case should be provided by the generator to DSCR, at DSN 695-3230, for assistance in identifying the manufacturer(s).
- Unserviceable (Condemned, Non-hazardous Scrap): Used unserviceable (condemned) cylinders that previously contained a non-hazardous compressed gas or cylinders previously containing a hazardous compressed gas that have been thoroughly purged shall be emptied of pressure and the valve removed. A hole shall be cut or drilled (large enough that it cannot be welded closed) in the cylinder to render it unable to hold a positive pressure. If it is not possible to cut a hole in the cylinder, the inlet threads shall be sufficiently destroyed to prevent installing a valve with a gas tight seal. The cylinder must be appropriately identified with the words "CONDEMNED - SCRAP" which shall be metal stamped into the shoulder of the cylinder or stamped on a tag or label attached to the cylinder. Accept as scrap only. Any cylinder, which shows signs of grinding or peening, is scrap and cannot be RTDS except as scrap.
- Unserviceable (Condemned, Dot or RCRA Regulated). DRMOs will not accept physical custody. The generator (or a contractor) must safely remove contents and the cylinder rendered non-hazardous. In lieu of this the DRMO can process the cylinders to a hazardous waste contract.
- Unserviceable (Condemned, Acetylene). DRMOs may offer HW disposal contract support to dispose of these cylinders, if generators choose this method of disposal.
- The NSN for ordering DD Forms 1577, Unserviceable (Condemned) Tag, Materiel, DD Form 1577-1, Unserviceable (Condemned) Label, Materiel, DD Form 1577-2, Unserviceable (Reparable) Tag, Materiel, or DD Form 1577-3, Unserviceable (Reparable) Label, Material, is 0101-LF-016-8800. They are available in boxes of 100 (maximum of 15 boxes) from the Navy Publications Center, Philadelphia, PA. The phone number is 215-697-4107 or 215-697-2179.
- CGCs are only to be sold on national sales.
- Compressed gas cylinders are not authorized for processing through the RCP. They have special handling requirements that cannot be met through electronic means. If cylinders are inadvertently received through RCP, accountability will be transferred to a DRMO. The original generator DoDAAC will not be on the document. Receiving DRMOs should contact a RCP coordinator in Battle Creek to obtain the original generator DoDAAC. Some phone numbers to obtain this information are DSN 661-5371, 7238, or 7442.
- If cylinders are included with an end item they may be included with the property at receipt, such as a camping trailer. However, the cylinder information is to be captured for including on transfer document to make customer aware of requirement for responsible (proper) disposal of cylinders. Also, advise that cylinders require periodic hydrostatic testing. If the end item has special processing requirements, i.e., contains radioactive components or requires DEMIL, the cylinders must be removed and processed separately.

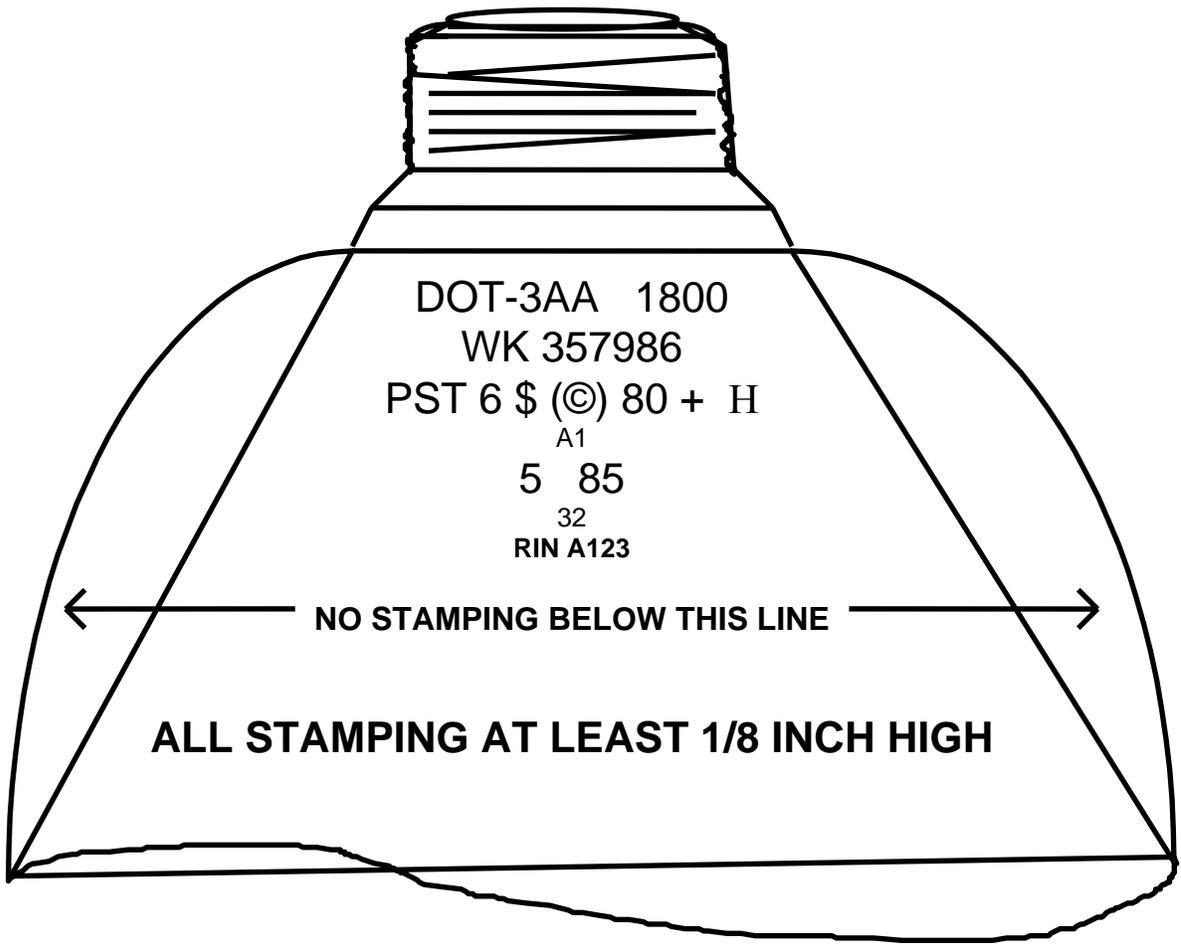
Points of Contact:

- Operational Issues – DRMS-BA, DSN 661-7645, FAX DSN 661-4074.
- Environmental Issues – DRMS-BCP, DSN 661-5922 FAX DSN 661-5766.
- Safety Issues – DRMS-WH, DSN 661-7036, FAX 661-7530.
- Compliance Issues – DRMS-O, DSN 661-5862, FAX DSN 661-5776.

- Using the Publications Information email address (PublicationsInformation@mail.drms.dla.mil) can transmit E-mail for additional information.
  - Defense Supply Center Richmond (DSCR) DSCR-JDTA, 8000 Jefferson Davis Highway, Richmond, VA 23297-5810, DSN 695-3230, FAX DSN 695-4403.
  - IMs - DSCR, DSN 695-3756, DSN 695-6441, Steve Minus, DSN 695-4525.
- n. See Below for:
- A diagram on interpreting cylinder markings and identification.
  - A log to use for ease in processing CGCs.
  - A history on acetylene cylinders.
  - A decision help sheet for determining handling requirements.

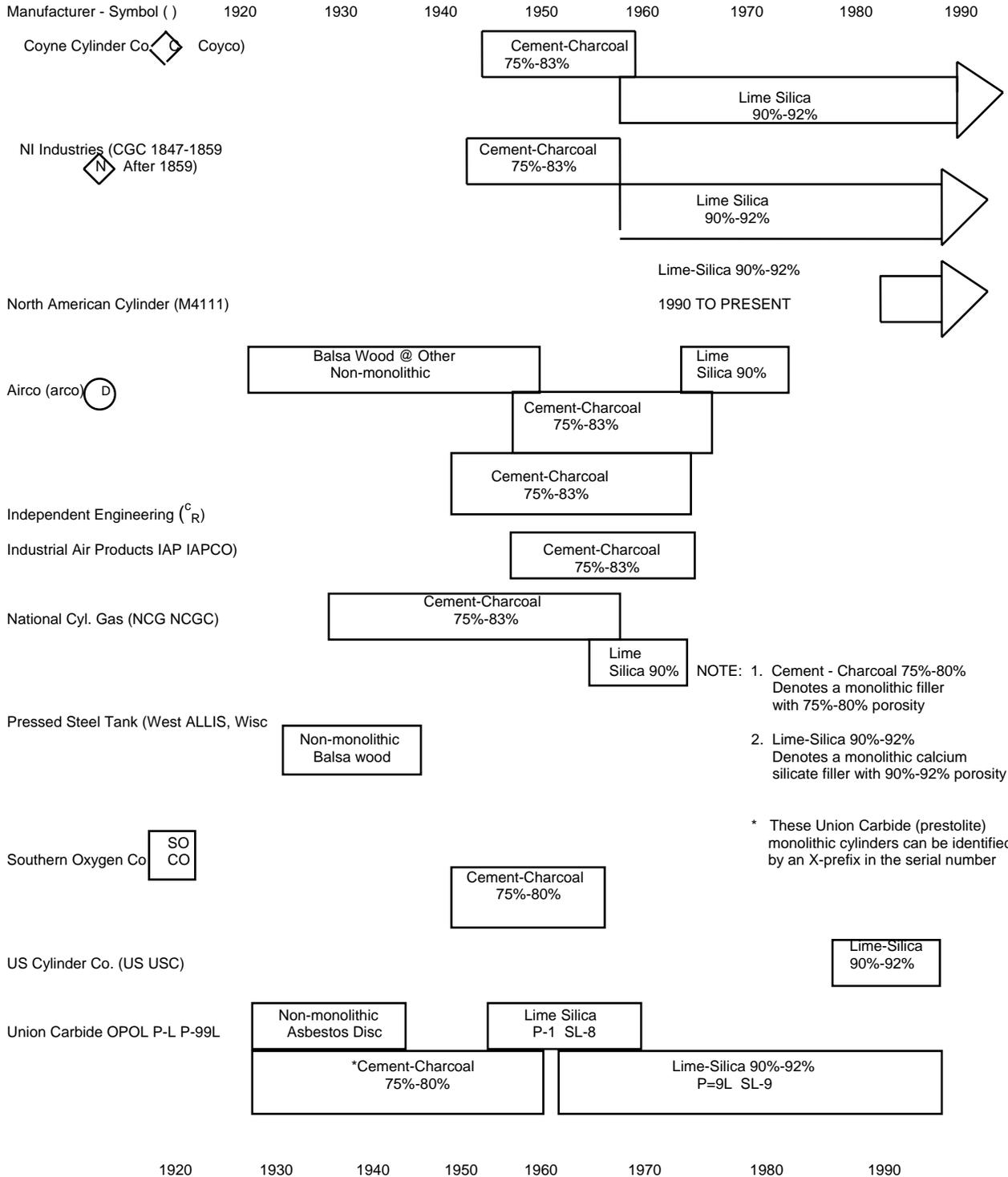
**CYLINDER MARKINGS AND IDENTIFICATION**

- (1) DOT **3AA** is the cylinder specification (DOT &/ or ICC)
- (2) 1800 is the service pressure
- (3) WK **357986** is the serial number
- (4) PST is the manufacturer's symbol
- (5) 6 **80** is the date of manufacture (month/year)
- (6) **\$** is the independent inspection agency's symbol (©)
- (7) + means that the cylinder may be 10% overcharged (49 CFR 173.302(c))
- (8) **H** indicates 10 year retest interval (49 CFR 173.34 (c)(15))
- (9) A1 **5 85** is the retest date and RIN (retest date: May 1985)
- (10) 32 Identification Number (RIN A123)





**CHART OF CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF ACETYLENE CYLINDER CONSTRUCTION**



NOTE: 1. Cement - Charcoal 75%-80% Denotes a monolithic filler with 75%-80% porosity  
 2. Lime-Silica 90%-92% Denotes a monolithic calcium silicate filler with 90%-92% porosity  
 \* These Union Carbide (prestolite) monolithic cylinders can be identified by an X-prefix in the serial number

The information above was extracted from CGA C-13—1992 COMPRESSED GAS ASSOCIATION, INC., APPENDIX A, Page 24.

COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS

Category	HM Label	SCC	DD Form/ Markings	CGC Markings	DRMO Custody
Serviceable/Non Regulated: (Residue of Non Haz Gas < 25 psig)	No	A	1574/1574-1 "Does not contain a Hazardous Gas"	Yes*	NO
Serviceable/Regulated: (Gas>25psig*** or residue of Haz gas)	Yes	A	1574/1574-1 w/HM identification	Yes*	No
Unserviceable/repairable/Non Regulated: (residue of Non Haz <25 psig)	No	D/F	1577-2/1577-3 "Does Not Contain a Hazardous Gas"	Yes*	NO
Unserviceable/Repairable/Regulated: (gas> 25psig*** or Residue of Haz gas)	Yes	D/F	1577-2/1577-3 w/HM Identification	Yes*	No
Unserviceable/Condemned/Non Haz: (remove valve; hole/remove DoT/Gov't markings. Stamp "Condemned")	No	H/S	1577/1577-1 "Condemned Scrap"	Removed!	Yes but purged and mutilated only; place in group @ side/corner of existing accumulation.
Unserviceable/Condemned/Regulated: (Haz gas or residue of Haz gas)	Yes	H	1577/1577-1 "Condemned Scrap"	Removed! If turned in as scrap	No HOWEVER DRMO may assist in obtaining contractor to render Non Haz!
Unserviceable/Condemned/Acetylene: (If full, see above; if Empty base removes felt, fills w/ Water, stands, grinds off markings & stamps "Condemned")	No	H	1577/1577-1	Removed! If turned in as scrap	Yes but only if "Condemned"

\*Cylinder markings (includes ICC/DoT Specification, service pressure, serial number, manufacturer symbol, date of manufacture, last hydrostatic test date) shall be fully legible (Caution provided at end of Section 8-6 of DLAI 4145.25) recorded and provided to the receiving DRMO. DRMO records this information plus the full name/address of purchaser for use on Transfer Document . One copy is kept at DRMO and one to the purchaser (or RTD customer).

o. Other items in the cylinder family are Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). For guidance on warning labels and the disposal of ODS see DRMS-I 6050.1, Chapter XXX, and DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10. This guidance pertains to ODS gases - CFCs R-11, R-12, R-22, R-114, R-500, R-502 and Halons 1202, 1211 and 1301. CFC/Solvent-113 (Type 1 and II only) and 1,1,1 Trichloroethane can also be turned in to the reserve provided they have never been used and the containers in which the chemicals reside have never been opened or unsealed.

(1) DSCR is the program manager for establishing and managing a defense reserve of ODS. The Military Services and defense agencies are responsible for recovering and returning ODS (CFCs and Halon) to DSCR for use in the DoD stockpile. If the generating activity knows that the ODS is designated for return to the stockpile, they must not turn it in to DRMOs. Shipment of the ODS is the responsibility of the generating activity.

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(2) If ODS is received at DRMOs, they should be returned to the generator for their release to the DoD stockpile/reserve. If circumstances prevent this, tag until a check is made with DSCR as to whether they want the cylinders for the reserve. Upon request from DSCR the property will be requisitioned through an automated MILSTRIP transaction from the appropriate DRMO. IF DSCR determines the property is not needed, the appropriate DRMO will be notified by phone, e-mail or fax, to proceed with standard RTDS or ultimate disposal. Every effort should be made to receive ODS with NSNs. However, if there is no alternative to receiving ODS property with an LSN, in lieu of NSN, advise DRMS-BA of the receipts, and characteristics. DRMS-BA will then work with DSCR to determine if it qualifies for the stockpile.

(3) NSNs for CFCs required for DoD stockpile:

(LISTING OF NSNS BEGINS ON FOLLOWING PAGE)

4210-01-042-0268	4210-00-985-3146	6830-01-357-7647	6830-00-914-1049
4210-01-087-4989	6830-00-060-9972	6830-01-357-7648	6830-00-921-3315
4210-01-088-7560	6830-00-079-4694	6830-01-357-7649	6830-00-965-2309
4210-01-089-0875	6830-00-088-3385	6830-01-357-7650	6830-00-985-7284
4210-01-092-3263	6830-00-104-2654	6830-01-357-7651	8120-01-063-3903
4210-01-092-4420	6830-00-137-7970	6830-01-357-7652	8120-00-219-2237
4210-01-116-5991	6830-00-138-2482	6830-01-357-7653	8120-01-337-1816
4210-01-128-1673	6830-01-215-8529	6830-01-357-7654	8120-00-337-2099
4210-01-128-1674	6830-01-219-8530	6830-01-357-7654	8120-00-337-2899
4210-01-143-5938	6830-00-264-5913	6830-01-357-7732	8120-01-337-6236
4210-01-144-1986	6830-00-281-3036	6830-01-357-9123	8120-01-337-6239
4210-01-144-2637	6830-00-285-5887	6830-01-357-9127	8120-01-337-6242
4210-01-144-3579	6830-01-290-4375	6830-01-357-9129	8120-01-338-6024
4210-01-170-4399	6830-00-290-4377	6830-01-357-9130	8120-01-339-6277
4210-01-171-7361	6830-00-290-4379	6830-01-357-9131	8120-01-348-3119
4210-01-202-9786	6830-00-292-0133	6830-01-357-9132	8120-01-354-9400
4210-01-205-7898	6830-01-308-5123	6830-01-357-9133	8120-01-355-4016
4210-01-205-7899	6830-00-339-6273	6830-01-357-9134	8120-01-355-4017
4210-01-213-8115	6830-01-355-1012	6830-01-357-9135	8120-01-355-4018
4210-01-221-2192	6830-01-355-1212	6830-01-357-9136	8120-01-355-4019
4210-01-225-7051	6830-01-355-4010	6830-01-357-9554	8120-01-355-9760
4210-01-241-9066	6830-01-355-4011	6830-01-357-9555	8120-01-355-9761
4210-01-244-3678	6830-01-355-4013	6830-01-367-7731	8120-01-355-9762
4210-01-251-6274	6830-01-355-4015	6830-01-367-9546	8120-01-355-9763
4210-01-254-5030	6830-01-355-6648	6830-01-367-9547	8120-01-356-1244
4210-01-261-8033	6830-01-355-9548	6830-01-367-9548	8120-01-356-1245
4210-01-265-7253	6830-01-355-9576	6830-01-367-9549	8120-01-356-1246
4210-01-266-4388	6830-01-355-9754	6830-01-367-9550	8120-01-356-1247
4210-01-270-0459	6830-01-355-9758	6830-01-367-9551	8120-01-356-1248
4210-01-281-2489	6830-01-356-1201	6830-01-367-9552	8120-01-356-1249
4210-01-281-2490	6830-01-356-1202	6830-01-367-9553	8120-01-356-1781
4210-01-284-1159	6830-01-356-1203	6830-01-370-8671	8120-01-356-5960
4210-01-293-9374	6830-01-356-1204	6830-01-371-0501	8120-01-356-5961
4210-01-294-3269	6830-01-356-1205	6830-01-371-0502	8120-01-356-5962
4210-01-294-4455	6830-01-356-1206	6830-01-376-8013	8120-01-356-5963
4210-01-297-5641	6830-01-356-1207	6830-01-376-8014	8120-01-356-9756
4210-01-298-5480	6830-01-356-1209	6830-01-376-8015	8120-01-357-6727
4210-01-298-5481	6830-01-356-1210	6830-01-376-8016	8120-01-357-6769
4210-01-302-2555	6830-01-356-1211	6830-01-376-8017	8120-01-357-6770
4210-01-306-1525	6830-01-356-1779	6830-01-376-8018	8120-01-357-6771
4210-01-306-1526	6830-01-356-1780	6830-01-376-8394	8120-01-357-6772
4210-01-306-1527	6830-01-356-5455	6830-01-376-8395	8120-01-357-6773
4210-01-306-1528	6830-01-356-5956	6830-01-376-8396	8120-01-357-6774
4210-01-306-6479	6830-01-356-5957	6830-01-376-8397	8120-01-357-6905
4210-01-307-6562	6830-01-356-5958	6830-01-376-8398	8120-01-357-6907
4210-01-309-6728	6830-01-356-5959	6830-01-376-8399	8120-01-357-7655
4210-01-310-6606	6830-01-356-9751	6830-01-376-8400	8120-01-357-7656
4210-01-310-6607	6830-01-356-9752	6830-01-376-8401	8120-01-357-7657
4210-01-310-6608	6830-01-356-9752	6830-01-376-8402	8120-01-357-9137
4210-01-310-6609	6830-01-357-6725	6830-01-376-8403	8120-01-357-9138
4210-01-312-6910	6830-01-357-6726	6830-01-376-8404	8120-01-357-9139
4210-01-319-5458	6830-01-357-6727	6830-00-527-2043	8120-01-357-9140
4210-01-321-2292	6830-01-357-6728	6830-00-531-8102	8120-01-357-9141
4210-01-323-5158	6830-01-357-6903	6830-00-543-5623	8110-01-368-1623
4210-00-435-9415	6830-01-357-6904	6830-00-782-3930	8110-01-368-6729
4210-00-555-8837	6830-01-357-6905	6830-00-782-6232	8110-01-369-1624
4210-00-708-0031	6830-01-357-6909	6830-00-782-6512	8120-01-371-0532
4210-00-930-2625	6830-01-357-7646	6830-00-899-9625	8120-01-371-0533

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8120-01-396-2165

8120-01-531-8193

CFC/Solvent 113 Type 1 and 1.1.1 Trichloroethane

Trichloroethane

6850-00-983-0282

6850-01-424-8532

6850-01-424-8537

6810-01-424-9665

6850-01-246-4813

6850-01-424-8533

6810-01-424-8538

6810-01-424-9673

6850-01-411-2475

6850-01-424-8534

6810-01-424-8539

6810-01-424-9674

6850-00-984-5853

6850-01-424-8535

6850-01-424-8540

6850-01-424-8531

6850-01-424-8536

6810-01-424-9662

### **23. Containers (Non-Hazardous, Non-AEDA)**

DRMOs will open and visually inspect all non-hazardous, non-AEDA containers, assigned FSC 8110, 8115, 8140 and 8145 prior to RTDS final release. If all containers are empty, the official release document will be annotated with the following statement:

“The containers included with this release transaction have been inspected and are verified to be empty.”

The individual certifying this process will sign and date the document just below the above statement.

Containers not empty will be rejected back to the generator with DRMS Form 917.

