

Chapter 3

Managing Hazardous Materials

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3.1 Identifying and Conducting an Inventory of Unwanted and Unserviceable HM

Most USCG units already manage HM in existing storage units. Before implementing these procedures, clean out all existing storage units first. Do not waste time and storage space numbering, labeling, and storing HM that will probably never be used. Check storage areas for the following items and remove them for proper disposal:

- Old, rusty containers
- Unwanted or unserviceable HM
- Unlabeled or unidentifiable material that might be hazardous
- Tools and equipment

When removing HM, complete the following steps:

- Step 1. Walk through the facility and identify any unused, unneeded, or unwanted HM for turn-in. In addition to existing HM storage units, also check all other work areas where HM may have been used. Use any existing inventories to help identify unwanted or unused items.
- Step 2. Tag the HM containers to identify them as turn-in items.
- Step 3. Obtain MSDSs for all the turn-in items and follow the turn-in procedures described in the respective CEU supplement.

Note The turn-in of HM is an ongoing process. While setting up the HM management system, leave shelf or floor space in one or more existing HM storage units as a temporary place for accumulating these turn-in items.

3.2 Obtaining and Cataloging Material Safety Data Sheets

MSDSs provide compatibility information for specific HMs. In addition, they include information about associated hazards, specific handling procedures, and spill response measures. This section explains how to obtain and catalog the required MSDSs.

Each facility must maintain a binder that contains MSDSs for all the HM being stored at the facility. This binder must be centrally located and must be organized so an MSDS can be located quickly in case of a spill or exposure.

The MSDS binder must be accessible at all times for review by employees or emergency personnel.

Follow the steps below to create a master binder that contains MSDSs for all HM at the facility.

Step 1. Obtain an MSDS for each HM at the facility from the Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS), by accessing <http://www.msdssearch.com/> or by obtaining the MSDS from the manufacture.

If the MSDS is not available contact the CEU.

The MSDS must be specific to the product's National Stock Number (NSN) and CAGE number (manufacturer's code). These numbers are printed on the MSDS and on the HM container.

Step 2. Place all MSDSs in a binder in sequential order by NSN. Create an index in the front of the binder(s) listing the MSDSs. Centrally locate the binder in the facility.

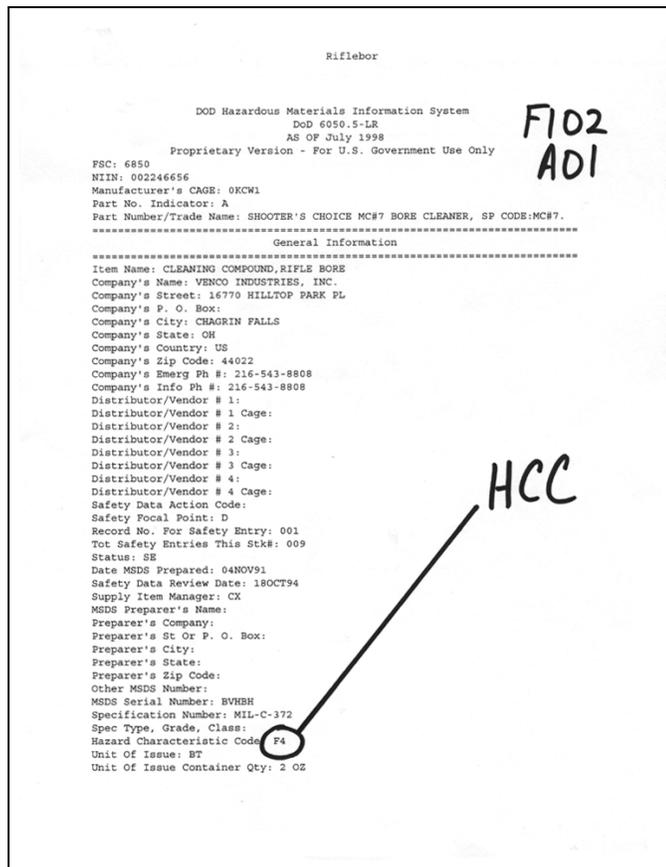
3.3 Determining Hazardous Material Compatibility

Once all the MSDSs are obtained for all the HM at the facility, determine what types of chemicals can be stored together and what types must be segregated.

Determine HM compatibility by completing the following steps:

Step 1. From the MSDSs obtained through HMIS or <http://www.msdssearch.com/>, find the Hazard Characteristic Code (HCC) on the first page of the MSDS. See Figure 3-1 as an example.

