

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND
5001 EISENHOWER AVENUE, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22333-0001

AMC REGULATION
NO. 755-8

19 February 2003

Disposal of Supplies and Equipment

AUTHORIZING, ACCOMPLISHING, AND REPORTING
DEMILITARIZATION OF CLASS V MATERIELS

Supplementation is prohibited unless prior approval is obtained from the Commander, Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCOPS-SCL.

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This regulation supersedes AMC-R 755-8, 12 April 1995, October 1986, and change 1, 21 July 1988.

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

1-1. Purpose. This regulation prescribes responsibilities and procedures for authorizing, accomplishing, and reporting demilitarization of energetic Class V materiel to include conventional ammunition, bulk propellants, bulk explosives, large rockets, and guided missiles. This regulation does not provide guidance for the demilitarization of surety chemical, binary chemical, or nuclear weapon materiel/munitions.

1-2. Scope. This regulation applies to all U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) Major Subordinate Commands (MSC), demilitarization activities, and other installations and activities within AMC that plan, program, or execute authorized functions related to the demilitarization of energetic Class V materiel. This regulation applies to other services and Army commands when they interface with the U.S. Army Joint Munitions Command (JMC) or the U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM) Demilitarization programs through the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA) and the Department of Defense (DOD) Designated Disposition Authority (DDA).

1-3. Policies. This regulation provides policy guidance for the management of energetic Class V items residing in the Resource Recovery and Disposition Account (RRDA/B5A), and other energetic materials within AMC requiring demilitarization. The RRDA/B5A will be centrally managed with accountability residing in the HQ JMC, Single Manager For Conventional Munitions Center, Demilitarization Program Office (AMSOS-SND) and custodial records at the storing installation. The purpose of the RRDA/B5A is to provide visibility over demilitarization assets to the headquarters and to assure proper maintenance of accountable records. The missile assets located and generated in the RRDA/B5A will be managed with accountability residing in the HQ Aviation and Missile Command, Deputy for Systems Acquisition, Demilitarization Program Office (AMSAM-DSA-WO). The AMCOM approved demilitarization Business Plan will identify all disposal requirements including missile components and address roles and responsibilities for missile demilitarization. JMC/AMC/DA-DCSLOG will review and approve the AMCOM demilitarization Business Plan.

The proponent of this regulation is the U.S. Army Materiel Command. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to the Commander, HQ AMC, ATTN: AMCOPS-SCL, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001

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CHAPTER 2

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

2-1. Scope.

The provisions of this chapter apply to assets stored at those installations referenced in paragraph 1-2 and as directed by MSC or local guidance for all others.

2-2. Resource recovery and disposition account assets generation.

a. Transfer of assets into the RRDA/B5A is directed by--

(1) Department of Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA) Inventory Control Points (ICP) for disposition of excess, obsolete, or uneconomically repairable materiel. Prior to this transfer per Department of Defense (DOD) 4160.21-M-1, DOD 5160.65-M, and Army Regulation (AR) 710-1, the item must process through a system to ensure that reutilization, transfer, or sale options are explored. The major steps in this process are the Major Item Materiel Excess System (MIMEX) or Foreign Military Sales (FMS) offering. Nonstandard/Non Single Managed ammunition items are screened for reuse and other options by the appropriate service DDA prior to forwarding action to the DOD DDA through the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDTE) Excess Ammunition Clearing House (REACH) data base operated jointly by the Defense Ammunition Center (DAC) and Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC). Once the item(s) are in the RRDA, the evaluation process will continue to explore reuse, recycle, recovery, transfer and sale options for the complete item or components until all efforts have been exhausted.

(2) Installation commanders for local health, safety, or security considerations as specified by Department of the Army (DA) Pamphlet 738-750.

(3) Quality Assurance Specialists (Ammunition Surveillance) (QASAS) within the limits of replacement cost, serviceability, and ownership as specified in DA Pamphlet 738-750.

b. The mechanisms for transferring assets to the RRDA/B5A will be specified in the Standard Depot System (SDS) User Manual, the Automated Data System Manual (ADSM) 18-LFA-FAX-ZZZ-UM-01, and appendix D of this regulation.

(1) Storage installations will initiate transactions for items residing at their location which fall within the DA Pamphlet 738-750 parameters of serviceability or safety hazard.

(2) SMCA ICP will follow internal procedures to initiate transactions from field service accounts into the RRDA/B5A. These internal procedures will assure appropriate coordination with other services and that technical guidance and capability exists at the storing installations.

(3) All requests for acceptance into the RRDA/B5A will be sent to HQ JMC by memorandum (Commander, HQ JMC, ATTN: AMSOS-SND, Rock Island, IL 61299-6000) or Electronic Mail (EMAIL) (AMSOS-SND@JMC.army.mil). A request for acceptance will include national stock number (NSN) or part number (PN), nomenclature, quantity, lot number, storage location, unit weight, filler (high explosive (HE), propellant, smokes, dyes, or chemicals) and Munitions Items Disposition Action System (MIDAS) component characterization (if completed). The request will also advise that the item is safe for continued storage, provide required logistics data, and reference appropriate technical guidance for demilitarization. Upon coordination of this information and the determination of storage location operational requirements and capability, a response will be sent to the owner accepting shipment to the RRDA/B5A, at a selected location. The storage location will receive a copy of this acceptance. The owner will then forward Military Standard Request and Issue Processing (MILSTRIP) documentation to the storing installation to transfer the assets into the RRDA/B5A.

(4) All requests for transfer to the RRDA/B5A, for nonstandard assets which cannot be processed locally should be sent to HQ JMC by the appropriate service DDA by memorandum (Commander, HQ JMC, ATTN: AMSOS-SND, Rock Island, IL 61299-6000) or EMAIL AMSOS-SND@JMC.army.mil. The materiel should be identified by NSN/part number/Management Control Number (MCN) with the descriptive nomenclature, quantity, lot/serial number, storage location, filler (high explosive, propellant, dyes, or chemicals), unit weight and MIDAS component characterization (if completed). Materiel that was originally identified to a valid NSN but has undergone changes to fit, form, or function must be uniquely identified and actions taken to preclude these assets from entering the wholesale, retail, or industrial account. The request must document that the item is safe for shipment and storage, is joint hazard classified, and that technical guidance has been developed or will be delivered to the Demilitarization Program Office for demilitarization. Non Army, Agencies or services will be required to fund all costs associated with relocation of Non Single Managed munitions/residues. Following evaluation, authorization will be issued to ship the item to the RRDA/B5A at a selected location. The storage location will receive a copy of this acceptance. The owner will then ship the assets to the selected location. Documents will be annotated as being marked for the RRDA/B5A. Funding will be requested when required for non-SMCA assets.

c. During the demilitarization process, additional assets may be generated. Transfer of these assets to RRDA/B5A, will be per the project scope of work, SDS User Manual, ADS Manual and guidance in appendix D of this regulation.

d. During ammunition maintenance operations, line rejects will be demilitarized IAW technical procedure and DOD 4160.21M-1 as soon as possible utilizing miscellaneous demilitarization funding available. If a significant demilitarization requirement is anticipated, the operation will be fully coordinated with demilitarization planners at the installation, as well as the Organic Demilitarization program manager at the JMC, to assure sufficient funding is available.

e. Packaging material and inert items (example Demilitarization Code A/B) that do not require mutilation, declassification or special demilitarization processing will not be placed in the RRDA/B5A.

f. Serviceable but used packing materiel and components will be processed as automatic returns according to HQ JMC's annual automatic return memorandum or reported as excess to HQ JMC per chapter 7, AR 725-50.

g. Unserviceable generations of packing material will be processed to landfill or property disposal as appropriate per Supply Bulletin (SB) 755-1, Defense Reutilization and Marketing Services (DRMS) 4160.3, Volume 1, DOD 4160.21-M-1, and local, state and federal environmental requirements. Explosive contaminated packaging materials will be processed at an approved treatment facility/site.

h. Metallic inert components, scrap materiel and packing materials generated during the demilitarization process will be certified free of explosive per DOD 4160.21M and transferred to Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office or the installation's salvage/scrap yard for sale on an "as generated" basis or disposed of according to locally approved procedures. Refer to JMC PAM 385-1 for certification. (Available on the JMC Web Page.)

i. Nonstandard Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDTE) assets.

(1) RDTE munitions are normally consumed in testing, or demilitarized locally by RDTE organizations. In some cases, transfer to the RRDA/B5A, is appropriate. Transfer will be processed by the appropriate service DDA and will normally be limited to materiel meeting the following criteria—

(a) Nonstandard RDTE assets which must be processed by HQ JMC for regulatory reasons, or which cannot be used or demilitarized locally, or for which HQ JMC demilitarization is most cost effective, will be reported by memorandum to HQ JMC (Commander, HQ JMC, ATTN: AMSOS-SND, Rock Island, IL 61299-6000) requesting transfer to the RRDA/B5A. Army missile assets fitting this criteria should be reported by memorandum to AMCOM (Commander, U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command, Attn: AMSAM-DSA-WO, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898) requesting transfer to the RRDA/B5A account. Nonstandard RDTE energetic materiel includes non-SMCA standard items used only at RDTE locations, experimental munitions, and prototypes.

(b) Use of special facilities or centrally located equipment is mandated by other directives. Examples would be small arms ammunition processed in the deactivation furnace (Ammunition Peculiar Equipment (APE) 1236M1) for metal recovery or the white phosphorus (WP) reclamation facility at Crane Army Ammunition Activity (CAAA).

(c) Special arrangements have been made as part of the RDTE program. An example would be transfer of prototypes to a HQ JMC demilitarization site for use in a pilot run to validate a new Depot Maintenance Work Requirement (DMWR) for demilitarization.

(d) The item is at a location that does not have the capability to destroy it or the quantity on hand exceeds the established open burning/open detonation (OB/OD) limit.

(e) Item is already located at an AMC facility, and return to the owning installation would not be cost effective.

(2) Additional criteria which must be met as a condition of transfer to the RRDA/B5A --

(a) Munitions and Army tactical missile demilitarization procedures or Disposal Plans not available at the time of transfer must be identified as a transferring Service or Agency requirement and planned for delivery to the designated SM Center engineering element within 2 years.

(b) In place transfers of munitions or residue from a Service or Agency account to the RRDA will only be made where demilitarization capacity and technical capability exist. Relocation to a designated site recovery account (RRDA) using Service or Agency funds will be required to complete the item transfer to the RRDA.