Containers in condition code “B-H” processed under the Recycling Control Point (RCP) Program will be shipped to the DRMO for verifying and certification. Containers in condition code “A” will be processed through RCP.

NOTE: The following is interim guidance until DoD 4160.21-M is revised. At the discretion of DRMO personnel, large quantities of palletized containers (including medical type containers) with the above FSCs may be processed as follows:

- a. Visually assure containers on one pallet are empty and weigh both the containers and pallet together.
- b. Weigh the remaining palletized containers (containers being compared should be the same size and equal in number on all pallets).
- c. Visually inspect the inside of palletized containers, which do not weigh the same as those, which were initially inspected.

### **24. Cribs, Baby**

a. Baby cribs that were purchased from commercial sources for use in the home, for use in transporting a baby, a crib-pen, etc., will likely come from claims settlement, abandoned privately-owned property, child care center or similar sources. Receive cribs in good usable condition that are marked with the consumer product statement and that shows it meet consumer product specifications. Both the crib and mattress may be offered for reutilization and sales. Downgrade all other cribs and mattresses of this type to scrap upon receipt.

b. Baby cribs generated from the supply system (hospitals, etc.), may be turned in as usable, repairable or condemned and processed with the standard disposal procedures. Cribs may be condemned for administrative reasons rather than condition.

### **25. Defective Property.**

Defective property is property not meeting military, Federal or commercial specifications as required by military procurement contracts. Notification of items that are defective is received through the Government Industry Data Exchange Program (GIDEP). GIDEP is authorized through DLAR 4155.31, DLA Participation in the GIDEP. Identification of defective property comes to DRMS through the GIDEP as well as from notification from item managers, manufacturers and generators. It is provided to DRMOs by the DRMS Safe Alert/Latent Defect program and individual memorandums. It may be designated as Category 1 or Category 2 defective.

- a. Category 1 does not meet military/Federal specification for use in safety critical areas of systems.

- Is property not meeting commercial specifications?
- If used, would create a public health, public safety or national security situation.
- Cannot be reutilized, transferred, donated or sold.
- Must be mutilated prior to turn-in.
- Must be MUTILATED on a case-by-case basis according to SPECIFIC instructions provided by the item manager.

b. Category 2 does not meet military or Government specifications but does meet commercial applications.

- Cannot be used for its military purpose, but it can be used for its commercial purpose.
- IS NOT eligible for reutilization by order of the item manager.
- IS eligible for transfer, donation and sale.
- WILL include special clauses in sales catalogs warning the purchaser that the property is CAT 2 defective and will not be sold back to the Government.

c. Store CAT 1 and CAT 2 property in a separate location from other property, with CAT 1 property being placed in a location marked to indicate its category.

d. A partial list of special instruction SALD property is listed below:

When processing an XR1 with a NIIN that matches a particular SALD NIIN, a SALD Code will appear in the SALD field and a "warning message" is displayed in DAISY: "SALD ITEM VERIFY RCPT/DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE RCPT IS INPUT". In some instances, the warning won't appear until the conclusion of a NIIN search. If the search indicates a SALD NIIN, the message should not be cleared automatically in order to immediately process the receipt of the property. DRMOs should dispose of this property in accordance with the instructions provided in the Safe Alert Latent Defect Listing.

❖ **Barrel Assembly**, NSN 1005-00-152-3441 and Upper Receiver, NSN 1005-00-017-9550. (M16)  
Must be received as separate, unserviceable items. Both items must go directly to demilitarization. No RTDS is authorized. At receipt, the transactions for the separated items will be assigned action/accounting code A/A and Material Screening Code X to ensure movement to Record Status Code "W" for demilitarization. Demilitarization will be in accordance with established DEMIL procedures.

❖ **Batteries, Non-rechargeable**

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

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

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

d. For NSN 6665-99-760-9742, do not RTDS. Process these items directly to ultimate disposal.

e. SALD codes have been assigned to these items for DAISY processing.

❖ **Burner Units and Range Outfits.**

Disposal processing of burner unit (NSN 7310-00-842-9247) and range outfit M59 (NSN 7360-00-082-2153), consisting of cabinet (NSN 7360-00-702-1719) and burner unit, as well as burner unit (NSN 7310-00-559-5214)

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and range outfit (NSN 7360-00-273-8621) which consists of a bakery accessory set, field oven (NSN 7360-00-271-1663) are potentially unsafe.

a. Dangerous. These units are potentially dangerous. Do not accept physical custody/accountability at your DRMO. **Exception: M/M2A Burner Units (NSNs 7310-00-842-9247, 7310-01-017-1285, 7310-01-113-9172) can be physically accepted, but only as "Mutilated Scrap". 16 Sep 2004**

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

c. Reutilization. Burner units (NSN 7310-00-559-5214) that have been removed from M59 Range Outfits are only to be reutilized within DoD. (Use MSC 3 for DoD screening.) Those units failing DoD reutilization are to proceed directly to sales.

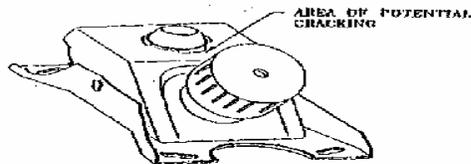
**❖ Chairs, Rotary**

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

7117-01-188-3943	7110-01-188-3953	7110-01-188-3960	7110-01-188-3967	7110-01-188-3974
7110-01-188-3944	7110-01-188-3954	7110-01-188-3961	7110-01-188-3968	7110-01-188-3975
7110-01-188-3945	7110-01-188-3955	7110-01-188-3962	7110-01-188-3969	
7110-01-188-3949	7110-01-188-3956	7110-01-188-3963	7110-01-188-3970	
7110-01-188-3950	7110-01-188-3957	7110-01-188-3964	7110-01-188-3971	
7110-01-188-3951	7110-01-188-3958	7110-01-188-3965	7110-01-188-3972	
7110-01-188-3952	7110-01-188-3959	7110-01-188-3966	7110-01-188-3973	



**T675 Mechanism**  
ACCEPTABLE - DO NOT REMOVE FROM SERVICE



**T700 Mechanism**  
REMOVE FROM SERVICE

**❖ Defective Oil (Battenfeld Lubricating Product)**

Battenfeld lubricating products have been identified as defective property.)

a. Oil products that are RTD will have a statement on the releasing document that the property is not to be used for its intended purpose. If the property is sold, it must be sold in place, preferably as a heating supplement, using the following condition of sale article:

"ARTICLE\_\_\_: DEFECTIVE PROPERTY. Applies to item(s)\_\_\_\_\_. Although this/these item(s) is/are not considered dangerous to public health and/or safety in its/their present form, purchaser is advised that this property is defective in nature, as it does not conform to established military, Government or contract specifications. Further, the purchaser represents, warrants and certifies that this property will not be resold to the U.S. Government for use within the Department of Defense."

Additionally, each award document (DRMS Form 1427) will contain the following statement: Item(s)\_\_\_\_\_ does/do not conform to the military, Government or contract specifications. Resale to the U.S. Government is strictly prohibited.

b. If this property survives RTDS, place on a service contract for ultimate disposal.

c. Ensure that the generating activity provides a disposal fund cite. The following information is required when the funds cite is obtained.

- (1) Valid MILSBILLS fund code.
- (2) Valid billing DoDAAC.
- (3) Appropriate CLIN from the disposal contract.
- (4) Total cost of disposal.

d. NSNs assigned to defective Battenfeld Lubricating Products are identified in the SALD:

<u>NSN</u>	<u>MIL SPEC</u>	<u>UNIT OF ISSUE</u>
9150-00-186-6668	MIL-L-2104	CAN
9150-00-188-9858		CAN
9150-00-188-9862		DRUM
9150-00-189-6729		DRUM
9150-00-191-2772		DRUM
9150-01-152-4118		CAN
9150-01-152-4119	DRUM	
9150-01-035-5391	MIL-L-2105	CAN
9150-01-035-5393		CAN
9150-01-035-5394		DRUM
9150-01-035-5395		CAN
9150-01-035-5396		DRUM
9150-00-111-0208	MIL-L-21260	DRUM
9150-00-111-0209		CAN
9150-00-111-0210		DRUM
9150-00-111-0214		DRUM
9150-00-111-3199		CAN
9150-00-186-6696	MIL-L-46152	DRUM
9150-00-186-6703		DRUM
9150-00-186-6706		CAN
9150-00-186-6709		DRUM
9150-00-256-6411		CAN
9150-00-181-8097	MIL-L-9000	DRUM
9150-00-181-8229		CAN

CAN = 5 Gallon Can

DRUM = 55 Gallon Drum

e. In the event containers are significantly deteriorated, over packing is required by the generating activity prior to the DRMO releasing.

❖ **File Cabinets/Safes, including asbestos contaminated**

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Confirm that the filing cabinets/safes are empty, and that the combinations are set according to DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4. Some manufacturers of file cabinets/safes used asbestos as a fireproofing insulation prior to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ban on the use of asbestos. Consider Remington Rand file cabinets and safes and Diebold **FILE CABINETS ONLY** to contain asbestos unless analysis proves otherwise. Other manufacturers do not require the automatic asbestos consideration. They may receive standard processing, unless there is a specific indicator that asbestos is present within the safe or file cabinet.

(1) Dispose of filing cabinets/safes considered containing friable/potentially friable asbestos as follows: Friable asbestos and/or potentially friable asbestos items are regulated under the OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1001), the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (40 CFR 61.141) and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) (40 CFR 763) and the Department of Transportation (DoT) (49 CFR 172.102 and 173.216) and should be managed accordingly for disposal. Definitions of friable asbestos or potentially friable asbestos items are found at 40 CFR Part 61.141.

(2) Acceptance is based on the rules of the base commander/item peculiarity. At turn-in, these items must be sealed in leak tight containers or wrappings, as required by 40 CFR 61.150 and OSHA 29 CFR 1910-100k(6), and have a warning label complying with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1001(j)(2)(ii) stating: "Danger. Contains Asbestos Fibers. Avoid Creating Dust. Cancer and Lung Disease Hazard." Friable asbestos or potentially friable asbestos items, including cabinets/ safes, offered for transportation in commerce must comply with the applicable packaging requirements in DoT 49 CFR 173.216(c)(1)-(4).

(3) Prior to turn-in, the generators have the option of treating unidentifiable items as "worst case" and fund for disposal or have an analysis performed. Process as hazardous items with all disposal costs funded by the generating activity, unless proof is provided that they do not contain asbestos. Do not RTD or sell items when received.

(4) DRMOs may physically accept or take accountability of friable or potentially friable asbestos items, including safes and file cabinets.

(5) Verify either by visiting generator prior to wrapping or, if too far off-site, request the turn-in activity to provide written certification that cabinets/safes are completely empty. Request Service Manager to initiate resolution of non-compliance by the generator.

(6) Cabinets and safes, fitting the above definitions, can be considered leak tight if the drawers/doors are secured so they cannot be opened/moved, and all seams are sealed to assure asbestos fibers do not leak into the air. Double wrapping in 6-mil plastic will meet the standards for sealing, and in addition, may meet the standards for securing if the drawers/doors are not so heavy that they can open and break the wrapping. The use of multiple layers of lightweight (less than 6 mil.) shrink-wrapping does not meet all the requirements. Another means of sealing filing cabinet/safe drawers/doors is to use 2-inch metallic duct tape over all seams. Other means of securing are welding drawers/doors shut, using steel or heavy plastic straps around drawers, or possibly, locking each drawer shut.

### ❖ **Grade 8 Bolts**

Grade 8 fasteners/machine bolts in FSCs 5305 and 5306 that were manufactured prior to 1988 are considered defective, non-conforming. Applicable NSNs are identified in the Safe-Alert/Latent Defect (SALD) listing. It is critical that these fasteners not get into the supply system and be used for its intended purpose.

### ❖ **H-1 Heaters**

**(1) Inspect the Heater H-1 to ensure the heat exchanger and combustor can on each unit has either been removed or punctured to make the item unserviceable. Also, ensure the removal of sensor bulb or coil from temperature gauge, temperature select valve and temperature gauge.**

**(2) Field research has indicated the heaters may contain residual fuel and asbestos. Item requires identification of all hazardous materials and/or certification of removal prior to turn-in for disposal..**

**(3) If either action has not been accomplished and certified by the generator item should be rejected.**  
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❖ **Heaters, Hunter**

Do not RTDS the heaters. Potential liabilities from non-Governmental use of these heaters are significant. Therefore, mutilate all heaters. For the heaters that are on trailers run by diesel engines there is no requirement to mutilate the engine or remaining components. These may be processed through normal disposal actions. The SAFE-ALERT/LATENT DEFECT listing identifies all defective Hunter heater NSNs. The following NSNs are listed in the Safe Alert Latent Defect (SALD) listing. They require mutilation prior to turn in to DRMOs:

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

❖ **Non Compliant Y2K Electronic Property.**

DRMOs will receive and process non compliant Y2K property having safety/health applications (e.g., medical/patient equipment) or that is used in military weapon systems (e.g., avionics) as defective property in accordance with paragraph B21, Defective Property, this chapter.

- The generator for category 1 and 2 property will identify hazardous components.
- Category 1 property will normally be received as scrap.
- If the generator requests DRMO assistance with mutilating Category 1 property, this will be accomplished on a reimbursable basis, via a MIPR. Guidance on MIPR preparation/billing information will be requested from DRMS-RF.
- Electronic medical/patient equipment and items used in military weapon systems (avionics) received by DRMOs and not identified as Y2K compliant or indicating unknown compliance status will be treated as Category 2 Defective Property.
- Non-electronic/electric items in FSCs 6515 and 6525 do not require Y2K certifications on the DD Form 1348-1A.

DRMOs will receive and process non compliant Y2K electronic property not having safety/health/avionics application will be received as category 2, Defective Property.

❖ **Plastic Office Partitions.**

Plastic office partition inserts NSNs 7195-00-647-2115, 7195-00-647-2116, 7195-00-647-2117 and 7195-00-647-2118, manufactured before 1973 are highly flammable and produce toxic smoke. The NSNs for the steel frames containing these inserts are 7195-00-647-2111, 7195-00-647-2112, 7195-00-647-2113 and 7195-00-647-2114. Those purchased after that time are safe; however, they do contain the same NSNs. Safe inserts can be distinguished from hazardous ones by a statement attached in one corner stating they meet current Federal Standards. If such a statement cannot be located, assume the insert to be the older, unsafe type. RTD the steel frames if the defective inserts are removed; however, do not RTD hazardous inserts. When either the partitions with the inserts or the inserts are sold, the following caution notice will be prominently be displayed in the lower extremity of the item description.

**NOTE:** Plastic inserts do not meet American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) E-84, are highly combustible and produce dense, toxic smoke.

❖ **Stoves**

Sunray brand gas range, 30" size, Model No. 26JAOXJ13, NSN 7310-01-046-2869, and electric range 30" size, Model No. STC-26, NSN 7310-00-823-7386, manufactured by Glenwood Range Co., Delaware, Ohio.

a. 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. Upon receipt of these kitchen ranges that are to be disposed of as items, i.e., not as scrap, the following warning statement must be permanently attached to the unit:

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“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.”

### ❖ Vehicles

See paragraph 77 for the following: ATV's, Modular Ambulance, Gamma Goats, Goer Vehicles, High Mobility Multi-Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWVs), R-9 Refuelers, Trucks (A/S32P-2 Crash Fire Rescue, M151 vehicles, P-10 Forcible Entry Trucks (131), NSN 4210-01-147-2031.

### **26. Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF).**

See DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume VI for categories of reimbursable property and for disposition of proceeds.

- a. DWCF is expanded to include formerly designated industrial funded property.
- b. When DWCF property is sold, the generator receives no reimbursement for either usable or scrap property.
- c. If generators request reimbursement and the DRMO suspects the reimbursable property was actually purchased with appropriated funds, challenge actions should be initiated. The challenge will consist of a request to the generator for a statement describing what qualifies the property for reimbursement.
- d. Examples of property normally purchased with appropriated funds are:
  - Aircraft, ships, barges, general-purpose passenger-type vehicles.
  - Equipment to meet mobilization requirements when no (or limited) peacetime application exists.
  - Equipment initially procured and usually furnished by the weapon system manager as part of weapon system and/or support system.
  - Equipment normally provided as Government-furnished equipment.

### **27. Defense Items Specialized/Sale Defense Items W/DEMIL Requirements Waived.**

Items requiring DEMIL determined to have substantial commercial value may be sold without DEMIL to legitimate and authorized individuals or firms after receiving approval from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology. These specialized sales must comply with current guidance (see DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume V).

### **28. Dental Amalgam**

#### a. Definitions:

(1) Unused dry “mixed” amalgam. This form of dental amalgam is a mixture of silver (AG) and mercury (HG) prepared by a dental lab but never used in dental work.

(2) Dental amalgam covered with liquid. This is used amalgam that is covered with water, used or unused hypo solution or HGX.

#### b. Hazardous Waste Determination:

(1) The Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventative Medicine determined that dental amalgam collected in a chair side “trap” collection system is not to be considered infectious waste.

(2) The concentrations of HG and AG are known to vary in amalgam. Some dental amalgam will fail TCLP. Dental amalgam covered in liquid will always fail TCLP due to the amount of mercury and silver leaching into the liquid. Dispose of amalgam in liquid form as a hazardous waste.

(3) Dry amalgam may be generated either from mixed amalgam that is not used, excess mixed amalgam from new filling preparations and old fillings. Dry dental amalgam scrap is a recyclable scrap metal. Dry dental amalgam is not to be received as hazardous property by the DRMO. No TCLP test is required from the generating activity for the turn-in of dry amalgam as a non-hazardous solid waste.

**NOTE:** Excess mixed amalgam scrap from new filling preparations and old filling captured by a trap in the suction line of a flushing unit, beside a dental chair, can be turned in as dry amalgam.

(4) The dry dental amalgam cannot be received unless it is in a tightly closed unbreakable container. DRMOs are not authorized to open these containers.

c. Dental Amalgam will not have NSNs; it will be received as LSN 6520-00-AMALGAM.

d. Amalgam is normally toxic. Do not open containers. If there is a personal exposure to vapors or the liquid, due to a spill or leak, contact base industrial hygiene office or bioenvironmental office for assistance, immediately.

e. See DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume V for sales guidance. DRMOs may attempt to sell dry dental amalgam. The national sales office will be contacted to determine if the quantities held warrant a sales effort, or if there are any buyers. Dry amalgam will only be sold on national sales. If there are only small generations, the sales efforts may cover consolidated locations.

f. Buyers of dry amalgam who intend to recycle or reclaim for silver recovery must manage amalgam as a precious metal containing hazardous waste, per 40 CFR, Subpart F, 266.70, unless analytical results show that it doesn't fail TCLP.

g. The national sales office will notify buyers of the regulatory requirements above by using appropriate sales clauses in sales catalogs. Also, buyers will be advised to check for any state and local regulations that may impact their recycling actions.

h. If there are no buyers for dry amalgam and if the TCLP results are not available, use a "worst case" scenario and put the property on a non-RCRA service contract using the appropriate CLIN.

i. Dental amalgam received in a liquid solution will be processed as a hazardous waste. Liquid amalgam turned-in for processing as a hazardous material must be supported by analytical data. According to current funding policy, the generating activity will be required to provide the appropriate disposal funding for dental amalgam received in liquid. The DTID will contain:

- MILSBILLS fund code.
- "Bill to" DoDAAC.
- CLIN (TC Toxicity - 9401 - less than 7 pounds (small container); 9402 - greater than 7 pounds (solid phase).
- Total cost of disposal.

j. Dental amalgam will not be received in SCL P8D.

### **29. Detector Tubes.**

A hazardous waste profile sheet must accompany detector tubes under NSN 6665-00-769-0944 manufactured by Draeger Safety Inc., at time of turn-in.

### **30. Distinctive Markings.**

Obliterate distinctive markings according to DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4, paragraph B20. Use a paint or substance that does not flake, fade, peel or weather easily. Remove decal-type distinctive markings by applying a decal remover, if available. "Cuttisol", manufactured by Curtis Industries, a Congoleum Company, 34999 Curtis Blvd, Eastlake, OH 44094, or a similar product can be used for this purpose. Distinctive markings may remain on property reutilized. Property transferred, donated or sold must have markings obliterated.

### **31. Drugs, Biologicals and Reagents (including Controlled Substances) (FSC 6505)**

a. This supplements guidance and direction in Federal Property Management Regulation and Joint Regulation 4145.11, AR 740.7, NAVSUPINST 4440.14C, MCO 4450.11, Safeguarding of DLA Sensitive Inventory Items, Controlled Substances, and Pilferable Items of Supply.

b. The following sub-categories apply for FSC 6505:

- (1) Non-controlled, non-hazardous.
- (2) Non-controlled, non-RCRA/State regulated, hazardous.
- (3) Non-controlled, RCRA/State regulated, hazardous.

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- (4) 21 CFR Controlled, non-hazardous
- (5) 21 CFR Controlled, non-RCRA/State regulated, hazardous.
- (6) 21 CFR Controlled, RCRA/State regulated, hazardous.

c. Disposal processing procedures are outlined at paragraph 5 below. DRMS has overall responsibility for the disposal of non-controlled, non-hazardous, non-RCRA or State regulated property. However, DoD components have the option of disposing of such property themselves, using DRMS or Pine Bluff Arsenal (PBA), as specified below. The DRMS or PBA responsibilities do not include processing of bio-hazard wastes, such as infectious wastes, vaccines or radioactive items (See DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10, paragraph B1j (8) and Attachment 1, Item 17 for additional guidance.)

d. To the extent possible, expired FSC 6505 will be returned to the manufacturer. DoD components should check on this option prior to using DRMS/PBA. When not returned to the manufacturer, the appropriate disposal method(s) will be used.

e. Disposal process.

(1) The disposal process is dependent upon the items being controlled or non-controlled, hazardous or non-hazardous, and RCRA or State regulated or not RCRA or State regulated. See category summary in paragraph 2 above.

(2) To determine if property is non-controlled/controlled and/or non-hazardous/hazardous, refer to the U.S. Army's Center for Health Promotion and Preventative Medicine (USACHPPM) Technical Guide 126 and to the Military Item Disposal Instruction/Military Environmental Information Source (MIDI/MEIS) CD ROM database, telephone (410) 671-5222 or (410) 671-3651. These documents contain disposal codes and instructions for FSC 6505 non-controlled, non-hazardous or hazardous property.