Figure 3-1. MSDS Showing HCC



If the MSDS is not from HMIS, go to the “Non-HMIS MSDS” section of this chapter.

- Step 2. Use the Storage Segregation Matrix (Table 3-1) to find the HCC of the HM.
- Step 3. Follow the row across the table and locate the * marking.
- Step 4. Follow the column up from the * marking to the Primary Segregation Letter. These letters stand for the following:

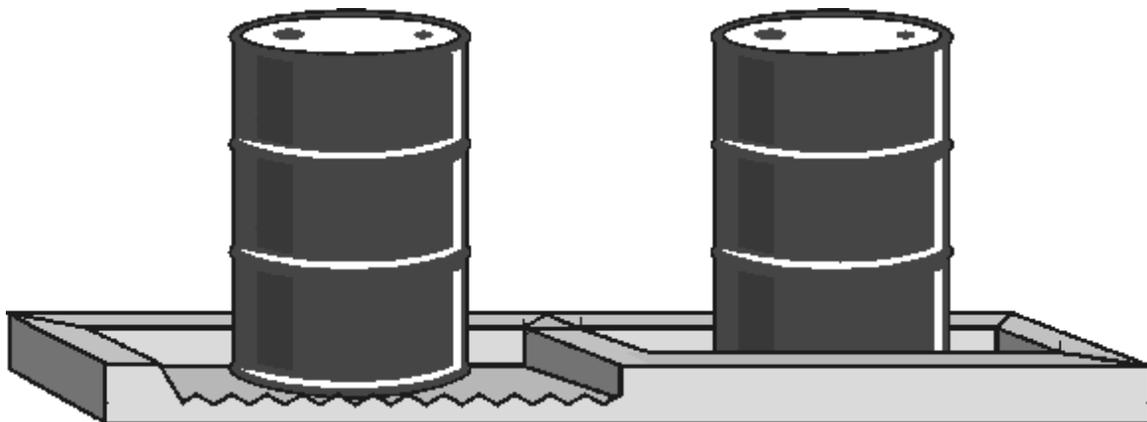
A	Radioactive	C	Corrosive
D	Oxidizer	E	Explosive
F	Flammable	G	Gas, Compressed
L	Low Hazard (General Purpose)	P	Peroxide, Organic
R	Reactive	T	Poison

HM may only be stored with items that have the same primary segregation letter. For example, store Fs with other Fs (flammables with other flammables) and Cs with other Cs (corrosives with other corrosives).

- Step 5. Return to the HM's HCC row and find the "Note" under the Secondary Segregation column.
- Step 6. Go to the end of the table and read the definition of the note for any additional segregation requirements.

Example: A facility has a HM with a HCC of F6 (a corrosive acid that is flammable) and a HM with an HCC of F7 (a corrosive alkali that is flammable). Because they are both Fs, it first appears that they could be stored together. However, they both have a secondary segregation Note L, which states, "Separate from other flammables and flammables with secondary hazards by at least one four-foot aisle width." See Figure 3-2 as an example of segregated drums.

Figure 3-2. Segregated Drums



- Step 7. Stock HM lockers, rooms, buildings, and racks based on the container size and compatibility criteria.

Table 3-1. Storage Segregation Matrix

HCC	Hazard Characteristics Group Name	Primary Segregation by Hazardous Storage Area Code (HSAC)										Secondary Segregation
		A	C	D	E	F	G	L	P	R	T	
A1	Radioactive, Licensed	*										Note A
A2	Radioactive, License Exempt	*										Note A

HCC	Hazard Characteristics Group Name	Primary Segregation by Hazardous Storage Area Code (HSAC)										Secondary Segregation
		A	C	D	E	F	G	L	P	R	T	
A3	Radioactive, License Exempt, Authorized	*										Note A
B1	Alkali, Corrosive Inorganic		*									Note B
B2	Alkali, Corrosive Organic		*									Note C
B3	Alkali, Low Risk							*				Note F
C1	Acid, Corrosive Organic		*									Note D
C2	Acid, Corrosive & Oxidizer, Inorganic		*									Note E
C3	Acid, Low Risk							*				Note F
C4	Acid, Corrosive & Oxidizer, Organic		*									Note D
C5	Acid, Corrosive & Oxidizer, Organic		*									Note E
D1	Oxidizer			*								None
D2	Oxidizer & Poison			*								Note G
D3	Oxidizer & Corrosive Acidic			*								Note G
D4	Oxidizer & Corrosive Alkali			*								Note G
E1	Explosive, Military				*							
E2	Explosive, Low Risk							*				Note A
F1	Flammable Liquid DOT PG I, OSHA IA					*						Note J
F2	Flammable Liquid DOT PG II, OSHA IA					*						Note J

