

Instructions for turn in of hazardous material and waste

The following guidance outlines procedures for the turn-in of Hazardous Material (HM) for R/T/D/S, Hazardous Waste (HW), and other types of wastes (e.g., PCBs, Friable Asbestos, etc.). Some HW may require disposal on a hazardous waste disposal contract in compliance with federal/state/host nation regulations, when discarded for disposal. These procedures are intended to assist commanding officers, accountable supply officers, environmental staff and generating activities in the day-to-day conduct of business with the Disposition Services site. It is not possible to identify the universe of regulatory requirements in this guidance, however, basic turn-in requirements are addressed. To ensure compliance with federal, state and/or DoD regulations, it is necessary that turn in activities obtain and become familiar with applicable Codes of Federal Regulation (CFRs), state regulations, DoD regulations, and overseas, by the OEBGD or the Final Governing Standards (FGS) for the host nation.

A current list of the predominant hazardous property is found here: Federal Stock Classes (FSCs).

Entries below contain generator/installation responsibilities for hazardous property having special turn-in requirements. For this property, the Disposition Services site may accept or not accept, accountability and/or physical custody. (Also see DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10, Paragraph B.)

Summary of Preparatory Steps

Detailed turn-in requirements are outlined at ensuing paragraphs. Your servicing Disposition Services site is available to provide additional information and assistance in preparing hazardous property and documentation for turn-in.

- a. Identify the property (HM or HW, other (e.g., PCBs), NSN/LSN, nomenclature or chemical name, quantity)
- b. For HM:
 - (1) Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

The MSDS is an OSHA requirement levied on chemical manufacturers to provide specific information about the chemicals they produce and sell. The MSDS must accompany the product(s) when sold. Subsequently the buyer, or whoever uses the chemicals, must maintain the MSDS in their plant or storage area, to ensure the MSDS information is available for the safety of the employees who use or handle the chemicals. The MSDS is prepared by private industry and must be prepared by professional chemists and/or industrial hygienists who know and understand the chemical and physical properties of the chemicals, and who sign and verify its correctness. OSHA (29 CFR) provides a specific outline of what must go in an MSDS. DRMO or DoD employees (unless they are chemists or industrial hygienists who has responsibility to prepare MSDSs) do not prepare, verify or sign an MSDS.

There is no specific form number assigned the MSDS. The DoD Hazardous Material Information Sheet (HMIS) is the closest DoD format to a MSDS.

For MSDS' that are not in the DoD HMIS, a generator should call the manufacturer of the hazardous material and request an MSDS for the specific report

- (2) Hazardous Chemical Warning Label (DD Form [2521](#) / [2522](#)) on package
 - (3) Packaging, marking, labeling of property
 - (4) DoT Shipping Paper, if transporting HM off-site
- c. For HW:
- (1) Characterize the waste and prepare a Hazardous Waste Profile Sheet (HWPS)
 - (2) Use user's knowledge of waste or lab analysis or other identifying information
 - (3) Packaging, marking, labeling of property
 - (4) Hazardous Waste Manifest, Land Disposal Restriction(LDR), if transporting HW off-site
- d. For PCBs, gas chromatography lab analysis, PCB marking on PCB Items
- e. Condition of Property - Non-leaking, safe to handle
- f. Packaging and transportation according to 49 CFR, if transporting HM/HW off-site
- g. Provide disposal funding information for the DTID (MILSBILLS fund code, Bill to DoDAAC, Contract Line Item Number (CLIN) cost per lb., Total CLIN Cost.
- h. Prepare a DD Form 1348-1 or 1A, Disposal Turn-in Document.
- i. Coordinate pre-inspection, if required, and/or schedule turn-in time with the Disposition Services site.

Identification of Hazardous Property

- a. Hazardous Property (HP) must be properly identified. Your responsibilities includes identifying hazardous property as either hazardous material (HM) or as hazardous waste (HW) based on the definitions of HM and HW in DoD 4160.21-M and various federal/state/local/foreign country laws and regulations. The following guidance is based on DoD policy and shall be used in conjunction with applicable federal, state, and/or local environmental regulations.
- b. Hazardous Material (HM). Generally unused, unopened items capable of use as originally intended.
- (1) Any material that is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property during transportation under DOT or the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code of the International Maritime Organization.

