

APPENDIX J

WASTE MILITARY MUNITIONS MANAGEMENT SOP

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J.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to establish responsibilities and implement procedures for managing waste military munitions (WMM), Explosive Hazardous Waste (EHW), and Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH) at Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Gulfport in accordance with the requirements of references (a) through (j).

J.2 References

- (a) Navy Military Munitions Rule (MMR) Implementation Policy, SER N457F/452-98, 27 July 1998
- (b) NAVSEA OP 5 Volume 1 (Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards)
- (c) NCBC Gulfport INST 5090.5B, Facility Response Plan
- (d) Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) 42 USC 11001
- (e) 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 260-279
- (f) OPNAV M-5090.1 10 Jan 2014
- (g) Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4160.28 Series
- (h) DoD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards, DoD 6055.9-STD
- (i) Defense Material Disposition Manual, DoD 4160.21 Series
- (j) DoD Instruction Number 4160.28 Series

J.3 Applicability

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 established a framework for national programs to achieve environmentally sound management for hazardous and non-HW. Subtitle C of RCRA is specific to HW and is the basis for United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations that define HW and how it must be managed. In 1992, the Federal Facility Compliance Act was signed into law and required the EPA, in consultation with DoD and individual States, to publish regulations identifying when conventional and chemical military munitions become HW subject to Subtitle C of RCRA. The MMR defines when military munitions become WMM and directs how these WMM will be managed. Non-military munitions are not subject to the MMR, and must be treated as HW, as applicable.

Figures J-1 through J-6 depict the applicability of the MMR using flow charts.

NCBC Gulfport operates the small arms range at Woolmarket Range, in Biloxi, MS. This SOP is applicable to all personnel at NCBC Gulfport and Woolmarket Range.

J.4 Definitions

- a. Chemical Munitions: Munitions containing chemicals with the potential to have dangerous or lethal effects on human health. This does not include riot control agents,

- chemical herbicides, smoke, and other obscuration materials that are further defined in reference (a).
- b. Conditionally Exempt (CE): This term identifies munitions stored that are exempt from certain RCRA requirements HW storage regulations.
 - c. Disposition: An evaluation process used to determine whether munitions are excess, unusable, reusable, recyclable, or should be treated and disposed.
 - d. Designated Disposition Authority (DDA): The only personnel in the DoD authorized to declare unused military munitions a WMM except in the case of an explosive or munitions emergency, abandoned munitions, or a declaration by the Authorized Military Official. Currently, the Navy has four DDAs; one for large Navy missile systems, one for small Navy missile systems, one for cartridge/propellant-actuated devices, and one for ammunition.
 - e. Explosive-Contaminated Waste: An explosive-contaminated waste is an inert material such as rags, paper, wood, plastic, or metal contaminated with an explosive material as defined by NAVSEA OP 5. Explosive-contaminated waste that meets the reactivity characteristic, as defined in 40 CFR 261.23, is managed and disposed of as WMM.
 - f. EHW: An EHW may be a military munition or a non-military munition. While both military and non-military munitions may contain energetic fillers and/or components that are reactive as defined in 40 CFR 261.23, only military munitions are regulated by the MMR. Non-military munitions that become EHW must be managed as HW in accordance with Subtitle C of 40 CFR.
 - g. Explosives or Munitions Emergency Response: An immediate/Level 1 response by explosives and munitions emergency response personnel to control, mitigate, or eliminate the actual or potential threat encountered during an explosives or munitions emergency. An explosives or munitions emergency response may include in-place render-safe procedures, treatment or destruction of the explosives or munitions or their transport to another location to be rendered safe, treated, or destroyed. A reasonable delay (caused by a necessary, unforeseen or uncontrollable circumstance) to complete the explosives or munitions emergency response, does not terminate the explosives or munitions emergency. Explosives and munitions emergency responses can occur on either public or private lands and do not need to be performed at a RCRA facility.
 - h. HW: A waste is an HW if it meets any one of the definitions found in 40 CFR 261.

- i. HW Storage Area: A site where properly packaged and labeled HW may be accumulated without a permit until shipped off-site for treatment or disposal. The two types of HW accumulation areas include Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAAs) and less than (<) 90-day waste storage areas.

NOTE: HW and explosives safety regulations apply to both types of waste accumulation sites. When there is a conflict between these regulations, the more restrictive requirement applies.

- j. Material Documented As Safe (MDAS): MPPEH that has been assessed and documented as not presenting an explosive hazard and for which the chain of custody has been established and maintained. MDAS is material that is no longer considered to be MPPEH.
- k. MPPEH: MPPEH is material that is owned or controlled by the DoD that, prior to determination of its explosives safety status, potentially contains explosives or munitions (e.g., munitions containers and packaging material; munitions debris remaining after munitions use, demilitarization, or disposal; and range-related debris) or potentially contains a high enough concentration of explosives that the material presents an explosive hazard (e.g., equipment, drainage systems, holding tanks, piping, or ventilation ducts that were associated with munitions production, demilitarization, or disposal operations). Excluded from MPPEH are munitions within the DoD-established munitions management system and other items that may present explosion hazards (e.g., gasoline cans and compressed gas cylinders) that are not munitions and are not intended for use as munitions.
- l. Military Munitions (MM): All ammunition products and components produced for, or used by, the DoD or the United States Armed Services for national defense and security. This includes MM under the control of the DoD, the United States Coast Guard, and/or the United States Department of Energy and National Guard personnel. MM includes confined gaseous, liquid and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes and incendiaries used by DoD components including bulk explosives, chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components thereof. It does not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, nuclear weapons, and devices and components thereof. See reference (a) for additional information.