HCC	Hazard Characteristics Group Name	Primary Segregation by Hazardous Storage Area Code (HSAC)										Secondary Segregation
		A	C	D	E	F	G	L	P	R	T	
F3	Flammable Liquid DOT PG III, OSHA II					*						Note J
F4	Flammable Liquid DOT PG III, OSHA II					*						Note J
F5	Flammable Liquid & Poison					*						Note L
F6	Flammable Liquid & Corrosive, Alkali					*						Note L
F7	Flammable Liquid & Corrosive, Acidic					*						Note L
F8	Flammable Solid					*						Note K
G1	Gas, Poison (Nonflammable)						*					Note M
G2	Gas, Flammable						*					Note N
G3	Gas, Nonflammable						*					Note P
G4	Gas, Nonflammable, Oxidizer						*					Note R
G5	Gas, Nonflammable, Corrosive						*					Note S
G6	Gas, Poison, Corrosive (Nonflammable)						*					Note T
G7	Gas, Poison, Oxidizer (Nonflammable)						*					Note U
G8	Gas, Poison, Corrosive (Nonflammable)						*					Note V
G9	Gas, Poison, Flammable						*					Note W
K1	Infectious Substance										*	Note X

HCC	Hazard Characteristics Group Name	Primary Segregation by Hazardous Storage Area Code (HSAC)										Secondary Segregation	
		A	C	D	E	F	G	L	P	R	T		
K2	Cytotoxic Drugs											*	Note Y
M1	Magnetized Material							*					None
N1	Not Regulated as Hazardous							*					None
P1	Peroxide, Organic, DOT Regulated								*				None
P2	Peroxide, Organic (Low Risk)								*				None
R1	Reactive Chemical, Flammable									*			Note Z
R2	Water Reactive Chemical									*			Note AA
T1	DOT Poison – Inhalation Hazard											*	None
T2	UN Poison, Packing Group I											*	None
T3	UN Poison, Packing Group II											*	None
T4	UN Poison, Packing Group III							*					Note BB
T5	Pesticide, Low Risk							*					None
T6	Health Hazard							*					None
T7	Carcinogen (OSHA, NTP, IARC)											*	Note CC
V1	Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials – Class 9							*					None
V2	Aerosol, Nonflammable					*							Note EE
V3	Aerosol, Flammable					*							Note EE

HCC	Hazard Characteristics Group Name	Primary Segregation by Hazardous Storage Area Code (HSAC)										Secondary Segregation
		A	C	D	E	F	G	L	P	R	T	
V4	DOT Combustible Liquid, OSHA IIIA					*						None
V5	Hi-Flash Point Liquids, OSHA IIIB							*				None
V6	Petroleum Products							*				None
V7	Environmental Hazard							*				None
Z1	Article Containing Asbestos							*				None
Z2	Article Containing Mercury							*				None
Z3	Article Containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)							*				None
Z4	Article, Battery, Lead Acid, Nonspillable							*				None
Z5	Article, Battery, Nickel Cadmium, Nonspillable							*				None
Z6	Article, Battery, Lithium									*		Note DD
Z7	Article, Battery, Dry Cell							*				None

DEFINITION OF NOTES

- NOTE A Security Storage – must be well ventilated with limited access.
- NOTE B Inorganic Alkali Storage – store away from acids by at least one 4-foot aisle width and away from organic alkalis by at least one 4-foot aisle width.
- NOTE C Organic Alkali Storage – store away from acids by at least one 4-foot aisle width and away from inorganic alkalis by at least one 4-foot aisle width.