(c) An economic analysis meeting DOD 5160.65-M criteria must show SMCA demilitarization, or AMCOM demilitarization, is the most cost-effective method. (This requirement can be waived by HQ JMC (AMSOS-SND) and/or HQ AMCOM (AMSAM-DSA-WO) if HQ JMC (AMSOS-SND) and/or HQ AMCOM (AMSAM-DSA-WO) processing is required by other policy or directives.)

(3) Prior to transfer to the RRDA/B5A, the materiel will be screened against the other services and RDTE requirements. The RDTE Excess Ammunition Clearing House (REACH) data base is the recommended system to accomplish this screening.

(4) All materiel transferred must be identified by NSN/PN/MCN. This information must be processed by HQ JMC (AMSOS-SND) and/or HQ AMCOM (AMSAM-DSA-WO), prior to initiation of shipment or transfer to the RRDA/B5A. This information is normally provided through a DA Form 1988. RDTE items may be identified with Management Control Number (MCN) numbers assigned IAW DA Pam 708-2.

(5) In addition to catalog data, quantity, lot/serial number, storage location, technical data (component identification) and any additional data required to support demilitarization must be provided to HQ JMC or AMCOM.

(6) Where materiel was originally identified to a valid NSN but has undergone changes to fit, form, or function, it must be uniquely identified and actions taken to preclude these assets from entering the wholesale, retail, and/or industrial account.

(7) The request for transfer to the RRDA/B5A must document that the item is safe for shipment and storage, is joint hazard classified, and technical guidance is available to support demilitarization.

(8) Following a review by HQ JMC for RRDA/B5A items, authorization will be provided to ship the item. QASAS personnel at the shipping location will ensure that all appropriate documents and information are transferred to the gaining installation.

(9) The owner of the materiel is responsible for all shipping costs, and costs associated with transfer to the RRDA/B5A, (documentation, special packaging, etc.). Once the materiel is at the final location and accepted into the RRDA/B5A, demilitarization funding will apply.

2-3. Hazardous waste account (B5E/AWK) generation. (See Glossary for explanation) An inventory account system will be maintained that accounts for explosive ordnance, energetic manufacturing

material, processing and treatment residue that have been determined to be wastes from military munitions demilitarization. The B5E RIC is to be used to account for waste military munitions (WMM), including explosive ordnance, energetic manufacturing material, processing and treatment residues. The AWK RIC is to be used to account for the WMM when conditional exemption is used per the DOD Munitions Rule Implementation Policy, dated 1 July 98. Management Codes “T” and “R” will be used IAW HQ JMC instruction at time of demilitarization certification that clearly identifies inventory that is “treated = T” and “recovered = R” on D8Z transactions. In order to ensure proper management of the hazardous waste material in the B5E and AWK accounts, the following transactions shall take place:

- a. Condition Code V will be used to identify waste military munitions (WMM) as directed by the appropriate Service DDA during handling, storage and shipment.
- b. For conventional ammunition, requests for transfer of hazardous waste from the activity inventory to the B5E or AWK account will be directed to Headquarters (HQ) JMC, ATTN: AMSOS-SND, Rock Island, IL 61299-6000 or by e-mail AMSOS-SND@JMC.army.mil. In the case of Army tactical missiles, requests for transfer of hazardous waste from the activity inventory to a predetermined account will be directed to HQ AMCOM, ATTN: AMSAM-DSA-WO, Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898 or by e-mail OPS-WSMD@redstone.army.mil.
- c. The Defense Accounting and Logistics Management Division will provide documentation to the requesting activity upon receipt of authorization from the HQ JMC, Munitions and Armaments Center, Demilitarization and Maintenance Management Team, AMSOS-SND. The HQ JMC, Munitions and Armaments Center, Demilitarization and Maintenance Management Team, AMSOS-SND will maintain a document control register in order to maintain closed loop accountability of hazardous waste.

2-4. Demilitarization priorities. Workload priorities will be assigned by HQ JMC (AMSOS-SND) and for Army tactical missiles by HQ AMCOM (AMSAM-DSA-WO) according to the following established definitions:

- a. Priority 1 – Explosive Safety Hazard.

(1) Ammunition/Army tactical missiles items that are discovered to be an imminent explosive safety hazard will be demilitarized immediately or as soon as possible as authorized by the DOD Munitions Rule Implementation Policy, 1 July 98. All conventional munitions/Army tactical missile demilitarization priorities will be established in accordance with AMSOS-CG Policy Memo #41.

(2) HQ JMC (AMSOS-SND) and AMCOM (for Army tactical missiles) will be notified within 30 days by the most expedient method available of items that were destroyed (EMAIL AMSOS-SND@JMC.army.mil; for AMCOM – EMAIL OPS-WSMD@redstone.army.mil). Justification will be provided for the action. If funding is required to effect the disposition, a cost estimate and man-hour requirement should be provided with the notification. Installations are authorized to utilize overhead dollars to begin the demilitarization effort until funding is received from HQ JMC or AMCOM. A courtesy copy will be provided to HQ JMC (AMSOS-SND) (AMSOS-SND@JMC.army.mil or AMCOM (AMSAM-DSA-WO) (OPS-SMD@redstone.army.mil).

(3) Installations will provide HQ JMC (AMSOS-SND) Demilitarization Team and for Army tactical missiles, HQ AMCOM (AMSAM-DSA-WO) Demilitarization Team with a listing of

items demilitarized due to explosive safety hazards. This information is required to be furnished to HQ JMC/HQ AMCOM semi-annually.

b. Priority 2 – Security Concerns.

(1) Ammunition and Army tactical missiles stored in the RRDA/B5A impacting security issues are to be corrected after all explosive safety hazard ammunition items have been processed and eliminated.

(2) Small quantities requiring less than 300 man-hours per undertaking are authorized under the installation's current miscellaneous service order. HQ JMC (AMSOS-SND) will be notified by memorandum or EMAIL (AMSOS-SND@JMC.army.mil) and for Army tactical missiles, AMCOM (AMSAM-DSA-WO) (EMAIL: OPS-WSMD@redstone.army.mil) of the items that are to be destroyed. Notification will include required funding and man-hours to effect demilitarization. A courtesy copy will be provided to AMSOS-SND (AMSOS-SND@JMC.army.mil). For Army tactical missile demilitarization, a courtesy copy will be provided to HQ AMCOM (AMSAM-DSA-WO), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898 or EMAIL: OPS-WSMD@redstone.army.mil.

(3) Installations will provide HQ JMC (AMSOS-SND) Demilitarization Team with a listing of items demilitarized under the service order. This information is required to be furnished to HQ JMC semi-annually. For Army tactical missile demilitarization, a courtesy copy will be provided to HQ AMCOM (AMSAM-DSA-WO), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898.

c. Priority 3 – Routine Items.

(1) Ammunition and Army tactical missiles items stored in RRDA/B5A which do not meet the requirements for Priority 1 or 2 and have an approved technology for disposition are classified as routine items.

(2) Installations will submit cost estimate/proposals to HQ JMC (AMSOS-SND), for Army tactical missiles HQ AMCOM (AMSAM-DSA-WO), for inclusion in the next fiscal year's demilitarization program. HQ JMC, for Army tactical missiles HQ AMCOM (AMSAM-DSA-WO), will review the submitted proposals to assure that they are valid and executable. HQ JMC will then assign a priority to all valid projects according to the criteria delineated in appendix F of this regulation. For Army tactical missile demilitarization, a courtesy copy will be provided to HQ AMCOM (AMSAM-DSA-WO), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898.

d. Priority 4 – Ammunition and Army Tactical Missile Items Requiring New Technology.

Ammunition items submitted for demilitarization which do not have an approved procedure and/or technology will be given consideration for development of procedures and/or technology. These items will not be demilitarized until a procedure and/or technology is developed at which time the items will become Priority 3.

2-5. Demilitarization workload forecasting/budgeting.

a. Demilitarization Business Plan

(1) For conventional ammunition, the Demilitarization Team at JMC will produce a Demilitarization Business Plan annually. For Army tactical missiles, the Demilitarization Team at AMCOM will produce a Demilitarization Business Plan annually. These plans will cover the current year, budget year, plus the 5 years of a Program Objective Memorandum (POM) period. It will serve as the basis for programming and budget justifications and improve program execution. The plan will be completed in January of each fiscal year for the President's budget preparation cycle.

(2) The Plan will be based upon the Demilitarization Optimizer Model. The Model optimizes the allocation of demilitarization resources within given constraints. Constraints considered include installation and contractor capabilities, capacities and costs, transportation and packaging, crating and handling costs, percentage of resource recovery and recycling vs. destruction, available funding, and current and forecasted demilitarization inventory. Initial installation capability, capacity and cost data was provided by the installations and verified and validated by a JMC team. Installations are required to update their capability, capacity and cost data annually.

b. Installation workload forecasting.

(1) Installation workload forecasting will be a joint effort among all installations in AMC. Each installation will provide demilitarization program capability, capacity and cost information updates not later than 31 August of each year. The updates will be changes/additions to the information provided during the verification and validation of the data to initially feed the Demilitarization Optimizer Model and subsequently updated annually.

(2) The capability, capacity and cost updates will be based on specific demilitarization facilities, equipment, and personnel resources, storage, handling, out-loading, and demilitarization processes (R3, OB/OD, Incineration, or other unique capability) applicable to the installation capabilities. In addition, donor material required and any scrap proceed information will be included.

(3) Updated installation capability, capacity and cost data will be input into the Demilitarization Optimizer Model and used as the basis of the Demilitarization Plan. Consideration during workload forecasting will be given to stabilized workload at performing installations, insertion of new technologies, and installation capabilities and capacities. This forecast is subject to changes in priority, installation capability, and resource availability. It will be input into the Workload Planning and Forecast System (AMMO), which can be accessed through the Internet. Budgetary cost estimates will then be requested from each installation. The estimates will include National Stock Number (NSN), quantity, tonnage, storage space available, man-hours per unit, total cost per unit, a separate detailed break out of any facilitization requirements and donor materials, total project cost, method of demilitarization, scrap proceeds expected and applicable approved technical guidance (such as DMWRs; Naval Sea (NAVSEA) Systems Command OP5, Standing Operating Procedures Regulation (USN) (SOPR); Technical Order (TO); Letter of Instruction (LOI); etc.), desired period of performance and Ammunition Peculiar Equipment (APE) requirements. Narratives will be provided as necessary.

c. Demilitarization Budget

(1) HQ JMC and HQ AMCOM prepare the conventional ammunition and Army tactical missile demilitarization budgets respectively. These budgets include demilitarization requirements for all Army Continental United States (CONUS) wholesale sites (AMC, government-owned/contractor-operated (GOCO) or contractor-owned/contractor-operated (COCO) plants, arsenals, or storage depots)

and any other contracting initiatives. This budget also includes all Army Outside Continental United States (OCONUS) requirements.