- m. Minutely Explosive-Contaminated Waste: Minutely explosive-contaminated waste is any inert material such as rags, paper, wood, plastic, or metal that has come in direct contact with explosives and has only trace amounts of explosives contamination. Such items do not meet the RCRA definition of reactivity and are not WMM. These items still require decontamination if not being recycled. Additionally, if any items were contaminated with chemicals making a waste a HW (acetone, methylene chloride), the waste must be managed as HW.
- n. MMR: A rule that identifies when conventional and chemical military munitions become a hazardous waste under the RCRA. The MMR also amends existing regulations regarding emergency response involving both military and non-military munitions and explosives. The MMR exempts all generators and transporters of HW from the RCRA manifest for the transportation of HW on public and/or private right-of-ways on or along the border of contiguous properties, under the control of the same person, regardless of whether the contiguous properties are divided by right-of-ways provided DoD shipping controls applicable to WMM are met.

NOTE #1: To use the transportation exemption, all states that the waste passes/transits through during transport must have adopted the MMR.

NOTE #2: WMM stored as HW may be transported under the conditional exemption.

- o. Permitted Explosive Hazardous Waste Storage Facility: A facility permitted under RCRA to store WMM for longer time periods than allowed at accumulation sites. The specific conditions of the permit determine the types, quantities, and procedures for storing waste at the facility. Neither NCBC Gulfport nor Woolmarket Range are Permitted Explosive WMM storage facilities.
- p. Reclaim: Materials processed or disassembled to recover a usable component from an MM.
- q. Recycle: Material used, reused, or reclaimed.
- r. WMM: A military munition is a “waste” military munition if it has been identified as (1) A solid waste per 40 CFR Section 266.202; or (2) An HW per 40 CFR 261. In general, WMM are HW when they exhibit the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity or are listed HW.

J.5 Responsibilities

J.5.1 Naval Construction Group (NCG) 2 Weapons Department

The NCG 2 Weapons Department shall perform the following:

- a. Manage and store WMM/EHW that are being disposed of as HW in accordance references (a), (b), (c) and this instruction.
- b. Maintain records required for CE and non-CE WMM/EHW per Section A.9 of this SOP.
- c. Assist the Environmental Division in determining the explosive characteristics to ensure its explosive classification and charge are properly identified.
- d. Conduct and document compliance inspections with the NCBC Gulfport Explosive Safety Officer (ESO), maintain the records and provide a copy of the inspections to the ESO and NCBC Gulfport's Environmental Division.
- e. Ensure only trained and authorized personnel enter the WMM/EHW storage magazine.
- f. Support the ESO in preparing an explosive safety briefing that is presented to all personnel entering the WMM/EHW storage magazines.
- g. Provide all needed information to complete a HW determination and profile for the disposal of WMM/EHW via the DLA waste contract.
- h. Ensure appropriate personnel receive WMM/EHW Rule training as required by reference (a) of this Appendix and maintain records of that training.
- i. Immediately notify NCBC Gulfport Commanding Officer and the Environmental Division of any loss or theft of WMM/EHW.
- j. Notify NCBC Gulfport Environmental if magazine(s) used to store WMM/EHW is permanently taken out of service for storage of WMM/EHW. Proper closure per reference (b) is required.
- k. Maintain the SOP for MPPEH per reference (b).
- l. Manage MPPEH demilitarization for recycling as required.

J.5.2 Fort Polk Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Detachment

The Fort Polk Army EOD Detachment shall perform the following:

- a. Complete emergency response involving military munitions of any type, both foreign and domestic.
- b. Complete emergency disposition as required to protect human life.
- c. If necessary transport WMM/EHW from the HW storage magazines to a staging area for pick up by the DLA contractor.

J.5.3 NCBC Gulfport ESO

The NCBC Gulfport ESO shall perform the following:

- a. Prepare and submit through appropriate channels documentation of any conflict that occurs between this SOP and references (a), (b) and (c).
- b. Support NCG 2 Weapons Department in identifying a magazine(s) for storage of WMM/EHW.
- c. Prepare an explosive safety brief for authorized visitors to WMM/EHW storage magazine(s).
- d. Ensure appropriate personnel receive WMM/EHW Rule training as required by reference (a) of this Appendix, and maintain records of this training.

J.5.4 NCBC Gulfport Environmental Division:

NCBC Gulfport Environmental Division shall perform the following:

- a. Serve as liaison to the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) regulators for all WMM matters.
- b. Support NCBC Gulfport ESO's if a conflict occurs between this SOP and reference (a), (b) and (c).
- c. Verbally notify MDEQ within 24 hours and the follow up written notification to MDEQ within 5 days of any unpermitted or uncontrolled detonation, release, discharge or migration of WMM/EHW from any storage unit that may endanger human health or the environment, or any loss, theft or violation of the storage standards, Department of Transportation (DOT) or DoD standards or policies that may pose a threat to human health or the environment.
- d. Accompany personnel from the MDEQ during inspections of WMM/EHW storage magazines.
- e. Ensure compliance with EPCRA emergency response requirements and complete required notifications to responsible agencies, e.g. MDEQ and EPA.
- f. Support NCG 2 Weapons, EOD, and DLA personnel with the proper storage, labeling, inspection, packaging, transportation, and manifest requirements to ensure the safe shipment off site or the thermal treatment of WMM/EHW.
- g. Coordinate the closure of magazines that stored WMM/EHW disposed of as HW.
- h. Ensure DLA maintains a contract for the proper disposal of WMM/EHW in accordance with EPA and DOT regulations if NCG 2 Weapons Department is not able to transport CE WMM, or if the WMM/EHW is to be disposed as HW

J.5.5 Defense Logistic Agency (DLA) EHW Disposal Office

If necessary, the DLA EHW Disposal Office shall:

- a. Ensure all DOT requirements are met by their contractor when transporting WMM/EHW.
- b. Ensure regulatory notifications are made and approvals received, if required, including transportation route approval before scheduling a pickup of the WMM/EHW.
- c. Ensure physical security, if required, is provided during the transportation of EHW.
- d. Ensure the transporter is licensed, permitted, and knowledgeable of the requirement to transport EHW.
- e. Ensure that the transporter has an adequate Security Plan.
- f. Ensure proper labeling, markings and placarding of containers and trucks.
- g. Ensure the manifest accurate and reflects the EWH being transported.
- h. Ensure the Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility receiving the EHW is permitted to receive and treat the EHW.