DEFINITION OF NOTES

- NOTE D Inorganic Acid Storage – store away from alkalis (caustics) by at least one 4-foot aisle width and away from organic acids by at least one 4-foot aisle width. Separate from other acids with subsidiary risk labels by at least one 4-foot aisle width.
- NOTE E Organic Acid Storage – store away from alkalis (caustics) by at least one 4-foot aisle width and away from inorganic acids by at least one 4-foot aisle width. Separate from other acids with subsidiary risk labels by at least one 4-foot aisle width.
- NOTE F Further separate into Acid and Alkali Storage within the low hazard storage area to keep potentially incompatible products from mixing.
- NOTE G Separate from other oxidizers and oxidizers with secondary hazards by at least one 4-foot aisle width.
- NOTE H Magazine Storage.
- NOTE J Segregate into flammable liquid storage separate from flammable solids by at least one 4-foot aisle width.
- NOTE K Segregate into flammable solid storage separate from flammable liquids by at least one four foot aisle width
- NOTE L Separate from other flammables and flammables with secondary hazards by at least one 4-foot aisle width.
- NOTE M Further segregate into Poison Gas storage within compressed gas area.
- NOTE N Further segregate into Flammable Gas storage within compressed gas area.
- NOTE P Further segregate into Non-flammable Gas storage within compressed gas area.
- NOTE R Further segregate into Oxidizer Gas within the Non-flammable Gas storage that is within the compressed gas area.
- NOTE S Further segregate into Corrosive Gas within the Non-flammable Gas storage that is within the compressed gas area.
- NOTE T Further segregate into Corrosive Gas within the Poison Gas storage that is within the compressed gas area.
- NOTE U Further segregate into Oxidizer Gas within the Poison Gas storage that is within the compressed gas area.
- NOTE V Further segregate into Flammable Gas within the Poison Gas storage that is within the compressed gas area.
- NOTE W Further segregate into Corrosive and Oxidizer Gas within the Poison Gas storage that is within the compressed gas area.
- NOTE X Further segregate into Biomedical storage within the Poison storage area.
- NOTE Y Further segregate into Medical Security storage within the Poison storage area.
- NOTE Z Further segregate into Spontaneously Combustible storage within the Reactive storage area.
- NOTE AA Should not store in areas protected with water sprinkler system. Fire protection should be non-water based.
- NOTE BB Store away from food.
- NOTE CC Further segregate within Poison storage area may be necessary if secondary hazards exist (i.e. flammable, corrosive, etc.).
- NOTE DD Separate from other products within the Reactive storage area.

DEFINITION OF NOTES

NOTE EE Store aerosols from flammables by placing in separate room or barrier such as floor to ceiling wire mesh, chain link fence, etc. to protect personnel from aerosols that can become self-propelled projectiles.

Non-HMIS MSDSs

For non-HMIS MSDSs, there will probably not be a HCC. For these items, look on the container for either a DOT Label or a Precautionary Label.

