

AMOSITE ASBESTOS

PL or Bill No.

PL - 89 - 422

COMMITMENTS

To Congress

House

H. R. 13, 580 provides for the disposal of 15, 170 short tons. While we had no formal industry meeting, we contacted the one major producer (distributes 90%) and the major consumers.

Senate

We have worked out an orderly program for the disposal of the excess.

COMMITMENTS

To Industry

Disposal will be limited to 5, 000 short tons during the first year (December 30, 1965-December 30, 1966).

Disposal Plan

December 30, 1965

Quantity Authorized
for Disposal

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Date Eligible
for Disposal

December 30, 1965

Anniversary Date

December 30, 1966

Industry Meetings

None - Contacted major producer (90% of distribution) and major consumers

Approved OEP

December 30, 1965

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DISPOSAL PROCEDURE

Disposal of 15,170 short tons of Amosite Asbestos is authorized. The first year disposal rate is limited to 5,000 short tons. The first sealed-bid offering of 5,000 short tons was announced by GSA on Tuesday, May 31, 1966.

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We urge prompt passage of your bill H.R. 13602 to afford immediate and much needed relief to the refractories industry and its industrial customers.
Thank you for your support.
Yours very truly,

AVERT C. NEWTON,
Executive Secretary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
SUBCOMMITTEE No. 1.

Washington, D.C., Tuesday, March 22, 1966.

The subcommittee met at 10:10 a.m., Hon. Philip J. Philbin (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. PHILBIN. The committee will come to order.

We have several bills to consider today, and we will start with H.R. 13550, amosite asbestos.

H.R. 13550—AMOSITE ASBESTOS

[H.R. 13550, 89th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To authorize the disposal of amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to dispose of, by negotiation or otherwise, approximately fifteen thousand, one hundred and seventy short tons of amosite asbestos now held in the national stockpile established pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 95-95h) and the supplemental stockpile established pursuant to section 104(b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(b)). Such disposition may be made without regard to the provisions of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act: *Provided*, That the time and method of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

(The statement of Mr. Philbin on amosite asbestos, H.R. 13550, is as follows:)

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN, CHAIRMAN,
SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1

Mr. PHILBIN. The administration has submitted a proposal for disposal of 15,170 short tons of amosite asbestos now held in the national stockpile.

Currently, the stockpile objective is 40,000 short tons and the amount in inventory is 55,170 short tons.

The average acquisition cost of the commodity was \$243.86 per short ton.

Amosite asbestos is obtained from South Africa.

It is a fibrous amphibole mineral, characterized by long, coarse, strong, and resilient fibers. Amosite possesses good tensile strength and is more resistant to heat than crocidolite or chrysotile. It varies in color from gray and yellow to dark brown, with fiber lengths up to 6 inches.

Amosite asbestos is used in manufacturing woven insulating felt, heat insulation (pipe covering, block and segments), and marine insulating board. The long-fiber amosite is used principally in the manufacture of thermal insulation.

We have Mr. Lawrence here with us this morning, and we would be very happy to have you give us your views on this bill.

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Exhibit "B"

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Mr. LAWRENCE. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, the Office of Emergency Planning appreciates the opportunity of appearing before you to support H.R. 13580, a bill "to authorize the disposal of 15,170 short tons of amosite asbestos from the National and supplemental stockpiles."

Amosite asbestos is used as a thermal insulating material on steam boilers and machinery and as pipe covering. It is stockpiled for ships of the Navy Department, the Coast Guard, and the Maritime Administration.

A considerable quantity of this material was obtained through the barter program of the Department of Agriculture.

About 80 percent of our inventory has been obtained on various barter programs of the Department of Agriculture. I feel that this disposal program will be helpful. I do not know of any objection. All of the agencies have concurred in the disposal plan.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I don't have any questions to ask on this particular bill.

Mr. Gubser.

Mr. GUBSER. I have one, Mr. Lawrence.

In arriving at the figure of \$245.86, acquisition cost, per short ton, does that include the value of the agricultural commodities which were bartered?

Mr. LAWRENCE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GUBSER. How is that valued—whatever value the Department of Agriculture placed upon them?

Mr. LAWRENCE. At the time they made the contract, yes.

Mr. GUBSER. Thank you very much.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Any questions, Mr. Bennett or Mr. Johnson?

Mr. JOHNSON. No.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Thank you very much, Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Harlan.

Mr. HARLAN. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Good morning.

Mr. HARLAN. Since my statement is a repeat of the factual data which you and Mr. Lawrence have already covered, with your permission I will skip over that part of the statement.

Mr. PHILLIPS. We will take your statement for the record.