J.6 General Requirements

If this SOP conflicts with explosive safety requirements, utilize the guidance set forth in reference (b) until a resolution is found. The NCBC Gulfport Weapons Officer, Public Works Officer, Installation Environmental Program Director, and the ESO shall immediately identify and resolve a conflict using the process in reference (a).

WMM/EHW and their components that cannot be managed under the CE regulation, 40 CFR 266.200, shall be managed in accordance with this SOP. Failure to properly manage WMM/EHW or their components subjects NCBC Gulfport to fines and penalties.

Federal and Mississippi HW regulations require NCBC Gulfport to determine if WMM are hazardous waste then track the WMM/EHW from the point of generation through final disposal.

Figures J-1 through J-6 are flow charts to assist in determining applicability and proper disposition of WMM.

J.7 Waste Determination (Disposition Process)

Item or Program Managers may issue a Notice of Ammunition Reclassification, Ammunition Information Notice, or Technical Order (or similar document) that identifies a safety hazard for an item. Once received, the NCG 2 Weapons Department shall contact the Navy DDA for disposition instructions per reference (a). The DDA determines whether a MM is to be used, recycled, repaired, treated or disposed of, etc.

The NCG 2 Weapons Department shall also request disposition from the Naval Ammunition Material Management Atlantic in the event they determine MM in their custody is excess or of questionable usability.

If the MM is a waste, the DDA will provide NCG 2 Weapons Department specific instructions for either local treatment or for the timely shipment to a permitted treatment facility.

If transport to a permitted treatment facility cannot be conducted within the timeframe directed, the NCG 2 Weapons Department will request a RCRA emergency permit as directed in reference (a).

J.7.1 Military Munitions Waste Exemption

Unused MM are **NOT** WMM when the follow occurs:

- a. Used in training; or
- b. Used in Research Development Test and Evaluation; or
- c. Recovered, collected and destroyed on-range during range clearance operations at active or inactive ranges; or
- d. Unused munitions (including subcomponents) when repaired, reused, or recycled, reclaimed, disassembled, reconfigures or otherwise subjected to materials recovery activities.
- e. When removed from a range for the purpose of:
 1. Evaluation and testing. However, when the required evaluation or test is completed any remaining munitions or components become WMM and subject to HW requirements.
 2. Repair or reuse. Used MM removed from a range for repair, reuse or an evaluation that includes a determination of whether or not the munitions is repairable or reusable are not WMM. MM that cannot be repaired or reused is WMM/EHW

J.7.2 Military Munitions Waste

Unused MM are waste when the following occurs:

- a. Abandoned by being disposed, burned, detonated, incinerated or treated prior to disposal; or
- b. Removed from storage for the purpose of disposal, burning, incinerating or treatment prior to disposal; or
- c. Deteriorated or damaged to the point that it cannot be put into a serviceable condition and cannot reasonably be recycled or used for other purposes; or
- d. Declared a waste by an authorized military official.

J.7.3 Used Military Munitions

Used MM are a Waste (used or fired MM) when the following occurs:

- a. Fired, dropped, launched, projected, placed, or otherwise used; or

- b. Transported off-range for storage, reclamation, treatment or disposal; or
- c. The MM is fired off-range and not promptly rendered safe and/or retrieved (see reference (a)).

Note that firing-range scrap metal including expended brass and mixed metals gleaned through firing-range clearance are excluded from the definition of solid waste therefore, are excluded from regulation if recycled as scrap metal.

Also note that chemical munitions (smokes, obscurants, and riot control agents are NOT included in the definition of chemical weapons or agents).

In the event the MM is not rendered safe, retrieved, or destroyed, it becomes WMM. The NCG 2 Weapons Department shall maintain a record of the event, which will include:

- a. The date the munition was fired off-range or the date the installation or responsible activity commander became aware that a munition was fired off-range.
- b. The type and quantity of munitions fired off-range.
- c. The location of the munition (if the exact location is unknown, the area where the munitions are believed to be located).
- d. The date and nature of the response actions taken.
- e. The nature of any remaining threat, including an estimate of how long that threat will remain.

J.8 WMM/EHW Storage

Items determined via the disposition process or MM that by definition are WMM/EHW shall be stored in a magazine that meets requirements as specified in references (a), (b), and (c).

WMM/EHW must be stored in approved magazines that meet the HW regulations and well as all safety requirements and are subject to the following conditions:

- a. The WMM/EHW is stored under the jurisdiction and in accordance with the DoD Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) standards;
- b. The magazines are approved as DDESB explosives safety sites and the documentation available;
- c. The MDEQ shall be provided required notices including immediate notification of any loss or theft of WMM/EHW, or violations of DDESB standards that endanger human health or the environment; and
- d. Access is limited to trained authorized personnel.

Note that only MDEQ personnel briefed on explosives safety are authorized access to EHW and then only when escorted by qualified and certified NCG 2 Weapons personnel.

The same magazine may store other munitions if it is compliant with the explosive safety requirements. The WMM/EHW shall be stored on separate pallets and must be clearly marked as WMM/EHW to ensure proper identification.

J.8.1 *WMM/EHW Storage Requirements*

When WMM/EHW cannot be stored as CE, storage of hazardous WMM must comply with applicable RCRA requirements. The following storage requirements identify the requirements of storage if the WMM/EHW is not CE.

J.8.1.1 SAA

SAAs are initial accumulation areas at or near the point of generation, under the control of the operator generating the waste and where less than 55 gallons of HW or 1 quart of acute HW may be accumulated at any one time. If these requirements are met, then a SAA in a magazine may be established to store WMM/EHW.

J.8.1.2 SAA Requirements.