(2) DOT hazardous materials appear in the Hazardous Material Table (49 CFR 172.101). DOT defines a number of hazard classes (e.g., flammable liquid, corrosive material, oxidizer, etc.) which establish the parameters a material must be measured against to determine if it is a hazardous material.

(3) The Hazardous Materials Table in 49 CFR 172.101 lists hazardous materials by chemical name; however, the table also contains general hazard class materials (e.g., flammable liquid, n.o.s.) to cover materials not listed by name.

(4) Any item that is hazardous in accordance with OSHA, TSCA, or other federal, state, local agency or regulation.

(5) An item, which in the normal course of operation or use, may produce hazardous dusts, gases, fumes, vapors, or mists.

(6) An item, due to its characteristics, which in the opinion of its manufacturer could cause harm to personnel if used or stored or disposed of improperly.

c. Hazardous Waste. Generally used, opened, damaged, contaminated, or expired materials that are no longer capable of being used for its intended purpose without undergoing some type of processing.

(1) Any item that is regulated under RCRA or state regulation as a hazardous waste. From a practical standpoint, if an EPA/State waste number can be assigned, then the item is a hazardous waste.

(2) The item must first be a solid waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.2. If a solid waste, the item must meet one or more of the criteria listed below to be a hazardous waste:

(3) It is a listed waste as described in 40 CFR 261 Subpart D.

(4) The item exhibits one of the characteristics of a hazardous waste in 40 CFR 261 Subpart C (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, toxic characteristic).

(5) If a waste is neither listed nor exhibits a characteristic, it may still be regulated as a hazardous waste. Under RCRA, states are allowed to designate additional wastes as hazardous. These wastes must be treated in the same manner as a RCRA hazardous waste in the state.

d. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

(1) The Toxic Substances Control Act and 40 CFR 761 regulated PCBs while in use and for disposal. State and host nation regulations may differ and should be consulted prior to taking disposal action. For turn-in of PCB Items or PCB wastes to the DRMO, for R/T/D/S or ultimate disposal, the following basic requirements apply.

(2) Laboratory analysis by gas chromatography (GC)/Electron Capture Detector, except for hermetically sealed items, or, items having a manufacturer's nameplate that indicates the presence of PCBs (e.g., generic or commercial name such as Askarel, Pyranol, or others).

(3) Indicate concentrations of PCBs in parts per million (e.g., the federal regulatory ranges in ppm are - 2 ppm or less, less than 50 ppm, 50-499 ppm, 500 ppm or greater)

(4) PCB hazardous property must be enclosed, non-leaking, and safe to handle.

(5) PCB property at concentrations greater than 50 ppm will be marked with a PCB label, per 40 CFR 761.40. Transportation of PCBs will be in accordance with Department of Transportation regulations at 49 CFR.

(6) Property which may contain PCBs: electrical transformers; electrical capacitors; mining equipment; electric motors; heat transfer system pumps; hydraulic systems; dairylide and phthalocyanine paint pigments; conveyor system electromagnets; natural gas pipeline compressors; waste oil; fluorescent light ballasts; air conditioners; microwave ovens; television sets; circuit breakers, reclosers and cable; voltage regulators, switches and sectionalizers.

e. Asbestos.

(1) Regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) is: friable asbestos; Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable; Category I non-friable ACM that will be or has been sanded, round, cut or abraded; Category I non-friable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder during demolition or renovation.

(2) Asbestos waste is regulated for disposal under the waste disposal standards at 40 CFR 61.150.

(3) Friable asbestos must be sealed in leak tight containers or wrappings.

(4) Containers or wrapped materials must be labeled as follows IAW 29 CFR 1910.1001(j)(2):

DANGER
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
AVOID CREATING DUST
CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD

(5) Vehicles must also be marked per 29 CFR 145(d)(4).

(6) The labels must be printed in letters of sufficient size and contrast to be readily visible and legible. The label must contain the name and address of the generator.

(7) A waste shipment record (Click here for sample) used to track and substantiate the disposition of asbestos waste material is required to be originated and signed by the waste generator.