- (2) The budget requirements are based on the following criteria--
 - (a) Priorities as stated in paragraph 2-4 above.
 - (b) Installation capabilities and assets as identified in the Demilitarization Business Plan.
 - (c) Availability of manpower and other resources to execute the program during the forecast period.
 - (d) Tonnage or quantity required to reduce the RRDA/B5A stockpile to a manageable level and to maintain that level.

(3) Funds programmed for conventional ammunition demilitarization or Army tactical missile demilitarization will not be used for any other purpose unless approved by AMC (AMCOPS-SCL).

2-6. Installation work-loading.

a. Installations will be work-loaded based on the Demilitarization Optimization Model. Installations will be work-loaded based on capacities and capabilities available, assets currently in the demilitarization account, and the various goals and constraints imposed on the demilitarization program. Operational requirements, such as supplying a component of a demilitarized item to support new production, will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

b. Operation Authorization.

(1) All items requiring demilitarization for safety reasons are authorized per paragraph 2-4a above. If urgent requirements arise at an installation, demilitarization will be authorized by telephone and confirmed by issuing an applicable Procurement Request Order Number (PRON) within 30 days. If funds are not available, HQ JMC/AMCOM as appropriate will determine which previously authorized and funded program can be deferred and direct the appropriate command/activity of the program change.

(2) All items requiring demilitarization for security reasons are authorized per paragraph 2-4b above. Authorization for small quantities with a demilitarization effort of less than 300 man-hours for a single undertaking may be assumed utilizing the miscellaneous demilitarization service order.

(3) All items in the obligation plan scheduled for demilitarization shall have a demilitarization authorization issued by HQ JMC/AMCOM as appropriate one month prior to the commencement of the demilitarization effort. This authorization statement is the Procurement Work Directive (PWD), Procurement Request Order Number (PRON) (AMC Form 1095) or Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) (DD Form 448). A copy of the authorization will be provided to the performing installations.

c. Funding.

(1) Ammunition/Army tactical missile demilitarization funds for all performing installations will be provided according to approved funding procedures.

(2) Ammunition/Army tactical missile demilitarization funding will be provided on a line item basis with the exception of safety requirements and small quantities requiring an effort of less than 300 man-hours per undertaking.

(3) Funded orders will be provided by HQ JMC/AMCOM as appropriate for demilitarization work requiring more than 300 man-hours. Small quantities requiring less than 300 man-hours will be funded by the miscellaneous demilitarization service order program. Where small quantity items require effort over and above 300 man-hours, like items should be combined on project orders, where possible.

(4) Line rejects from maintenance operations will be funded for demilitarization with demilitarization funds and disposition will be part of the maintenance scope of work. Each installation should verify that the original maintenance scope of work includes the disposition instructions for line rejects.

(5) Disassembly required to generate components other than for demilitarization will be funded by the customer requesting the components. These efforts may be combined with demilitarization efforts when deemed most economically beneficial to HQ JMC/AMCOM as appropriate or operationally beneficial to the performing installation.

2-7. Reporting.

a. HQ JMC and AMCOM, respectively, will send (RRDA/B5A) reports, to AMC and other MSCs.

b. Class V conventional ammunition/Army tactical missile inventory included in the Inventory Control Point (ICP) files (Commodity Command Standard Systems (CCSS)) will be incorporated by HQ JMC/AMCOM into the Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System (WARS) Demilitarization Report Part 2B-RCS-CSGLD 1322(R1) utilizing AR 700-19.

c. Monthly demilitarization accomplishments, to include quantity in rounds, short tons and forecasted schedule, will be reported no later than the 10th calendar day of the following month via Management Metric Reporting System (MMRS) to HQ JMC (AMSOS-SND). For Army tactical missiles, a courtesy copy will be provided to HQ AMCOM (AMSAM-DSA-WO) or EMAIL: OPS-WSMD@redstone.army.mil.

d. All installations performing either demilitarization or sales of RRDA/B5A assets are required to estimate anticipated proceed returns for all funded and planned projects and/or sales. This information will be provided to HQ JMC (AMSOS-SND) for RRDA/B5A assets and identified by the applicable generator code. The information will be reported on a quarterly basis in the following format:

Demilitarization PRON or Sale DODAC/NSN	TYPE Materiel	Volume of Scrap or Sale Turned In WT (LB)	or	Total Scrap or Sale (\$)
946D106	Brass	17,890 lbs		12,586
	Steel	55,000 lbs		pending
1305-A065	Complete Rd	11,000 ea		5,235

e. The government plant clearance officer (PLCO) is responsible for verifying collections of proceeds. The PLCO will record dollar proceeds from sales of all materiel generated and procured from the demilitarization or sales of conventional ammunition and Army tactical missiles/components. All proceeds from such sales will be recorded in a budget clearing account and uniquely identified in that account as "DEMILITARIZATION" proceeds. Each calendar quarter, the proceeds are to be transferred from the Demilitarization account to Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Defense Accounting Office - Indianapolis Center, Rock Island Office, ATTN: DFAS-INEM-BH-AT, Bldg. 104, Rock Island, IL 61299-7610 for conventional ammunition, and Defense Accounting Office – St. Louis, ATTN: DFAS-SL-AOA, P.O. Box 200009, St. Louis, MO, 63120-0009 for Army tactical missiles. The proceeds are to be used to finance additional demilitarization efforts. The budget clearing account mentioned above is 21F3875.1111 (A) and should be used by all installations performing RRDA/B5A demilitarization operations and sales for HQ JMC and demilitarization operations and sale proceeds from tactical missiles assets will be transferred to an account to be established for Army tactical missiles. This guidance applies to all installations accomplishing demilitarization actions on RRDA/B5A assets as identified by the applicable generator code, including government owned/contractor operated (GOCO) and government-owned/government operated (GOGO) facilities.

CHAPTER 3

DEMILITARIZATION EXECUTION

3-1. Scope.

This chapter applies to all AMC installations, which perform ammunition/Army tactical missile demilitarization activities that represent an inherent risk to personnel, property, the environment, or security. Each installation will incorporate this guidance into their standard operating procedures (SOP). Government-owned, contractor-operated contracts will be modified to assure compliance with this guidance.

3-2. Accountability.

a. Items in the RRDA/B5A will be subject to inventory per AMC-R 740-26. Industrial assets, RDTE assets, or other local accounts will be on auditable accountable records. The accountable records will be verified to be correct or will be corrected by an inventory adjustment, (Inventory Adjustment Report (DA Form 444)/Report of Survey (DA Form 4697)) as required by AR 735-11.

b. Installations will maintain a financial account per AR 37-1 and a property account per AR 710-2, AR 735-5, and AR 735-11 that provide an audit trail of all actions.

c. Each project order (AMC Form 1095) issued by HQ JMC or AMCOM as appropriate, will include a document number to be used on all transactions related to RRDA/B5A assets authorized by the project order. For those safety and miscellaneous actions (service orders funded) authorized at the installation, a document number will be locally assigned using the Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC) assigned the installation (see appendix D).

d. Transfers of Class V materiel into the RRDA/B5A will be per paragraph 2-2.

e. Assets will remain in the RRDA/B5A, or on other applicable accountable records until actual disposition takes place to assure visibility of items and closed-loop accountability.

f. Two documents will be used to assure visibility and closed-loop accountability. The Ammunition Transfer Record (ATR) (DA Form 4508) or equivalent document will be used to move ammunition from the storage location to the actual point of demilitarization. The quantity of the items received at the demilitarization site will be verified with the quantity listed on the Ammunition Transfer Record (ATR). This form will perpetuate the document number used to adjust the accountable record and will contain the certificate of demilitarization which is to be maintained a minimum of 3 years. Within 2 working days of demilitarization, (reuse/recovery), the document number will be converted to a D8Z document with a management code "R" for recovery indicating a pickup. This will indicate either that the item was returned to accountability or a scrap status. Within 2 working days of demilitarization using thermal treatment (OB/OD/INC), the document number will be converted to a D9Z document with a management code of "T" for treatment indicating a drop. This will indicate either that the item was thermally treated using open burning, detonation or incineration for demilitarization certification. A locally devised document to record the quantity of the items placed in each demolition

pit or burn pan may also be used to perform a count of items destroyed. Munitions wastes are directly generated by being thermally treated. IHC information can be obtained from USATCES/JMC safety.

g. The Ammunition Transfer Record will be considered the local demilitarization work order. It will be signed by the supervisor responsible for demilitarization operations.

3-3. Ammunition/Army Tactical Missile Surveillance.

a. Operations involving the demilitarization of conventional ammunition, Army tactical missiles and processing related packing components will be reviewed by a Quality Assurance Specialist (Ammunition Surveillance)(QASAS) in accordance with paragraph 10-6 of SB 742-1. Onsite visits will verify compliance with operational and safety requirements listed in current SOPs, depot maintenance work requirements (DMWR), letters of instructions (LOI), and applicable technical manuals.

b. A SOP prepared per AMC-R 700-107 will be maintained and will include specific ammunition surveillance responsibilities involving the demilitarization process. In addition to general ammunition surveillance requirements, the SOP will verify that the following specialized Class V functions are performed:

(1) Assure that returned packing material which could be a candidate for sale through Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) or installation salvage or scrap facilities are properly treated and certified for disposition. Procedures for inspection and certification of returned packing material are contained in paragraph 3-11 of this regulation, paragraph 2-4b of SB 742-1, DOD 4160.21-M-1, and JMC PAM 385-1.