The SAA storing WMM/EHW has the following minimum requirements:

- a. Signs required by Safety shall be posted on the outside of the magazine.
- b. The SAA shall be approved by NCBC Gulfport HWPM:
 1. Prior to WMM/EHW being stored in the magazines, and
 2. Each SAA must have a unique identification number assigned by the NCBC Gulfport HWPM.
- c. The SAA shall be clearly delineated inside the magazine.

J.8.1.3 Less-Than-90-Day Storage Facility.

In the event that the amount of WMM/EHW exceeds the 55-gallon (or 1-quart for acute HW) limit for the SAA, a Less-Than-90-Day accumulation site can be established. Any amount of WMM/EHW may be stored; however, the WMM/EHW may not be stored more than 90-days.

J.8.1.4 Less-Than-90-Day Accumulation Site Requirements

The requirements for less than Less-Than-90-Day storage include the following:

- a. Access shall be controlled at all times (e.g., keep area locked except when the staff is present);
- b. Post Emergency Contact information on the exterior of the area;
- c. Weather resistant signs shall be posted and clearly visible from a distance of 50 feet on all exterior sides of the area stating:
- d.

"NO SMOKING WITHIN 50 FEET"

- e. Have weather resistant signs posted and clearly visible from a distance of 25 feet reading:

"DANGER - UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL KEEP OUT"

and

"HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA"

- f. Sufficient aisle space around containers or per pallet shall be maintained to allow for the unobstructed movement of personnel;
- g. Position each container so that the label is clearly visible when approaching for an inspection;
- h. Have containers stored so there is unobstructed access (i.e., nothing stored in front of the containers);
- i. An internal communication device capable of summoning emergency assistance is required;
- j. Conduct weekly inspections using the sample inspection form for the Less-Than-90-Day accumulation site found in Enclosure D-1 of Appendix D.

J.8.2 Container Management

The WMM/EHW may need to be containerized for disposal. Container requirements for HW include the following:

- a. NCBC Gulfport will provide approved containers if necessary,
- b. Containers shall be in good condition (only minor surface rust or dents) and compatible with the WMM/EHW stored in them,
- c. Containers shall be properly closed except when adding waste. Drum with rings shall have the ring positioned with the bolt down and tightened.
- d. Containers that cannot be properly sealed shall:
1. Have the contents transferred to a proportionally sized container, or
 2. With guidance from NCBC Gulfport HWPM, over-packed into an appropriate size container.
- e. The container must be closed to the manufacturer's specification and a log with those specifications maintained,
- f. When the WMM/EHW is offered for transport to a permitted disposal facility a copy of the container closure specification should accompany the container and a copy retained by NCBC Gulfport HWPM.

J.8.3 Container Labeling

In the event that WMM/EHW is not CE and must be labeled as HW, the containers shall be labeled as follows:

- a. Properly complete each HW label using indelible ink.
- b. The minimum information that must be on the container include:
 1. The words "Hazardous Waste",
 2. The contents of the container, and
 3. The accumulation start date.
- c. Additional information on each container includes:
 1. Name and address of the Installation.
 2. Name of the Generating Unit.
 3. EPA Generator Identification Number.
 4. DOT Warning Labels and Marking.

J.8.4 Inspections

The WMM/EHW accumulation/storage areas shall be inspected, at a minimum, once a week using the inspection form for SAAs in Appendix B.

b. The original shall be retained by NCBC Gulfport Weapons Department for a minimum of three years.

J.9 Recordkeeping

Records must be maintained and available for review by Navy personnel, MDEQ, and EPA upon request.

J.9.1 WMM Stored as CE

The NCG 2 Weapons Department shall keep written records of all WMM stored as CE. The records will be maintained for 3 years after the last date of WMM storage. The records shall contain the following information:

- a. The type of WMM stored by standard nomenclature, Lot Number, Federal Supply Class, National Stock Number, DoD Ammunition Code, and condition code;
- b. The quantity of each type WMM stored;
- c. The date that each military munitions, by type, was identified as waste;
- d. The last storage date for each, by type, WMM;
- e. The storage location used;
- f. The disposition (that is, destroyed, demilitarized, shipped) and date of action, by type, of the waste munitions;

- g. When applicable, the sending and receiving sites for those WMM received from, or shipped to, off-site sources.

J.9.2 Inspection Records

The NCG 2 Weapons Department shall inventory WMM at least annually, and inspect the WMM at least quarterly. Records shall be kept of the inventory and inspection, and shall be maintained for at least 3 years. If the WMM storage meets the requirements for Less-Than-90-Day accumulation site, the inspection must be conducted weekly, and the HW Less-Than-90-Day accumulation. The site inspection form in Appendix C of the HWMP may be used for documentation. Any modification to the form must be approved by the NCBC Gulfport HWPM.

J.10 Compliance with the Facility Response Plan

The NCG 2 Weapons Department will ensure compliance with the NCBC Gulfport Facility Response Plan identified in reference (c). At a minimum, NCG 2 Weapons Department shall perform the following:

- a. Maintain specific emergency preparedness, contingency planning, and security.
- b. Minimize unpermitted or uncontrolled detonation, releases and discharges of WMM/EHW that may endanger human health or the environment.
- c. Immediately notify NCBC Gulfport Command Duty Officer and the Environmental Division in the event of an actual or potential detonation or uncontrolled release, discharge or migration of WMM/EHW that may endanger human health or the environment.

J.11 Shipment of WMM/EHW

The shipment of WMM/EHW must comply with all DOT regulations and requirements. Reference (a) outlines when WMM/EHW are CE from the RCRA HW transportation requirements, which is:

- a. The WMM are not chemical agents or chemical munitions;
- b. The WMM must be transported from a military owned or operated installation or activity to a military owned or operated treatment, storage, or disposal facility;
- c. The WMM are transported per DoD and DOT shipping controls applicable to the transport of military munitions with the applicable shipping controls, to include:
 - 1. Government Bill of Lading (GSA Standard Form 1109),
 - 2. Requisition tracking form DD Form 1348,
 - 3. Signature and Talley Record (DD Form 1907),
 - 4. Special Instructions for Motor Vehicle Drivers (DD Form 836), and
 - 5. Motor Vehicle Inspection Report (DD Form 626); and

- d. The transporter provides verbal and written notice to MDEQ should there be any loss or theft of the WMM, or any condition that may endanger health or the environment.