Hazardous Property Requiring Special Processing

The list below is property requiring special processing, which is subject to unique regulatory constraints, because of the nature of the property or its container. Some types of property may

be processed for R/T/D/S, and other property on the list, may have to be processed directly to disposal. See disposal guidance in DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10, Attachment 1.

- Asbestos
- Asbestos contaminated safe/file cabinets
- Batteries
- Blast media
- Carbon composite fiber material
- Chemical Defense Equipment (CDE)
- Chlorobromomethane/Bromochloromethane (CB) fire extinguishers
- Compressed gas cylinders
- Containers (empty)
- Dental amalgam
- Drugs and Biologicals (FSC 6505)
- Epinephrine sharps
- Fluorescent lamp ballasts
- Fluorescent light tubes and high intensity discharge lamps (HID)
- Lab packs for small quantity chemical items
- Liquid rocket propellants and associated products
- Medical waste
- Mercury vapor lamps
- Metalworking machines
- Oil (used oil)
- Opened containers
- Organic peroxides
- Overpacked HM
- Ozone depleting substances (ODS)
- Pesticides
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)
- Radioactive mixed waste
- Refrigeration Equipment (Scrap regulated by 40 CFR 82.150-166)
- Spill residue and hazardous debris
- Storage tanks
- Tires - discarded/scrap
- Toxicological, biological and radiological agents/materials
- Treated wood products
- Universal waste (40 CFR 273)
- Used oil filters

Turn-In Instructions for Hazardous Property

- a. The Department of Defense have established strict requirements regarding documentation and procedures for turning in property to the Disposition Services site.
- b. All property must be accompanied by a properly prepared DD Form 1348-1A, Disposal Turn-in Document (DTID), according to DoD 4000.25-1-M, MILSTRIP. A minimum of an original and three legible copies must accompany property turned in for disposal processing. If a copy is

needed for the delivery agent, an original and four legible copies must accompany the property. The following information must be provided with all turn-ins of hazardous waste:

(1) "HW" in block 4 of the DD 1348-1A.

(2) A valid NSN and noun name as cataloged in the supply system, or LSN/FSC and chemical name of hazardous components, if the waste is not identified by NSN (for DD 1348-1A).

(3) MILSBILLS fund code (position 52-53 of the DD 1348-1A).

(4) Billing DoDAAC in block 27 of the DD 1348-1A.

(5) Contract Line Item Number (CLIN) in block 27 of the DD 1348-1A.

(6) Total cost of disposal in block 27 of the DD 1348-1A.

(7) Disposition Services site-assigned HW profile reference number in "Remarks" section, if this is not the initial turn-in of the waste stream (see paragraph C, below).

(8) For non-NSN HW, the word "waste" followed by the proper shipping name in block 27, as shown in DoT 49 CFR 172.

(9) For NSN HW, the word "waste" followed by proper shipping name in block 27.

NOTE: The information required in paragraphs h and i is in addition to the information required on shipping papers.

(10) Container certification statement in block 27 (see paragraph 6, below).

c. Hazardous Material: (NOTE: Per DoD direction, use DD 1348-1A or 1348-2 only for turn-in of HM.) "HM" in block 4.

d. Valid NSN and noun name as cataloged in the supply system or LSN/FSC and chemical name of hazardous components.

e. Chemical name of hazardous contaminants and noun name of non-hazardous contaminants.

f. Amounts of hazardous and non-hazardous contaminants based on user's knowledge or testing of the item expressed in a range of content (percentage by weight or ppm) as applicable.

g. MILSBILLS fund code (position 52-53).

h. Billing DoDAAC in block 27.

i. Contract Line Item Number (CLIN) in block 27.

j. Total cost of disposal in block 27.

NOTE: Used and/or opened HM that meets the definition of a HW when discarded by service contract requires a HW profile sheet in lieu of the information cited in paragraphs c and d above.

k. Container certification statement, for HM or HW, in block 27, as follows: (1) The hazardous material is packaged in containers as prescribed in the Department of Transportation CFR 49 170-189, or (2) The hazardous material is packaged in containers of equal or greater strength or efficiency as prescribed in the Department of Transportation 49 CFR 170-189.