(2) Assure adequacy of demilitarization and decontamination processes performed by the installation activity generating scrap materiel. This includes items requiring mutilation per DOD 4160.21-M/21-M-1. Inspection and certification of metallic scrap generated from demilitarization operations will be according to procedures contained in paragraph 3-12 of this regulation, and JMC PAM 385-1.

c. The installation Ammunition Surveillance element, in conjunction with Ammunition Operations element, will establish a quality-audited process to ensure prompt treatment of any materiel scheduled for demilitarization, which could otherwise become more hazardous if retained in storage. Utilization of Depot Surveillance Records (DSRs) may be considered as an optimum means of maintaining visibility of these potentially high-risk items. Surveillance will work closely with operating personnel and safety offices to assure priority is placed on the disposition of these items. All reclaimed propellant must be certified as stable for continued storage. Specific guidance and instructions for determining chemical stability of propellant is contained in SB 742-1, Chapter 13.

d. Ammunition Surveillance personnel responsible for monitoring demilitarization operations will be provided a schedule of demilitarization operations. The QASAS and Ammunition Operation elements will establish a schedule of onsite reviews/audits to verify operations conducted are under control from an operational, safety and surveillance perspective. A QASAS or certified surveillance inspector will conduct scheduled onsite reviews/audits, which are considered mandatory checkpoints in the process verification audit.

e. Documentation.

- (1) Results of all surveillance inspections of demilitarization operations will be documented.
- (2) Reports will identify, as a minimum, date and time of the visit, type of operation, supervisor in charge, SOP number, and any deficiencies noted.
- (3) Any deficiencies found will be corrected immediately and reported through formal channels and an audit trail established to ensure higher-level management attention to these matters. The use of an Ammunition Operations Deficiency Report (AODR) is recommended for reporting deficiencies encountered as well as to establish an audit trail with the use of this accountable document.

3-4. Demilitarization Operations.

- a. An item is transferred into the RRDA/B5A after being declared either unserviceable and uneconomically repairable, obsolete, or excess. This action is initiated by the Owning Service, Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA), or by the storing installation in the case of unserviceable items which have a low dollar value or are an existing safety hazard. Items presenting a safety hazard do not require transfer to the RRDA/B5A, prior to treatment.
- b. At the installation, a coordinated effort must take place to assure timely, efficient, safe, and legal demilitarization occurs.
- c. An approved demilitarization procedure must be available at the installation or provided with the demilitarization authorization document prior to installation acceptance of a demilitarization program. The installation must also have the capability to comply with the provisions of the approved demilitarization procedure.
- d. A local SOP, which has been prepared, reviewed, and approved per AMC-R 700-107, must be completed prior to commencement of any demilitarization operation. Personnel must follow the approved SOP for each step of the operation.
- e. All operating personnel working demilitarization projects must be trained and certified per AMC-R 350-4.
- f. Operations involving inspection and certification of packing material and metallic scrap generated from demilitarization operations will be accomplished according to procedures contained in paragraphs 3-11 and 3-12 of this regulation.

3-5. Safety.

Safety is of paramount importance during the planning and execution of demilitarization operations. Operations will be conducted per AR 385-64, DA PAM 385-64, AMC-R 385-100, 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (OSHA) and/or other approved technical guidance. The SOPs will be prepared per AMC-R 700-107 and will normally be based on appropriate DMWRs and/or LOIs. When SOPs are not based on DMWRs or LOIs, each situation must be considered unique due to the wide variety of material to be demilitarized. A hazard analysis will be prepared per AMC-R 385-100 and AMC-R 700-107 for all demilitarization operations. When a waiver from a mandatory safety requirement is essential in order to accomplish an assigned task, the need for the waiver will be fully justified in a Request for Waiver. Operations predicated on approval of such waiver will not be initiated until approval has been granted.

3-6. Industrial hygiene.

- a. Demilitarization of conventional ammunition or Army tactical missiles could expose workers to chemical and physical stresses, which may cause sickness and impair health. Specific precautions should be taken to recognize, evaluate, and control these conditions during the process review.
- b. Demilitarization operations will be evaluated by competent safety and health personnel to include an industrial hygienist (IH). The IH shall work with management to identify potential hazards,

quantify actual exposures, become involved in designing engineering controls to reduce exposures to acceptable levels, and advise personnel on the use of personal protective devices.

c. The IH will incorporate all demilitarization operations into the overall installation industrial hygiene or safety program to include the occupational health hazards inventory. The IH will ensure that all workplace measurements are provided to the responsible occupational health clinic tasked with providing medical surveillance for demilitarization employees. The IH should be included in a program to provide health education to employees tasked to participate in demilitarization operations and may become exposed to harmful chemical or physical stresses. Typical demilitarization exposure to chemical or physical stresses include noise, heat, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, non-ionizing radiation (UV), asbestos, eye hazards, and systemic poisoning from nitro-based explosives.

d. Specific Army regulations that pertain to establishing an industrial hygiene program will be followed. These regulations include AR 11-34 (The Army Respiratory Protective Program), AR 40-5 (Preventive Medicine), TB MED 501 (Occupational and Environmental Health: Hearing Protection), TB MED 502 (Occupational and Environmental Health Respiratory Protection Program), TB MED 503 (The Army Industrial Hygiene Program), TB MED 506 (Occupational and Environmental Health Occupation Vision), and TB MED 507 (Occupational and Environmental Prevention, Treatment and Control of Heat Injury).

3-7. Environmental requirements.

a. General. It is an AMC policy to assure compliance with Executive Order 12088 (Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards). This executive order requires all Federal, State, and local environmental regulations be complied with in all propellant, explosives, and pyrotechnics (PEP) and PEP-related demilitarization/treatment/disposal operations. Demilitarization operations are subject, but not limited to the Clean Water Act; Clean Air Act; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); the Noise Control Act and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

(1) All PEP and PEP-related demilitarization operations which demilitarize the item by open burning, open detonation, incineration, or other treatment unrelated to use, reuse, reclamation, or sale are governed by hazardous waste management regulations and may be governed by air and/or water pollution control regulations.

(2) The necessary permit(s) must be obtained from the appropriate authority(ies) prior to actual conduct of any demilitarization operation.

(3) Each installation commander is responsible for ensuring that all demilitarization operations under his/her purview comply with all applicable environmental regulations and permit conditions/requirements.

(4) Installations will incorporate into local SOPs and regulations the conditions/requirements contained in the RCRA hazardous waste Part B permit and all other applicable environmental regulations and permits that pertain to the demilitarization operation for which the SOP is written.

(5) All applicable DMWRs, LOIs, or other documentation utilized to support the demilitarization operations must be reviewed by the installation environmental coordinator to ensure there are no conflicts with applicable environmental regulations and permits. All conflicts must be resolved in favor of the environmental regulations or permits prior to actual conduct of the demilitarization operation except for bonafide emergency situations when the installation commander authorizes demilitarization/treatment/disposal action and coordination with appropriate environmental regulatory officials has been effected.

(6) Documentation of the detailed chemical, physical, and quantitative characteristics of any PEP and PEP-related materials to be demilitarized must be obtained prior to demilitarization according to the installation hazardous waste analysis plan. This documentation may be extracted from existing data (i.e., specification data sheets) or derived from laboratory analysis. Representative samples of residues resulting from treatment operations (i.e., ash, sludge, baghouse dust, etc.) must be tested for the appropriate hazardous waste characteristics prior to ultimate disposition. Such materials will be considered hazardous waste unless it can be shown that the residue is not derived from a listed hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261, Subpart D, and that it does not exhibit any hazardous waste characteristics as defined in 40 CFR 261.21-261.24.

b. General Facility Standards for Hazardous Waste PEP Demilitarization/Treatment/Disposal Operations.

(1) Under RCRA hazardous waste management regulations, there are a number of general facility standards which are common to all demilitarization operations. In order to ensure that all installations conducting hazardous waste demilitarization, treatment or disposal operations are in compliance with these standards, the following minimum requirements are established:

(a) General waste analysis. A written hazardous waste analysis plan is required to be developed according to 40 CFR 265.13 for all wastes generated from all applicable demilitarization operations performed at installations that are subject to hazardous waste management regulations. The hazardous waste plan must include waste analysis parameters, test methods used to obtain the parameters, sampling method used to obtain a representative sample of the waste for analysis, and the review and update frequency of the initial waste analyses.

(2) Personnel Training.

(a) Installation commanders must designate a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures to include knowledge of demilitarization operations. The designee will direct a training program which includes instruction that teaches demilitarization personnel hazardous waste management procedures and contingency plan implementation. The training program will be in sufficient detail to assure performance of duties in compliance with environmental permit conditions/requirements and without release of hazardous waste to the environment.

(b) Environmental coordinators/designees should attend, at a minimum, the Environmental Coordinators Course (taught at the U.S. Army Logistics Management College, Fort Lee, Virginia) within 1 year of their appointment as environmental coordinators.

(c) Demilitarization personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that

ensures the facility's compliance with environmental requirements as specifically defined in Title 40, CFR, Part 264.16 (a)(1) of the RCRA hazardous waste management regulations and Hazardous Waste Operations Training as required by 29 CFR 1910.120(p). This training program must be completed within 6 months after the date of their employment or assignment to the facility or to a new position at the facility. Employees who have not completed this training program must not work in unsupervised positions. Additionally, demilitarization personnel must take part in an annual review of the initial training.

(3) General Inspection Requirements.

(a) An internal self-audit inspection of the demilitarization facilities shall be conducted by either appropriate environmental officials at the installation or by representatives from HQ AMC/HQ JMC. The internal inspection shall be conducted at least once every 2 years. The installation shall also conduct an abbreviated inspection of the demilitarization facilities not less than once a quarter to ensure compliance with applicable permits, environmental regulations, and SOPs. All inspections will be followed by a written report to the installation commander identifying deficiencies and recommended corrective actions.

(b) Demilitarization facility operators will develop and follow a written inspection schedule according to 40 CFR 264.15 and 265.15. They must comply with specific inspection requirements for specific demilitarization/treatment/disposal facilities as stipulated in 40 CFR 264 and 265. A written policy for record keeping will be developed at each installation conducting demilitarization/treatment/ disposal operations which will establish the responsible individual(s) and office(s) (by name and location) for the maintenance and storage of required operating records (manifests, waste analysis, training files, inspection reports). A copy of this policy shall be filed in the environmental coordinator's office. Record-keeping tasks must be delineated in the demilitarization SOPs.

c. Specific Environmental Requirements for Hazardous Waste PEP Demilitarization/ Treatment/Disposal Operations.

(1) Open Burning (OB). Open burning of hazardous waste PEP is prohibited except as allowed by 40 CFR 265.382 for the open burning of waste explosives. Waste explosives include waste which has the potential to detonate and bulk military propellants which cannot safely be disposed of through other modes of treatment.

(a) All OB operations of hazardous waste PEP require a state and/or local air emission permit in addition to a hazardous waste permit. Operations must be conducted in strict compliance with all requirements/conditions of these permits.