In the event that any of the above conditions are not met, the CE no longer applies to the WMM and the WMM is subject to all RCRA HW transportation regulations. Upon remedy of the violation, NCG 2 Weapons Department may apply to MDEQ for CE reinstatement per reference (a).

J.12 Disposal of WMM as HW

All WMM/EHW, including waste chemical munitions/agents, shall be disposed as HW per RCRA requirements. The DLA disposal contract shall be utilized for disposal whenever possible, but DLA does not have a disposal contract for ammunition or explosives. In the event the WMM/EHW does not qualify for CE, the DDA shall provide guidance for the proper disposal.

If WMM/EHW meets the requirements for being able to use the DLA contract for disposal, the NCBC Gulfport HWPM shall complete the turn-in documentation, notifying DLA of the disposal requirement.

The NCG 2 Weapon Department shall work with the NCBC Gulfport HWPM to accomplish the following:

- a. Provide the information needed by DLA to ensure the WMM/EHW are properly identified and classified as required by DOT.
- b. On the day of the pickup, staged the WMM/EHW for pickup by the DLA contractor.
- c. Ensure WMM/EHW properly labeled and marked.
- d. Ensure WMM/EHW are properly loaded and braced by the contractor.
- e. Ensure all DOT and RCRA paper work is in place before WMM/EHW are transported off the Installation.

J.13 Emergency Response

Emergency response of WMM/EHW aboard NCBC Gulfport shall be conducted by the NCG 2 Weapon Department and/or EOD personnel in accordance with reference (a).

Emergency responses during the transportation offsite is the responsibility of DLA and their contractor.

J.14 Flow Charts from the Military Munitions Rule Implementation Policy (MRIP)

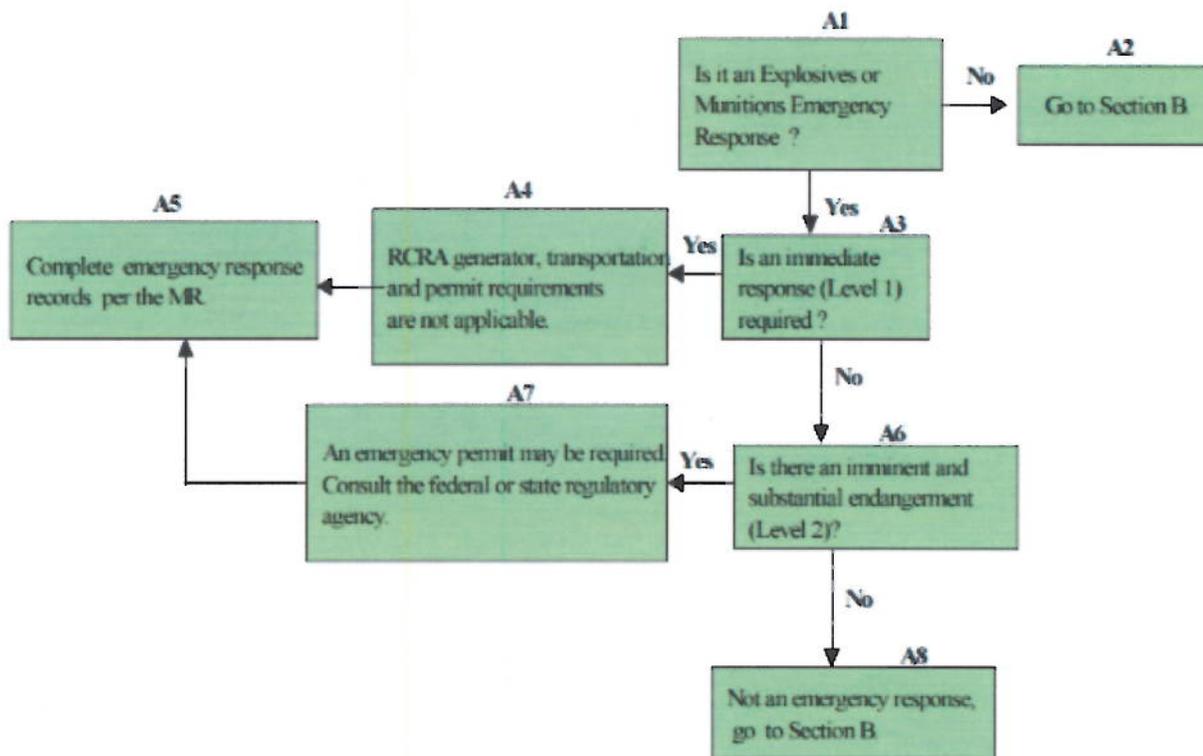


Figure J-1: Section A – Emergency Response (MRIP Chapter 9)