Responsibilities for Receipt and Disposal

a. The location will not accept accountability or physical custody of the following hazardous property that is a generator disposal responsibility per DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10:

(1) Toxicological, biological, radiological, and lethal chemical warfare materials which, by U.S. law, must be destroyed. Once the appropriate destructive actions are taken to meet the military regulations, the by-products may then be turned in to the servicing location.

(2) Material which cannot be disposed of in its present form due to military regulations; such as Ammunition, Explosives and/or Dangerous Articles, and controlled medical items. This category includes those instances where military regulations require the obliteration of all markings that could relate excess material to its operational program. Once the appropriate actions are taken to meet the military regulation, the resulting material should then be turned in to the servicing location.

(3) Solid waste which is municipal-type garbage, trash, and refuse resulting from residential, institutional, commercial, agricultural, and community activities, which can be disposed of in a state or locally permitted sanitary landfill, regulated as a solid waste under subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and overseas by host nation laws and regulations and the implementing FGS for the host nation.

(4) Explosive waste and ammunition waste. DLA/DLA Disposition Services HW disposal contracts do not cover the disposal of ammunition, explosives, or explosive materials or wastes as defined in the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 27 CFR 181.11, the Department of Transportation (DoT), Subpart C of 49 CFR 173, or the Defense FAR Supplement, Parts 252.223-7002(a)(1) and (2)(i)(iii)(v)(vi).

(5) Contractor generated HM or HW which are the contractor's responsibility for disposal under the terms of the contract. The EPA identification number holder (normally the installation commander) must maintain appropriate control of these materials or wastes and ensure they are transported and disposed of in compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations.

(6) Refuse and other discarded material which result from mining, dredging, construction, and demolition operations. However, residue from construction and demolition that meets the regulatory definition of hazardous debris may be turned in to the servicing location for disposal on service contracts.

(7) Unique wastes and residues of a nonrecurring nature generated by research and development and experimental programs which are outside the scope of DLA service contracts.

(8) Infectious medical waste, or for overseas, medical waste regulated by the host nation and under FGS guidelines, including hospital generated infectious waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment (e.g., provision of medical services), or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals.

(9) Radioactive mixed wastes that satisfy the definition of radioactive waste subject to the Atomic Energy Act which also contain waste that is either listed as an HW in Subpart D of 40 CFR 261, or that exhibit any of the HW characteristics identified in Subpart C of 40 CFR 261.

NOTE: When requested, the location shall make every effort to provide commercial disposal contract service for hazardous property that is the disposal responsibility of the Military Services as identified in paragraphs A1-9 above (e.g., commingled IWTP sludges and residues; installation restoration wastes and residues). In these instances, the Military Service shall provide the MILSBILLS fund code and other disposal funding data (paragraph 4 above), and sufficient advance notification to allow placement on a DLA Disposition Services contract. Locations shall accept accountability on a wash/post basis, but not physical custody.

b. Locations may accept accountability, but NOT physical custody, of the following property:

(1) Property for which the location does not have conforming storage or most nearly conforming storage based on the generating activity has conforming/most nearly conforming storage, the generator will retain physical custody.

(2) HWs that are not listed on the governing RCRA permit or application (Part A or B). RCRA-permitted storage facilities will accept physical custody of only those HWs that are listed in the current RCRA permit.

(3) Non-controlled, condemned FSC 6505 medical items that are regulated as a HW by the Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), states, localities and foreign countries. These items are prohibited from utilization or sale and are sent directly to ultimate disposal by service contract. (NOTE: Physical custody may be taken ONLY if the waste or waste code is listed in the waste storage facility permit and sufficient storage space is available.)

(4) PCBs for which compliant storage is not available. PCBs are the disposal responsibility of DLA Disposition Services; however, locations will only accept accountability, not physical custody of PCBs if compliant storage does not exist.

c. The following hazardous property will not be accepted by the location:

(1) HM/HW whose DTIDs lack any of the data required/listed in paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 above.

(2) Initial turn-ins of HW and used/opened HM that meets the HW definition when discarded by DLA Disposition Services service contract that lack a properly prepared HW profile sheet, and/or documentation to support user's knowledge or test results from chemical analysis.

