

NBC/CDE KITS

(M229, M256, M256A1, M28, M29, M258, M258A1, and M280)

POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN

The M229 is a three-part refill kit: Part A contains potassium hydroxide, which is a colorless, viscous liquid with no odor; Part B contains silver nitrate and ethyl alcohol (ethanol), which is a colorless liquid; Part C contains diethyl phthalate, which is a colorless, odorless liquid.

M256, M256A1, M28, and M29 detector tickets contain methyl alcohol and ligroine. The kits are portable, expendable items capable of detecting and identifying hazardous concentrations of nerve and blister agents and cyanide. Each kit consists of 12 disposable plastic sampler-detectors (ticket or card), one booklet of M8 paper, and a set of instruction cards. Each ticket (card) contains laboratory filter paper test spots for the various agents. Dispose of M8 and samplers separately.

M258, M258A1, and M280 Skin Decontamination Kits contain various chemicals. Vial #1 of the M258 and M258A1 decon kits contains ethanol, phenol, sodium hydroxide, ammonia, and the rest water. Vial #2 of the M258 and M258A1 contains ethanol, zinc chloride, water, and Chloramine "B". The M280 kit packets contain similar contaminants. The M258 and M280 decontamination kits listed on this WPS are obsolete. Use or function all kits, unless you have a significant quantity, and throw in the trash. For significant quantities, contact the HWM for specific handling procedures.

CHARACTERIZATION

The M229 refill kit, when disposed of, is a **hazardous waste** for ignitability, corrosivity, and toxicity (D001, D002, D011 and U088).

M256, M256A1, M28, and M29 detector tickets may be hazardous waste depending on how they are managed. If the kits are disposed of as a whole, they are **hazardous waste**. If the kits are used or functioned, they are **non-hazardous waste** and may be thrown in the trash.

M258, M258A1, and M280 Skin Decontamination Kits may be hazardous waste depending on how they are managed. If the kits are disposed of as a whole, they are **hazardous waste**. If the kits are used or functioned, and the material is allowed to dry, they are **non-hazardous**.

CONTAINER MARKING/LABELING AND HANDLING PROCEDURES

1. Select an approved container. Use an open top UN/NA rated 55-gallon or smaller metal drum for accumulation. Containers must be clean and free from dents, bulges, excessive corrosion, and any previous markings or labels.
2. Mark the container with the **waste designator-facility ID-container no. code** as seen on the right. Maintain a Container Log in the vicinity of the container.
3. Attach a Hazardous Waste label to the side of the container. Using an indelible marker, on the contents line, write: **NBC/CDE Kits**.
4. Make sure container is in a proper accumulation area. If the container is located in a GAA, fill in the ASD. If located in an SAA, leave blank.



Put waste in the container. Wear proper PPE listed on the SDS. Document waste added on the Container Log. Ensure lid is placed back on the container. For SAAs, once the quantity reaches 55 gallons, mark the ASD on the label and move the container to the GAA within 72 hours.

TURN-IN PROCEDURES

1. Contact USPFO for disposition. If SQG, make these arrangements early enough so that the waste will be taken offsite within 180 days of the ASD (one year for armories/units not co-located with an FMS).
2. Ensure the container is properly marked/labeled. Close and seal container.
3. Complete DA Form 2765-1. Turn-ins will be marked "FOI" (found on installation) in the publication block.
4. Items do not require reclassification prior to turn-in. Equipment received from the Central Issue Facility (CIF) must be turned in to the CIF to have items removed from the individuals' OCIE record.
5. Mark the date when the waste was picked up on your calendar and ensure you receive the return manifest within 35 days. Keep the original and provide NGOH-IMR-ENV with a copy.