DOT Label

1. If a DOT label (see Figure 3-3 for examples) is present, see Table 3-2 for information about proper storage.

Figure 3-3. Sample DOT Labels

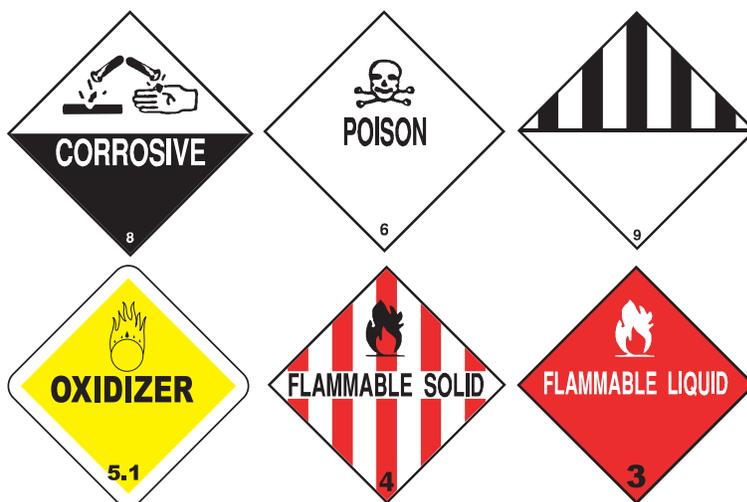


Table 3-2. DOT Labels

DOT Label	Interim HCC	Recommended Storage Area	
		Primary	Secondary
Explosive 1.1	E1	Explosive	Magazine
Explosive 1.2	E1	Explosive	Magazine
Explosive 1.3	E1	Explosive	Magazine
Explosive 1.4	E2	Explosive	Security
Explosive 1.5	E2	Explosive	Security
Explosive 1.6	E2	Explosive	Security
Poison Gas	G1	Compressed Gas	Poison Gas Cylinder
Flammable Gas (Cylinder)	G2	Compressed Gas	Flammable Gas Cylinder
Flammable Gas (Aerosol Non-refillable Tank or Canister)	V3	Flammable	Aerosol Containers
Nonflammable Gas	G3	Compressed Gas	Nonflammable Gas Cylinder
Flammable Liquid	F1-F4	Flammable	Flammable Liquid
Flammable Solid	F8	Flammable	Flammable Solid
Spontaneously Combustible	R1	Reactive	Spontaneously Combustible
Dangerous When Wet	R2	Reactive	Dangerous When Wet, No Water Sprinklers
Oxidizer	D1	Oxidizer	None Required
Organic Peroxide	P1	Peroxide Organic	None Required
Poison	T2	Poison	None Required
Harmful Keep Away From Food	T4	Low Hazard	Away From Food
Infectious Substance	K1	Poison	Biomedical
Radioactive I	A1	Radioactive	Security
Radioactive II	A1	Radioactive	Security
Radioactive III	A1	Radioactive	Security
Corrosive	C1, C2, C4, C5 (Acid) *	Corrosive	Acid
Corrosive	B1, B2 (Alkali)	Corrosive	Alkali

DOT Label	Interim HCC	Recommended Storage Area	
		Primary	Secondary
Class 9	V1	Low Hazard	None Required
Magnetized Material	M1	General Purpose	None Required

* If it is not known whether a corrosive is an acid or an alkali, look on the MSDS or contact the HMIS for a technical determination.

Step 2. Match the DOT label on the table.

Step 3. Assign an interim HCC for proper compatibility.

Precautionary Label

Step 1. If a precautionary label is present (see Figure 3-4 for examples), go to the Table 3-3.

Figure 3-4. Precautionary Label



Table 3-3. Precautionary Labels

Signal Word	Examples of Statement of Hazard	Suggested Temporary HCC	Recommended Primary Storage Area	Recommended Secondary Storage Area
DANGER!	MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED	T2	Poison	None Required
WARNING!	HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED	T3	Poison	None Required
WARNING!	HARMFUL IF	T4	Low Hazard *	Away From Food

Signal Word	Examples of Statement of Hazard	Suggested Temporary HCC	Recommended Primary Storage Area	Recommended Secondary Storage Area
	SWALLOWED			
DANGER!	MAY BE FATAL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN	T2	Poison	None Required
WARNING!	HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN	T6	Low Hazard *	None Required
DANGER!	CAUSES (SEVERE) ** BURNS	C1, C2, C4, C5	Corrosive	Acid
DANGER!	CAUSES (SEVERE) ** BURNS	B1, B2	Corrosive	Alkali
DANGER!	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE	F1	Flammable	Flammable Liquid
WARNING!	FLAMMABLE	F2, F3	Flammable	Flammable Liquid
WARNING!	FLAMMABLE	F8	Flammable	Flammable Solid
CAUTION!	COMBUSTIBLE	F4	Flammable	Flammable Liquid
CAUTION!	COMBUSTIBLE	V4	Flammable	None Required
DANGER!	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE, CATCHES FIRE IF EXPOSED TO AIR	R1	Reactive	Spontaneously Combustible
DANGER!	STRONG OXIDIZER, CONTACT WITH OTHER MATERIALS MAY CAUSE FIRE	D1	Oxidizer	None Required
DANGER!	MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED	T1	Poison	None Required
WARNING!	HARMFUL IF INHALED	T2	Poison	None Required
WARNING!	MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY REACTION	T6	Low Hazard *	None Required
CAUTION!	(VAPOR GAS) ** REDUCES OXYGEN AVAILABLE FOR BREATHING	T6	Low Hazard *	None Required
WARNING!	CAUSES EYE	T6, C3, C4	Low Hazard *	None Required

Signal Word	Examples of Statement of Hazard	Suggested Temporary HCC	Recommended Primary Storage Area	Recommended Secondary Storage Area
	IRRITATION			
WARNING!	CAUSES IRRITATION	T6, C3, C4	Low Hazard *	None Required
WARNING!	MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION	T6, C3, C4	Low Hazard *	None Required
Please note that "None Required" means no additional storage requirements.				
* Material bearing precautionary label text will not be assigned a Low Hazard (General Purpose) location without notification and approval by the CEU.				
** Enter proper term as appropriate.				