(The statement of Mr. John G. Harlan, Jr., Commissioner of Defense Materials Service, on H.R. 13580, is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. HARLAN, JR., GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Mr. HARLAN. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee. I am John G. Harlan, Jr., Commissioner, Defense Materials Service, General Services Administration. I have with me other staff members of GSA who are familiar with the Government's stockpile program.

On behalf of the Administrator, Mr. Lawson B. Knott, Jr., who has asked me to represent him at the hearing today, I want to thank you for the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee for the purpose of expressing the views of GSA on H.R. 13580.

This bill would authorize the disposal of approximately 15,170 short tons of amosite asbestos now held in the national and supplemental

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stockpiles. The Office of Emergency Planning has determined this quantity to be in excess of stockpile requirements.

Asbestos is a name applied to a group of naturally fibrous minerals. Amosite asbestos is characterized by long, coarse, and resilient fibers. It is more resistant to heat than crocidolite or chrysotile. The Republic of South Africa is the only commercial source of amosite asbestos.

Amosite asbestos is used in manufacturing woven insulating felt and heat insulation such as pipe covering and marine insulating board. The long fiber amosite is used principally in the manufacture of thermal insulation.

As of December 31, 1965, the total inventory of amosite asbestos held by GSA was 55,170 short tons. The present stockpile objective is 40,000 short tons. The excess of 15,170 short tons is covered by H.R. 13580.

The average acquisition cost of the amosite asbestos is \$245 per short ton. The current market price is about \$240 per short ton.

Industry representatives and affected Government agencies have been consulted in the development of the disposal program on the excess of approximately 15,170 short tons of amosite asbestos. We are continuing our discussion with industry and feel confident that an orderly program can be worked out to the mutual interests of all concerned.

This agency strongly recommends the enactment of H.R. 13580.

This concludes my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman. However, if you or other members of your subcommittee have any questions you may wish to ask, we shall be happy to answer them at this time or furnish the desired information for the record.

Mr. PHILBIX. Is there anything in addition you want to say about the particular disposal?

Mr. HARLAN. Just this, Mr. Chairman: This material, of course, is produced only by one producer, and comes from the Transvaal region of South Africa. The bulk of the consumption is limited to three major consumers, although I think there are a number of additional smaller consumers.

We have not felt it was necessary to hold a formal meeting with the industry in this case, but have been in touch with the industry and find no objection from them to an orderly disposal program.

Mr. PHILBIX. Does that complete your testimony?

Mr. HARLAN. Yes.

Mr. PHILBIX. What is the situation regarding industry reaction here—industry contacts?

Mr. HARLAN. Well, while we didn't hold a formal meeting with the industry, we have been in touch with the one producer who is also—I think he distributes about 90 percent of the material in this country.

Mr. PHILBIX. There is only one producer distributing 90 percent. He has no objection?

Mr. HARLAN. No objection.

And we also talked to the major consumers, and they had no objection to an orderly program for the release of the material.

Mr. PHILBIX. I don't have any questions. Do you have any questions, Mr. GUNSEN?

Mr. GUNSEN. No.

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Mr. PHILBIN. We are honored by having the great chairman of our committee here today, and we are very happy to see him here. Perhaps he would have some questions.

Chairman RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I don't have any questions. You do such a good job there aren't any questions left to ask.

Everybody has confidence in your knowledge of this subject and your committee has done a very effective and positive and immediate job. You have taken such prompt action on all of these important bills, and the whole committee has every confidence in you. I want to thank you.

The witnesses whom you are bringing here have made a fine contribution. We have a lot of bills to report out, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank you for the excellent progress you are making. I believe we will meet our deadline. I believe you have over 20 bills.

Mr. PHILBIN. That is right.

Chairman RIVERS. I know you will have the witnesses get right down to the meat in the coconut, and we will get all this testimony and get these bills before the full committee, and before the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you and your committee. I will just sit here and see if I can learn something.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for your kind remarks. It is very fine of you to come here, to attend our meetings here. We are proceeding very expeditiously. I am sure we won't have any difficulty finishing up these bills we have scheduled.

Mr. Gubser, do you have any questions?

Mr. GUBSER. No questions.

Mr. PHILBIN. There are no questions. Thank you very much.

Are they any industry witnesses here?

I think not. We only have one member of the industry; so there wouldn't be any industry witnesses.

That will conclude the hearings on this particular bill.

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89TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
No. 1400

**AUTHORIZING THE DISPOSAL OF AMOSITE ASBESTOS
FROM THE NATIONAL STOCKPILE AND THE SUPPLE-
MENTAL STOCKPILE**

MARCH 30, 1966.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. PHILBIN, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 13550]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill
(H.R. 13550) to authorize the disposal of amosite asbestos from the
national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile, having considered the
same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend
that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The legislation would provide congressional approval of the dispo-
sition of approximately 15,170 short tons of amosite asbestos from the
national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile. In addition, the
bill would waive the procedural requirements of section 3 of the Stock
Piling Act, 50 U.S.C. 95b, with respect to publication and transmittal
of notice and the 6-month waiting period. The bill would, however,
preserve the substantive requirements of section 3 with respect to the
protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the pro-
tection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable dis-
ruption of their usual markets.