(3) To determine if property is a hazardous material, refer to 49 CFR 172.101, Hazardous Materials Table (HMT). When discarding as a hazardous waste, refer to 40 CFR 261.21 through 261.24, and/or state regulations. Controlled items may be identified from the manufacturer's descriptions and their applicability to the schedules shown at the end of this document. Security storage requirements are listed for each respective schedule (I through V).

(4) Non-controlled FSC 6505 property.

- The DRMO will accept accountability and physical custody (provided that sufficient and compliant storage space is available). This property is subject to normal disposal processing; solid waste and hazardous waste will be placed on a disposal service contract for ultimate disposal.
- For donation actions, a letter of clearance from the FDA (local) will be obtained by the State Agency or designated donee and shall accompany the SF 123. The state agency or donee shall provide samples to the FDA, if required. Costs for laboratory examinations shall be borne by the state agency/donee. Where applicable, DoD Installations shall furnish samples to state agencies or donees upon request (submission of a SF 123 marked "sample" is required). Donation of this property may not be completed until proper authorization is received from FDA, with an approved SF 123 from GSA.

(5) 21 CFR Controlled FSC 6505 property.

- Generating activities may make their own arrangements for disposal with PBA or use the services of the DRMS. DRMOs may accept accountability but not physical custody. Property will be offered for federal agency screening and sales service. If unsuccessful, accountability (and responsibility for disposal) will be returned to the generator.
- If required, due to unavailable storage, controlled substances may be shipped to PBA for storage while sales or disposal actions are taking place. PBA may receive physical custody and store this property until the transferee, buyer or the generator's disposal contractor, completes pick-up.
- GSA approval of the SF 122s shall indicate that the recipient is registered with the Drug Enforcement Administration, DoT, and are authorized to procure controlled substances requested for transfer.
- If the property is expected to be sold before using the services of DRMOs, the installation medical supply office or the activity supply officer shall request that an examination be made of surplus drugs

that have not expired and reagents authorized for sale with an acquisition cost of \$500 or more per manufacturer's lot/batch number. The Field Scientific Coordination Staff, ACFA-CF-30, located in the applicable Food and Drug Administration District Office shall make this examination. When requesting such an examination, FDA generally needs a list and one sample of each of the drugs to be examined. Additional samples may be requested if necessary for laboratory examination. The FDA may require reimbursement for examination of the surplus property. A copy of the letter received from FDA shall be attached to the DD Form 1348-1A.

(6) Detailed guidance for sale of controlled and non-controlled property, to include composition and distribution of sale solicitations, special conditions of sale, and bidder certification requirements shall be obtained from the FPMR 101-42.1102-3.

(7) Funding for disposal. Payment for disposal by PBA will be arranged between the generator and PBA, without DRMS involvement. Payment for DRMS contract disposal services for property going to ultimate disposal will be the responsibility of the generator. (See DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 3, Attachment 1 and Chapter 10, paragraphs B1k and D.)

(8) Foreign Excess Personal Property (including controlled substances) shall be processed the same as in CONUS, subject to host nation and international laws and/or agreements.

(9) Proposed sales shall be submitted to the DRMS General Counsel for review and approval.

(10) Surplus drugs, biologicals, and reagents shall not be abandoned under any circumstances. Destruction requires two witnesses (FPMR 101-42-1102-5), and shall be accomplished as stated below.

- Non-hazardous, controlled items will be destroyed by the generating activity. When the item(s) have been referred for DRMO sales services but the sales efforts are unsuccessful, the DRMO may assist in the destruction by providing supporting witnesses.
- Non-hazardous, non-controlled items will be destroyed and the residues disposed of through the base engineer's refuse and trash function. DRMOs may provide witnesses, if requested.
- Generating activities may dispose of non-regulated hazardous property through approved on-site procedures; e.g., neutralization, incineration, sanitary landfills, etc.
- Property, which is discarded as a hazardous waste will be disposed of according to 40 CFR 260 through 268 and/or applicable state regulations.

f. Responsibilities:

(1) DoD Components will ensure that:

- All categories of property, for all disposal methods, contain identifying data, such as NSN/LSN, item description, and quantity in pounds and required labeling.
- Controlled substances disposal requirements shown in 21 CFR are met.
- Unsafe or unsalable property is either destroyed by the generator or over-packed for disposal.
- Property going to PBA, shows:
  - Weight in pounds to avoid overcharge, since pounds construct the PBA fee schedule.
  - A comprehensive itemized shipment with property name, quantity, weight, any unique characteristics for the specific item(s), etc.
- Standard documentation and MILSBILLS funding information required for ultimate disposal are provided on a DRMS service contract. (See DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 3, Attachment 1 and Chapter 10.)
- Proper witness and certification requirements are met:
  - One destruction officer and two additional U.S. Government witnesses are required to certify the destruction and disposal of controlled items.

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- If destroyed by other than through a DRMS contract, one destruction officer and one additional U.S. Government witness are required to certify the destruction and disposal of non-controlled items.
- For other than DRMS disposal see note 1 at end of this document. Witnesses will sign the certificate of destruction (SMCPB Form 148 or appropriate forms) for non-controlled items or complete and sign DEA Form 41 for controlled items. The original copy of DEA Form 41 is to be provided to the DEA. Both certificates will be stamped with a "Certificate of Destruction" stamp.
- Local regulatory representatives are contacted for obtaining guidance on property disposal of any questionable items being received. Ensure that all applicable disposal actions are completed in accordance with the conditions specified herein and with local, state and federal laws and regulations.

(2) The Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM) will:

- Stay abreast of all additions, revisions or deletions of property in FSC 6505.
- Maintain and distribute the Military Item Disposal Instruction (MIDI) database.
- Ensure that all FSC 6505 information in the MIDI database is current and is made available to all DoD organizations.
- Provide technical information to generating and disposal activities on the proper handling of FSC 6505 property, as required.

(3) DRMS will:

- Ensure appropriate service contracts are developed for RCRA or State regulated hazardous property, and non-regulated property eligible for disposal on DRMS service contracts.
- Provide guidance/assistance, as required, for transferee, donee, buyer, or contractor pickup of property from the generator's facility or from PBA, if arrangements have been made for PBA storage of the property.
- Ensure arrangements for surveillance or inspection of PBA disposal or contractor facilities are completed for property held for a DRMS hazardous waste contract.

(4) DRMOs will:

- Accept accountability and physical custody and dispose of authorized property directed to them. DRMOs may process non-controlled property that is eligible for disposal on a DRMS disposal service contract.
- Provide necessary information, equipment and facilities for receipt, storage, security, safety, and ultimate disposal of property. Non-controlled items will be placed in appropriate storage under normal lock and key, with limited access.
- Conduct additional coordination with generating activities, in regards to shipping, funding, completing certification requirements, etc., as necessary.
- Contact local regulatory representatives for obtaining guidance on property disposal of any questionable items being received. Ensure that all applicable disposal actions are completed in accordance with the conditions specified herein and with local, state and federal laws and regulations.
- Obtain all required permits and comply with permitting, safety and security requirements.
- Conduct approved sales services for FSC 6505 items that are classified as controlled (non-RCRA/State regulated or RCRA/State regulated.) Pick up will be from the generator's facility or from PBA, as appropriate.
- Perform necessary reporting/record keeping for the Drug Enforcement Agency and instruct generator(s) of required time periods for retaining destruction records.
- Comply with all RCRA manifesting/record-keeping requirements and provide copies of manifests to generator(s), when necessary.
- As required, administer contracts, serve as Contract Officer Representative, monitor contractor pick-up, ensure contractor's transport vehicle(s), are sealed prior to departing to destruction site. If required, accompany contractor's vehicle(s) to destruction site and provide two Government

witnesses and perform all RCRA and DEA requirements (e.g., manifesting, certification, tracking, record keeping and surveillance).

- Report any spills to appropriate officials and repack/recontainerize items being stored or awaiting disposal.

(5) PBA will:

- Accept accountability and physical custody and dispose of authorized property directed to them.
- Store, but not dispose of controlled, RCRA listed or characteristic waste, pending award of disposal service contract.
- Provide necessary information, equipment and facilities for receipt, storage, security, safety, and ultimate disposal of property. Non-controlled items will be placed in appropriate storage under normal lock and key, with limited access. If storing controlled items as a service for some generators the items will be placed in secured storage, which contains two locks, intrusion detection and restricted warning access.
- Conduct additional coordination with generating activities, in regards to shipping, funding, completing certification requirements, etc., as necessary.
- Contact local regulatory representatives for obtaining guidance on property disposal of any questionable items being received. Ensure that all applicable disposal actions are completed in accordance with the conditions specified herein and with local, state and federal laws and regulations.
- Obtain all required permits and comply with permitting, safety and security requirements.
- Destroy medical items and packaging (including bottles, jars, tubes, bags, etc.,) in such a manner as to preclude any reuse.
- Upon receipt of items shipment list, notify generating activities (in writing) of items thereon that can be stored at or destroyed by PBA, estimated cost, payment procedures, date items may be shipped and packaging instructions.
- Accept accountability and physical custody of condemned property classified as controlled RCRA/state regulated (that PBA does not have capability to destroy appropriately) and provide secured storage in accordance with DLAR 4145.11, or comparable Army regulation, until contractor pickup. The holding period is to allow time for quantities to accumulate and for DRMS to obtain necessary disposal service or sales contracts.
- Perform necessary reporting/record keeping for the Drug Enforcement Agency and instruct generator(s) of required time periods for retaining destruction records.
- Comply will all RCRA manifesting/record keeping requirements and provide copies of manifests to generator(s), when necessary.
- Bill generators and collect payment for services.
  - Charges will be established on a yearly basis. (Once established, they will not be changed until the next fiscal year.) Prices will be distributed to all generating activities by PBA before the beginning of each FY, for budget planning.
  - Charges may be developed on a sliding scale - generators shipping items with good paperwork, packaging, etc., may be charged less than those not conforming to the proper shipment procedures.
  - Support cost will be included in the charges. (This includes verifying weight, inventorying medicine and witnessing disposal.) Costs for disposal of items sent in excess of a previously submitted estimate or for items that PBA does not have disposal authority will be incurred by the generating activities. This covers return shipment fees or disposal fees, as appropriate.
- Publish a listing of waste streams that can be accepted on an annual basis.
- As required, administer contracts, serve as Contract Officer Representative, monitor contractor pick-up, ensure contractor's transport vehicle(s), are sealed prior to departing to destruction site. If required, accompany contractor's vehicle(s) to destruction site and provide two Government witnesses and perform all RCRA and DEA requirements (e.g., manifesting, certification, tracking, record keeping and surveillance).
- Report any spills to appropriate officials and repack/recontainerize items being stored or awaiting disposal.

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### NOTES:

1. GSA has waived DRMS from witnessing requirements in FPMR 101-42-1102-5 for non-controlled, non-RCRA hazardous and non-hazardous material in FSC 6505. However, if a need arises, PBA or DRMOs will fulfill Government witnessing requirements for the property destroyed by other organizations and provides certificates of destruction as well as any other required documents to appropriate reporting agencies.

### 2. 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, and immediate precursors with Exceptions

SCHEDULE III - Stimulants with exceptions, Depressants with exceptions, Malorphine 9400, Narcotic drugs with exceptions

SCHEDULE IV - Narcotic Drugs with exceptions, Depressant with exceptions, Fenfluramine, Stimulants with exceptions

SCHEDULE V - Narcotic drugs with exceptions, Narcotic drugs containing non-narcotic ingredients.

### DLA SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

SCHEDULE I - Not stocked in DoD System

SCHEDULE II - Require vault storage

SCHEDULE III through V - Require a limited access area

### SENSITIVITY CODES

SCHEDULES I and II - CODE R

g. Controlled Substances. For purposes of clarification, examples of the term controlled substance means, may be any of the following:

(1) Narcotics, (e.g., opium, cocoa leaves and opiates).

(2) Hallucinogenic drugs or substances, (e.g., marijuana).

(3) Depressant or stimulant substances, such as:

(a) A drug containing any quantity of:

- Barbituric acid or any of the salts of barbituric acid.
- Any derivation of barbituric acid, which has been designated by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare as, habit forming.

(b) A drug containing any quantity of:

- Amphetamine or any of its optical isomers.
- Any salt of amphetamine or any salt of an optical isomer of amphetamine.
- Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD).

(4) Any other drug or substance found by the Attorney General to require control as provided in Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970; (see CFR Title 21, part 300 to end, chapter II, BNDD).

(5) Any other drug or substance requiring controls by the United States by international treaty, convention or protocol SCHEDULES III through V - CODE Q

**32. DS2 Solution**

a. DRMOs should accept only unserviceable DS2 for HW processing. DS2 in containers that have any structural damage and/or leaking are considered unserviceable. All unserviceable DS2 must be turned into the DRMO as a RCRA corrosive hazardous waste, EPA No. D002 and must be over packed using DoT approved or MILSPEC Equivalent Container. DS2 that is designated unserviceable only because of expired shelf life may not be physically accepted. The following items contain DS2:

NSN	NOUN
4230-01-133-4124	M13 DECON APPARATUS
4230-01-136-8888	FILLED FLUID CONTAINER
6850-00-753-4827	DS2, 1 1/3 QT
6850-00-753-4870	DS2, 5 GAL

b. This hazardous waste determination applies only to unserviceable stocks. The following conditions render DS2 unserviceable:

- (1) Leaking containers.
- (2) Faulty container seams.
- (3) Containers with bulges, holes, or other structural damage.

c. Notify the base/installation or higher headquarters environmental office that DS2 is being stored at the DRMO.

d. See DRMS I 4160.14, Volume V, Supplement 4 for sales guidance.

**33. Electrocardiogram (EKG) Pads.**

- Only unused (shelf life expired) pads are economical for PM recovery and can be turned in to DRMOs for processing under scrap classification SCL P8B.
- Used pads can be disposed of in the general trash by the generating activity.

**34. Explosive and Acid Contaminated Property.**

See DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4. DRMOs will provide a sales service only for this type of property. Do not accept accountability or physical custody. No RTD actions authorized.

**35. FAA Obsolete Control Tower Equipment.**

Display Channel Complex Rehost and Computer Display Channel Systems (DCCR-CDC) and Model 1 Full Capacity (M1FC) System. The guidance below is based on an addendum to a memorandum of agreement between DRMS and the FAA, signed April 1, 2000.

Property from the systems shown above will be received and processed as scrap (TTC-XR2).

The property will be processed through the demanufacturing contract.

DRMOs will process a task order for release to demanufacturing contractor and will serve as liaison between FAA and the Contractor, to include, scheduling pickups and arranging for property to be staged for removal.

The disposal turn in document (DTID) must still contain "XP" in blocks 52 and 53 and a Disposal Authority Code "F" in record position 64. These codes are not placed in DAISY for scrap receipts; however, they need to be in the official files because they are the indicators that the federal civil agency is agreeing to be billed and to pay for the DRMO services. The data elements that will be used by HQ DRMS to bill the FAA will be the FEDSTRIP and the reimbursement code "S".

To input the information into DAISY the reimbursement data is entered into the Marketing Menu. The percent of reimbursement question is to be answered with a 100% reimbursable with a direct deposit indicator of "Y". This will bring up the correct fund cite (97R2651) and the proceeds will go directly in to this account on the 1131, Cash Collection Voucher (will default to collection classification code of 0008, which means a direct deposit fund cite is present). There will be no requirement for a transfer voucher from suspense.

When the XR2 data is entered use reimbursement code 1 and the "S" will automatically appear with the FCA FEDSTRIP.

There are no Y2K concerns with this property.

**36. Federal Civil Agency (FCA) Property.**

**NOTE: The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DLA and GSA, dated January 23, 1998, authorizing receipt and processing of FCA property, has expired. DRMS can no longer process FCA property under this "blanket" agreement.**

**a. DRMS will receive and process FCA property, on a reimbursable basis, according to DoD 4160.21-M, Defense Materiel Disposition Manual, dated August 1997, Chapter 1, Paragraph B1, Scope and Applicability. Individual MOAs are required for DRMOs to accept and process FCA property. If a MOU/MOA has not been established for an agency at large (e.g., Department of Labor, Forestry Department, Veteran's Administration, etc.), DRMS-S will process the MOU/MOA, when requested.**

- (1) DRMS-S will coordinate with the FCA and prepare the MOA for command signature. Once the MOA/MOU is signed, DRMS-S will prepare a DRMO notification memorandum and forward it to DRMS-O for dissemination. DRMS-BS will maintain the official MOAs and initiate any modifications.**
- (2) DRMS-RF will determine if an approved funding arrangement has been established for the FCA and provide information to DRMS-O. Once this information has been received DRMOs may begin processing the specified FCA excess property.**
- (3) Any operational issues will be resolved by DRMS-I and DRMS-RF will resolve funding issues.**
- (4) When an FCA wants to turn in property and it is not known if a MOA exists, DRMOs/SMs/FSTs must contact DRMS-RF to see if there is a current billing agreement with the FCA. If so, inform the FCA and process their property accordingly. If no funding agreement exists,
  - (a) Ask the FCA to complete the Interagency Agreement Economy Act Order in Supplement S1-2 and forward it to DRMS-RF, FAX: 269-961-5913.**
  - (b) Provide a sample copy of DD Form 1144, Support Agreement, see supplement S1-3; and the MOA template, see supplement S1-6, this chapter, to the FCA.**
  - (c) Provide DRMSSA, FAX: 269-961-4162, with the agency name, a point of contact, complete address, telephone and fax number, and an email address, if available.****

**b. DRMS-RF will bill the FCA for services rendered through the Intra-governmental Payment and Collections (IPAC) system, according to the Transaction Activity Billing (TAB) rates published periodically on the DRMS Web Site "I am a Generator...". To the extent, only one billing fund citation per FCA will be used for this purpose.**

**c. Turn-in requirements**

- (1) FCAs will use DoD standard procedures (see DoD 4000.25-M-1 Chapter 5 and App 3.49 and DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 3) for turn-in, receipt and handling of FCA excess property, utilizing the Form 1348-1A or 1348-2, Disposal Turn-In Document (DTID).**
- (2) In-Transit Control requirements, DoD 4000.25-M-1 are not applicable to FCA turn-ins.**
- (3) If property is not received in-place, the FCAs are required to schedule turn-ins and are responsible for delivering the property to DRMOs, both usable and scrap. Hazardous property will be received in-place. (Receipt in place MOAs are required the same as for DoD activities.)**
- (4) Hazardous property will always be received in place.**
- (5) FCA property will be identified by the officially assigned Agency Address Code (AAC), the equivalent of a DoDAAC. The first position of the AAC begins with 1 – 9 or G. To verify an AAC see: web site. <https://day2k1.daas.dla.mil/dodaac/dodaac.asp> Search by zip code.**
- (6) Special arrangements can be made with the DRMO for large quantities of like items or large items with small dollar amounts.**

- (7) DRMOs will refuse FCA turn-ins using the same criteria for rejecting DoD property.
- (8) DRMOs will not accept and the FCA will not turn in property exempt from turn-in by DoD activities according to DoD 4160.21-M, Defense Materiel Disposition Manual, Chapter 3.

**d. Receipt Processing**

- (1) The DTID must be filled out according to DoD 4160.21-M and will contain a funding code of "XP" in blocks 52 and 53 and a Disposal Authority Code (DAC) of "F" in position 64. The property accounting receipt must be Reimbursement coded "S". (Use reimbursement code "1" for scrap. The "S" will automatically appear with the FCA AAC.) Select the fund citation 97R2651. EXCEPTION: Code receipt of SCL P and V scrap as other than DAC F. P and V scrap is non-reimbursable, use code "0".
- (2) An automated XS6 will be generated for Commercial Venture (CV) property to roll to Record Status Code K at End of Screening Date (ESD).
- (3) Hazardous property receipts must have the required turn in document information found in DoD
- (4) 4160.21-M, Chapter 3, attachment 1, Blocks 4 and 27, including the funding code of "XP" in blocks 52 and 53, and additional hazardous property identification information as required in Chapter 10, paragraph D, of DoD 4160.21-M.

**e. Reutilization, Transfer or Donation**

- (1) All FCA property will be screened, including hazardous property eligible for RTDS, with the following exception: FCA property will not be made available to those special program organizations, who, because of enabling legislation, may only obtain DoD excess (e.g. HAP, Law Enforcement Support Office, Educational Activities, etc.).
- (2) Property previously transferred to an FCA may be processed through the DRMS disposal system, at the turn-in rates. NOTE: FCAs are not required to return DoD property after use – title belongs to the FCA. Questions on this type property should be referred to the General Services Agency (GSA) for guidance.

**f. Sales**

- (1) Proceeds from the sale of any FCA property will be transferred to the general treasury under fund cite 97R2651, unless otherwise specified by law (40 U.S.C. 485). No reimbursement of proceeds will be made directly to the FCA. See <http://www.drms.dla.mil/drms/comptroller/rpolicy2.pdf>

**NOTE: DoD lacks statutory authority to retain fees out of sales proceeds, so DRMS must recover its costs elsewhere. The established fee structure accommodates that requirement and negates a need to negotiate such fees with each participating agency. Therefore, all sales proceeds MUST be deposited to Miscellaneous Receipts of the Treasury (97R2651 S033181) and DRMS will bill the FCA for services rendered.**

- (2) Sales Contract claims. FCAs are subject to costs associated with substantiated contract claims if their negligence or fault is established.

**g. Hazardous Property Disposal**

- (1) The FCA will retain physical custody of hazardous property.
- (2) The FCA will identify their hazardous property generations according to established policies contained in DoD 4160.21-M, Defense Materiel Disposition Manual, Chapters 3 and 10 and laws and regulations governing hazardous property.
- (3) In the event of an inventory discrepancy, the FCA will research the discrepancy and provide a report according to the guidance contained in DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume IV, Chapter VI. NOTE: FCAs may be financially responsible.

**h. Hazardous Waste Service Contracts – Ultimate Disposal (UD).**

- (1) The FCA will define their disposal service requirements and provide a yearly estimate of hazardous waste streams that they foresee placing on DRMS HW disposal service contracts.
- (2) DRMS will provide the CLIN listings to the FCA.
- (3) FCA Hazardous material that fails, or is not eligible for RTDS, will be discarded as a waste and placed on a service contract for disposal.