(b) All OB operations must be conducted in a containment device such as a metal pan. An exception to this is OB static firing of missile or large rocket motors (e.g., Polaris/Pershing), where a containment device is not practical. If a containment device is not used, additional monitoring and permit requirements may exist.

(c) Residuals of hazardous PEP (either characteristic or listed as described in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C and D, respectively) from OB operations are considered to be hazardous waste for their original characteristics and any additional one which may have been added (i.e., Toxic

Characteristic Leaching Process (TCLP) as a result of the OB operation. Therefore, representative samples of ash residues must be tested for TCLP or reactivity by the card gap and the detonation/deflagration transition test (DDT). If the samples prove to be reactive, the ash residuals can be re-burned and tested again or disposed of as a hazardous waste. If the residues tested have leaching characteristics, the materiel must be disposed of as hazardous water. If documentation for ash residues from previous OB operations exists, the data can be used in lieu of testing the ash. Once proven to be non-reactive, and if no other hazardous waste characteristics are shown, the ash residuals may be disposed of according to local non-hazardous industrial waste regulations. If the sample tests positive for any other hazardous waste characteristics, then the ash residuals must be handled, stored and disposed of according to all applicable hazardous waste regulations. All residuals must be removed from the burning grounds and placed in regulated hazardous waste storage or ultimately disposed of according to the appropriate regulations within 90-days.

(d) Open burning of hazardous waste is prohibited except for the open burning of waste explosive according to 40 CFR 265.382. Open burning of spent halogenated solvents and non-halogenated solvents identified by 40 CFR 261.31 and 40 CFR 261.32 which are not explosive contaminated are expressly forbidden within this command. Authorizations to open burn any explosive liquid, solvent or otherwise, or sludge must be requested in writing from the MSC environmental office. Such requests must be supported by analytical data or records maintained at the installation or by a written safety determination that the contaminated liquid has the capability or potential to detonate.

(e) OB of hexachloroethane (HC), colored smokes, white phosphorus (WP), red phosphorus (RP), and riot control munitions (e.g., chloroacetophenone (CS) and O-chlorobenzamalonitrile (CN)) is prohibited in accordance with Memorandum, DASG-PSP-E, 29 July 1980, subject: Health Hazards – Chemical Smoke Munitions and Memorandum, ARRCOM, DRSAR-MAD, 05 August 1980, subject: Open Air Demilitarization of WP, HC, CS, and colored smoke filled munitions. WP munitions can be demilitarized in the phosphorus demilitarization facility at Crane Army Ammunition Activity, IN. OB of these munitions will only be allowed for emergency destruction/range clearance purposes. Such open burning actions must be authorized by Army DDA, the installation commander, and EOD or QASAS personnel.

(2) Open Detonation (OD). Open detonation of hazardous waste is prohibited except (as allowed by 40 CFR 265.382) for the OD of waste explosives. Waste explosives include materiel which has the potential to detonate and bulk military propellants which cannot safely be disposed of through other modes of treatment.

(a) Open detonation operations may require State and/or local air emission permits in addition to a hazardous waste permit. Operations must be conducted in strict compliance with all conditions/requirements of these permits.

(b) Surface exposed scrap metal, casings, fragments, and related items shall be recovered from the OD grounds according to local SOPs.

(c) After each detonation, a search of the surrounding area shall be made for unexploded ordnance. Items or material such as lumps of explosives or unfuzed ammunition may be recovered and prepared for the next detonation per DA PAM 385-64 or other applicable regulations. Recovery and detonation of fuzed ammunition shall be performed according to local SOPs.

(d) OD operations will be assessed for noise impacts per Chapter 7, AR 200-1. Noise pollution sources will be incorporated into the Installation Compatible Use Zone (ICUZ) Program.

(e) OD of HC, colored smoke, WP, RP, and riot control munitions is prohibited except for emergency destruction (see 3-7c(1) (e) above).

(3) Deactivation Furnaces (APE 1236M1), Explosive Waste Incinerators (EWI), Slurry-fed Incinerators, and Fluidized-bed Incinerators:

(a) These units, when used for treatment of munitions, are considered hazardous waste incinerators and must be permitted and operated as such. Additionally, State and local air emission permits must be obtained and followed.

(b) The SOPs for these units shall incorporate permit conditions/requirements such as contingency plan implementation, waste analysis, training, record keeping, and reporting.

(c) New or reactivated units will require a full RCRA Part B permit and an air emission permit before the facility can be constructed or begin operations. In addition, a Health Risk Assessment will be conducted for units as required by Federal or State regulatory officials.

d. PEP-Contaminated Material.

(1) PEP-contaminated materiel may not be classified as hazardous waste. This materiel has been in contact with PEP, but potentially contain only insignificant (minuscule) quantities of PEP. Examples of these materials are packing boxes, packing material, empty shells, rags, sweeping compound and gloves.

(2) PEP-contaminated material must be treated to meet Army safety requirements. Open Burning, flashing or other decontamination methods may be utilized for this materiel, provided the necessary emission permits and approval are obtained. Separate pads (pans) must be established within the burning ground for hazardous waste and for contaminated materiel.

(3) Residuals from the burning or flashing of PEP-contaminated materiel may exhibit the hazardous waste characteristic of toxic leaching due to the presence of metals in the waste. Therefore, such residuals must be tested for toxic leaching characteristics in order to determine their ultimate disposition (hazardous waste landfill or non-hazardous waste landfill). If determined to be a toxic leaching hazard, the residuals must be managed under the provisions of the RCRA hazardous waste management regulations.

(4) Flashing furnaces, contaminated wastes processors (CWP), and air curtain destructors are designed exclusively for processing contaminated materials. As such, they are permitted only under air emission regulations. No action will be taken to obtain permits for these facilities as hazardous waste treatment facilities, unless specifically approved by the appropriate MSC environmental office and HQ, AMC (AMCIS-A). No hazardous waste will be processed through these facilities under current permit status.

e. Recovered materiel from Weapons and Ammunition Testing.

(1) Materiel recovered from materiel testing areas can be fully functioned items or items that did not function as intended.

(a) Fully functioned items could possibly contain negligible quantities of PEP and are considered as PEP-contaminated materiel. These items are required to be decontaminated due to safety considerations, as discussed in paragraph d above, before release for recycle/disposition. These items must be treated at sites designated for treatment of PEP contaminated materiel.

(b) Items that did not function as intended will be detonated in place if safety considerations dictate. Those which can be recovered and safely moved per the appropriate safety regulations and will be treated in a RCRA regulated treatment/storage/disposal (TSD) facility. All requirements covered in this policy for hazardous waste operations will apply.

(2) Whenever feasible, fully functioned (non-hazardous waste) items should be separated from items that did not function as intended to minimize the quantities of materiel treated in a permitted PEP treatment facility.

3-8. Weather.

a. When conducting Open Burning/Open Detonation (OB/OD) and static firing demilitarization operations, special attention will be given to the weather conditions. In order to assure that appropriate weather conditions are considered, each installation having an OB/OD or static firing demilitarization area will have a survey conducted by the Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (CHPPM) formerly the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA). The purpose of this survey is to provide assistance in complying with the monitoring, recording, and operational requirements of this regulation. Installations will submit requests for survey through command channels to Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCIS-A, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001.

b. Installations will record and maintain weather data whenever OB/OD or static firing demilitarization operations are conducted. A weather data checklist is provided at appendix B, which includes sources for obtaining weather information, recording intervals and go-ahead limits. In order to ensure favorable weather conditions exist, a weather forecast consisting of the conditions listed in Appendix B, will be obtained and recorded prior to scheduling daily demilitarization operations for that shift. If all factors required by Appendix B, are favorable, preparations for detonations, burns and static firings may begin. Immediately prior to the execution of each operation, the conditions required by Appendix B, will be recorded. Copies of the completed weather data forms will be maintained by the installation environmental coordinator for a minimum of 3 years.

c. Compliance with the following conditions for OB/OD or static firing demilitarization operations will be followed unless local, State, or Federal regulations or permit requirements are more stringent:

(1) Operations will not be conducted during electrical storms, thunderstorms, or during periods of forecasted high probability (50 percent or greater as given by the local National Weather Service (NWS) or as determined by experienced OB/OD operations personnel) of such.

(2) Operations will not be conducted during periods of precipitation or high probability (75 percent or greater as given by the NWS or as determined by experienced OB/OD operations personnel) of such.

(3) Operations shall be restricted to periods when surface average wind-speed is equal to or greater than 3 miles per hour and equal to or less than 20 miles per hour, with gusts less than 30 miles per hour and from a direction which will not carry emission products over any publicly accessible area within 1 mile of the demilitarization site.

(4) Operations will not be conducted during periods of reduced visibility (less than 1 mile).

(5) Operations shall not be carried out when the estimated cloud cover is greater than 80 percent and the cloud ceiling is estimated at less than 2000 feet.

(6) OB/OD operations shall not be initiated until at least one-half hour after sunrise and will be concluded by at least one-half hour before sunset.

(7) OB/OD operations will not be conducted during periods of local air quality advisories/alerts.

(8) Installations will operate under any and all constraints identified by the Installation Compatible Use Zone (ICUZ) Plan.

d. If all of the above operational requirements are met, inversion conditions should not be a problem for either open burning or static firing demilitarization operations. For open detonation operations, under some conditions, an inversion or other weather parameters may occur, resulting in noise complaints. If this should happen, assistance may be requested from Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCIS-A, 5001 Eisenhower Ave., Alexandria, VA 22333-0001.

3-9. Security.

Procedures providing for the security on munitions within AMC are as prescribed by DOD 5100.76-M, Chapter 12 of DOD 5160.65-M, and AR 190-11. There are no separate security procedures and/or requirements relative to the handling of items identified for demilitarization. All items designated as sensitive and assigned a risk category retain that status until such time as demilitarization or other re-certification criteria has been in fact accomplished.

3-10. Storage.

- a. DOD, DA, and AMC standards for the storage and handling of ammunition, Army tactical missiles and explosives will be maintained for assets in the RRDA/B5A.
- b. Ammunition in the RRDA/B5A, will be stored per safety regulations and appropriate AMC storage drawings. Specific guidance addressing proper storage of the small lots and multiple package configurations typically found in storage of demilitarization account materiel is provided in AMC Drawing 1948 4146, Storage in Approved Structures of Small Quantities/Lots of Ammunition, Including Use of Storage Aids, March 1984. If safety, security, and accountability of the materiel will not be compromised, variation from existing storage criteria is authorized as follows:
 - (1) Items stored in structurally sound containers that can be sealed and securely fastened will not be repackaged solely to meet Department of Transportation/United Nations (DOT/UN) package specifications. RRDA/B5A, materiel will be packaged to meet DOT/UN specifications prior to any movement over public highways.
 - (2) Repackaging of RRDA/B5A materiel in storage will not be accomplished for the sole purpose of achieving one light box per pallet or per lot.
 - (3) RRDA/B5A materiel that is stored in containers previously marked as "light boxes" will not be remarked solely to comply with the latest revision of U.S. Army Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command Drawing 8796522 or MIL-STD 129.