(3) HM/HW lacking properly prepared shipping papers (manifest for HW). This applies only to HM/HW coming in from off-site.

(4) HW lacking a restricted waste notification. This applies to HW coming in from off-site.

(5) HM/HW lacking required certification/packaging statements.

(6) Containers that are leaking, dented, rusted or bulging.

(7) HM/HW not properly packaged, marked and/or labeled.

(8) FSC 6505 condemned non-controlled and controlled medical property, except FSC 6505 non-controlled/RCRA or state-regulated hazardous waste.

(9) Any batch lots with hazardous property.

(10) Any hazardous property downgraded to scrap for purposes of turn-in to the location. (Exception: used oil and large volumes of lead acid batteries.)

Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) Compliant Label

For turning-in hazardous material, an OSHA compliant chemical label is to be attached on the individual package (unit container). The OSHA requires the following information on the label:

- a. Hazardous chemical(s) name
- b. Health hazard warnings/protection information (including target organ effects)
- c. The name, address of the manufacturer, importer or other responsible party.

Hazardous materials manufacturers are required to have the label on their products. Where the OSHA compliant label information is missing or damaged, a DoD Hazardous Chemical Warning Label (DD Form [2521](#) or [2522](#)) will be attached to the HM per DoD 6050.5-H, Hazardous Chemical Warning Labeling System. Data elements for each section can be obtained from the MSDS.

Material Safety Data Sheet

(See MSDA Aid below)

The MSDS is an OSHA requirement levied on chemical manufacturers to provide specific information about the chemicals they produce and sell. The MSDS must accompany the product(s) when sold. Subsequently the buyer, or whoever uses the chemicals, must maintain

the MSDS in their plant or storage area, to ensure the MSDS information is available for the safety of the employees who use or handle the chemicals. The MSDS is prepared by private industry and must be prepared by professional chemists and/or industrial hygienists who know and understand the chemical and physical properties of the chemicals, and who sign and verify its correctness. OSHA (29 CFR) provides a specific outline of what must go in an MSDS. DRMO or DoD employees (unless they are chemists or industrial hygienists who has responsibility to prepare MSDSs)do not prepare, verify or sign an MSDS.

There is no specific form number assigned the MSDS. The DoD Hazardous Material Information Sheet (HMIS) is the closest DoD format to a MSDS.

For MSDS' that are not in the DoD HMIS, a generator should call the manufacturer of the hazardous material and request an MSDS for the specific report

a. Turn-in activities shall provide a hard copy MSDS, or indicate on the DTID the MSDS five digit alpha code from the Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS), with turn-ins of unused, unopened HM, and with used and/or opened HM. The MSDS requirement does not apply to exclusions listed in 29 CFR 1910.1200(b)(6).

b. The MSDS must match the specific manufacturer of the hazardous material and should include the manufacturer's name or CAGE code.

c. In addition to an MSDS, used and/or opened HM requires that the chemical name of any hazardous contaminants and the noun name of any non-hazardous contaminants be identified on the DTID. Used and/or opened HM may have become contaminated with constituents not reflected on the MSDS. A Hazardous Waste Profile Sheet may also be required for used/opened HM going directly to waste disposal contract.

Hazardous Waste Profile Sheet (HWPS)

(See Helpful Aids, DRMS Form 1930. Use of DRMS Form 1930 is not mandatory; however, if an alternate format is used, it must contain all the same data.)

a. Turn-in activities are required to provide a Hazardous Waste Profile Sheet, [DRMS Form 1930](#) (.pdf Fillable Form updated 6/27/07) with the turn-in of each initial waste stream and once a year thereafter.

b. A HWPS is required with turn-ins of HW and used and/or opened HM that meets the definition of a HW when discarded by disposal service contract. Used and/or unopened HM is considered contaminated and may not be the same property described in an MSDS (see DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10, paragraph D).

c. Generators will complete the form by providing requested information or by entering "N/A" when applicable. The information may be based on user's knowledge and/or laboratory analysis of the waste. Supporting documentation may be required if user's knowledge does not identify or characterize the waste sufficiently or correctly.