Step 2. Match the label with the "Signal Word" and "Statement of Hazard" in the first two columns of the table.

Step 3. Assign the suggested temporary HCC for the HM.

No Label

If the HM does not have a label or the product is not listed in Tables 3-2 or 3-3, call the FMO-Environmental Branch.

3.4 Maintaining and Extending Shelf-life

Most HM purchased through the military supply system has an expiration date (test date or inspection date) printed on the container label. These dates are key to the shelf-life program.

Note HM purchased locally usually does not have a published expiration date. Call the manufacturer to establish a shelf-life for these items.

Materials with expiration dates are classified as either Type I or Type II.

Type I Materials

Containers of Type I materials have an alphabetical shelf-life code and an expiration date. These materials are not extendible.

Type II Materials

Containers of Type II materials have a numeric shelf-life code and either a test date or an inspection date. These materials may be extended through visual inspection or laboratory testing.

To Extend By	
Visual Inspection	Consult the Material Quality Control Storage Standard (MQCSS) at http://www.shelflife.hq.dla.mil/ (see Figure 3-5 for web page example). The MQCSS provides information from NSN on how to visually inspect an item and how many times an item may be extended. See example.
Laboratory Testing	Quality Status Listing (QSL) at http://www.shelflife.hq.dla.mil/ (see Figure 3-6 for web page example). The QSL provides laboratory testing data for HM.

Note Type II chemicals must be used, extended, or disposed of within 90 days of their expiration date.

Figure 3-5. Example MQCSS Web Page

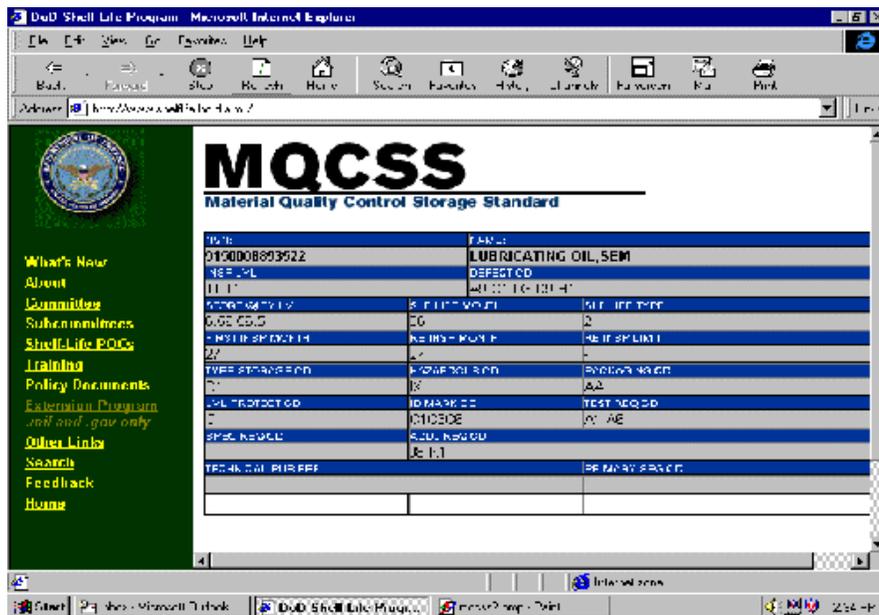
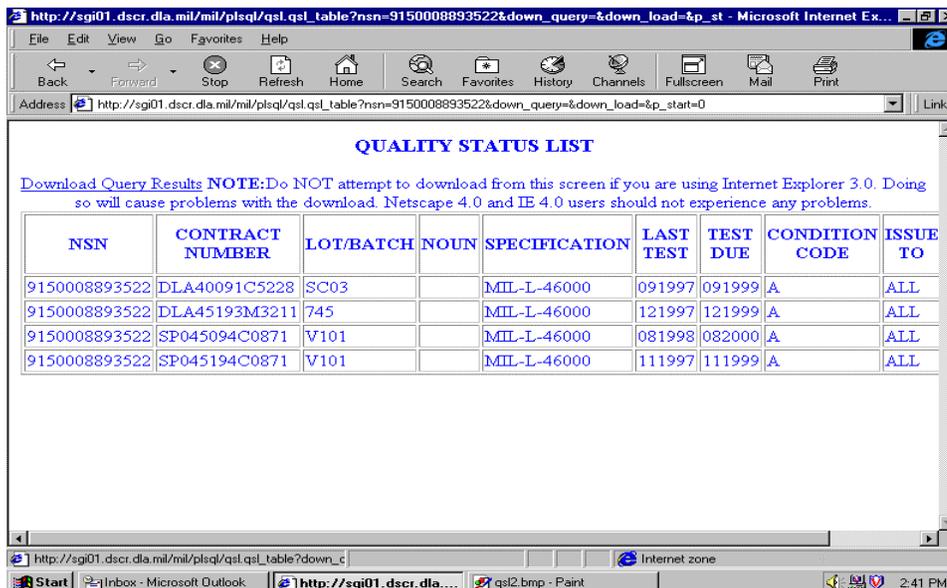