3-11. Disposal of containers and packing material.

- a. All packing material and containers destined for DRMO/scrap salvage yard will require a 100-percent visual inspection, x-ray (fluorJMcope) or weighing by a certified operator to assure the absence of any dangerous materiel. Inspections are to be conducted to prevent dangerous materiel from being turned in to the DRMO and subsequently sold to unsuspecting persons. All personnel involved in these operations should be made aware of the reasons for the inspections and the consequences of an incomplete inspection.
- b. The container inspection and certification process must include the following:
 - (1) The physical opening, x-ray or weighing of all containers.
 - (2) Stamps to identify the operators and installations responsible for inspection. Stamps which identify the operator and installation will be signed for and used by the operator.
 - (3) A means to prevent and identify tampering with units after inspection and prior to movement to DRMO. Examples of methods to prevent tampering include (but are not limited to) wire seals on large objects, the strapping of smaller containers to a pallet, or the use of plastic shrink-wrap.
 - (4) Maintain separate, well-defined areas for material awaiting inspection/certification, and for material already certified as inert. This is to assure that no energetic materiel is mixed with material which has been inspected and certified as inert. The separation must be maintained for the storage of material awaiting transportation to DRMO or sale through a qualified recycling program.

Limited access control must be maintained by the custodian. These areas must be separated by fencing or by physical barricades and must be well defined or marked to assure stock is not mingled.

(5) Submission of a certificate of inertness as a part of the turn-in documentation by the supervisor and/or supervisor designee of the operation.

(6) Establish audit procedures IAW chapter 4, SB 742-1, Ammunition Surveillance Procedures, for Quality Assurance personnel to verify adequacy of the inspection process and to verify the validity of operational supervisor's inert certification.

c. The following specific guidance will be included in the container inspection process, when applicable:

(1) Only ammunition operators trained and certified per AMC-R 350-4 will perform these inspections.

(2) Each operator will be assigned a permanent means of identification (stamps, decals, numbers, etc.) which will be utilized by him/her on all inspection efforts. A local procedure for control of the devices will be developed and maintained.

(3) All personnel authorized to inspect materiel destined for DRMO scrap salvage yard should be identified and listings made available to the DRMO and Installation Quality Organizations.

(4) Only qualified operators will be authorized to perform x-raying. An operations log will be maintained by the operators and x-ray equipment will be checked for proper functioning prior to beginning operations.

(5) Containers physically opened will be stamped (operator identified) on the interior and exterior to indicate that they have been inspected.

(6) Containers x-rayed or weighed will be stamped (operator identified) on the exterior and additionally marked X-rayed or weighed.

(7) The inspection process should include the passage over a conveyor or table system with the lids open (where size permits).

(8) Inner packs should be removed from outer packs and unitized separately.

(9) Containers with lids designed for removal during normal handling will have lids removed and unitized separately. Containers should be unitized upside down, if possible, on pallets and banded.

(10) All cylindrical and end-opening containers shall be unitized with the openings facing in the same direction. If these items are not transferred to DRMO/scrap salvage yard immediately, they must be stored in a secure area to prevent tampering.

(11) Any evidence of tampering (broken seals or banding) will require re-inspection.

(12) Unserviceable packing and preservation material (paper, cardboard, excelsior, padding, etc.) generated from explosive operations, will be inspected to preclude the presence of hazardous materiel prior to local disposal.

(13) In order to prevent duplication of work, the process identified in paragraph 3-11b and 3-11c (1-12) above could be performed at the time the containers are emptied.

d. Installations will incorporate the required steps listed above in local SOPs, as appropriate.

3-12. Disposal of metallic scrap.

a. All scrap destined for DRMO/scrap salvage yard will require a 100-percent visual inspection or certified approved demilitarization process to assure the absence of any materiel of a dangerous nature. Inspections are to be conducted to prevent dangerous materiel from being turned into the DRMO/scrap salvage yard and subsequently sold to unsuspecting persons. All personnel involved in these operations should be made aware of the reasons for the inspections and the consequences of an incomplete inspection.

b. The scrap inspection and certification process must include the following:

(1) The visual inspection of each piece of scrap and the segregation and reprocessing of any suspect material.

(2) The treatment (flashing, chemical etc.) of suspect scrap generated from open detonation.

(3) A means of identifying containers of scrap to operators and to operational records (demo logs, furnace temperature charts, work orders, etc.).

(4) Submission of a certificate of inertness as a part of the turn-in documentation by the supervisor and/or supervisor designee of the operation.

(5) Random sampling (as a minimum) by Quality Assurance personnel to verify the adequacy of the inspection process and assure that the certificate of the operational supervisor is valid.

c. The following specific guidance should be included in the scrap inspection and certification process, where applicable:

(1) Only ammunition operators trained and certified per AMC-R 350-4 will perform these operations.

(2) Each operator will be assigned a permanent means of identification (stamps, decals, numbers, etc.) which will be utilized by him/her on all inspection efforts. A local procedure for control of the devices will be developed and maintained. NOTE: This stamping procedure pertains to stamping the container holding the scrap. Stamping of each individual piece of scrap is not required.

(3) All personnel authorized to inspect materiel destined for DRMO/scrap salvage yard should be identified and listings made available to DRMO and Installation Quality Organizations.

(4) Scrap generated from the deactivation/flashing furnace requires only a sampling inspection as long as the process remains within specified control limits. When process goes out the control limits, scrap must be passed over some form of conveyor or table in order to permit 100 percent inspection of all material produced when the control limits were not maintained.

d. Installations will incorporate the required steps listed above in local SOPs, as appropriate.

CHAPTER 4

REVIEW OF AMMUNITION DEMILITARIZATION PROGRAMS AND POLICIES

4-1. Review of ammunition demilitarization programs. HQ JMC (AMSOS-SND) will host, as a minimum, an annual ammunition demilitarization review with participation by AMC organizations with demilitarization programs. The review will be held during the 2d quarter of the fiscal year. The review will examine the demilitarization workload, assist in the formulation of the demilitarization program budget, review accomplishment against planned programs, discuss problems, and if required, assign responsibilities for corrective action.

4-2. Policy review. As a portion of the annual review of demilitarization programs, AMC-R 755-8 will be reviewed for update, clarity, and conformity to current policies. This review will be the responsibility of the Defense Ammunition Center (DAC), McAlester, OK, with recommendations sent forward to AMC, ATTN: AMCOPS-SCL, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001.

4-3. Compliance verification. Review teams established by AMC-R 740-26 and AR 700-13 will verify compliance with this regulation during their normally scheduled review cycle. Review teams established by AR 385-10 will verify compliance with safety requirements during their normally scheduled review cycle.

The proponent of this regulation is the U.S. Army Materiel Command. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to the Cdr, HQ AMC, ATTN: AMCOPS-SCL, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:

(HQ AMC: Provide updated information below)

DISTRIBUTION:

(HQ AMC: Provide updated information below)

SPECIAL:

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

A-1. Department of Defense Publications.

- a. DOD 4160.21-M, Defense Disposal Manual (Restructured).
- b. DOD 4160.21-M-1, Defense Demilitarization Manual (Restructured).
- c. DOD 5160.65-M, Implementing Joint Conventional Ammunition Policies and Procedures.
- d. DOD Directive 5160.65-M, Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition.
- e. DOD 5100.76-M, Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.
- f. DOD 6055.9-STD, Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards.

A-2. Army Regulations.

- a. AR 11-34, The Army Respiratory Protective Program.
- b. AR 25-30, The Army Integrated Publishing and Printing Program.
- c. AR 37-100-FY, The Army Management Structure, Appropriations and Funds Available for Obligation, Expense, Expenditures.
- d. AR 40-5, Preventive Medicine.
- e. AR 75-1, Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives.
- f. AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement.
- g. AR 700-19, Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System (WARS).
- h. AR 700-127, Integrated Logistic Support.
- i. AR 190-11, Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.
- j. AR 420-47, Facilities Engineering, Solid and Hazardous Waste Management.
- k. AR 710-1, Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System.
- l. AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program.
- m. AR 725-50, The Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System.

- n. AR 385-64, US Army Explosive Safety Program.
- o. AR 700-13, Worldwide Ammunition Review and Assistance Program

A-3. Army Pamphlet.

- a. DA PAM 738-750, The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS).
- b. DA PAM 385-64, Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards.
- c. DA PAM 708-2, Cataloging and Supply Management Data Procedures for the Army Central Logistics Data Bank.

A-4. Technical Manuals.

- a. TM 9-1300-277, General Instructions for Demilitarization/Disposal of Conventional Munitions.
- b. TM 43-0001-47, Army Equipment Data Sheets – Ammunition Peculiar Equipment.
- c. TM 9-1300-200, Ammunition, General.
- d. TM 9-1300-214, Military Explosives.
- e. TM 9-1300-250, Ammunition Maintenance.

A-5. Technical Bulletins.

- a. TB 9-1300-256, Ammunition National Stock Numbers and Department of Defense Ammunition Codes.
- b. TB 9-1300-385, Munitions Suspended or Restricted.
- c. TB MED 501, Occupational and Environmental Health: Hearing Conservation.
- d. TB MED 502, Occupational and Environmental Health Respiratory Protection Program.
- e. TB MED 503, The Army Industrial Hygiene Program.
- f. TB MED 506, Occupational and Environmental Health Occupation Vision.
- g. TB Med 507, Occupational and Environmental Prevention, Treatment and Control of Heat Injury.

A-6. Supply Bulletins.

- a. SB 742-1, Ammunition Surveillance Procedures.
- b. SB 742-1300-094-2, Charge, Propelling, Various and Propellant, Bulk, Ammunition Surveillance Procedures.
- c. SB 755-1, Disposition of Used Ammunition Packing Material and Certain Specified Ammunition Components.

A-7. AMC Regulations.