d. Supporting documentation consists of chemical analysis, description of waste production processes including raw materials, end products, and other sources of how the waste was generated.

e. After the initial turn-in of the waste, turn-ins of identical waste will not require a HWPS; instead, generators will enter a Disposition Services site-assigned HWPS reference number in block 27 of the DTID.

f. The turn-in activity shall certify each HWPS annually by either providing to the Disposition Services site a new signed and dated HWPS or an electronically transmitted HWPS for each waste which will be generated during the following year.

g. Or, the turn-in activity may provide a letter listing the profile number and the name of the corresponding waste stream for each profile which the generator wishes to remain active for another year. If the turn-in activity chooses to provide a letter, that letter must be signed and dated and include the following statement: "The undersigned certifies that the hazardous waste profiles listed in this letter have been carefully reviewed. Any changes to the processes generating these wastes have been considered. New regulations affecting hazardous waste identification and disposal have been applied. Neither the waste streams nor the identification of the waste streams has changed in a manner that would warrant a change in the data previously provided on these waste profiles."

h. For overseas, assign the host nation or IMDG shipping description.

i. Laboratory chemicals are exempt from waste profile requirements provided they are processed according to DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10, Attachment 1.

Packaging and Transportation

(See Helpful Aids, DRMS Form 1930. Use of DRMS Form 1930 is not mandatory; however, if an alternate format is used, it must contain all the same data.)

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h. For overseas, assign the host nation or IMDG shipping description.

i. Laboratory chemicals are exempt from waste profile requirements provided they are processed according to DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10, Attachment 1.

Marking and Labeling

a. Hazardous property shall be marked and labeled in conformance with established environmental, safety and transportation laws and regulations.

b. Turn in activities are required to ensure that HM is properly labeled according to 29 CFR requirements. OSHA compliant hazard warning labels, tags or markings are required to be completed and attached/affixed to all HM except for the specific exclusions found in DoD 4160.21-M.

c. Before transporting HM/HW off-site, generators must label and mark each package according to DoT/EPA regulations. Labeling and marking requirements for transport of HW are prescribed in 40 CFR 262.31 and 262.32. Marking and labeling requirements for both HM and HW are prescribed in 49 CFR 172, Subparts D and E.

d. PCB markings requirements are prescribed in 40 CFR 761. Items containing 50 ppm or more PCB must be marked, with the exception of transformers. Only transformers with 550 ppm or more PCB must be marked.

e. Friable asbestos packages must be labeled with the following wording:

DANGER
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
AVOID CREATING DUST
CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD

f. Placarding. Before transporting HM/HW off-site, generators must placard or offer the initial transporter the appropriate placards according to 49 CFR 172, Subpart F.

Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest

A Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest must accompany all off-site turn-ins of HW to the Disposition Services site. In addition to the information required on all shipping papers, the manifest must include:

- a. Generator's EPA identification number.
- b. Waste number(if required by the state).

Turn-in activities must be certain to use the correct manifest form. If the state where the Disposition Services site is located prints the manifest, that manifest must be used. If the manifest is not printed by the Disposition Services site's state, but is printed by the generator's state, that manifest must be used. If the manifest is not printed by either state, EPA Form 8700-22 must be used.

Refrigeration Equipment and Appliances

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Section 608.c, prohibit the intentional venting or releasing of ozone depleting refrigerants or their blends or substitute refrigerants to the environment. The USEPA Refrigerant and Emission Reduction regulation of 1993, at 40 CFR Subpart F, 82.150-166, established recovery and recycling requirements for ozone depleting refrigerants removed or recovered during the service, maintenance, repair and disposal of refrigeration equipment and appliances. This includes a "safe disposal requirement" requiring the evacuation or recovery of refrigerants from refrigeration equipment and appliances prior to final disposal as scrap or to a landfill per 40 CFR 82.156. Standards for recycling and recovery equipment may be found at 40 CFR 82.158. Standards for technician certifications may be found at 40 CFR 82.161. Violations of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and of USEPA regulations carry civil or criminal penalties and fines. DoD disposal policy is at DoD 4160.21-M, Chapter 10, Att 1, Item 24.