Figure 3-6. Example QSL Web Page



Extending the Shelf-life

- Step 1. Determine if the material is Type I or Type II.
- Step 2. If the shelf-life of a Type I material has not expired but is no longer needed, turn-in the material in accordance with the established unit/facility turn-in procedures outline in the respective CEU supplement.
- Step 3. If the shelf-life has expired, follow the appropriate procedure for Type I or Type II materials.
 - For Type I materials, turn the material in for disposal.
 - For Type II materials, determine if the shelf-life can be extended by test or inspection.
- Step 4. If the material can be extended, see the “Extending the Shelf-life Using Test Data” and the “Extending the Shelf-life by Inspection” sections of this chapter for specific information on using the QSL and MQCSS to extend the item.
- Step 5. If a Type II item is not listed on the QSL or MQCSS, call the CEU for guidance.

Note	The USCG Reutilization and Shelf-life Program uses the Federal Logistics (FEDLOG) Data System to find a list of suppliers or laboratories that can extend the shelf-life of certain materials.
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- Step 6. If the CEU determines that the shelf-life cannot be extended, turn the material in for disposal.

Extending the Shelf-life Using Test Data

- Step 1. Access the QSL online to see if the material has a test date.
- Step 2. If test data is available, complete a shelf-life extension label and attach it to the container, or mark each container with the following information, if not already present:
 - National Stock Number
 - Lot/batch number
 - Date tested (day visually extended or QSL date)
 - Next inspection/test date
 - Authority (QSL, MQCSS, laboratory name)
 - Initials of person who inspected and extended the item

For a copy of the form, see the “Forms and Instructions” section at the end of this chapter.

Extending the Shelf-life Using Inspection Data

- Step 1. Access the MQCSS online to see if the material has inspection information.
- Step 2. If inspection data is available, complete a shelf-life extension label and attach it to the container, or mark each container with the following information, if not already present:
- National Stock Number
 - Lot/batch number
 - Date tested (day visually extended or QSL date)
 - Next inspection/test date
 - Authority (QSL, MQCSS, laboratory name)
 - Initials of person who inspected and extended the item

3.5 Selecting HM Storage Units

Select the appropriate type of storage unit for the HM.

- See Chapter 2, “Setting Up Storage Areas,” if storage locations were not previously established.
- For small quantities of commonly used HM, use storage lockers.
- For large quantities of HM, use HM structures with built-in secondary containment, storage rooms, buildings, or storage racks.

As a rule of thumb, store one-gallon and smaller containers (e.g., buckets of paint) in lockers. Store larger containers (e.g., five-gallon diesel cans and 55-gallon drums) in rooms, buildings, or racks.