- a. AFSCR/AFLCR 136-5/AMC-R 75-2/NAVMAT Inst 8027.1 Demilitarization Related to Design or Modification of Ammunition Items.
- b. AMC-R 700-15, Integrated Logistics Support.
- c. AMC-R 700-107, Safety, Preparation of SOPs for Ammunition Operations.
- d. AMC-R 350-4, Training and Certification Program for Personnel Working on Ammunition Operations.
- e. AMC-R 740-26, Ammunition Inventory and Accountability.
- g. AMC-R 385-100, The AMC Safety Manual.

A-8. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

- a. CFR Title 40, Environmental Protective Agency.
- b. CFR Title 49, Department of Transportation.

APPENDIX B

WEATHER DATA STATISTICS FORMS

B-1. Instructions for completing AMC Form 2887-R-E, Weather Data Statistics – Open Detonation.

a. The purpose of the Weather Data Statistics form is to document weather conditions prior to and at completion of each open detonation site operation. The information collected will enable operators to determine adequacy of environmental conditions for demolition range use.

b. Fill in the columns of the Weather Data Statistics form prior to and at the completion of each operation as follows:

(1) MO/YR. Reporting month and year. Enter the current calendar month and year.

(2) INSTALLATION. Name of installation/activity and office of responsibility.

(3) DEMOLITION RANGE LOCATION. Self-explanatory.

(4) DAY/TIME. Enter the day of the month and time of the readings prior to and just after each disposal operation. The day should be entered once for each day. The time entry shall be made with each new set of readings. Military time shall be recorded, based on the 24-hour clock.

(5) TEMP. Temperature. Record the temperature from the temperature measuring device.

(6) PERCENT RELATIVE HUMIDITY. Relative Humidity. Record the relative humidity (0 to 100 percent) from the humidity gauge.

(7) SKY CONDITION. Record the sky condition (average cloud cover) from the codes indicated below:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Condition</u>
0	Clear (less than 1/10 cloud cover)
1	Scattered (1/10 to 1/2 cloud cover)
2	Broken clouds (6/10 to 8/10 cloud cover)
3	Overcast (8/10 or more cloud cover)
4	Rain

(8) WIND SPEED. Record the wind speed in miles per hour.

(9) WIND DIRECTION. Record the wind direction in degrees or as NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW, or N as indicated by the wind direction gauge or meter.

(10) LOCAL PARAMETERS. Record any local, state, or federal weather parameters required.

(11) MATERIEL DESTROYED. If weather conditions permit materiel destruction, indicate the type of operation and the amount and type of materiel that is to be destroyed and the Ammunition

Transfer Record (DA Form 4508) number. Otherwise, enter "NO OPERATIONS" and circle the weather condition which limits the operation.

B-2. Instructions for completing AMC Form 2886-R-E, Weather Data Statistics - Open Burning.

a. The purpose of the Weather Data Statistics form is to document weather conditions prior to and at completion of each open burning operation. The information collected will enable operators to determine adequacy of environmental conditions for burning and ground use.

b. Fill in the columns of the Weather Data Statistics form prior to and at completion of each operation as follows:

(1) MO/YR. Reporting month and year. Enter the current calendar month and year.

(2) INSTALLATION. Name of installation/activity and office of responsibility.

(3) BURNING GROUND LOCATION. Self-Explanatory.

(4) DAY/TIME. Enter the day of the month and time of readings prior to and just after each disposal operation. The day should be entered once for each day. The time shall be made with each set of new readings. Military time shall be recorded, based on the 24-hour clock.

(5) 1/2M TEMP. One-half meter temperature. Record the temperature at the 1/2 meter elevation from the temperature measuring device.

(6) 4M TEMP. Four meter temperature. Record the temperature at the 4 meter elevation from the temperature measuring device.

(7) Temperature difference. Subtract the one-half meter temperature from the four meter temperature and record the difference in this column.

(8) CONDLAPSE CONVERSION (L, N, I). Ground level atmospheric conditions; lapse, neutral, or inversion. If the value of TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE (Col 7) is within the range of 1 degree (+1) to minus one degree (-1), a neutral condition exists. Enter N for a neutral weather condition. If TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE (Col 7) is 1 degree or more below zero, enter L for a lapse weather condition. If the value of TEMPERATURE DIFFERENT is 1 degree or more above zero, enter I for an inverse condition.

(9) PERCENT RELATIVE HUMIDITY. Relative Humidity. Record the relative humidity (0 to 100 PERCENT) from the humidity gauge.

(10) WIND SPEED. Record the wind speed in miles per hour.

(11) WIND DIRECTION. Record the wind direction in degrees or as follows. NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW, or N as indicated by the wind direction gauge or meter.

(12) SKY CONDITION. Sky conditions. Record the average cloud cover from the codes indicated below:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Condition</u>
0	Clear (Less than 1/10 cloud cover)
1	Scattered clouds (1/10 to 1/2 cloud cover)
2	Broken clouds (6/10 to 8/10 cloud cover)
3	Overcast (8/10 or more cloud cover)
4	Rain

(13) MATERIEL DESTROYED. If weather conditions permit materiel destruction, indicate the type of operation and the amount and type of materiel that is to be destroyed and the Ammunition Transfer Record (DA Form 4508) number. Otherwise, enter "NO OPERATION" and circle the weather condition which limits the operation.

B-3. Weather data checklist. Forecast data required prior to detonation/burn/static fire:

- a. Date – Self-explanatory.
- b. Time – ½ hour after sunrise and ½ hour before sunset.
- c. Site – demolition grounds or disposal site.
- d. Probability of precipitation – greater than or equal to 75 percent. Information is obtained from the National Weather Service (NWS) or local weather service or expertise.
- e. Probability of thunderstorm – greater than or equal to 50 percent. Information is obtained from the NWS or local weather service or expertise.
- f. Probability of electrical storm – greater than or equal to 50 percent. Information is obtained from the NWS or local weather service or expertise.
- g. Wind speed – between 3 and 20 miles per hour as measured onsite.
- h. Wind direction – demolition limitations caused by wind direction is an installation unique factor.
- i. Cloud cover – greater than or equal to 80 percent. Information is obtained from the NWS or local weather service or expertise.
- j. Cloud ceiling height – greater than or equal to 2000 feet. Information is obtained from the NWS or local weather service or expertise.
- k. Air pollution advisory or alert – demolition limitations caused by air pollution is an installation unique factor and would be determined by the local Health Department.
- l. Visibility – greater than or equal to 1 mile. Information is obtained from the NWS or local weather service or expertise.

m. Other (i.e., clearing index) – installation unique. Information is obtained from the NWS or local weather service or expertise.

B-4. Minimum onsite data required. Minimum onsite data required at actual time of detonation/burn/static fire:

- a. Date.
- b. Time.
- c. Site.
- d. Precipitation.
- e. Thunderstorm.
- f. Electrical Storm.
- g. Wind Speed.
- h. Wind Direction.

Note 1: If burn or static fire lasts longer than 10 minutes, onsite continuous wind speed/wind direction data recording are required for the duration of the burn, and data must be retained for 3 years.

Note 2: Averaging times for all on site quantitative measurements of wind speed/wind direction must be for at least 5 minutes.

APPENDIX C

ELECTRONIC WEATHER STATION, PORTABLE,
BATTERY OPERATED, DATA RECORDING

C-1. Example of Weather equipment listed in GSA Contract GO-OOF-7368A for burning ground operations:

Quantity	Part No	Description
1	100766	Electronic Weather Station (EWS), complete system for wind speed, wind direction, and temperature. Includes sensors, signal conditioners, extender card, dashing circuit, variable time constant, multiplexing recorder, environmental enclosure, 24-hour time mark, voltage outputs, sensor carrying case, one roll chart paper, 35-foot sensor cables, and instruction manual.
1	R.H.	Relative Humidity Sensor, 0-100 percent R.H. +/- 5 percent with 35-foot cable.
1	T	Temperature probe with shield and 35-foot cable, -40 to +120 degrees Fahrenheit, +/- 0.1 degree Fahrenheit.
1	100782	Portable 16 channel cassette data acquisition system (CDAS), mounted in separate environmental enclosure with cables from EWS to CDAS.

C-2. Depending on installation requirements, the EWS can be used portable with a tripod, or installed permanently on a tower:

Quantity	Part No	Description
1	C-33	10-meter tower.
1	100253	Expandable tripod mast.

C-3. Recommended additional operating supplies:

Quantity	Part No	Description
12	400623	Cassette tape, digital, 300-foot
12	C6694	Chart paper (31 days), English divisions.

APPENDIX D

RESOURCE RECOVERY AND DISPOSITION ACCOUNT (RRDA/B5A)
DODAAC AND TRANSACTIONSD-1. DOD activity address codes. DoD activity address codes for RRDA/B5A--

W81AET - Blue Grass Army Depot
 W81AEU - Savannah Army Depot Activity*
 W81AEW - McAlester Army Ammunition Plant
 W81AEX - Tooele Army Depot
 W81AEY - Anniston Munitions Center
 W81AEO - Letterkenny Munitions Center
 W81AE1 - Pine Bluff Arsenal
 W81AE2 - Red River Munitions Center
 W81AE3 - Rock Island Arsenal
 W81AE5 - Seneca Army Depot Activity*
 W81AE6 - Sierra Army Depot
 W81AE7 - Crane Army Ammunition Activity
 W81AE8 - Hawthorne Army Depot

*Denotes facility that is closed or closing.

D-2. Items presenting safety hazards. For assets posing a safety hazard per DA Pamphlet 738-750 and current Field Operating Instructions (FOI), within 2 working days of demilitarization (reuse/recovery), the document number will be converted to a D8Z document with a management code of "R" for recovery indicating a pickup. This will indicate either that the item was returned to accountability or scrap status. Within 2 working days of demilitarization using thermal treatment (OB/OD/INC), the document number will be converted to a D9Z document with a management code of "T" for treatment indicating a drop. This will indicate that the item was thermally treated using open burning, detonation or incineration for demilitarization certification. A locally devised document to record the quantity of the items placed in each demolition pit or burn pan may also be used as a count of items destroyed. These assets will not be reflected in the RRDA/B5A demilitarization account, as actual demilitarization will take place immediately due to the safety factors involved. This process is valid for all Services except Marine Corps. Storage locations will use the following assigned document number when processing Marine Corps materiel under provisions of this paragraph.