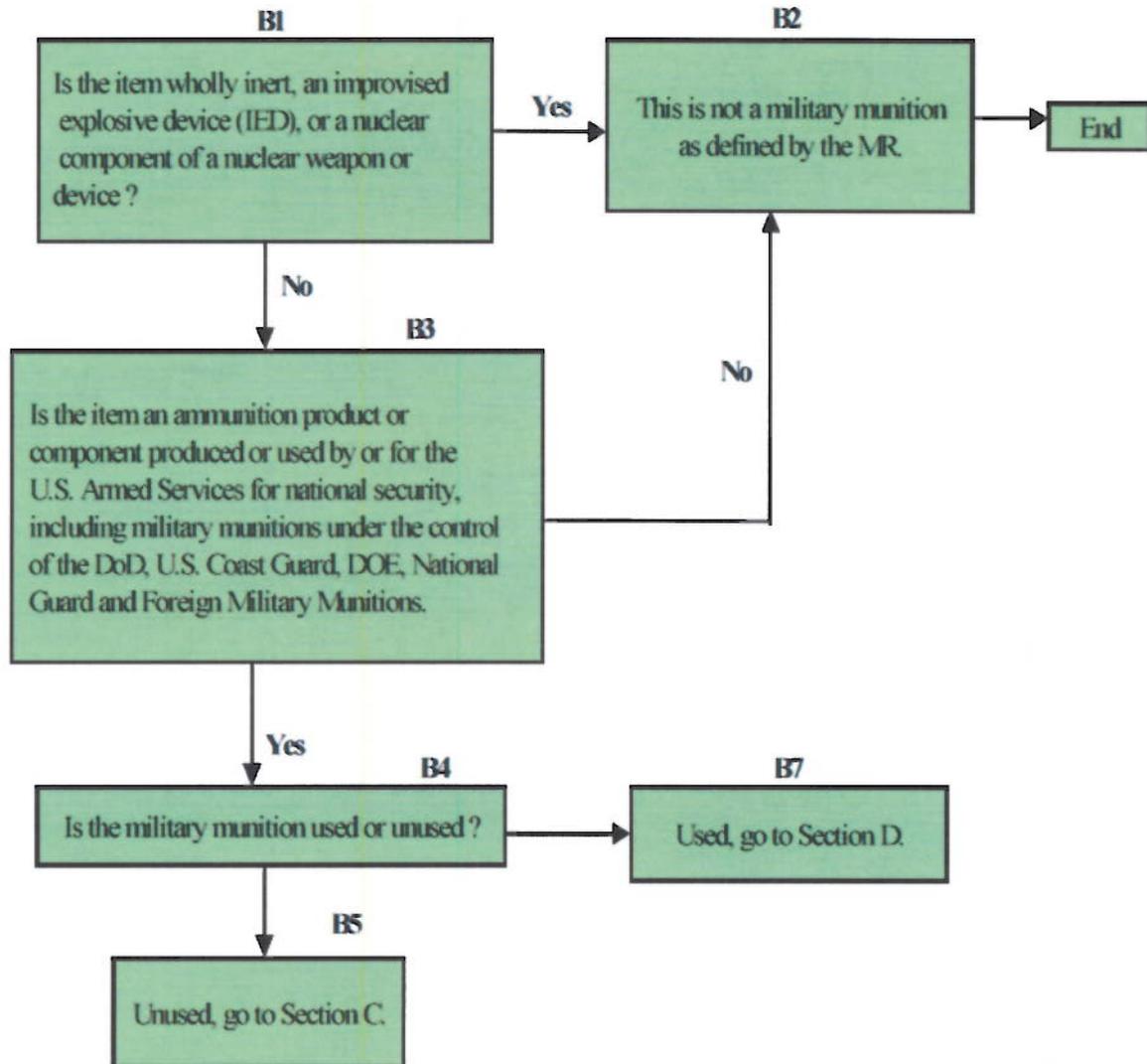


Figure J-2: Section B – Is It A Military Munition? (MRIP Chapter 2)