- (4) **FCA's will review contract changes and modifications.**
- (5) **The FCA is considered the "generator" for RCRA reporting purposes. DRMS will provide the FCA generator the HW data residing in the DRMS HW contract database, as needed for RCRA reporting.**
- (6) **FCA's shall provide a designated FCA employee to act as a Contract Officer Technical Representative (COTR) during pickup of hazardous property. The COTR will be appropriately trained and will release FCA property for shipment, including signing shipping documents. (See DoT 49 CFR 172 Subpart H, Training)**

**i. Abandonment and Destruction (A&D) support. Where property is not disposed by methods outlined above, property may require disposal as outlined in DoD 4160.21-M, Defense Material Disposition Manual, Chapter 8.**

**j. Demanufacturing support. DRMS will provide contract services at the established CLIN rates in the service contract. In the event the property contains any hazardous components not covered under the demanufacturing contractor's hazardous waste disposal authority, the components will be disposed and the FCA will be billed at the UD CLIN rate.**

**k. Demilitarization/Mutilation support. Demilitarization-required property and property which may require export controls will be processed in IAW DoD 4160.21-M-1, Defense Demilitarization and Trade Security Control Manual. DRMS will provide this service at the TAB rate established. Property requiring demilitarization may be shipped either by DRMS or the FCA to an alternate location.**

**l. DoD Precious Metals Recovery Program (PMRP). This directive does not supersede Interservice Support Agreements (ISAs) that may be in effect with FCAs for (non-reimbursable) turn-in of precious metals bearing scrap. This property will continue to be accepted by the DRMOs with no charge—in support of the DoD Precious Metals Recovery Program.**

### **37. Fire Extinguishers (see Compressed Gas Cylinders)**

### **38. Fire Rescue Trucks, USAF A/S32P-2 Crash. (See Vehicles)**

### **39. Flameless Ration Heaters (FRH), FSC 8970 14 Jan 04**

FRHs are within Meals, Ready-to-Eat (MRE) ration packages (**FSC 8970**). Prior to 1993, FRHs were bulk issued separately from the MRE. In accordance with guidance from the Department of the Army, Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, they consist of approximately 27 percent magnesium (8 grams) and 73 percent inert materials. The magnesium contained in the heater reacts with water to produce an exothermic reaction (evolution of heat), which is used to warm the rations.

The FRH current manufacturers are Truetech Inc., 680 Elton Ave., Riverhead, NY 11901-2585 and the Heater Meals Co., 311 Northland Blvd., Cincinnati, OH 45246. Both company's hazardous substance ingredients consist of magnesium-iron alloy (MG-FE) and other powdered ingredients. However, the Truetech FRH is contained within a flexible, white scrim material. The scrim material is sectioned into four compartments to evenly disperse the chemicals. The Heater Meals FRH consists of a heater pad and is contained within a green 2.5-mil high-density polyethylene (HDPE) heater bag. The outside dimensions of the bags are 12-3/4" x 5-1/2". The HDPE bag is assembled as a single component inside the MRE menu bag.

Normally, FRHs will be received with an attached Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). The DoD **Hazardous Materials Information Resources System (HMIRS)** publishes MSDS's for FRHs. Presently, unused discarded FRHs are considered to be a reactive hazardous waste by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) when discarded for disposal. Unused FRHs should not be put in trash or sent to a landfill.

Inform your generating activities that the following methods are available to dispose of unused FRHs:

- Return to one of the manufacturers listed below for reclamation/recycling.
  - a. TruTech Inc, (631) 727-8600, (Mark Lamensdorf)
  - b. Heater Meals Co, (513) 772-3066 (**Stan Smith**)

#### Guidelines:

- Each manufacturer will only accept unused FRHs that they originally manufactured. The name of the manufacturer is printed on individual heater bag or pad at the bottom. Separate and collect FRHs in separate containers for each manufacturer.

- Truetech will accept only their own FRHs with a Julian lot number greater than 7000. The Julian lot number is a four-digit number printed on the bottom of the FRH package. A Julian lot number greater than 7000 will start with 7, 8, 9, 0 or 1.
  - Heater Meals will charge the sender \$.03 for each returned FRH.
  - Contact the manufacturer prior to shipment
  - Unused FRHs must be placed in 55-gallon drums. Minimum return quantity is four 55-gallon drums placed on a single pallet.
  - Comply with DoT packaging, marking, and other transportation requirements.
- **Use the FRH** by adding water to the FRHs causing full reaction, in accordance with the accompanying instructions, and subsequently and dispose of as a solid waste. (DRMOs should not receive used **or deactivated** FRHs for disposal. Deactivated, used FRHs (e.g. used in the field to heat the MREs) result in inert residues, which are not hazardous. This type of property falls into the refuse/trash category.)
  - Turn in to the DRMO for reutilization, transfer, donation, or sales (RTDS), or, if not RTDS is possible, for ultimate disposal on a hazardous waste contract.

DRMO's may process MRE/unused FRHs in the following manner:

- MREs containing FRHs may be sold using the terms and conditions applicable to food items (DRMS-I 4160.14, Vol 5, Supplement 4, paragraph 89, Subsistence). No hazardous terms and conditions are required if the MRE with an FRH is being sold as the item.
- If unused FRHs are received separate from MREs they will be processed as hazardous material (HM), using the standard RTDS HM procedures (i.e., must have disposal fund cite when received, accompanied by an MSDS). If the unused FRHs fail RTDS, dispose of them as a reactive hazardous waste on a hazardous waste disposal service contract.
- If appropriate, DRMOs may use the return to manufacturer option.
- When RTDS actions are unsuccessful for MREs containing FRHs and ultimate disposal is required, the disposal should be as a reactive hazardous waste. If the MRE portion is separated from the FRH, then the MRE (e.g., meal portion only) is not a hazardous waste but a non-hazardous solid waste.

#### **40. Flight Safety Critical Aircraft Parts (FSCAP)**

a. A FSCAP item is an aircraft part, assembly or installation containing a critical characteristic whose failure, malfunction or absence could cause a catastrophic failure resulting in loss or serious damage of the aircraft or an uncommanded engine shut-down resulting in an unsafe condition.

b. FSCAP is received as either documented, unused or undocumented. (See j below, which lists the documents authorized by each service to turn in FSCAP). They are identified with a Criticality Code of E or F and the acronym "FSCAP" in block 27 of the DD Form 1348-1A.

c. Documented FSCAP will be processed for RTDS. Documented FSCAP, which fails RTDS will be processed as undocumented FSCAP and mutilated or demilitarized in accordance with paragraph e or f below.

d. Unused FSCAP may be accepted for RTDS if received in its original packaging and the NSN, contract number, CAGE code(s) and part number are provided. These data elements may be on the item, its original container/wrapping material or accompanying documentation. Unsealed FSCAP is considered to be unused only if it became unsealed after it arrives at the DRMO. Unused FSCAP not meeting any of this criteria will be processed as undocumented FSCAP and mutilated or demilitarized in accordance with paragraphs e or f below.

e. Undocumented non-DEMIL required FSCAP must be downgraded to SCL MFS upon receipt and mutilated either as a condition of sale or by a Centralized DEMIL Center (see paragraphs g and h below).

(1) DRMOs are authorized to change Supply Condition Code (SCC) A-E on undocumented FSCAP items received to SCC H on the DD 1348-1A.

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(2) Place undocumented non-DEMIL required FSCAP in SCL MFS and ensure it is not commingled with other scrap until after mutilation.

f. Undocumented DEMIL required FSCAP will be demilitarized either as a condition of sale or by a Centralized DEMIL Center (see paragraphs g and h below). Process these items directly to sales status (to preclude them from going through screening).

g. Authorization for mutilation/DEMIL as a condition of sale must be obtained from the DEMIL Business Unit.

h. Notify Centralized DEMIL Center when sending a shipment and process the transfer/issue to the Center's account as outlined in DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume IV, Chapter 3, paragraph G 6.

i. The military Services may mutilate FSCAP at their option. Receive FSCAP mutilated by generators as scrap (i.e., XR2) and annotate on the DD 1348-1A by lining through the NSN and inserting the word "*Scrap*" (reference DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume II, Chapter 2, paragraph E). This provides generators an audit trail when disposing of usable FSCAP and also allows DRMOs to process the property as scrap.

j. FSCAP documentation authorized by services:

- ARMY
  - U.S. Army FSCAP Disposal Guidance
- AIR FORCE
  - AFTO 95, SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL DATA
  - FAA 8130-3, AIRWORTHINESS APPROVAL TAG
  - CEM0A299 AUTOMATED HISTORY PROGRAM PCN: CED042.MAU295.AISA
  - PREPARED (date) MAINTENANCE HISTORY REPORT-REPORT OPTIONS  
PCN SG054-35A
  - SERIALLY TRACKED COMPONENT LIFETIME REPORT  
PREPARED: (date and Zulu time)  
FOR: (person's name)  
BY REMIS: PCN SG099-PRP4100

Note: The last three documents are unnumbered computer printouts from maintenance shops. These are not their titles, but header information on each one.

- NAVY
  - OPNAV 4790/28A, SCHEDULED REMOVAL COMPONENT CARD
  - OPNAV 4790/106A, ASSEMBLY SERVICE RECORD
  - OPNAV 4790/135, MODULE SERVICE RECORD
- COAST GUARD
  - SIGNIFICANT COMPONENT HISTORY REPORT
- Data elements required on these forms are listed in DoD 4140.1-R, *DoD Materiel Management Regulation*, Chapter 6, section 5. The regulation may be accessed at <http://204.255.70.40/supreg/>.
- Questions about these forms and requests to verify the accuracy of FSCAP NSNs may be directed to:

Army  
DSN 746-2570; Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, AL.

Air Force  
DSN 787-2894; HQ AFMC/LGIA, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, OH.

Navy  
Forms: DSN 757-8870/77/81/82/83; Naval Air Systems

Command, Patuxent River Naval Air Test Center,  
Lexington Park, MD.  
NSN verification: DSN 442-5841/1357/2873 or fax to  
DSN 442-2193; NAVICP, Philadelphia, PA.

Coast Guard  
Commercial (252) 335-6165; Aircraft Repair and Supply  
Center, Information Systems Division, ATTN: ACMS/COTR,  
Elizabeth City, NC.

- DLA - FSCAP items managed by DLA are generally regarded as "consumables". They are not repaired, have no authorized documentation and will be mutilated (unless they meet the criteria of unused FSCAP).

k. Refer to DRMS-I, 4160.14, Volume IV, Chapter 2, paragraph D 2 for guidance on entering undocumented FSCAP into DAISY.

l. Ask generators to confirm whether or not items appearing to be FSCAP, but not coded as such, are or are not FSCAP.

#### **41. Fuel Containers (e.g. Bladders/Fuel Cells/Tanks)**

a. Bladders that are unused but shelf life expired will be downgraded upon receipt and mutilated as a condition of sale or by the Centralized DEMIL Center.

b. Minimal Fuel in Containers. Physically handle all containers (including separate vehicle tanks) as possibly containing volatile fuel. Refuse to accept all containers (aircraft, vehicle, etc.) found to contain more than minimal amounts of residual fuel according to DRMS-I 6050.1, Chapter XX, paragraph B3.

c. Safety. Separate stored containers with residual fuels from other combustible materials and sources of combustion (open flames, etc.). Limit stack size to ensure stability of each stack and provide for easy access of fire fighting equipment to all portions of the stacking area. Vehicles may be handled and stored in the usual manner unless their fuel tanks are leaking; in which case they should be repaired or drained of all fuel prior to delivery to a DRMO. Ensure that DEMIL/mutilation (cutting, crushing, etc.), accomplished as condition of sale or through a DEMIL Center does not occur until the fuel tank and its associated plumbing have been removed by qualified personnel. Request assistance from the host activity, as required.

d. Assemblies/Subassemblies. This guidance is equally applicable and must be observed in sales of assemblies/subassemblies containing such containers.

e. Storage tanks. (See DRMS-I 6050.1, Chapter XXIX, Storage Tanks, for instructions pertaining to regulated and non-regulated underground storage tanks (UST) and above ground storage tanks.)

#### **42. Global Positioning System (GPS)**

DRMOs are not to accept the Navigation Set Satellite Systems AN/PSN-11 and AN/PSN-11V GPS components listed below with assigned NSNs. This equipment has embedded communications security (COMSEC) and is not to be received either as serviceable or unserviceable. Equipment repair/return addresses are also provided for DRMO use in assisting military users that need information on this type property.

##### Stand-Alone Airborne GPS Receiver (SAGR)

AN/ASN-169, NSN 5826-01-414-4147

AN/ASN-169, NSN 6065-01-383-3377

Equipment Return Address:

Trimble Navigation

2105 Donley Drive

Austin, TX 87858

ATTN: SAGR Repair Center

##### Small Lightweight GPS Receiver (SLGR)

AN/PSN-10 (V) 1, NSN 5825-01-357-6170

AN/PSN-10 (V) 2, NSN 5825-01-357-6171

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AN/PSN-10 (V) 3, NSN 5825-01-356-7849

AN/PSN-10 (V) 4, NSN 5825-01-357-5506

Equipment Return Address:

TRACOR Services Corporation  
Bldg. 91302, Avionics Lab Annex (GPS)  
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613  
DODAAC: C1GMPK  
ATTN: Steve Robinson  
CML: 520-538-2877, DSN 879-2877

Precision Lightweight GPS Receiver (PLGR)

AN/PSN-11, NSN 5825-01-374-6643

AN/PSN-11 (V) 1, NSN 5825-01-395-3513

Equipment Return Address:

DODAAC: EZ7415 (Damaged Equipment)  
DODAAC: EY9420 (Access Equipment)  
Rockwell Collins Inc.  
855 35th Street NE  
ATTN: Service Center MS139-141  
Cedar Rapids, IA 52402-3613  
Mark for: AN/PSN-11 Warranty

Airborne Navigation Set

AN/ASN-149 (V2), NSN 5826-01-321-1781

AN/ASN-149 (V2), NSN 5826-01-343-1967, R2399 F/A

AN/ASN-149 (V2), NSN 5826-01-447-1300, R2399 G/A

Navigation Set Two-Channel

AN/ASN-149 (V1), NSN 5826-01-321-1784

AN/ASN-149 (V1), NSN 5826-01-343-4083, R2400, F/A

AN/ASN-149 (V1), NSN 5826-01-343-4084, R2400, G/A

AN/ASN-149 (V1), NSN 5826-01-447-1308, R2400, J/A

Equipment Return Address:

Defense Distribution Depot (Tobyhanna)  
Building 1C Bay 6 Receiving  
11 Hap Arnold Blvd  
Tobyhanna, PA 18466  
DODAAC: W25G1W  
POC (Item Manager): Mr. Walt Coffing (CECOM)  
DSN: 992-9155 CML: 732-532-9155

Global Positioning System - Survey System (GPS-S)

AN/GSN-13, NSN 5825-01-437-5888, consisting of:

NSN 7025-01-441-6685 (Receiver)

NSN 6675-01-441-6771 (Controller)

NSN 6130-01-442-1419 (Field Support Module)

NSN 5825-01-441-6880 (Trim Talk Radio)

Equipment Return Point of Contact:

Ms. Kathy Parker (Marines)  
DSN: 567-6611

Commercial off-the-shelf GPS Receiver

NSN 5825-01-470-1076

Equipment Return Address:

Item Manager: (S9E)  
DSN: 850-**7991** CML: 614-692-**7991**

Because these items contain an Auxiliary Output Chip (AOC) and a Precision Positioning Service Security Module (PPSM), the AOC firmware security chip resident in the PLGR and the PPSM require demilitarization by

the prime contractor upon disposal. Local demilitarization of PLGRs is not authorized. In addition, the above NSNs have been added to the SALD as a prevention measure.

DRMOs will assist the GPS Program Manager listed below in advising all generators not to turn-in PLGRs. Regardless of the condition, PLGRs are to be sent back to the contractor for repair or demilitarization.

DRMOs are to contact the GPS Program Manager for all other PLGR NSNs that are not listed above.

Points of contact: Mr. Dennis Rotenberry, Program Manager, GPS, DSN 992-6133 (Commercial 732-532-6133) or for DRMS contact DRMS-O or DRMS-BL.

#### **43. Helmets, Aircraft and Combat Vehicle Crew**

a. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. DoT, has indicated that all aircraft helmets used by the Military Services do not meet the requirements of the Z90.1-1971, American National Standard Specifications for Protective Headgear for Vehicular Users. Because of different design criteria, the aircraft helmets are not recommended as substitutes for approved motorcycle helmets even when the requirements of the standard are met. Similarly, combat vehicle crew helmets do not meet Z90.1-1971 requirements.

b. As a safety measure, attach a warning tag (DRMS Form 55) or other device to all aircraft helmets and combat vehicle crew helmets transferred, donated, or sold. The tag or device should carry a cautionary statement advising the donee/purchaser that the helmets must not be used for other than their intended purposes. When surplus aircraft helmets or combat vehicle crew helmets are offered for sale, special conditions shall be included in the sale solicitation.

c. Ensure that the proper warning is attached to all aircraft helmets, **ground troop helmets** and combat vehicle crew helmets. An example of a warning tag is as follows: **14 Mar 03**

**WARNING:** This device has been designed to be used as headgear **for ground troops and** in the operation of aircraft/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. **14 Mar 03**

d. DEMIL foreign excess aircraft helmets and combat crew helmets (see DoD 4160.21-M-1).

#### **44. Household Appliances/White Goods.**

(Appliances such as air conditioners, refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, fluorescent lighting fixtures, electronic cabinets, etc.)

a. Appliances and other common use white goods in good or repairable condition may be RTDS as usable. If not practical, downgrade to SCL EWG and sell as scrap. A list of items with potential sources of PCB contamination is found at DRMS-I 6050.1, Chapter XVIII. Refrigerants must be removed and are subject to safe disposal requirements according to CFR 40, Part 82, 150-166 and DRMS-I 6050.1, Chapter XXX.

b. Store, handle and load SCL EWG in a manner to minimize the potential for the release of any regulated material. Do not bale, shred, compress or stack SCL EWG. Accomplish loading/unloading in a manner to minimize the potential for breakage. Palletize and load/unload SCL EWG by forklift or sling as opposed to using a grapple or clamshell.

c. If SCL EWG does not sell, extract or arrange for extraction of suspected PCB items from the material only if this can be accomplished without a risk of contamination or personal injury.

- Upon extraction of refrigerants and/or PCB material, containerize as necessary and pick up as a line item in the accountable record. Adjust the remainder of the material to the appropriate SCL.
- If removal of suspected PCB items is not feasible within your DRMO resources, request assistance from the host/generator to obtain service contract for hazardous component removal or report the entire item for ultimate disposal action.
- Retain any item containing undrained chlorofluorocarbons (e.g., Freon) in SCL EWG to avoid accidental release until sold or until ultimate disposal action has been obtained by DRMS-**BE**.

**45. Hypodermic Needles and Syringes (SHARPS).**

**NOTE:** Some states have passed “medical waste” statutes and regulations regarding the disposition of sharps. Refer to the individual state programs for SHARPS guidance.

- a. Used hypodermic needles and syringes may not be accepted.
- b. DRMOs may accept accountability and physical custody of UNUSED “SHARPS” (hypodermic needles, syringes, with or without needles, suture needles and scalpel blades to include kits containing the items mentioned above.) Hypodermic needles and syringes will be protected against pilferage or theft.
  - Ensure the DTID reflects the MILSBILLS code i.e. "XP".
- c. Screen this property for possible issues to the HAP. Make transfers and donations only to physicians, veterinarians and licensed medical, dental and veterinary facilities as this property is controlled for use by FDA regulation.
- d. Offer this property on a national sale only to a licensed physician or veterinarian or to a licensed medical, dental or veterinary facility, if insufficient quantities exist offer on a negotiated sale.
- e. If disposal efforts for DRMO are unsuccessful, they will be returned to the generator for ultimate disposal.

**NOTE:** If SHARPS are to be shipped they must be trackable through shipment. The use of a “signature service” is required. The service can be through the U.S. Postal Service, UPS, FedEx, etc. that has a requirement for someone to sign for receipt. There are no special packaging requirements except to be in a suitable sealed container with the appropriate paperwork attached.

**46. Industrial Funded Property (see paragraph on DWCF, this chapter)**

**47. Information Technology (IT) Updated 19 Sep 2003**

a. Disposition of Unclassified DoD Hard Drives. The ASD Memorandum, Subject: Disposition of Unclassified DoD Computer Hard Drives, dated June 4, 2001, containing implementing instructions, can be found at: <http://www.drms.dla.mil/publications/4160.14/II/hdpolicyjun01.pdf>

1. The term “hard drive” includes:

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

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

2. Hard Drive Labeling Requirements:

Generators are required to label each hard drive or housing (except scrap) with the information found in attachment 4 of the ASD memorandum. DRMS has developed DLIS Form 1867 with this information. In addition, the form contains (1) a block for generators to check for housings that do not contain hard drives, and (2) DTID number. Since this additional information is valuable to the DRMO, encourage generators to use it. These PDF fill-able forms can be located at the Generator/Installation Web Page.

3. Receipt.

(a) Used Hard Drives. When coordinating turn-ins with the generator, remind generators of the sanitization methods in the ASD memorandum (overwriting, degaussing or destruction) and the labeling requirement for each hard drive.

(1) Housings containing overwritten Hard Drives. The generator must attach a label on each housing. The label must contain the following:

- serial number of the housing
- method of sanitization
- manufacturer, product version, date used or approved metal destruction facility
- printed name, rank/grade, signature and date

(2) Usable Hard Drives (removed from housings) will contain:

- the hard drive serial number
- method of sanitization
- manufacturer, product version, date used or approved metal destruction facility
- printed name, rank/grade, signature and date

(b) Empty Housings. Advise generators that empty housings, previously containing hard drives, must be labeled "Hard Drive or similar data components have been removed." This is a DRMS, not an ASD requirement that DLA has approved.

(c) New Hard Drives (in un-broken packaging). Advise generators that no labeling or certification requirement exists.

d. Unused Hard Drives (not in original packaging). The ETID/DTID must contain a signed certification such as "Hard Drive(s) has/have not been used".

e. Scrap. When physical destruction is the method of disposition and hard drives are turned in as scrap, a label is not required. If the generator requires verification that hard drives were turned-into the DRMO, the generator will annotate the 1348-1A with the following statement:

"The residue, identified by this document, is derived from the processing of computer hard drives based on the requirements of the Assistant Secretary of Defense letter dated June 4, 2001 subject: Disposition of Unclassified DoD Computer Hard Drives."

4. Documentation. Housings with or without Hard Drives  
Generators must provide a Disposal Turn-In Document (DD Form 1348-1A) that contains the following statement **on or with the 1348-1A**:

"The equipment described by this document meets the disposition requirements in accordance with the DoD Memorandum, "Disposition of Unclassified Computer Hard Drives," dated June 4, 2001." This is interim guidance until DoD 4160.21-M is revised.

