

Responsibilities for Receipt and Disposal of Hazardous Property

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.

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.

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 offsite.
- (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.)