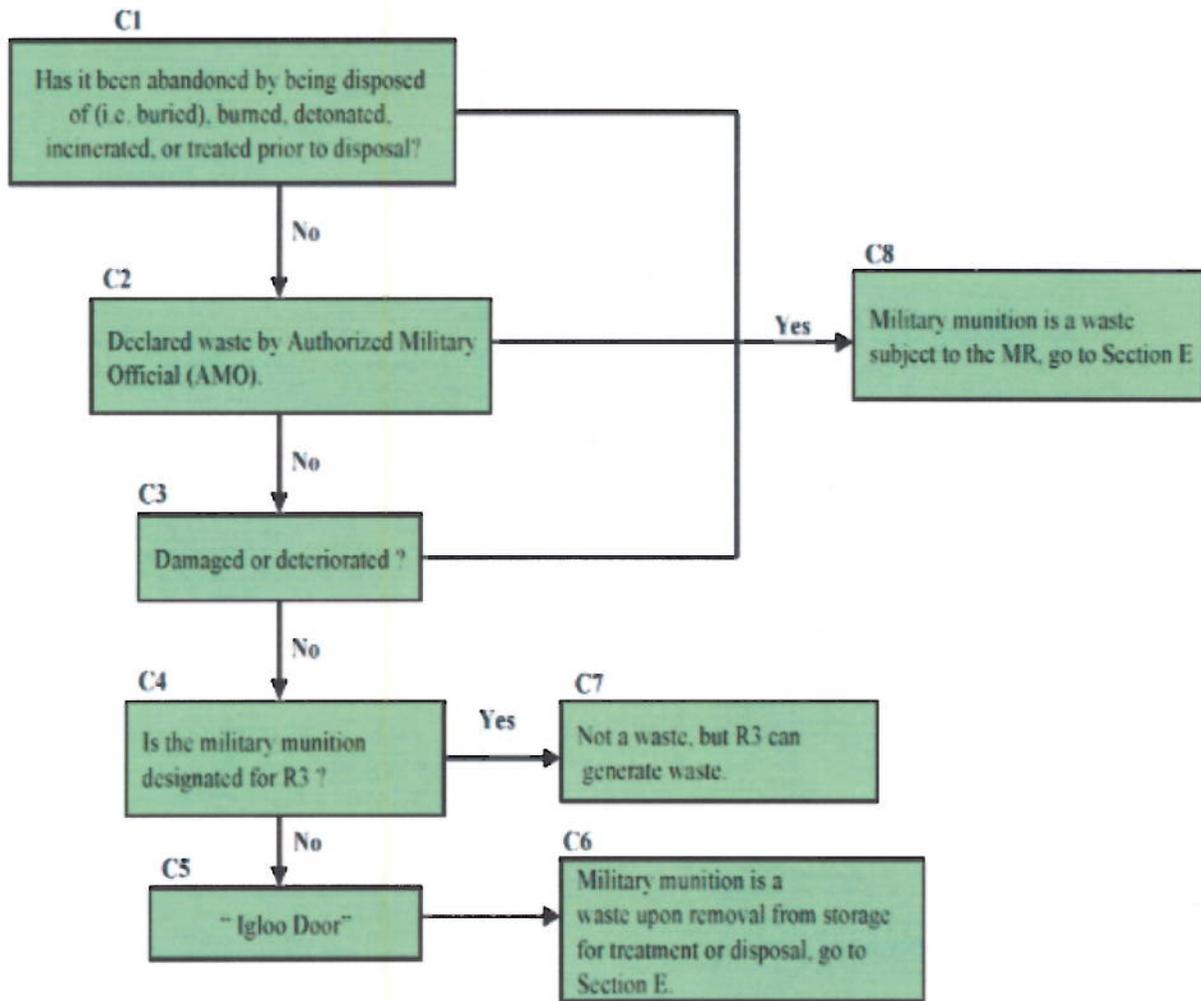


Figure J-3: Section C – Is the Unused Munition a Waste? (MRIP Chapter 4)

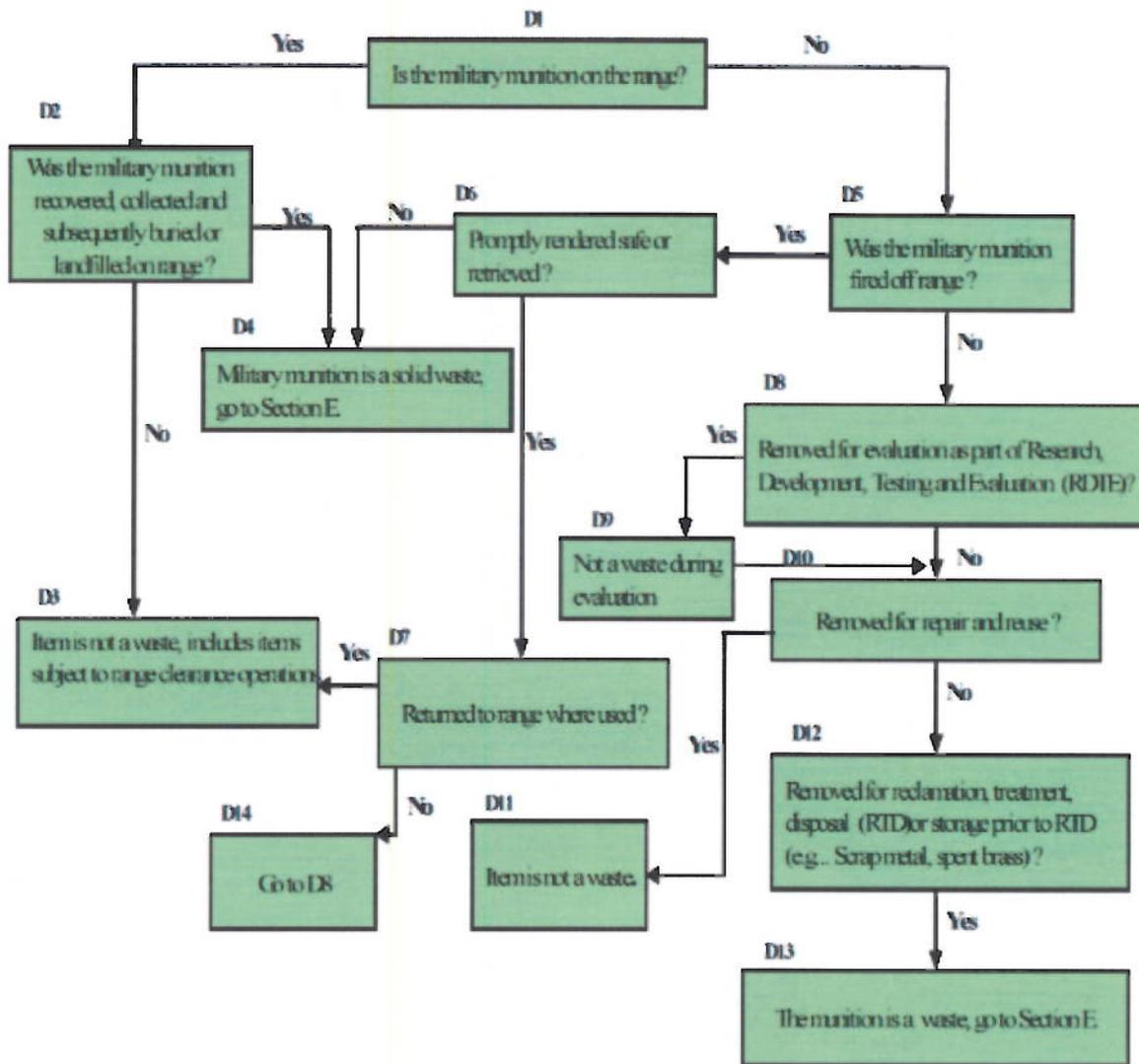


Figure J-4: Section D – Is the Used Munition a Waste? (MRIP Chapter 5)