NOTE: These statements can be inserted electronically on ETID.

5. Property received in place. When executing a receipt in-place MOA with the generator, add the following paragraph under generator responsibilities: "Hard Drives. "The generator will comply with the implementing instructions of the Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense Memorandum, subject: Disposition of Unclassified Computer Hard Drives, dated June 4, 2001 or "Empty Computer Housings."

6. Rejection of Hard Drives. Before offloading, inspect the property to ensure that the generator has met the ASD requirements. Reject property under normal procedures utilizing the DRMS Form 917.

7. Property Accounting Transactions. Process as normal.

8. Reutilization. Computer hard drives with "Sanitation/Destruction Verification Labels: can be reutilized, transferred or donated under normal processing procedures.

9. Sales.

(a) CONUS DRMOs including Guam and Hawaii

(1) ***In accordance with CV contract Modification: dated January 16, 2004, ALL usable computer equipment will be referred to the Sales Partner; to include CPUs, monitors, keyboards, printers and other computer accessories. June 2004***

(2) OCONUS DRMOs (with the exception of Guam and Hawaii). Offer usable hard drives for sale, using normal sales procedures.

10. Donation in Lieu of A&D or Demanufacturing. Hard drives, as defined above, can be processed by one of two methods: as an Abandonment and Destruction (A & D) action (Donation in lieu of A & D) to the Federal Prison Industries (FPI) or as an ultimate disposal action, to the Demanufacturing Contracts.

(a) The preferred method is to process CONUS, DEMIL A property, as an A & D action, to FPI, because DRMS has a low-cost agreement with FPI. Downgrade usable property to SCL FPI and process in accordance with the FPI/UNICOR Operating Procedure.

(b) Personal computers other than DEMIL A property should be processed to Demanufacturing using the Demanufacturing Operating Procedures.

(c) OCONUS. Process to R2000 contract in Germany for Demanufacturing.

b. Peripheral IT components.

1. CONUS DRMOs with the addition of Guam and Hawaii:

(a) Process through R/T/D/S.

(b) DEMIL A components such as printers, monitors, keyboards, etc., surviving R/T/D/S, and subject to the Economy Formula contained in DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 8, Attachment 1 <http://www.dla.mil/dlaps/dod/416021m/Chap8.pdf>, under the condition that the sale of property is uneconomical, as stated in paragraph B1e can be donated in lieu of A & D to FPI/UNICOR. Follow DRMS Operating Procedures to FPI/UNICOR.

(c) Property surviving R/TD, qualifying for Demanufacturing, will be managed as an ultimate disposal action. See Demanufacturing Operating Procedures.

2. OCONUS DRMOs (except Hawaii and Guam).

(a) Offer for sale, using normal sales procedures; or

(b) Process to R2000 contract in Germany for Demanufacturing.

c. Multiple barcode labels are not required for large quantities of FSG 70 property. One barcode label must be prepared for each DTID for accountability, screening requirements.

d. Keep IT equipment and manuals together throughout the disposal process.

e. Software manuals turned in without the software may be transferred, donated or sold if the generator certifies in writing on the DTID or attaches thereto there is no infringement on the vendor licensing agreement.

f. ***Commercial off-the-Shelf (COTS)/Government off-the-Shelf (GOTS) Software 4 Jun 2004***

***(1) Disposal Requirements: Generating Activities may transfer new/unused (still in the manufacturer's packaging) software to DRMOs.***

***(a) COTS/GOTS (still in the manufacturer's packaging) may contain viruses/worms incorporated during the manufacturing process. DRMOs must provide the customer, whether it be DoD, Federal or Donee the following advisory:***

***"ADVISORY***

**Software Identification Data**

---

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

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

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

**(c) DRMOs may reuse or transfer within the Federal Government, COTS/GOTS where the statements above have not been provided on the DTID since the U.S. Government presumably purchased the software and its use by any agency of the U.S. Government would not violate the standard software license.**

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

**(e) If Generating Activities do not provide the statements required above or if there are no successful reuse, transfer transactions completed, the COTS/GOTS software will be mutilated by the DRMO (using the two-man rule) or returned to the manufacturer/vendor.**

**(f) DRMOs may not sell COTS/GOTS.**

**48. Iranian Assets (IA).**

The Military Services have been holding all Iranian assets (Non-Titled and Titled) in storage. The Military Services must refer each proposed disposition of these assets to Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) for review and approval. Only after DSCA approves the request can the items be turned in for disposal. DSCA must notify DLA of that approval so the information can be transmitted through DRMS to DRMOs. If a generating activity attempts to turn in property and you have not received a copy of the DSCA approval, contact DRMS-BA.

a. Receiving. The generating activity must indicate on the DTID that the items are "IRANIAN NON-TITLED ASSETS (INTA)" or "IRANIAN TITLED ASSETS (ITA)". Receive the item as reimbursement required property, using normal coding. For line item visibility account for IA on an individual line item basis. If quantities of INTA are such that line item accounting is not practical, you may batch lot INTA (see DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume IV, Chapter 2). Ensure that the integrity of such batching and supporting documentation for audit purposes when you prepare the batch lot summary document. Annotate to show that the lot consists of INTA and that reimbursement is required. Do not batch lot property other than INTA with INTA. Titled assets require more detailed information when making reimbursement (see paragraph B48e (2) below), so it is imperative not to commingle with other property on the accountable record. Assign a site location (s) for IA in order to facilitate visibility of these assets.

b. Screening. Items receive normal Federal screening (DoD and Federal civil agencies). Advise prospective customers that reimbursement is required. Determine reimbursement by using the suspense account numbers. Do not donate these items. For IA that survives Federal screening and FMS, attach a sign to indicate that this property cannot be donated. Also, remove the property identification from the donation-screening list.

c. Sales. Accomplish normal sales action, ensuring that reimbursement occurs (see paragraph e below).

**DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume II, Chapter 4**

d. Downgrade to Scrap. If RTS is unsuccessful the property may be downgraded to scrap but not co-mingled with other scrap. It must be kept as a side accumulation, near the appropriate SCL. It will be converted and sold as pounds, however, the proceeds for the IA scrap will be deducted from the whole pile by subtracting the weight of the IA from the total weight, then prorating that amount by the number of items downgraded. The reimbursement will then be accomplished as shown below for condition H-X property. (This process will require the retention of the initial DD Form 1348-1A with the scrap documentation. If sold as scrap the 1348-1A shall be annotated accordingly and returned to location where IA records are retained. See DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4, Iranian Non-Titled Assets, subparagraph b.)

e. Reimbursement

(1) Non-Titled Assets. Transfer to DoD activities and other Federal agencies. Receiving activities may pay by check at the time of the transfer or be billed for the articles on a SF 1080. Deposit eighty percent of the proceeds to the host suspense account. If the host is the Army, the complete account number is 21X6875.3860; Air Force is 57X6875.3860; and Navy or the Marine Corps is 57X6875.3860. Deposit the remaining 20 percent into the DRMO DWCF account. See Volume VI, this instruction. 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 "IRANIAN NON-TITLED ASSETS", to:

Defense Finance and Accounting Services  
 Denver Center, ATTN: Bill Hamilton/FAM  
 6760 East Irvington Place  
 Denver CO 80279-2000

(a) Calculate reimbursement as follows:

<u>FEDERAL CONDITION CODE</u> (See DoD 4160.21-M, DEFINITIONS, and Chapter 3, Attachments 3 and 4)	<u>PERCENT OF PRICE OF MATERIAL</u>
A-1 (Serviceable, Unused-good)	50
A-4 (Serviceable, Used-Good)	40
B-1, C-1, D-1, B-4, C-4, D-4 (Serviceable with qualification, material is either unused in fair condition or used in good condition)	30
D-7, E-7, F-7, G-7 (Serviceable with qualifications, if unused in fair condition; if used in good condition. Also includes unserviceable that are good condition, but require minor repairs).	20
H-7 (Serviceable, in poor condition, unserviceable in poor condition; or unserviceable because item requires minor repairs.)	10
F-X, G-X, H-X (Unserviceable requiring major repairs.)	5

**NOTE:** As an example, if a desired item is in A-1 condition and its original price/acquisition value, is \$4200, the reimbursement would be at 50 percent, or \$2100.

(b) Split sales proceeds 80 percent and 20 percent, make deposits, and accomplish reimbursements as described above.

(2) Titled Assets. Use guidance found in paragraph d1 above with the following 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 Service that generated the property), FMS case identified, quantity, item description, NSN, document number, unit acquisition cost and total proceeds.

f. Abandonment or Destruction (A/D) – if the IA cannot be RTS as usable or as scrap, and qualifies for A/D per DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 8, 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) Hazardous Waste: IA which are hazardous waste must have the source of funding and trust fund identified in the letter of approval from DSCA. If the source of funding is identified, process according to DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10. If source of funding is not identified, do not receive.

(2) Hazardous Material: 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 generator to include provisions for HW disposal when requesting disposal authority, for contingency if RTS of HM fails)

h. Files Disposition. 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.

i. Questions. Questions concerning IA should be directed as follows:

- (1) Reimbursement - DRMS-RF (DSN) 661-7217.
- (2) Reutilization - DRMS-BR, (DSN) 661-5927.
- (3) Hazardous Property - DRMS-O (DSN) 661-5764.
- (4) All Other - DRMS-BL (DSN) 661-5967.

**49. Lead Paint, FSC 8010**

a. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) regulation 16 CFR 1303 declares that paint and similar surface-coating materials for consumer use and with a lead content (calculated as lead metal) in excess of 0.06 percent of the weight of the total nonvolatile content of the paint or the weight of the dried paint film are banned hazardous products under sections 8 and 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSA), 15 U.S.C. 2057, 2058. Products that are customarily produced or distributed for sale to or for use, consumption or enjoyment of consumers in or around a household, in schools, recreation or otherwise are covered by this instruction. The commission issued the ban because it found that such paints presented an unreasonable risk of lead poisoning for children. Receiving personnel must check ingredients on all paint in this FSC and indicate same to distribution personnel.

b. For RTD, take normal actions unless an indication is received that those actions violate state or local laws and regulations or state government objects, and provide all recipients with the following:

“WARNING: Contains Lead. Dried Film of This Paint May be Harmful If Eaten or Chewed.”

c. Offered for sale:

- (1) Insert the warning in statement to the item description of the IFB; see Volume V, this instruction.
- (2) Include all applicable hazardous property conditions of sale in the IFB.
- (3) Require the buyer to provide a statement of intent. (Place in source document file.)

**DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume II, Chapter 4**

(4) Physically attach the following statement to the product.

“Do not apply to toys or other children’s articles, furniture or interior surfaces of any dwelling or facility which may be occupied or used by children. Do not apply on exterior surfaces of dwelling units, such as windowsills, porches, stairs or railings to which children may be commonly exposed. Keep out of the reach of children.”

d. After all conditions of sale and/or A/D have been established, clear the actions with the state government hazardous waste point of contact for legality.

e. If the property survives RTDS, prepare a delivery order request for ultimate disposal by service contract.

**50. Light Bulbs, Fluorescent (All Sizes) Process through standard RTDS cycle.**

a. Fluorescent light bulbs are not to be placed into scrap accumulations. DRMOs are to examine all fluorescent lights and fixtures, which fail RTDS efforts and ensure that the bulb is removed before separately processing the remaining light fixture to SCL ENA. All types of fluorescent light bulbs should be stored and processed in a manner so as to prevent breakage and possible release of contents. The bulbs may not be intentionally shattered.

b. Some states and foreign countries may regulate discarded fluorescent light bulbs as hazardous property, refer to the individual state/foreign country program.

**51. Lost Abandoned Privately Owned Property.**

At present, there are two basic methods used to turn-in privately owned personal property that was lost, abandoned or unclaimed by the owners.

a. A release document may accompany the DTID(s). Process as normal excess property.

(1) If the property is scrap, it may be commingled with like property.

(2) If the property has no RTDS potential, abandon or destroy, as appropriate.

b. DRMO will receive a Board of Officers finding with the DTID(s).

c. Do not batchlot this property unless the property belongs to the same individual.

(1) This property may not be reutilized, transferred or donated; therefore, if not salable, abandon or destroy by downgrading to SCL BOO. Retain the Board of Officers’ findings, inventory and name of owner (if known), or the executed release document with the DD Form 1348-1A in the source document file (see DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4).

(2) Sales attempts will be made for this property.

- Place the proceeds, minus the documented costs incurred by the Government, according to Volume VI.
- A and D property as required.
- The DRMO is required to provide the generators the reimbursement information when transactions are closed.

**52. M 43 Aircraft Masks**

Any receipts of M43 Type I or Type II aircraft masks are to be provided to Pine Bluff Arsenal by way of Rock Island Arsenal. A "static search" has been initiated through the DRMS WWW to notify Rock Island when any of the masks with the NSNs shown below are received. Rock Island should initiate a requisition as soon as they get the notification that some of the masks are in the DRMS inventory. In the event there are no requisitions within the first 5 days of the items being placed on the inventory, the individuals listed below the NSNs should be contacted to advise them of the property availability. Also, any of the masks received with LSNs will not be "flagged" by the WWW, thus requiring manual notification.

NSNs for Type I M43 Masks    NSNs for Type II M43 Masks

4240-01-208-6966	4240-01-265-2677
4240-01-208-6967	4240-01-265-2679
4240-01-208-6968	4240-01-265-2678
4240-01-208-6969	4240-01-265-2680

Rock Island Points of Contact

Mary H. Wischoff, DSN 793-1936,  
e-mail: [wischoffM@ria.army.mil](mailto:wischoffM@ria.army.mil)

Frank Fuoto, DSN 793-4285  
e-mail: [fuotoF@ria.army.mil](mailto:fuotoF@ria.army.mil)

Roberta Wright, DSN 793-5757,  
e-mail: [wrightR@ria.army.mil](mailto:wrightR@ria.army.mil)

If discussion is necessary regarding the actual processing at Pine Bluff Arsenal the point of contact is

Terry Brodnax, DSN, 966-3619  
e-mail: [Terry.Brodnax@pba.army.mil](mailto:Terry.Brodnax@pba.army.mil)

**53. M48/M48A1 GAS PARTICULATE FILTERS (GPF)**

**a. Definition/Description:**

- 1) *The M48 NSN 4240-01-161-3710, and M48A1, NSN 4240-01-363-1311 Gas Particulate Filter (GPF) are primarily used in the NBC Filtration System aboard the M1A1/M1A2 Sep Abrams Tanks and other vehicles, and are components of the M93 Gas Particulate Filter Unit (GPFU), NSN 4240-01-231-6515. The M93 GPFU is installed on a number of different shelters and provides filtered air to users inside.*
- 2) *NSN 4240-01-161-3710, M48 GPF, contains hexavalent chromium, that has been determined to be a carcinogen. Handling M48 filters is not considered a health hazard, unless they are ruptured or otherwise leaking carbon. These filters are treated as a Hazardous Waste (must be overpacked) if ruptured.*
- 3) *NSN 4240-01-363-1311, M48A1 GPF, made by Parmatic, identified by lot numbers beginning with P, PFC, or Parmatic are suspected of not providing adequate NBC protection. These filters are treated as Defective and are assigned a SALD code.*
- 4) *All of the M48 and M48A1 filters are being removed and replaced.*

**b. Policy References/Authority: Messages:**

*US Army (Ground Precautionary Message 221203Z Jan 2004; and US Marine Corps Logistics Command (CG MARCORLOGCOM ALBANY, GA SCMC) 022107Z Mar 2004*

**c. Receiving:**

- 1) *NSN 4240-01-161-3710, M48 filters are required to be processed as HAZMAT by the military services and may only be received in-place, as Supply Condition Code "H" and disposed of as overpacked hazardous waste (restricted due to carcinogenic characteristics, not defective characteristics) or may be physically received if DRMOs have conforming storage.*
- 2) *NSN 4240-01-363-1311 identified by lot numbers beginning with "P", "PFC, OR "PARMATIC" Parmatic-made M48A1 filters will be assigned Supply Condition Code "L" and shipped by the Military Services to Blue Grass Army Depot (BGAD). Due to the Category 1 Defective designation, BGAD will complete all Army specified mutilation requirements after any pending litigation. DRMOs are not authorized to receive this NSN with these identification indicators, except as mutilated scrap.*

3) *NSN 4240-01-363-1311 (from manufacturers other than Parmatic) M48A1 filters may be received and processed without special handling.*

**d. Warehousing/Storage:**

1) *Due to the carcinogenic nature, M48 filters (NSN 4240-01-161-3710) may be physically stored only if conforming storage is available and if overpacked.*

2) *Parmatic manufactured M48A1 filters (NSN 4240-01-363-1311) are not authorized for receipt or storage (will be shipped by Military Services directly to BGAD) unless transferred from BGAD as mutilated scrap.*

**e. Reutilization/Transfers/Donations:**

1) *Non-Parmatic manufactured M48A1 filters may be reutilized. Transfer and donation is not authorized.*

**f. DEMIL/Mutilation:**

*M48A1 filters (NSN 4240-01-363-1311) - as required by the DEMIL Code for non-Parmatic filters.*

**g. Sales: Not authorized.**

**h. Hazardous Processing:**

*Generating Activities will initiate disposal of M48 Filters (NSN 4240-01-161-3710) in accordance with local HAZMAT procedures for hazardous waste. DRMOs may process these over-packed filters on a hazardous waste contract.*

**i. Property Accounting:**

1) *NSN 4240-01-161-3710, M48 filters will be processed directly to UD.*

2) *NSN 4240-01-363-1311 (Parmatic manufactured) M48A1 filters have been placed in the Safe Alert Latent Defective (SALD) Program.*

3) *NSN 4240-01-363-1311, M48A1 (filters from manufacturers other than Parmatic), may be received and processed without special handling. 14 June 2004*

## 54. Maps

(aeronautical, hydrographic, topographic and digital).

a. All map products will not be processed for RTDS. Because there are no DRMS disposal avenues for maps generators should be advised to complete internal disposal in lieu of turning in to DRMOs. If they do not agree to internal disposal DRMOs will process in accordance with bullets 2 and 3 under paragraph c below.

b. The following are official FSCs for map products:

- 7641 - Aeronautical Maps, Charts and Geodetic Products
- 7642 - Hydrographic Maps, Charts and Geodetic Products
- 7643 - Topographic Maps, Charts and Geodetic Products
- 7644 - Digital Maps, Charts and Geodetic Products

c. These map products must be destroyed as follows by either the services or DRMOs:

- Military services will destroy all classified map products in accordance with DOD Regulation 5200.1-R.
- DRMOs will ensure all unclassified map products are pulped and/or shredded so they cannot be put back together.
- If sold as a condition of sale, unclassified map products must be mutilated beyond recognition.

d. Aeronautical safety, navigational safety, potential security impact and several control and release issues (map products marked for limited distribution, etc.) constitute the basis for destroying these map products. All Defense Logistics Agency map products show edition numbers or effective dates (Flight Information Publication products) in the margin. The receipt of a product with superseding edition number constitutes authority for immediate destruction of the previous edition (lower edition number). Destruction of these map products is designed to avoid a serious incident (potential or actual) happening.

**55. Marker, Sea Dye.**

Receive and process through standard RTDS. Store inside or under covered storage outside, protected from the elements. Advise customers that when this property gets wet, the dye releases and colors the affected area bright yellow/green. While there is no danger associated with the release, it can be mistaken for antifreeze or a toxic radioactive substance spill.

**56. Medical Device Items.**

If information on tracking/prescription requirements for medical device items is received, pass to RTDS customers. Prior to release of property, obtain customer information required in Volumes III and V.

**57. Metalworking Machines (MM)**

a. All MM with FSCs 3405 through 3450 (except 3439) are to be processed as special handling items. Each DTID must contain lab analysis for PCB content. Contact DRMS-BE/BA for guidance to accept if a DTID shows the MM was tested but no lab analysis is available. Test results for several items may appear in one report with sample numbers rather than as an individual test report for each item.

(1) If an individual or multiple test results are not provided, a new analysis and the following certification must be signed, dated and attached:

- "I certify that this metalworking machine has been tested and found to be contaminated with less than 50 parts per million (PPM) of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and, to the best of my knowledge, this concentration level is not the result of dilution".

(2) Process MM with hydraulic systems contaminated or suspected of being contaminated with PCB as follows:

- MM determined to contain two or less than two PPM PCB content can be sold as non-PCB contaminated equipment, consistent with Federal regulations. State or local government agencies may have more stringent requirements which should be checked.
- MM determined to contain more than two but less than 50 PPM PCB can be sold if the turn in is accompanied by a confirming lab analysis from gas chromatography testing and the above certification statement.
- Establish a historical file on MM sold. This file must:
  - Include a copy of the DTID, sales IFB, sales contract, certificate of concentration, a copy of the laboratory analysis, and or DD Form 1342 and other documentation provided by the turn in activity.
  - Be maintained for a minimum of 3 years from the date of the sale.
  - Notify purchasers of MM that the equipment has been tested and found to contain less than 50 PPM of PCB or has been decontaminated to less than 50 PPM PCB according to EPA procedures.
  - Identify the level of PCB contamination in the item description for the MM.
  - Provide a copy of the laboratory analysis to the purchaser of the MM.
  - All MM must have dated lab test analysis results and the above certification unless a gas chromatography test was conducted prior to 1984. If tested before 1984, a stamped DD Form 1342 with the above certification statement is sufficient.

(3) If MM does not have hydraulic and/or cutting fluid reservoirs the testing and certification is not required.

(4) If MM uses water based cutting oils the testing and certification is not required (generator should provide documentation to this effect, based on information provided by manufacturer).

b. The following entries must be made before the receipt of MM into DAISY can be completed:

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(1) For MM with SCC A through G, the computer automatically assigns special processing code "C" and description code "Y". DRMOs need to enter special handling code "Q", action code "R" and accounting code "A".

(2) For MM with SCC "H", the computer automatically assigns special processing code "C" and description code "Y". DRMOs need to enter MSC "L" or "N", action code "N" and accounting code "A".

(3) The DIPEC Number field also must be filled. If there is no information, enter zeros after the DoDAAC. (See DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume IV.)

(4) Four mandatory data fields that require information before the record can be added are Year of Manufacture, Name of Manufacturer, Model Number and Serial Number. If the requested information cannot be found, the entry can read "not available (NA)" except for the Year of Manufacture. This field will not recognize alpha characters. If the year cannot be found, enter "9999".