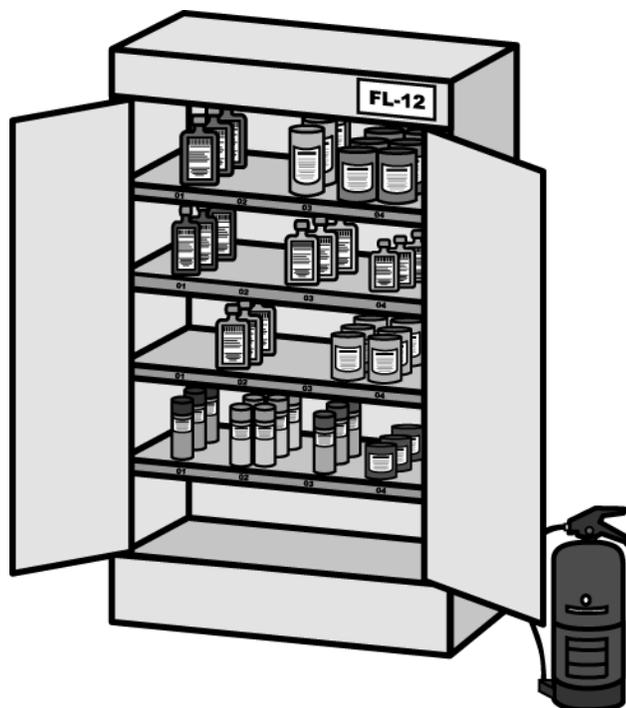
3.6 Stocking a HM Storage Location

- Step 1. Check the hazardous compatibility of HM items before numbering and placing them in the storage location.
- Step 2. Determine the amount of required shelf space needed for the storage of HM.
- Step 3. On each container of HM, write the four-character storage unit identifier (see Chapter 2) followed by the two-digit sequential number for each type of HM being placed in the storage unit. For example, the seventh HM item in Flam Locker 03 (rifle bore cleaner) will be FL03-07.

For example, assign each container of Product X as 01, Product Y as 02, Product Z as 03, etc. Assign separator numbers for different sizes of containers also. For storage racks and non-shelved HM in rooms or buildings, assign the numbers in the order that the HM appears on the rack or floor.

- Step 4. Moving from top to bottom and left to right in each storage unit, place all the containers having the same number on the shelf in sequential order. Label the shelf position with the last two-digits of the HM (see Figure 3-7 for example).

Figure 3-7. Locker Set and Numbering



3.7 Maintaining and Tracking Inventory

Once storage units are stocked and all the HM is numbered, perform an initial inventory of all HM in the storage location. Take quarterly inventories thereafter. This section explains how to conduct the HM inventory.

Conducting a HM Inventory

To conduct an inventory, complete the following steps:

Step 1. Check that every container, bottle, can, box, etc. is labeled with the following:

- Product name
- Any warning of physical or health hazards listed on the MSDS
- Six-digit HM identifier

Step 2. Replace any labels that are missing or unreadable.

- Step 3. Check the expiration, inspection, or testing dates on all HM and manage as explained in the “Extending the Shelf-life” section of this chapter.
- Step 4. Obtain a Hazardous Materials Storage Inventory form (see the “Forms and Instructions” section at the end of this chapter).
- Step 5. Complete the inventory form for each HM location.
On the top of the form, write the four-digit HM unit identifier as described in Chapter 2. In the first column, write the two-digit HM sequential number.
- Step 6. Follow the instructions at the bottom of the Hazardous Chemical Storage Inventory Form to complete the remaining entries.
- Step 7. Maintain a copy of the Hazardous Chemical Storage Inventory Form in a plastic sleeve on the door of storage rooms or lockers, and in a file maintained by the facilities Hazardous Materials Manager.
- Step 8. Submit copies of the Hazardous Chemical Storage Inventory Form for all HM storage units on a quarterly basis to the CEU and retain copies on file for at least five years.

Replenishing HM Stock

- Step 1. After performing the inventory, check on-hand quantities of HM against the HIGH and LOW quantities to determine excess and shortages.
- Step 2. If there is excess, call CEU for proper disposition of the excess HM.

Note	Always call the CEU before turning in or ordering new items that are potentially hazardous.
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- Step 3. If no other activity can use the excess, turn in the HM IAW the respective CEU supplement.
- Step 4. Purchase only the quantity needed for the specific mission or task.
- Step 5. When restocking HM storage units, rotate the containers so that items that expire first are in the front. Remember, FIRST in, FIRST out.

3.8 Forms and Instructions

This section contains the following items:

- Shelf-life Extension Label
- Hazardous Chemical Storage Inventory Form

SHELF-LIFE EXTENSION NOTICE

PER DoD 4140-27M, CONTAINERS REQUIRE REMARKING WITH EXTENDED SHELF-LIFE DATA.
UNITS OF ISSUE REQUIRE RE-MARKING UPON OPENING CONTAINER.

NSN: _____

CONTRACT NUMBER: _____

LOT/BATCH NUMBER: _____

DATE TESTED: _____

NEXT INSP/TEST DATE: _____

AUTHORITY: _____
(QSL, MCCISS, OTHER)

INSPECTED BY: _____
(ACTIVITY AND INSPECTOR'S NAME OR NUMBER)

DD FORM 2477-3 MAR 1999 Previous edition may be used until supply is exhausted

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