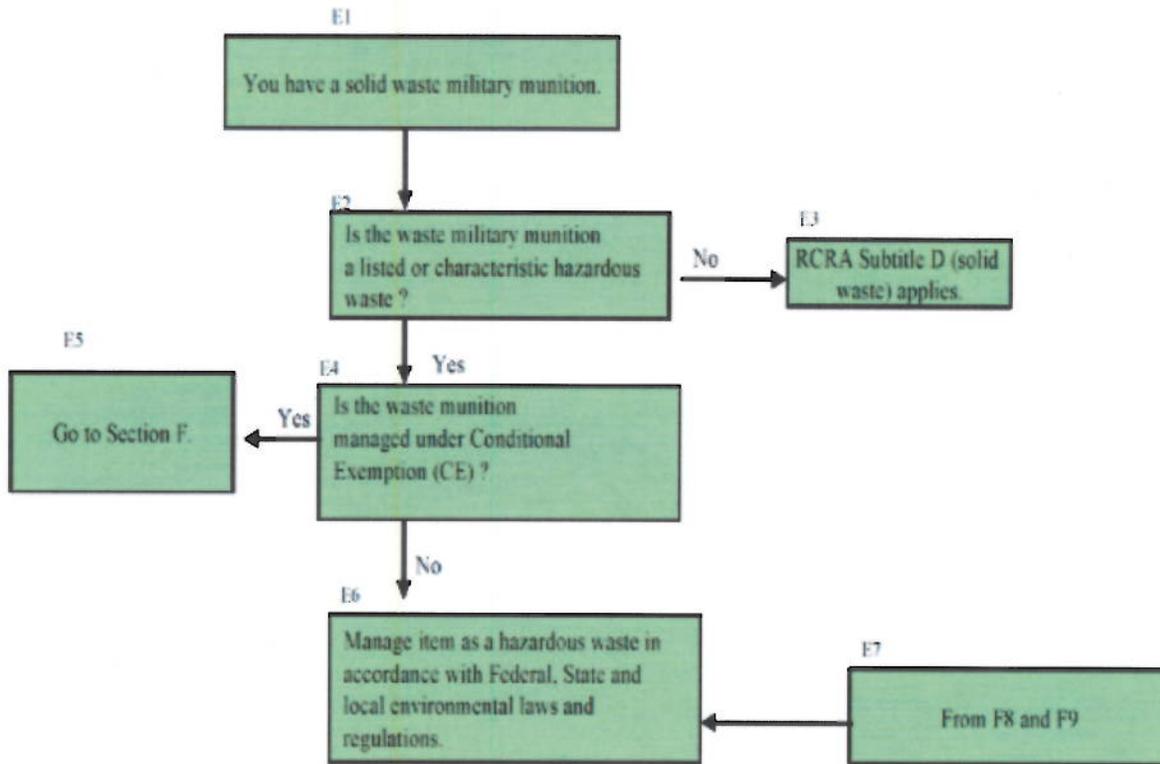


Figure J-5: Section E – Waste Determination (MRIP Chapter 7)

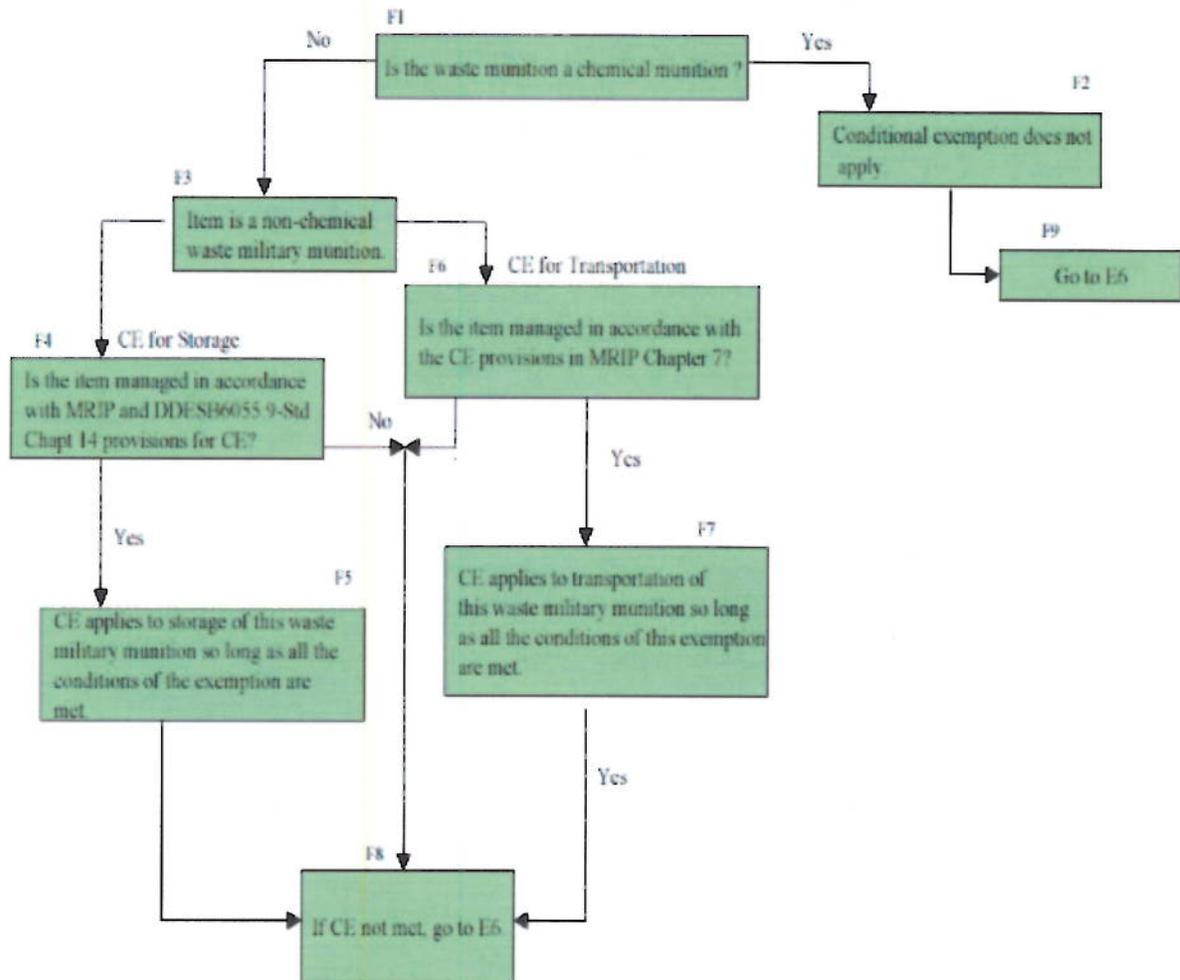


Figure J-6: Section F – Conditional Exemption (MRIP Chapter 7)