### **58. Military Service Museums, Disposal Support.**

Military Service museums may requisition DEMIL Code A property, with the exception of M151 series vehicles and hazardous property, for the purpose of trading, but only after RTD screening has been accomplished. Ensure that requisitions for such property contain the statement: "Obtained for Trading Purposes" and reflect the individual Military Service museum's DoDAAC.

### **59. Mosquitoes, Prevention and Control of Asian Tiger or Other Mosquito Species (ATMS).**

a. The following actions apply when you suspect ATMS or other mosquito species infestation in tires, drums, cans, various scrap metal objects and other containers where water can accumulate. Be sure to consider any standing water as potential breeding ground, such as potholes, poor drainage areas, and puddles on trucks or heavy equipment.

(1) Request the host installation inspect to confirm whether or not the mosquitoes are present. If there is no Entomology Department, contact the Base Environment, or Base Medical Facility. If there is no point of contact at the host, contact the U. S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, headquartered at Aberdeen Proving Ground (telephone: 410-436-3613).

(2) If present, the area must be treated with an appropriate insecticide that will be applied by the host. To reduce the risk of exposure, seek safety and risk management from the host.

#### b. Prevention.

(1) Receiving coordinator should work with the generator to preclude the potential for receiving property with standing water. If received, DRMO should coordinate with the host to determine the best method to handle the water, e.g., reject shipment, unload truck and dump the water; pump off the water for confirmation of presence of mosquito eggs, etc.

(2) Mosquitoes lay eggs in various artificial containers. Remove, cover and modify these items so they do not collect water and thus, breed mosquitoes. Where this is not practical, accumulated water must be removed every five days to prevent mosquito breeding.

#### c. If there has been a presence of ATM there may be restrictions on interstate shipment of the tires.

(1) If there are no restrictions because the host health service personnel have certified tire casings as being free of ATM infestation, the certification must accompany shipping documents for RTD transactions and must be included in sales terms and conditions.

(2) If there are restrictions:

- Make RTD customers aware of the restrictions. Ensure proper treatment is accomplished and the certificate must accompany all shipping documents.
- Notify sales customers of the current transportation restrictions on tire assets by the inclusion of the appropriate sale terms and condition statement. It is the purchaser's responsibility to ensure proper certification of the tire assets prior to importation or interstate transportation.

**60. Navy Boats and Small Craft.**

U.S. Navy boats and small craft will not be received for disposal processing unless an authorization letter accompanies the property from the Boat Inventory Manager (BIM) Combatant Craft Department (CCD). This authorization is normally a letter from BIM CCD to the custodian and the local DRMO, specifying the turn-in for disposal. If the custodian receives a FAX of the letter before the DRMO has received a mailed copy this signed copy attached to the DD Form 1348-1A is adequate authorization. The letter should include a BIM CCD point of contact for any questions that might arise. The same policy applies to issues. No boats are to be issued to U.S. Navy activities without specific written approval from BIM CCD. (The authorization letter should contain authorization statements for both receipt and issue.)

**61. Oxygen Breathing Apparatus (OBA) Canisters**

Spent and unused OBA canisters must be disposed of as a hazardous waste because of their ignitable, corrosive, and toxic characteristics. The OBA canisters should be placed on disposal service contract using CLIN 9304; if a DRMO, receiving OBA canisters for disposal, does not have this CLIN in their contract the respective DRMS Contracting Officer to have the CLIN added. The following classification and waste codes shall be used unless the generating activity provides analytical data supporting an alternative waste classification.

- a. The canisters should, in all cases, be assigned USEPA waste codes D001 ignitable and D003 reactive.
- b. The canisters could be a D005 toxic waste code (i.e. fail TCLP for barium) if the candle has been removed. The candle would then be considered D005.
- c. The canisters may also be considered a D002 corrosive 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).

**62. Paint, High Volatile Organic Compound (VOC).**

High VOC paints are restricted in marine applications in certain non-attainment areas under the Clean Air Act that have adopted prohibitions against their use. The use of high VOC paints in non-marine applications within these non-attainment areas or in marine applications in areas where local prohibitions are not in effect is still permitted.

- a. These paints will be RTD or sold. All IFBs will contain the following language in the general information and instruction page of the IFB. In addition, all hazardous conditions required when offering paint for sale apply.
- b. "Volatile Organic Compound (VOC). Items may or may not contain a VOC, and hence, resale and application may be restricted or prohibited."

**63. Parachutes (Personnel and Cargo)**

## a. Personnel Parachutes

(1) Excess parachutes including those, which are overage but in otherwise serviceable condition may be transferred within DoD and to Federal civil agencies.

(2) Surplus serviceable parachutes may be released to authorized donees. Within the United States, overage personnel parachutes in good condition may also be donated. Before physical release of parachutes, donees shall be advised in writing that further use of the property shall 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.

(3) The residue of mutilated parachutes may be released to authorized donees.

(4) Serviceable parachutes may be offered for sale with the following statement. The U.S. Government assumes no liability for damages to the property of the purchasers, or for personal injuries or disabilities to the purchaser or purchaser's employees, to any other person arising from or incident to the purchase of this material, or its use, or disposition of the purchases. The purchaser shall save the U.S. Government harmless from any and all such claims.

(5) Overage but otherwise serviceable personnel parachutes physically located in the United States shall be sold subject to the following conditions:

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- Physical inspection by a FAA certified parachute rigger is required for each parachute sold. Arrangements for inspections are the responsibility of the purchaser.
- Title shall pass only on those parachutes certified to be airworthy by a FAA certified rigger. Parachutes determined by this inspection to be unserviceable may not become the property of the purchaser, but shall be returned to the nearest DRMO and mutilated according to existing directives.
- Expenses incurred incident to the inspection by the certified parachute rigger for parachutes conditionally awarded to a potential buyer shall be borne by the purchaser. Transportation charges shall be borne by the potential buyer including the return transportation charges for parachutes rejected by the rigger. The purchaser shall make payment directly to the inspection activity.

(6) In the interest of public safety and to provide the maximum availability of parachutes to the general public, the following guidelines covering the conduct of sales apply:

- DRMOs shall furnish with the property list of parachutes offered for sale, a statement as to whether or not facilities are available at the installation to inspect parachutes; and where available, if permission will be granted by the installation commander for use of the facilities by an FAA certified parachute rigger for inspection of overage parachutes sold as surplus. This statement is necessary so when preparing the sale offering, the DRMO can indicate whether the purchaser can arrange for a FAA certified parachute rigger to conduct his/her inspection on site or whether the parachutes must physically be shipped to the rigger selected by the purchaser.
- Sale solicitation shall clearly state that:
- Awards shall be made on a conditional basis. Title to the property shall 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 FAA certified parachute rigger.
- Full payment for property so awarded must be made before shipment (to rigger) or onsite inspection by a certified rigger. These funds shall be retained in a suspense account during completion or transfer of title or, if applicable, refund of purchase price for parachutes not certified to be air worthy.
- The purchaser must select the parachute rigger and arrange for physical inspection of the parachutes by rigger personnel. Cost of transportation of the parachutes to the rigger's location (if onsite inspection cannot be arranged) and then to their ultimate destination, as well as cost of inspection and re-packing by rigger personnel, must be borne by the purchaser.
- If physical movement to a rigger is required, the purchaser must pay to the DRMO a sum sufficient to cover the cost of transportation to the rigger selected by the purchaser and the DRMO shall then arrange for the transportation of the property on a U.S. GBL to the rigger. Funds collected shall be deposited according to DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 7, paragraph P. Upon completion of certification action, the rigger shall notify the SCO that the certification has been made and that the parachutes are available for transfer to the purchaser. The SCO shall then furnish the purchaser with necessary release documents.
- Any parachutes shipped to the rigger, which are not certified, as air worthy may not be delivered to the purchaser. The rigger shall notify the SCO who shall:
- Designate the DRMO to which the parachutes should be returned (for mutilation and sale as scrap or other method of disposal).
- Furnish shipping instructions together with U.S. Government GBL to the rigger.
- Notify the designated DRMO and request confirmation of receipt of parachutes from the rigger.
- The SCO shall, upon receipt of information from the designated DRMO that the uncertified parachutes have been received, refund the purchase price, less the cost of transportation to the rigger.
- Costs incurred by the purchaser under paragraphs 53a(4) and (5) above may not be considered a part of the purchase price.

(7) Overage but otherwise serviceable personnel parachutes physically located outside the United States may be sold in the same manner as paragraph (5) above, subject to the availability of FAA certified master parachute riggers. An FAA certificated master parachute rigger is eligible to inspect and certify to the airworthiness of overage but otherwise serviceable parachutes provided he/she performs according to the rules set forth in FAA Regulations 65.125 through 65.133. Names and locations of FAA certificated riggers in overseas locations are not maintained since they are constantly changing, however, certificated master riggers generally are located at all major airports serving U.S. carriers, including military. It is the responsibility of the potential purchaser to locate a FAA certificated master parachute rigger.

(8) To prevent further use, condition condemned and unserviceable personnel parachutes shall 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.

b. Cargo Parachutes

(1) Excess serviceable cargo parachutes may be transferred within DoD and to Federal civil agencies. Surplus serviceable cargo parachutes that are not overage may be donated or sold with the same restrictions that apply to personnel parachutes.

(2) Unserviceable and overage cargo parachutes shall be destroyed as follows:

- The suspension line shall be cut approximately 2 inches below the lower lateral band and at the connector links.
- The canopy, the lower lateral band, or the upper lateral band may not be cut, thus maintaining the use of the canopy for purposes other than a parachute (such as a cover).
- After mutilation, the suspension lines shall be disposed of as scrap material.

**64. PCP Treated Property.**

(See DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume V, for sale of PCP treated property.) Every RTD action must have the warning contained in the Sale By Reference, Part 12, Article 1 and the statement “Recipient agrees to include the above warning in any subsequent resale or transfer of ownership of these products” included on the face of the transfer document, or if there is insufficient space on the reverse side of the document, on an attached sheet. The recipient must sign this statement.

**65. Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs)**

Do not conduct or permit to be conducted on your DRMO premises the stripping of parts from POVs. This includes lost, abandoned or unclaimed POVs and POVs that have been released by the owner in writing to the Government.

**66. Radioactive RADCON Property, Potential**

The NSNs listed below have been identified as potential radioactive RADCON property. They are not to be turned into the DRMO. In the event generators attempt turn in they should be advised to Contact NAVICP (Code 873) Program Manager, Ms. Jaye Smith, DSN 430-1833 or Comm 717-605-1833 for disposal instructions. To aid in identifying this property at receipt, the NSNs have been added to the Safe Alert Latent Defect (SALD) program.

8125-00-177-6095; Bottle, Screw Cap	8415-01-214-8285; Jumper, Radioactive
8415-00-782-2808; Hood, Radioactive	8415-01-214-8286; Trouser, Radioactive
8415-00-782-2809; Hood, Radioactive	8415-01-298-6922; Glove Shells, RA
8415-00-782-2810; Glove Shells, RA	8415-01-298-6923; Glove Shells, RA
8415-00-782-2812; RA Glove Shells	8415-01-298-6924; Glove Shells, RA
8415-00-782-2814; RA Glove Shells	8415-01-298-6925; Glove Shells, RA
8415-00-782-2815; Coverall, Radioactive	8430-00-890-2073; Overshoe, Radioactive
8415-00-782-2816; Coverall, Radioactive	8430-00-890-2074; Radioactive Overshoes
8415-01-129-8006; Glove Shells, RA	8430-00-890-2075; Radioactive Overshoes
8415-01-204-2668; Sleeves, Arm, Radiac	8430-01-196-8394; Footwear, Covers

**67. Real and Personal Property**

a. Guidance. It is recognized that in many instances the determination as to whether a given item is real property, personal property, or mixed is open to question. When these questions arise, your DRMO should request guidance from DRMS-BA.

b. Real Property. DRMS does not have authority to sell or otherwise dispose of real property. All improvements, structures and fixtures, when designated for disposition with the underlying land, are real property and must be so handled. Any installation custodian requesting assistance in the disposition improvements, structures, or fixtures should be advised to either use the authority contained in ASPR 16-404 or elevate the problem through service channels to Assistant Secretary of Defense (ASD) level.

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c. Personal Property. When real property is designated for disposition without the underlying land, prefabricated movable structures such as Butler-type storage warehouses, Quonset huts and house trailers (with or without undercarriages) it may be disposed of as personal property. Residue from the demolition or dismantling of real property, such as scrap lumber, fuel tanks, etc., which has been determined by the owning agency to be personal property may be disposed of through sales.

d. Written statement. Satellite DRMOs receiving requests to dispose of real property through sale will obtain a written statement from the installation custodian stating that the residue is personal property and should be so processed for disposition to the Central DRMOs.

**68. Refrigerants.**

Process according to the flow chart in DRMS-I 6050.1, which includes ensuring a MOU is established. For empty units ensure the barcode label states "ODS Removed". Vehicles, Communication Shelters, etc. that have cooling/air conditioning units must contain a statement on the DTID that they contain refrigerants or a statement that the refrigerant has been removed. (See applicable paragraphs to obtain statement.)

**69. Refrigerators/Freezers.**

Must contain the following statement on the DTID: "Contains (insert name of substance) which harms public health and environment by destroying ozone in upper atmosphere."

a. Store refrigerators and freezers, except for those with magnetic or self-closing latching devices, in outside storage in a manner that precludes any possibility of humans becoming trapped inside such units. Use non-destructive measures to comply with this requirement that does not impair the reutilization or sale potential of the units. Acceptable methods include the following:

(1) Tape the lock in a manner to prevent its fastening.

(2) Tape a small wooden block along the closing edge of the door or box to prevent the door from closing tightly.

(3) Remove doors or mechanical locking/latching devices.

(4) Other appropriate methods to prevent normal closing and fastening of the door, but will not permanently jeopardize its sealing characteristics, must be approved by the host activity safety and health manager.

b. Refrigerators and freezers and any units with magnetic or self-closing latching devices stored in a secured building are not required to be further secured in any special manner.

c. Air Circulation. Units stored inside should be stored to permit air circulation inside the units to prevent odors and mildew, e.g., placing a small wedge between the door and the box.

d. Power cords

(1) In CONUS receive only refrigerators and freezers that have 3-wire grounded cords and plugs. Any 2-wire cords and plugs must be removed before acceptance.

(2) In overseas areas, upon receipt, refrigerators and freezers will have grounded plugs, regardless of the number of wires in the power cords.

**70. Reusable Containers.**

Containers being requested and returned to the generator will be released without any accounting transactions. Reusable containers identified below turned in with end items in them that are later sold separately or processed, as scrap containers should be returned to the generator or the closest DLA Depot. If return is not required excess containers may be processed through standard disposal procedures. The following NSNs are examples of multi-use containers. The return policy also applies to other tri-walls/plastic boxes.

8115-00-183-9481	8145-00-260-9548TA	8145-00-310-2987GA
8115-00-292-0123	8145-00-262-2982GA	8145-00-449-8424AY
8145-00-260-9559TA	8145-00-262-2983GA	8145-00-449-8427CS
8145-00-260-9562TA	8145-00-288-1396TA	8145-00-485-8250EE
8145-00-260-9556TA	8145-00-288-1397GA	8145-00-485-8256PF

8145-00-499-9808BE	<b>8145-00-759-6181</b>	8145-01-016-3452UX
8145-00-501-9138LA	<b>8145-00-958-1104</b>	8145-01-080-6707MF
8145-00-514-2798CS	8145-01-026-2369FE	8145-01-081-7934TA
8145-00-519-6384LA	8145-01-044-3289BE	8145-01-354-7605TN
8145-00-522-6907DA	<b>8145-01-155-2927</b>	8145-01-016-3453UX
8145-00-529-8585CS	<b>8145-01-161-1788</b>	8145-01-016-3454UX
8145-00-536-4925LA	8145-01-262-2987GA	8145-01-016-3455UX
8145-00-540-1762FA	8145-01-262-2988GA	8145-01-016-3456UX
8145-00-549-6647CS	8145-01-262-2984GA	8145-01-164-4073VZ
8145-00-553-1539PF	8145-01-262-2985GA	8145-01-014-0440TA
<b>8145-00-759-6179</b>	8145-01-262-2986GA	8145-01-012-4088TA
<b>8145-00-759-6180</b>	8145-01-016-3451UX	

**71. Smoke Pots (Expended).**

DRMOs will perform disposal service by arranging for service contractor pick-up of expended smoke pots at the generating installation. DRMOs cannot accept the expended smoke pots for disposal without the processing and certification described below:

Generator Requirements. Expended smoke pots removed from the range must be managed per explosive safety and environmental requirements. (See DEMIL Program Manager Bulletin 99-005.) Qualified personnel (as identified by the installation commander) must inspect, certify and verify that they are free of explosive (incendiary) hazards. Inspection methods include a 100 percent visual inspection, mechanical venting, and use of depth gauges. Once certified and verified inert expended smoke pots should be secured and segregated from non-certified materials. Generating activities removing smoke pots from the range are to process as hazardous waste, due to toxicity of residuals and that other expended smoke generating munitions may also qualify as hazardous waste, and provide the verification and certification document to the DRMO. (Installations that generate expended m5-HC smoke pots should establish a management system to ensure storage, transportation, and disposal of these items as hazardous waste munitions. Installations may manage these items per either of the following:

- “NORMAL” hazardous waste regulatory requirements to include containerizing, hazardous waste labeling, establishing 90-day or
- Satellite hazardous waste accumulation points, manifesting, and transportation per RCRA. The conditional exemption for storage and transportation of munition waste, contained in EPA’s military munitions rule for waste military munitions under the jurisdiction of the DOD explosives safety board. The conditional exemptions for storage and transportation under the EPA’s military munitions rule (62 Federal Register 6621, February 12, 1997) requires strict compliance with DoD 6055.9-std, ammunition and explosives safety standards and the DoD policy to implement the EPA’s MILITARY MUNITIONS RULE, 1 JULY 98.)

**72. Standard Form 97, Control and Use of**

a. Ordering/Storage of SF 97. The Central DRMO will designate a responsible individual to order SF 97s and ensure DLA Form 595; Receipt for Accountable Property by DLA Recipients (or similar form used by Host) is completed and returned to the source of supply. Due to the sensitivity of this form, store unused SF 97s in a locked container at all times until issued. For RCP transactions that require issue of an SF 97, RCP liaisons will electronically submit a DRMS Form 200 to DRMS-OI which contains the information for completion and issue of the SF 97. The form will be mailed to the recipient from DRMS-O.

b. Numbering. The SF 97 is pre-numbered and cannot be duplicated.

c. The SF 97 is self-explanatory and will be prepared by distribution personnel. If mailed, the form will be released through a traceable system (registered, return receipt requested, certified, etc.) See below for guidance on preparing ahead of time and handing to customer when transaction is complete. (This is the preferred approach for sales transactions.)

c. For donation actions provide/forward SF 97s to the screener at time of pickup/transport.

- Any vehicle that is to be transferred does not require a SF 97.
- When a vehicle is donated to a state, issue a SF 97 to the state for furnishing to the subsequent donee, as required. The accountable forms control will show the issue to a state.

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- Mixed-Ownership Government Corporations. Mixed-ownership Government corporations, such as the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK), are not eligible to carry U.S. Government license tags on their vehicles. These vehicles must be registered under applicable state laws by the Mixed-ownership Government corporations. Therefore, the corporations require the issuance of a SF 97 as evidence of title for use by state motor vehicle registration officials. Furnish a SF 97 when a vehicle is transferred to any of the following mixed ownership Government corporations.
    - AMTRAK.
    - Central Bank for Cooperatives and Regional Banks for Cooperatives.
    - Federal Land Banks.
    - Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.
    - Federal Home Loan Banks.
    - Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
    - The Rural Telephone Bank.
- d. For sales actions provide SF 97 to the buyer at time of pickup or mail if requested.
- Prior to the actual sale you may complete and file the vehicular information required on the SF 97, including the odometer disclosure statement.

NOTE: Issuance of Standard Forms (SF) 97. Only issue SF 97 forms to the purchaser indicated on the DRMS Form 1427, Notice of Award, Statement and Release Document. Do not issue a SF97 to any agent or sub-purchaser of any purchaser. DRMS' legal relationship is solely with our original purchaser, Complete the transferee block of the SF 97 using information in Block 6 of DRMS Form 1427.

e. There are two items that must be hand printed, not typed. The first is the "Transferor's Name (Seller)", after "I" and the second is the "Transferor's (Seller) signature and title" box, at the very bottom of the form. The original copy of the form goes to the transferee (Buyer).

f. Log or Register. A log or register for each SF 97 is required to account for all SF 97s. The log must show all blank SF 97s received by the DRMO/DRMS-O (RCP) and the action taken to cause the use of each SF 97 on the log.

- If the SF 97 is lost and cannot be traced within 30 days from release, the log will be annotated accordingly, a new form prepared and appropriate actions taken to ensure it reaches proper destination.

g. Keep a folder with the SF 97s filed in numerical sequence, in accordance with DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume IV "630.65, SF 97, cut off at end of calendar year. Hold 2 years and retire to records holding area for 2 years and destroy". (This guidance does not pertain to other 630.65 files used at your DRMO.)

h. Attach a copy of the form to the record copy of the credit document, e.g., DRMS Form 1427, SF 123, etc.

i. If requested, prepare a SF 97 for a salvage/scrap vehicle; however, do not issue subsequent SF 97s regardless of whether the vehicle is repaired. The following statement must be **STAMPED OR** typed on the top of the form:

***"For ownership only - no license is to be issued."***

***NOTE: WHEN DEEMED MORE FEASIBLE A RUBBERIZED STAMP MAY BE PURCHASED AND USED FOR THE ABOVE STATEMENT.***

### 73. Starter Guns

The Gun Control Act, PL 90-618, defines a firearm as "(A) any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive;" 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 DEMIL. Otherwise no DEMIL required, they do not meet the definition of a MLI or CCLI and would therefore be DEMIL A.

**74. Subsistence Property, Certification of Unfit Semi-Perishable.**

a. The veterinary service/medical officer assigned inspection responsibility for the storage site will, according to AR 40-657/NAVSUPINST 4355.4/AFR 161-32/MCO P10110.31, Veterinary/Medical Food inspection, issue a certificate of unfitness for subsistence found to be unfit for human consumption or unfit for continued storage/issue. The Certificate of Unfitness will contain recommendations for the disposition of unfit semi-perishable subsistence in the following categories:

(1) Class 1. Semi-perishable subsistence found unfit for human consumption and possessing no resale value or creating a health/safety hazard. The certificate of unfitness will read substantially as follows: "The subsistence items listed above are unfit for human consumption and possess no resale value or create a health/safety hazard within the facility. Recommend disposition by immediate destruction."