Anniston Munitions Center	BAD	MMHQ50/ /0575
Blue Grass Army Depot		B47 MMHQ50/ /0576
Crane Army Ammunition Activity	BB2	MMHQ50/ /0577
Hawthorne Ammunition Depot		BD2 MMHQ50/ /0578
Letterkenny Munitions Center		BKD MMHQ50/ /0579
McAlester Army Ammunition Plant	BC2	MMHQ50/ /0580
Pine Bluff Arsenal		AD1 MMHQ50/ /0581
Red River Munitions Center	BRD	MMHQ50/ /0582
Seneca Army Depot Activity	B4D	MMHQ50/ /0583
Sierra Army Depot		B2D MMHQ50/ /0584

Tooele Army Depot
Savanna Army Depot Activity

B3D

BTD MMHQ50/ /0585
MMHQ50/ /0586

D-3. RRDA/B5A, Transactions.

a. For shipment of items:

(1) The inventory manager will issue a requisition document (document identifier code AO-xxx) to ship the item from wholesale to the RRDA/B5A as appropriate, card column (cc) 67-69 of the AO-xxx document will contain the "RIC to" of the receiving installation with cc 45-50 containing the DOD activity address code (DODAAC) of the receiving installation.

(2) An AR document initiated by the installation will confirm shipment of assets.

(3) A D6 document initiated by the installation will receipt the assets into the RRDA/B5A account.

(4) A D9Z document with GJ fund code will be initiated by the depot to drop assets from the RRDA/B5A records following demilitarization. The document number will be obtained from the PRON authorizing demilitarization. This will permit closed loop accountability.

b. The following procedures apply to components, packaging material, and other situations where the depot/installation will initiate the transactions:

(1) Components generated during the demilitarization process to be returned to the field service account will be reported on a D6L document. The PRON with authorization will give component direction.

(2) Components generated during the demilitarization process to be picked up in the RRDA/B5A, for evaluation will be reported on a DIC D8ZA document by the depot/installation. The PRON with authorization will give component direction.

(3) Maintenance line rejects will also be reported on a D6A document by the depot/installation.

(4) Serviceable used packing material and components will be processed as automatic returns according to HQ JMC's annual memorandum directing their disposition, or report as excess per chapter 7, AR 725-50, 30 Sep 85, Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System.

(5) Unserviceable generations of packaging material will be processed to landfill or property disposal as appropriate per SB 755-1, 20 Mar 81, Disposition of Used Ammunition Packing Material and Certain Specified Ammunition Components.

(6) A materiel adjustment reclassification transaction DAC document will transfer unserviceable assets to condition code (CC) H.

(7) Upon receipt of this transaction the inventory manager at HQ JMC for RRDA/B5A will initiate an AO document to transfer these CC-H assets from the wholesale account.

APPENDIX E

DEMILITARIZATION PRIORITIZATION SYSTEM

Demilitarization Priorities will be in accordance with the following:

AMSOS-CG (25-30q)

19 Jun 98

MEMORANDUM FOR all JMC Commanders, Commander's Representatives, Deputy Chiefs of Staff, and Office Chiefs

SUBJECT: Demilitarization Priorities for Excess and Obsolete Conventional Ammunition – Policy Memo #41

1. Within the stockpile of excess and obsolete ammunition and explosives, otherwise known as the demilitarization accounts, we must ensure the JMC demilitarizes first those items posing an imminent safety hazard. To accomplish this, I have established the following demilitarization priorities.
2. Priority 1: Emergencies. The JMC shall demilitarize those items posing an immediate threat to life, health, or Government property before all others. Examples include leaking or exuding rounds of ammunition and unstable nitrocellulose-based propellant; e.g., Navy propellant that has failed the “fume” test or Army propellant in Stability Category D in a configuration known to be capable of self-ignition (bulk containers or separate loading charges).
3. Priority 2: Potentially unstable nitrocellulose-based propellants in a configuration known to be capable of self-ignition (bulk containers or separate loading charges). These items are second only to emergencies, because they are the only items in the demilitarization inventory that can deteriorate to the point of auto-ignition without human intervention. The JMC shall dispose of the following within 60 days of becoming aware of their existence.
 - a. Propellant identified by lot designators “Unknown”, “None”, or “Mixed”. This is propellant we cannot identify and package by the manufacturer's individual lot number.
 - b. Propellant lots with an unknown storage history.
 - c. Propellant lots or portions of lots that have been exposed to high temperature or moisture.
 - d. All types of propellant removed from mortar ammunition.

- e. Propellant judged by the HQ, JMC, Propellant Stability Program (PSP) manager and the stabilizer testing organization to have a dangerously erratic aging profile; i.e., wide range of stability levels within the same lot.
4. Priority 3: Propellant with an unknown stability; includes Army propellant without current stabilizer data and Navy propellant without current “fume” test data. For this category of propellant, we shall either obtain test data or dispose within 60 days.
5. Priority 4: Propellant in Stability Category C. We will offer this propellant for Resource Recovery and Recycling (R3) disposal to a Government or commercial receiver, if they can complete demilitarization within 1 year of its entry into the “C” category. We shall retest any category “C” propellant on hand after 1 year. If it is still in Stability Category “C”, we shall destroy it within 6 months. If it falls into the “D” category, we shall destroy it within 60 days.
6. Priority 5: High explosives, pyrotechnics, and stable propellants; e.g., Army propellant in Stability Category A and Navy propellant that has passed the “fume” test. These items are generally safe for long-term storage. The JMC will pursue R3 programs for stable propellant. The JMC will intensively manage stable propellant in demilitarization accounts and will review stockpile levels on a quarterly basis. If, after 1 year, the JMC has not identified an R3 program or alternative use, we will demilitarize the propellant on a priority basis within the organic base. In all cases, the JMC will give priority to the disposal of propellant with the least likelihood for R3. All propellant shall remain in the PSP until recycled or destroyed.
7. Propellant from downloading operations. Before we authorize downloading, the PSP (AMSOS-QAS) shall research the storage history of the lots in question.
 - a. If the PSP determines that no one has subjected these lots to temperature or moisture extremes, we shall download enough propellant to furnish samples for testing. If testing shows the propellant to be in Stability Category “A” or “C”, we shall continue downloading and handle the propellant as outlined in this policy. If testing shows the propellant is in stability category “D”, we will not normally continue with downloading. If we determine it is necessary to download stability category “D” propellant, we shall destroy it immediately.
 - b. If the PSP determines that someone has subjected the propellant to temperature or moisture extremes, we shall program for the immediate disposal of the propellant as part of the downloading project. Under no circumstances, will I permit the JMC to download and store this propellant.
8. The above guidelines are the maximum safe time limits. We should strive to dispose of propellant in the demilitarization accounts sooner if it is economically feasible to do so.
9. This policy applies to all ammunition, propellant, Army tactical missiles and components currently in demilitarization accounts as well as future entries.
10. The POC is Mr. Paul R. Cole, Defense Ammunition Center, SOSAC-TD, DSN 956-8823, or commercial (918) 420-8823, E-mail paul.cole@dac.army.mil.

//signed//

Major General, USA
Commanding

GLOSSARY

TERMS AND ACRONYMS

ADS	Automated Data Systems
ADSM	Automated Data Systems Manual
AMC	Army Materiel Command
AMCOM	Aviation and Missile Command
AODR	Ammunition Operations Deficiency Report
APE	Ammunition Peculiar Equipment
AR	Army Regulation
ATEC	Army Test and Evaluation Command
ATR	Ammunition Transfer Record
B5E/AWK	Account similar to B5A account used for munitions waste stored under conditional exemption. AWK is not an acronym, but a routing identifier code
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CAAA	Crane Army Ammunition Activity
CDAS	Cassette data acquisition system
cc	Card column
CC	Condition code
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CCSS	Commodity Command Standard Systems
CHPPM	Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
CN	O-chlorobenzamalononitrile
COCO	Contractor-Owned Contractor-Operated
CONUS	Continental United States
CS	Chloroacetophenone
CWP	Contaminated Waste Processor
DA	Department of Army
DAC	Defense Ammunition Center
DDA	Designated Disposition Authority
DDT	Detonation/Deflagration Test
DIC	Document Identifier Code
DOD	Department of Defense
DODAAC	Department of Defense Activity Address Code
DODAC	Department of Defense Ammunition Code
DOT	Demilitarization Operations Team or Department of Transportation
DMWR	Depot Maintenance Work Requirement
DRMO	Defense Reutilization Marketing Office
DSR	Depot Surveillance Record
EMAIL	Electronic Mail
EOD	Explosives Ordnance Disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESIMS	Explosive Safety Information System
EWI	Explosive Waste Incinerator
EWS	Electronic Weather Station

FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FOI	Field Operation Instructions
GOCO	Government Owned Contractor Operated
GOGO	Government Owned Government Operated
HC	Hexachloroethane
HE	High Explosive
HQ	Headquarters
ICUZ	Installation Compatible Use Zone
ICP	Inventory Control Point
ICAMP	Integrated Conventional Ammunition Maintenance Plan
IH	Industrial Hygienist
IHC	Interim Hazard Classification
INC	Incineration
JMC	Joint Munitions Command
LOI	Letter of Instruction
MCN	Management Control Number
MIDAS	Munitions Items Disposition Action System
MILSTRIP	Military Standard Request and Issue Processing
MIMEX	Major Item Materiel Excess System
MIPR	Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request
MMRS	Management Metric Reporting System
MRIP	Munitions Rule Implementation Policy
MSC	Major Subordinate Command
NAVSEA	Naval Sea
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NSN	National Stock Number
NWS	National Weather Service
OB	Open burning
OD	Open detonation
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Agency
PEP	Propellants, Explosive and Pyrotechnics
PLCO	Plant Clearance Officer
PN	Part Number
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
PRON	Procurement Request Order Number
PSP	Propellant Stability Program
PSR	Program Status Report
PWD	Procurement Work Directive
QASAS	Quality Assurance Specialist (Ammunition Surveillance)
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCS	Reports Control Symbol
RDTE	Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation
REACH	RDTE Excess Ammunition Clearing House
RIC	Routing identifier code
RP	Red Phosphorus
RRDA	Resource Recovery and Disposition Account
SDS	Standard Depot System
SMCA	Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition

SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
SOPR	Standing Operating Procedure Regulation
TAMMS	The Army Maintenance Management System
TCLP	Toxic Characteristic Leaching Process
TO	Technical Order
TSD	Treatment/Storage/Disposal
UN	United Nations
USAEHA	U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency
USATCES	U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosive Safety
UV	Ultra Violet
WARS	Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System
WMM	Waste Military Munitions
WP	White Phosphorus