- Unfit semi-perishable subsistence classified as above will not be turned in to a DRMO, but will be destroyed by the storage facility providing the DRMO has been contacted to assure that subsistence is not salable for other than its intended purpose (e.g., for animal feeds, or to manufacturers of soap, candles, fertilizers). Lacking this marketability advice form the DRMO, the subsistence will be handled as specified for Class 2 items.
- Subsistence items in this class may include swollen and/or leaking canned items; broken glass packed items and items the DRMO has 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. The Certificate of Unfitness will read substantially as follows:

"The subsistence items listed above are unfit for human consumption but may possess some resale value (as animal feed) (for manufacturing purposes). (Strike out inapplicable phrase.) Recommend disposition through DRMO channels."

- Unfit semi-perishable subsistence classified as above will be turned in to the local DRMO on DD Form 1348-1A according to DLAM 4140.2. (Batch lotting may be used.)
- Veterinary certification as to the fitness of the subsistence for animal consumption on DD Form 1225 must accompany the transfer document to the DRMO according to DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.
- Subsistence 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 a specific date. The Certificate of Unfitness will read substantially as follows:

"The subsistence items listed above are unfit for continued storage/issue but are fit for human consumption if consumed before (date). Recommend disposition through DRMO channels."

The period of time provided into the certificate is to be determined by the veterinary service/medical officer inspecting the subsistence. Normally, it is 30-45 days but may be longer or shorter based on the inspector's professional judgment of the subsistence concerned.

- Veterinary certification as to the fitness of the subsistence for human consumption must accompany the transfer document to the DRMO according to DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4.
- Subsistence 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. Try to utilize, donate or sell semi-perishable subsistence turned in according to DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4. In lieu of physical movement to the DRMO, semi-perishable subsistence may be retained in the storage facility, properly labeled.

(1) If you are successful in achieving utilization, donation or sale, furnish instructions to the storage facility for the release of the material.

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(2) If unsuccessful, furnish instructions to the storage facility to destroy the material.

c. The veterinary service/medical officer will provide technical advice/assistance, as needed, to the storage facility and the DRMO on the denaturing, de-characterizing, disposal and destruction of semi-perishable subsistence unfit for human consumption and/or continued storage/issue.

d. 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 previously turned in to the DRMO as in DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4, a signed copy of the destruction certificate will be provided to DRMOs for dropping the material from inventory listings.

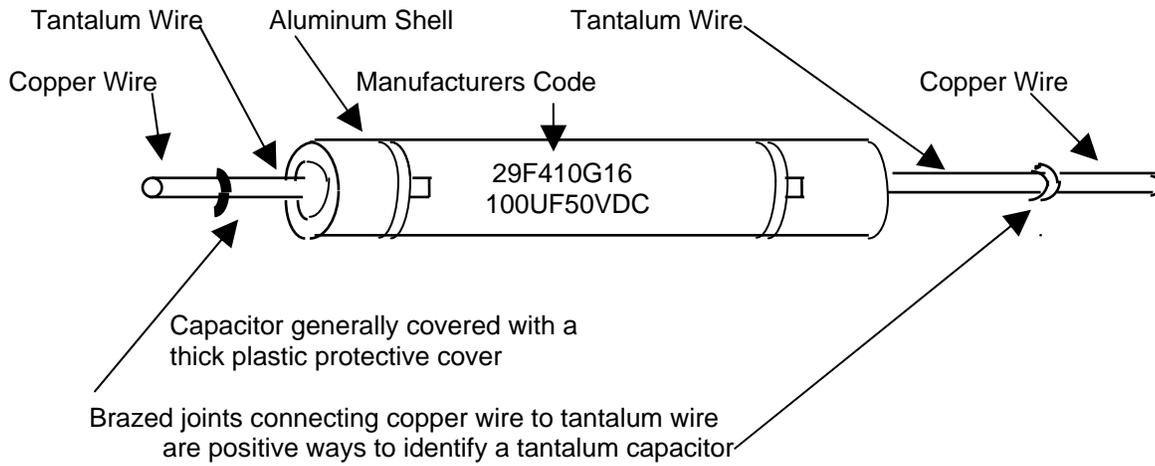
### **75. *Tantalum Bearing Capacitor Reclamation.***

DRMOs generating electrical components containing tantalum-bearing capacitors are to begin identifying/reclaiming or clipping such tantalum-bearing capacitors for competitive bid sales.

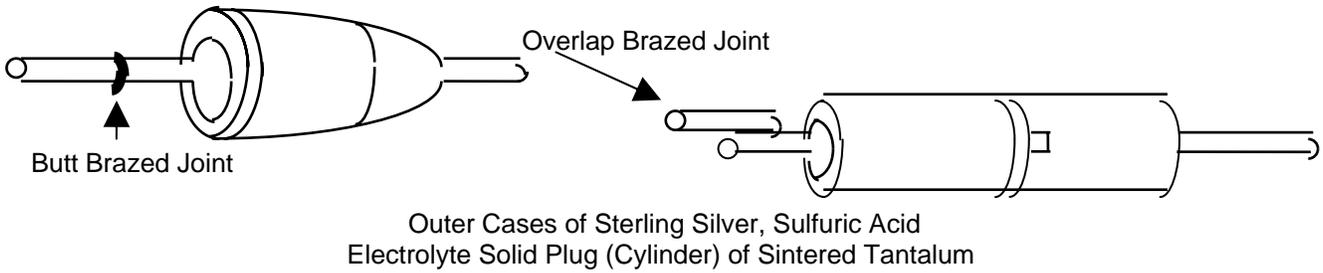
a. Perform the reclamation process (or clipping) by using your precious metals materials sorter/classifiers while dismantling electronic property for precious metals.

b. There are two capacitor types of interest. One has an outside shell of sterling silver. The other has an aluminum outside shell protected with a thick cover of plastic. To detect these capacitors, material sorters and classifiers should look for brazed joints at both ends of the capacitors (and in some cases at a single end). These brazed joints connect copper wire to the tantalum wire. (See Below for an illustration on how to make positive identification of tantalum-bearing capacitors and Chief Clues for Identifying Tantalum Capacitors)

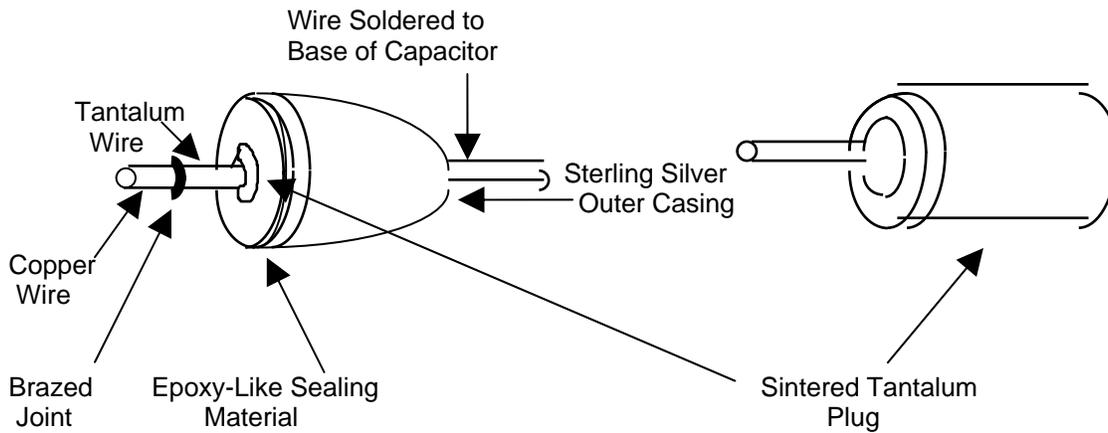
**CHIEF CLUES FOR IDENTIFYING TANTALUM CAPACITORS**



**TANTALUM CAPACITORS WITH LIQUID ELECTROLYTES**



**TANTALUM WET-ELECTROLYTE CAPACITOR**



**76. “TEMPEST” Technology Items/Equipment (TTIE).**

See DoD 4160.21-M-1, Appendix 4, Category 11. Tempest is a term used to denote measures for preventing compromising emanations (electronic/ electromagnetic) from electrically operated devices. More simply put, TTIE has been manufactured with additional devices built in to prevent monitoring.

a. When examining TTIE at receipt, the property should be checked for “TEMPEST” markings. TTIE that has TEMPEST application and is commercially available should have been sanitized (remove/declassify/desensitize-items/equipment of all classified/sensitive data and software) by the generating activity prior to turn-in. The DTID should be annotated that the item has TEMPEST application and has been sanitized prior to turn-in. Consider this property as strategic list items, DEMIL code Q.

b. Upon receipt, challenge suspected Tempest Equipment to the generator. Annotate the generator’s confirmation on the DTID. Document attempts of resolution.

c. The following indicators may assist in the identification of “TEMPEST” TTIE:

(1) Documentation sometimes is marked with the word “TEMPEST”.

(2) Attached SF Form 120, Reports of Excess Personal Property, cleared by DISA may reflect IT is “TEMPEST”.

(3) Review of data plate on rear of property reveals the word “TEMPEST”.

(4) Manufacturer model number puts the letter “T” within the number, e.g., CPT Corporation, Model 8000T.

(5) Equipment is embossed with “TEMPEST warnings”.

(6) Tags may be glued to equipment stating, “This machine processes up to top secret”, or lower classification such as confidential.

d. When an item has been determined to incorporate TEMPEST technology and it was designed for military use, ensure the item is to be completely mutilated to preclude further use for its original function. This includes both entire end items and individual components, as applicable.

**77. Tires**

a. Receive used tires and display in an environmentally safe manner and according to state and local regulations. To prevent water from collecting in used tires and providing a breeding ground for mosquitoes, take one of the following actions:

- If space is available, tires should be stacked in inside storage.
- If inside storage is not available, stack like-sized tires dry on pallets in stable “towers” no higher than six feet. Cover each tower with a waterproof cover at the top or a plastic bag, then secure around the bottom of the pallet (possible NSNs for plastic bags are 8105-00-191-3701, 8105-00-191-3776 and 8105-00-191-3902).
- Establish tubular rows with sufficient aisle space so tires may be examined, purged of water, or treated, if required, and,
- Do not stack tires in an alternating pyramid fashion.
- If a tire shredder is available shred the tires as soon after receipt as possible.

b. Tires should not be rejected because of their condition. If there is no possible RTDS potential then receive as rubber scrap. **Tires that fail RTDS may be disposed thru the Return to Manufacture (RTM) Program.** It is not an option to request that generators retread tires in lieu of turning them in. If generators have determined retreading is not prudent, the completion of a DTID constitutes documentation of that decision.

c. Turn-in activities are not required to pay disposal costs on used tires.

d. Tire Removal. Due to the difficulty in selling used tires and the high costs of service contract disposal, used tires offered by weight may be sold with provisions permitting the purchaser to cull, sort, segregate and pay only for that weight removed. When culling, sorting and segregating is authorized, include ARTICLE\_\_:

TIRE REMOVAL (see Sale By Reference) in the IFB. Do not permit culling, sorting and segregating for used tires sold by the lot.

e. Asian Tiger Mosquito (ATM) Infested Tires. See paragraph B58 this chapter, Mosquitoes, Prevention and Control of Asian Tiger or Other Mosquito Species.

If there has been a presence of ATM there may be restrictions on interstate shipment of the tires.

- If there are no restrictions because the host health service personnel have certified tire casings as being free of ATM infestation, the certification must accompany shipping documents for RTD transactions and must be included in sales terms and conditions.
- If there are restrictions:
  - Make RTD customers aware of the restrictions. Ensure proper treatment is accomplished and the certificate must accompany all shipping documents.
  - Notify sales customers of the current transportation restrictions on tire assets by the inclusion of the appropriate sale terms and condition statement. It is the purchaser's responsibility to ensure proper certification of the tire assets prior to importation or interstate transportation.

f. Reimbursement for Sale of Unused Tires. In overseas areas, reimbursement of Army-Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) tires occur only if the tires are unused and sold as usable property. (See DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 7.)

g. United Tires

(1) Prior to turn-in of tires manufactured by United Tire of Canada, the generator will put either a four-inch cut in the tire or cut the bead with bolt cutters or a similar tool. The generator will then paint the cut with yellow paint. DD Forms 1348-1A are to contain NSN 2610-00 UNITED and the statement "tire has been rendered unserviceable – not to be reutilized, transferred, donated or sold as usable property." Do not accept any tire marked "United" unless the above actions have been taken. Receive the tires as rubber-scrap and process through the standard rubber scrap procedures.

(2) United tires have been used on a myriad of trucks, trailers, forklifts, cranes, crushers, bulldozers, graders, etc. In order to prevent tires from being reused unknowingly because they were on one of the above types of vehicles at the time of turn-in, advise the generating activities that the tires must be removed from the vehicles and mutilated. DRMOs are not required to remove the tires and perform the mutilation after receipt of the vehicles. Any new or used tires needed to further transport vehicles will be the continued responsibility of the vehicle owner. Generating activities that question this direction should be referred to TACOM, Team Tire, DSN 786-4287 for confirmation.

(3) If generating activities request to drive vehicles to DRMOs with United tires on them then remove the tires and complete the mutilation requirements, DRMOs are to accept this type of turn-in. Although the marketability of the vehicles may decrease without tires, there is no policy that states we do not take vehicles that don't have wheels and tires. The end result would be no different than if a vehicle were trucked in and unloaded using a crane or some other unloading procedure. However, it is not the DRMO's responsibility to remove the tires and mutilate them. The generating activities are required to do this and the turn-in of the tires will be accomplished on separate turn-in documents. A second alternative is that the DRMO may propose to generating activities is to receive the vehicles without wheels in place.

h. Army Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) Tires

(1) Obtain an MOU with each AAFES activity desiring to turn in tires for disposal to the DRMO. Any DRMO experiencing problems in negotiations with their local AAFES activity should elevate the situation to the DRMS-O. The MOU will include the following:

- All DTIDs must contain a valid DoDAAC.
- A statement that all charges for disposal of tires will be fully funded by the generating activity prior to removal.
- Valid funds cite code for depositing proceeds from sale of tires.

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- A statement that the generating activity agrees to reimburse DRMS processing costs.
- A statement containing an agreed-upon length of time for the MOU.

(2) The MOU will be signed by the appropriate Central DRMO Chief and generating activity official.

(3) In order to ensure appropriate reimbursement, the DRMO must store and account for AAFES tires separately. Tires may be received in place for disposition purposes.

(4) Keep a separate file with a copy of each DTID reflecting the quantity and/or weight of each receipt. This will assist the DRMO in determining the processing cost to be billed to the generating activity.

#### **78. Training Aids and Target Requirements. Lowest Condition Property.**

It is DoD policy that the lowest condition property readily available in disposal channels that meet requirements on training aids and targets will be used in DoD. In addition, when items are used as targets, emphasis should be placed on acquiring, as far as possible, munitions list items, i.e., DEMIL required. The following are the minimum actions required to carry out this instruction.

a. The DoD activity having the requirement for training aids or targets will **check either the DRMS web site** or request assistance from the local DRMO for assets suitable for the purpose. The determination as to suitability, based on either condition or location or both, rests with the requiring DoD activity.

b. Issues of excess property to be used for destructive testing or as targets during the DoD screening cycle will be limited to material bearing supply condition codes G or H with disposal condition codes X or S (DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 3). Do not honor requests for property having condition codes better than those shown above until the formal screening cycle is completed unless specific written justification is provided. DRMOs will not judge the adequacy of such justification.

c. Prepare and route requisitions according to DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 5, and carries the following statement:

"To be used for (Training aids/target practice)" in the block 27 of the DD Form 1348-1A.

d. Repeat the statement in the above 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.

#### **79. Vehicles**

DRMS Form 200 is an optional form, which may be prepared and forwarded to the Distribution Branch for use in responding to RTDS customer inquiries and preparation of the SF97.

Forward tagged keys and vehicle maintenance records, when available, to the Distribution Branch/Section, for retention.

**NOTE 1:** DD Forms 1348-1A used for turning in vehicles that have air conditioners must include the following statement "Contains (Name of Substance), a substance which harms public health and environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere." If the refrigerant has been removed the DD Form 1348-1A, must have the proper notation that it was done in accordance with the Clean Air Act of 1990 and contain the statement - "Empty - Refrigerant Removed." Do not attempt to drain or add anti-freeze to vehicles. Anti-freeze contains ethylene glycol, which is regulated as a hazardous substance under CERCLA. Also, used anti-freeze may contain heavy metals such as lead and chromium, which are characteristic wastes under RCRA.

**NOTE 2:** To avoid ground contamination of the DRMO, do not receive vehicles that show signs of leakage of any type of fluids that would result in spill cleanup measures to be taken. Reject the turn-in on DRMS Form 917.

**NOTE 3:** Drip Pans will be used to prevent any unforeseen spills from contaminating the DRMO. However, these fluids must be treated as HM/HW and disposed of through the host-generator ISA/MOA.

**a. All Terrain Vehicles (ATV's) - Three and Four Wheeled**

(1) RTD without mutilation.

(2) When three and four-wheeled ATV's enter the sales cycle, do not sell as usable items. Instead transfer to the DEMIL Center, consider mutilation as a condition of sale. The mutilation must completely preclude the use of the ATV as originally intended. DRMOs may remove component parts of the ATV and sell them separately from the rest/remainder of the ATV, except for the frame and rear axle, which must be mutilated and sold as scrap.

**b. Modular ambulances**

Modular ambulances manufactured for the U.S. Air Force (USAF) by Southern Ambulance, with NSNs 2310-01-171-4747, and 2310-01-170-6843, are defective and unsafe, primarily due to the potential for fire. Any modular ambulances built by Southern Ambulance for the USAF from 1983 through 1985, with other NSNs assigned are assumed to be invalid NSNs and are also considered to be unsafe. Receipts of modular ambulances from other military services must be mutilated prior to turn-in. RTDS USAF generations as a condition of issue/sale.

(1) The following instructions apply only to USAF turn-ins of these modular ambulances.

- Receive USAF modular ambulances without mutilation for RTDS.
- All RTD customers will comply with the following mutilation requirements:
- Remove the complete modular body from the chassis and completely destroy. Keep the chassis portion of the ambulance intact after all ambulance-unique and associated parts, components and wiring are removed and destroyed.
- The chassis, engine, transmission and standard vehicle parts may be reused.
- Removal of the modular body (ambulance box) requires the disconnection of wiring and gasoline fuel lines, removal of cab-bellows, body mounting bolts (16 bolts, some may require cutting) and pintle hooks (some vehicles).
- Returning the chassis to a non-operational original equipment manufacturer's configuration requires the removal and destruction of spotlights, complete overhead console, alternator system, grille strobe lights, brush guard (some vehicles), high idle control unit, power steering reservoir, o-gauge electrical ground cable, heater hose T-fittings and USAF ambulance markings.

(2) At a minimum include the mutilation requirements above in the IFBs as a condition of sale. Also, advise prospective bidders that the HM/HW residue by-products resulting from mutilation of the ambulance remains the property of the U.S. Government and will be retrieved by the USAF witnesses (see below).

(3) Advise USAF generators and RTD customers that HM/HW by-products that result from mutilation are to be processed the same as all HM/HW. If the property is sold the HM/HW residue/by-products will be retrieved by the USAF witness and subsequently processed through normal disposal procedures.

(4) Conduct mutilation at a site mutually agreed to by the RTDS customer and the USAF generator, who will provide two witnesses.

(5) For RTD issues, request the USAF generator to provide them with signed mutilation certifications upon completion of mutilation.

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

(7) A SF 97 must be prepared for each vehicle chassis.

(8) Return modular ambulances not RTDS to the USAF for mutilation. Negotiate transportation requirements as required.

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### c. Gamma Goat Vehicles

(1) Do not offer Gamma Goats for sale to the general public as usable items. They must be processed and mutilated in a manner similar to the M-151 series vehicles.

Completely destroy body and chassis by crushing or shredding. NSN 2320-00-873-5407 is for M561 cargo truck and NSN 2310-00-832-9907 is for the M792 ambulance truck.

**NOTE:** If it is more cost effective (including surveillance cost) or quantity/DRMO resources are insufficient to allow on-base mutilation, DRMOs may request a waiver to on-base mutilation. Put the waiver request in writing to DRMS-BA (Waivers). The surveillance plan must include sufficient oversight by DRMO employees to ensure that the Gamma Goat vehicles are being mutilated.

- Use the “two man rule” for completing the following certification: “I certify that the Gamma Goat vehicle described hereon has been mutilated as required by this instruction.” Both persons signing the certification will be DRMO employees.
- 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 DRMS Form 1427.

(a) Components of the tractor (front or power driven) part of the Gamma Goat exempt from mutilation are the engine, transmission, transfer/final drive assemblies, radiator, gages (fuel, water temperature, etc.) and tires/wheels. The trailer (rear) part of the Gamma Goat is exempt from mutilation.

(b) DEMIL of the following key points is required. When installed, the deep water fording kit and mounts for radio, antenna, 81-MM mortar, and 4.2 inch mortars. Destroy by cutting, crushing or mangling.

(2) When transferring Gamma Goat vehicles to FCAs and/or SASPs provide GSA approved SF 122/123s. These forms must contain the following certification statement:

“This vehicle is highly unusual with the unique capabilities of four wheel steering and amphibious capability. Though this vehicle is safe in and manufacture for its intended purpose, these unique capabilities could require extra operator competence and caution should be exercised in the operation and use of this vehicle outside the design specification. After completion of use recipient will contact the appropriate GSA office for disposition instructions.”

(3) Gamma Goats are authorized for issue to the LESO. The LESO requisition document must contain the same certification statement required for transfer as shown above:

### d. GOER Vehicles

(1) When transferring GOER vehicles to FCAs or State Agencies for Surplus Property (SASPs) ensure GSA approved SF 122/123s containing the following certification:

(2) Do not offer GOER vehicles, (NSNs 2320-00-191-1310, 2320-00-445-7250, 2320-00-873-5420, 2320-00-873-5422, 2320-00-873-5426, 2320-01-010-4956 and 2320-01-010-4057) for sale to the general public as usable items.

“After completion of use by the recipient, return this vehicle to the nearest DRMO at the recipient’s expense for final disposition.”

(3) Mutilation. The U.S. Army Tank and Automotive Command (TACOM) has provided mutilation procedures regarding the specific parts, components and degree of mutilation required for GOER vehicles. The mutilation can be accomplished by cutting, crushing or mangling.

- Mutilation of the unitized body refers to the cab section of the vehicle (including drive shaft). Mutilation is required for the cab, frame and drive shaft after usable components have been removed. The trailer, cargo, wrecker and tanker sections do not need to be mutilated.

- Component parts which may be removed by the purchaser prior to the mutilation of the cab, frame and drive shaft include the engine, radiator, tires, batteries, transmission, (drive shaft not included) front and rear differentials and front and rear suspension systems. Other components may also be removed.
- The cab body and frame can be cut in an X pattern; one inch wide diagonally from right front to left rear and left front to right rear of the cab and frame.
- The following is a list of component parts by name and NSN, which require mutilation as part of the overall destruction of the vehicle or if, turned in separately. Mutilation may be performed by cutting, crushing or mangling.
  - Name: Yoke, universal trailer front propeller shaft, NSN 2520-01-031-8937.
  - Name: Yoke, universal trailer front propeller shaft, NSN 2520-01-031-8924.
  - Name: Propeller, shaft trailer immediate, NSN 2520-01-035-4159.
  - Name: Universal joint trailer rear propeller shaft, NSN 2520-01-023-2243.
  - Name: Propeller shaft trailer rear propeller, NSN 2520-01-032-3410.
  - Name: Hitch, vehicular, NSN 2540-01-045-3830.
  - Name: Arm assembly hydraulic swivel assembly, NSN not available, part number 1161807.
- TACOM advised they would notify MACOMs to adhere to the following instruction prior to turn in: tankers are thoroughly cleaned and purged, and all fuels, lubricants and areas containing volatile fluids be drained and purged according to field manual 10-20, organizational maintenance of military petroleum pipeline, tanks and related equipment. This action is necessary to minimize any explosion or fire hazard and environmental damage during the mutilation process.

(4) Off base mutilation requires the approval of DRMS-BD.

(5) Use the “two man rule” for completing the following certification: “I certify that the GOER vehicle described hereon has been mutilated as required (see DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume VII).” Both persons signing the certification will be DRMO employees.

**NOTE:** 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 annotated on or attached to the DRMS Form 1427.

(6) DRMOs who are unsuccessful in disposing of GOER vehicles should report type and quantities through DRMS-O.

#### **e. High Mobility Multi-Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWVs).**

(1) When donating or transferring HMMWVs to SASPs or OFAs provide approved documentation (SF 122/123) containing the following certification.

The agency accepts the donation/transfer of vehicle(s) “AS IS” with no warranty of any kind including any implied warranties, such as fitness for any purpose. Since the vehicles do not comply with the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and is designed for use under conditions unique to the DoD, extra operator competence and caution should be exercised in the operation and use of this vehicle outside the design specification. In accepting the transfer/donation the agency acknowledges that there may be hazards associated with the use of the vehicles. The agency warrants that it will provide necessary operators training and hold the DoD harmless against all suits, actions, demands, or claims involving the operation of HMMWVs in its custody. The agency also agrees to maintain, at its expense, adequate liability and property damage insurance and workman’s compensation insurance to cover such claims. The agency agrees when vehicles are no longer needed they will be returned to the nearest DRMO for final disposition.

(2) Do not offer HMMWVs for sale to the general public as usable items. (See DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume V, for additional sales information.)

(3) Mutilation. ***Vehicles not released through R/T/D must be mutilated in a manner that prevents reassembly as a usable vehicle. The mutilation may be performed as a condition of sale or performed by Government personnel. However, title to the scrap material will not pass until the mutilation is performed to the satisfaction of the Government. A SF Form 97 (Certificate To Obtain Title To a Vehicle) will Not be issued for the mutilated scrap. 25 Nov 03***

NOTE: Some HMMWVs come equipped with mounted equipment that may require DEMIL (i.e. gun mounts, armor plating).

**f. R-9 Refuelers.**

1. Generators must complete tasks as follows, hereto, prior to turning in Air Force Fuel Tankers (R-9 Tankers, NSN 2320-01-112-3793). In consideration of the potential for legal, safety, and environmental impacts on the DoD, the generating activity will perform the following tasks on all Kovatch R-9 trucks prior to turn-in to the servicing DRMO for disposal action.

(a) Remove all DoT placards.

(b) Purge the cargo tank to the safe Lower Explosion Level (LEL) specified in the Truck Technical Order (T.O.) in preparation for shipment and annotate on the DTID.

(c) Remove the fuel separator canister filter elements. Leave the canister lid secured but not sealed. Dispose of the filter elements as hazardous materiel.

(d) Disconnect the by-pass plumbing. Store removed items in the hose reel compartment(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.

2. Prior to release to reutilization customers, they must sign and complete the Disclosure Statement shown as follows:

**DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (DoD Reutilization)**  
THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE SIGNED BY DoD  
REUTILIZATION CUSTOMERS AND THE  
ORIGINAL SIGNED DOCUMENT MUST BE RETAINED  
BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

Truck VIN # \_\_\_\_\_

1. The used R-9 trucks are offered, "as is";

2. The offeror does not warrant the truck(s) to be complete or serviceable; free of hazards or latent defects, or that they are suitable for the DoD Reutilization Customer's intended use;

3. The R-9 fuel truck tanks, which previously were used to transport fuel, do not meet U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT) requirements for safely transporting fuel. Therefore, the R-9 trucks are "non-specification" or "non-spec" trucks and are not approved for the transport of fuel or other hazardous materials as established by 49 CFR, potable (drinkable) water, or other items for human/animal consumption. In no case will the Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) exceed 55,800 pounds.

4. This vehicle may be used to transport fuel and other hazardous materials as defined in 49 CFR only within the bounds of a DoD installation. DoT restrictions do not apply to vehicles used exclusively on a DoD installation. If used in this manner, the vehicle must not be driven at a speed faster than 35 mph on paved surfaces, and slower speeds, as appropriate, on unpaved surfaces. Under no condition will the GVW exceed 55,800 pounds while transporting fuel or other hazardous materials as defined by 49 CFR;
5. The DoD Reutilization Customer is responsible for determining the vehicle's serviceability and is solely liable for all aspects of tank removal, destruction, and the proper disposal of tank(s) and component scrap;
6. The DoD Reutilization Customer is solely liable for all property damage, and the injury and death of any person, resulting from the transport, removal, handling, destruction and disposal of the truck(s) and tank(s), including, but not limited to, tank failure, failure to destroy the tank(s), and for all claims resulting from these and any other operations;
7. The DoD Reutilization Customer must determine the structural integrity of the truck(s) and tank(s) prior to transport. Failure to do this could result in failure of the truck(s) or tank(s) during transport with injury to persons and/or damage to property.
8. The tanks on the trucks have contained aviation fuels and although drained, purged, and rinsed to remove fuel prior to this offering, some vapors and fuel residues may still be present. These vapors are flammable and could burn or explode if ignited, with resultant injury and death to persons and/or damage to property. Hydrocarbon fuels are toxic if inhaled, and care must be taken to ensure that no one is exposed to vapors in excess of OSHA permissible exposure limits (PELs).
9. Tanks on the R-9 trucks must not be used for transporting potable (drinkable) water or other items for human/animal consumption because they may still contain fuel residues, which would render such contents unsafe for consumption;
10. You must not use cutting torches, flame producing tools, electric powered, or other sparking tools, during removal or destruction of the cargo tank, or other fuel system components. Such tools may ignite residual fuel vapors or residues causing a fire or explosion;
11. Do not smoke or have flame or spark producing equipment within 50 feet of the cargo tank.
12. The cargo tanks on the R-9 trucks each weigh approximately 3,000 lbs. If DoD Reutilization Customer decides to remove a tank from the R-9 truck, lifting equipment must be used that is capable of safely lifting the cargo tank from the truck chassis. Removal of tank may require specialized lifting and support equipment with sufficient capacity and radial reach, designed for heavy/large/bulky items, to prevent tank shifting or falling during or after removal from the truck chassis. Special slings may be required for the hoist/crane equipment.
13. Persons must not work under or ride on a suspended R-9 cargo tank. The tank must be properly secured to prevent rolling or other movement after being lowered to the ground.
14. If the tank is transported to another site for destruction or disposal, the tank must be properly secured to prevent inadvertent movement. Motion during transport of tank may produce additional fuel vapors or dislodge fuel residues, thereby increasing the fire/explosion hazard.
15. Destruction of the tank may be accomplished by crushing, puncturing, or other means, provided no sparks, flame or ignition sources are present;
16. Tanks disposed of, as scrap should be identified as having contained hydrocarbon fuels and may still contain flammable vapors or residues. Ignition sources should not be permitted within 50 feet of tank(s) or component scrap. This material may require marking and control as a hazardous material, and disposal as a hazardous material and
17. All DoD Reutilization Customers will ensure tasks attached are accomplished prior to turn in to the servicing DRMO for disposal action.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of DoD Reutilization Customer

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

3. Transfer and donation customers may not receive R-9 refuelers until they have completed and signed the disclosure statement for transfers, as follows:

**DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR TRANSFERS OF THE R-9 FUEL TRUCKS**

THIS DOCUMENT SHALL BE SIGNED BY THE TRANSFEREE/DONEE AT THE TIME OF TRANSFER/DONATION AND THE TRANSFEROR SHALL RETAIN THE ORIGINAL SIGNED DOCUMENT.

Truck VIN # \_\_\_\_\_ DD# \_\_\_\_\_

The following terms and requirements are applicable to the transfer/donation of the R-9 fuel trucks:

1. The used R-9 trucks are offered, "as is";
2. The R-9 trucks carry no warranty that these trucks are complete or serviceable, free of hazards or latent defects, or that they are suitable for the purchaser's intended use;
3. The R-9 fuel truck tanks, which previously, were used to transport fuel, do not meet U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT) requirements for safely transporting fuel. Therefore, the R-9 trucks are "non-specification" or "non-spec" trucks and are not approved for the transport of fuel or other hazardous materials as established by 49 CFR, potable (drinkable) water, or other items for human/animal consumption. In no case will the Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) exceed 55,800 pounds.
4. The transferee/donee is responsible for determining the vehicle's serviceability and is solely liable for all aspects of tank removal, destruction, and the proper disposal of tank(s) and component scrap.
5. The transferee/donee is solely liable for all property damage, injury and death of any person resulting from the purchaser's transport, removal, handling, destruction and disposal of the truck(s) and tank(s), including, but not limited to, tank failure, failure to destroy the tank(s), and for all claims resulting from these and any other operations;
6. The transferee/donee must determine the structural integrity of the truck(s) and tank(s) prior to transport. Failure to do this could result in failure of the truck(s) or tank(s) during transport with injury to persons and/or damage to property.
7. The tanks on the trucks have contained aviation fuels and although drained, purged, and rinsed to remove fuel prior to this offering, some vapors and fuel residues may still be present. These vapors are flammable and could burn or explode if ignited, with resultant injury and death to persons and/or damage to property. Hydrocarbon fuels are toxic if inhaled; therefore, precautions must be taken to ensure that no one is exposed to vapors in excess of OSHA permissible exposure limits (PELs);
8. Tanks on the R-9 trucks must not be used for transporting potable (drinkable) water or other items for human/animal consumption because they may still contain fuel residues which would render such contents unsafe for consumption;
9. The R-9 trucks must not be used for transporting fuel;
10. Cutting torches, flame producing tools, electric powered, or other sparking tools must not be used during removal or destruction of the cargo tank or other fuel system components. Such tools may ignite residual fuel vapors or residues causing a fire or explosion;
11. Do not smoke or have flame or spark producing equipment within 50 feet of the cargo tank.



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- Receive USAF A/S32P-2 Crash Fire Rescue Trucks without mutilation for RTDS.
- All RTD customers will comply with the following mutilation requirements:
  - Mutilate the frame rails of the trucks to prevent any possible reuse of the chassis.
  - Mutilate the frame rails by torch cutting with sufficient cuts and at various angles to ensure they cannot be repaired and used for their original purpose. The customer will remove all component parts and the mutilated frame rails.
    - Mutilation may be conducted at a site mutually agreed upon by the customer and the USAF generator. The generator will provide two witnesses.
    - Upon issue, request the USAF to provide a signed mutilation certification upon completion of mutilation.
    - Include the following warning statement in RTD issue documents: “WARNING: Due to the use of aluminum and fiberglass materials in the construction of the truck body and tanks, care must be taken when cutting torches are used to prevent mutilation to ensure it is done in such a manner as to prevent ignition of those materials.”
  - As a minimum, include in the IFBs the following mutilation requirements as a condition of sale:  
ARTICLE\_\_\_\_\_: MUTILATION (Crash Fire Rescue Trucks).  
Items\_\_\_\_\_ is/are required to be mutilated in the manner and to the degree set forth below:

Mutilate the frame rails by torch cutting with sufficient cuts and at various angles to ensure they cannot be repaired and used for their original purpose.

- The applicable item description(s) will advise that the buyer prior to mutilation may remove the component parts.
- Include the following as an Additional General Information paragraph in each IFB offering Crash Fire Rescue Trucks for sale: “WARNING: Due to the use of aluminum and fiberglass materials in the construction of the truck body and tanks, care must be taken when cutting torches are used to perform mutilation to ensure it is done in such a manner as to prevent ignition of these materials.
- The USAF individuals performing the witnessing function will follow the “two man rule” for certification and will provide a copy of the mutilation certification to the DRMO. Maintain the certifications with the release document; i.e., DD Form 1348-1A, SF 122/SF 123, DRMS Form 1427. Also, the witness (es) will ensure a copy of the certification of mutilation is furnished to Warner Robins AFB, WR-ALC/LVV, 225 Ocmulgee Court, Robins AFB, GA 31098-1647

(4) Return A/S32P-2 Crash Fire Rescue Trucks not RTDS to the generator for mutilation. Negotiate transportation requirements as necessary.

**h. M151 Vehicles** (includes M151, 151A1, M151A1C, M151A2 and M825 utility trucks and M718 and M718A ambulances) - M170 Vehicles are all off the military service accounts – however, in the event one appears at a DRMO the following direction applies:

(1) Mutilation can be accomplished by the DRMO, the Federal agency, or donee recipient, the buyer as a condition of sale, or by the generating activity on a reimbursable basis. The vehicle must not be released from DRMO control until mutilation has been accomplished; however, components and parts can be removed and released before, during or after mutilation and before offering for sale. Reimbursement for the costs incurred in the mutilation of component removal actions performed on M151 vehicles by the host activity shall be accomplished.

(2) Issues to Federal Civil Agencies and Donees. Accomplish reimbursement by DRMS to the host activity for expenses incurred in disposal actions involving the M151 jeep according to normal DRMO processing criteria under the local ISA. Reimbursement from FCAs and donees for component removal (that is, other than separation of items from the unitized body) shall be accomplished by DRMS.

(3) Sales. Mutilation by the contractor as a condition of sale before passage of title of components and residue is permissible if mutilation is monitored by the DRMO before removal. The original and one copy of the award document shall bear the statement: “Notice: The material hereby being released is the residue of an M151 vehicle and not the vehicle itself.”

(4) The engine, radiator and transmission, although designed exclusively for the M151, have application as training aids and power plants. Since the unitized body must be eliminated from further civilian use, these components should be salvaged and processed for RTDS.

(5) Cut or unbolt the engine, radiator and transmission (drive shaft, front and rear suspension system not included) from the M151 unitized body. Remove the front and rear differentials and other components and make available for RTDS, except for certain engines exempted from exhaust emission standards, described below. Include the drive shaft and front and rear suspension system attached to the M151 or turned in detached from the vehicle in the DRMO's M151 mutilation process.

(6) Shred and/or crush the unitized body, drive shaft and front and rear suspension systems in such a manner as to completely prevent rebuild into a usable unitized body. Where the quantity warrants, the shredding, baling or crushing of M151 vehicle bodies may be performed as a condition of sale on U.S. Government premises. Shred, bale or crush the M151 vehicle bodies when use of the sale option does not lead to disposal.

(7) Certain M151 engines, which are exempted from exhaust emissions standards for reasons of national security by EPA, may not be sold. These engines may be identified by a plastic or metal label, welded, riveted or otherwise permanently attached in a readily visible position in the engine compartment. The label has been affixed by the vehicle manufacturer, whose vehicles have been exempted, in such a manner that it cannot be removed without destroying or defacing the label and is not affixed to any equipment, which is easily detached from the vehicle. The label contains the following information letter in English in block letters and numerals, which are of a color that contrasts with the background of the label:

- The label heading: Vehicle Emission Control Information.
- Full corporate name and trademark of the manufacturer.
- Engine displacement (in cubic inches) and engine family identification.

(8) The statement: "This vehicle is exempt from EPA certification regulations applicable to (insert current year) model year new motor vehicles (day, month, and year of exemption)." Since these engines, so identified, have only been exempted for DoD use, they can only be used within DoD. If no reutilization need develops within DoD, they must be destroyed. Accomplish destruction by cracking the engine block beyond reparation or restoration.

(9) Customers working on DoD premises in accomplishing mutilation and component removal on M151 vehicles shall provide for release from any claims for injury or damage sustained. This shall be accomplished by the DRMO requiring the customer to sign the following statement before the mutilation and removal effort:

"The Government assumes no liability for damages to the property of the recipient, recipient's employees or third parties, or for personal injuries, disabilities or death to the recipient, recipient's employees or third parties arising from or incident to the mutilation, acquisition and use of this property. The recipient shall hold the Government harmless from any and all such demands, suits, actions or claims of whatsoever nature arising from the mutilation, acquisition and use of the property."

(10) All applicable terms and conditions shall be included in all sale solicitations offering M151 vehicles.

(11) When M151 series vehicles enter the sales cycle and where the quantity warrants, they may be offered for sale with a special condition that they must be shredded mangled and/or crushed, as described in above paragraph, on Government premises.

NOTE: No sales of M151 series vehicles with off-site mutilation will be conducted. If your host activity precludes on-site mutilation, do not accept accountability, as the generator is required to transport the vehicle to the nearest DRMO whose host does not prohibit on-site mutilation. The cost of transportation will be borne by the generator.

(12) When quantities do not warrant offering for sale, or when there are no sales bids, shred, bale and/or crush M151 series vehicle bodies at the DRMO. Accomplish this mutilation by using existing DRMO resources, through the host (by work order, etc.) or by service contract.

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(13) If for some reason this mutilation cannot be performed at your DRMO, document the circumstances and elevate to DRMS-O.

(14) The following additional instructions apply to the disposal of M151 series vehicles regardless of the mutilation method:

- DRMO Chiefs are responsible for ensuring that whoever performs mutilation of M151 series vehicles does not use measures designed to circumvent or frustrate the intent that usable vehicles will not be reassembled from the residue of mutilation.
- Use the “two man rule” for completing the following certification: “I certify that the M151 series vehicle described hereon has been mutilated” (see DRMS-I 4160.14, Volume VII for requirements). Both persons signing the certification will be DRMO employees.
- 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 DRMS Form 1427.
- The proper mutilation of M151 series vehicles as provided above will be reviewed as a part of the MAV.

(15) Reutilization reporting incident to vehicle-mounted equipment and to M151 vehicles:

- Transfer/Donation. Pursuant to policy, DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4, paragraph B74g (1), M151 series vehicles cannot be transferred or donated; however, it is desirable that other non-M151 series jeeps that are not reutilized within DoD be distributed equitably to transferees and donees in consonance with prescribed order of precedence for such recipients.
- Material Screening Code 3. To ensure that M151 vehicles are subjected to DoD screening only, assign MSC 3 to such vehicles when generated as domestic excess. (See DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 4 paragraph B74 for identifying NSNs.)
- DRMS Review. In those instances when a screener either desires the jeep but not the installed equipment, or wants the equipment without the jeep, before any action is taken, refer the matter to DRMS for review.

**COMPONENT PARTS REQUIRING MUTILATION**

**FRONT AXLE ASSEMBLY COMPONENTS**

<u>ITEM NAME</u>	<u>PART NO.</u>	<u>NSN</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Wheel Support	8712391	2530-00-150-7852	LFT/SIDE
Wheel Support	8712392	2530-00-156-9422	RT/SIDE
Cross Assembly (U-Joint Kit)	5703383	2520-00-176-3331	PTS/KIT
Propeller Shaft	11660455	2520-00-176-3333	
Propeller Shaft	11660458	2520-00-176-3334	
Yoke, Universal Joint	7340695	2520-00-678-3109	

**REAR AXLE ASSEMBLY COMPONENTS**

NOTE: Rear axle components are the same as front axle components except for the following item.

<u>ITEM NAME</u>	<u>PART NO.</u>	<u>NSN</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Wheel Support	10885113	2530-00-792-8639	

**FRONT SUSPENSION COMPONENTS (ALL)**

<u>ITEM NAME</u>	<u>PART NO.</u>	<u>NSN</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Cross Member	8754456	2510-00-119-0846	
Control Arm (Lower)	8754416	2530-00-678-3070	RT/SIDE
Control Arm (Upper)	8754160	2530-00-678-3110	RT/SIDE
Control Arm (Lower)	8754415	2530-00-678-3118	LFT/SIDE
Control Arm (Upper)	8754159	2530-00-678-3122	LFT/SIDE

**REAR SUSPENSION COMPONENTS: M151, M151A1, M151A1c and M718 ONLY**

<u>ITEM NAME</u>	<u>PART NO.</u>	<u>NSN</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Control Arm (Lower)	10921819	2530-00-979-8896	LFT/SIDE
Control Arm (Lower)	10921842	2530-00-979-8897	RT/SIDE

**REAR SUSPENSION COMPONENTS: M151A2, M151A2 W/ROPS,  
M178A AND M825 ONLY**

<u>ITEM NAME</u>	<u>PART NO.</u>	<u>NSN</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Control Arm (Lower)	11639632-2	2530-00-176-9468	RT/SIDE
Control Arm (Lower)	11639632-1	2530-00-176-9491	LFT/SIDE
Under Body Repair Kit (All)	12302502	2510-01-104-4383	
Body Replacement Kit	12302506	2510-01-104-4384	

**i. P-10 Forcible Entry Trucks (131), NSN 4210-01-147-2031.**

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.

Prior to turn-in for DRMO disposal, the utility body must be removed from the truck cab and chassis. These parts must be received separately. The utility body should be received and processed as scrap. The DTID for the utility body must contain documentation that it cannot be reunited with the chassis and sold to the general public. Once the utility body is removed the truck cab and chassis can be sold without restrictions.