BASIC LAW

National stockpile

Under section 2 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling
Act (50 U.S.C. 95a), the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning
is authorized and directed to determine which materials are strategic
and critical under the provisions of the act and the quality and quanti-
ties of such materials which shall be stockpiled under the act.

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Section 3(c) authorizes General Services Administration, at the direction of the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, to dispose of any materials held pursuant to the act which are no longer needed because of any revised determination made pursuant to section 2. Notice of any proposed disposal must be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress and to the Armed Services Committee of each House thereof. The plan and date of disposal must be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss on the sale or transfer of material to be released, and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against disruption of their usual markets. The express approval of the Congress of any proposed disposal is required unless the revised determination, referred to above, is by reason of obsolescence of the material to be disposed of. Disposal may not begin until 6 months after the date of publication and transmission of the notice of the proposed disposal as outlined above.

Supplemental stockpile

The supplemental stockpile was established by section 104(b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. That section, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(b)), reads as follows:

Sec. 104. Notwithstanding section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, or any other provision of law, the President may use or enter into agreements with friendly nations or organizations of nations to use the foreign currencies, including principal and interest from loan repayments, which accrue under this subchapter for one or more of the following purposes:

(b) To purchase or contract to purchase, in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts, strategic or other materials for a supplemental United States stockpile of such materials as the President may determine from time to time. Such strategic or other materials acquired under this subsection shall be placed in the above named supplemental stockpile and shall be released therefrom only under the provisions of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

(The authority to purchase or contract to purchase materials for the supplemental stockpile with foreign currencies, which includes responsibility for the custody of materials in the supplemental stockpile, has been delegated to the Office of Emergency Planning and redelegated to the Administrator of General Services, Executive Order No. 10900 of January 6, 1961, as amended; DMO V-1, 32A CFR ch. 1.)

DISPOSALS FROM THE NATIONAL STOCKPILE AND SUPPLEMENTAL STOCKPILE

As indicated in the statutes cited above, congressional approval is required for the disposal of materials in both the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile except in those instances where the proposed disposal action is based on a determination that the material has become obsolescent for use during time of war.

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DISPOSAL OF AMOSITE ASBESTOS FROM NATIONAL STOCKPILE 3

Since the proposed disposal of this material is not based on obsolescence, the proposed disposal requires the express approval of the Congress.

In addition, the bill would waive the procedural requirements of section 3 of the Stock Piling Act, 50 U.S.C. 93b, with respect to publication and transmittal of notice and the 6-month waiting period. The bill would, however, preserve the substantive requirements of section 3 with respect to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets. Thus, the waiver will permit the immediate disposal of amosite asbestos upon enactment of H.R. 13580.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

A subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services conducted hearings on H.R. 13580, authorizing the proposed disposal of approximately 15,170 short tons of amosite asbestos.

The hearing was held on March 22, 1966.

AMOSITE ASBESTOS

Asbestos is a name applied to a group of naturally fibrous minerals. Amosite asbestos is characterized by long, coarse, resilient fibers, which are difficult to spin. It is more resistant to heat than crocidolite or chrysotile. It varies in color from gray and yellow to dark brown with fiber lengths up to 6 inches. The Republic of South Africa is the only commercial source of amosite asbestos.

Amosite asbestos is used in manufacturing woven insulating felt, heat insulation such as pipe covering and marine insulating board. The long fiber amosite is used principally in the manufacture of thermal insulation.

The total inventory of amosite asbestos held by GSA now stands at 55,170 short tons. The present stockpile objective is 40,000 short tons. The excess of 15,170 short tons is covered by H.R. 13580.

The average acquisition cost of the amosite asbestos was \$245 per short ton. The current market price is about \$241 per short ton.

FISCAL DATA

Enactment of this legislation will result in no additional cost to the Federal Government but will result in substantial returns to the Federal Treasury as a consequence of the proceeds of the sale of the amosite asbestos now held in the national stockpile and supplemental stockpile.

DEPARTMENTAL POSITION

The executive branch recommends enactment of H.R. 13580. Set out below is a communication received from the General Services Administration.

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4 DISPOSAL OF AMOSITE ASBESTOS FROM NATIONAL STOCKPILE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., March 4, 1968.

Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is forwarded herewith a draft bill to authorize the disposal of amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile.

This proposal is a part of the legislative program of the General Services Administration for 1968.

The proposed bill would authorize the disposal of approximately 15,170 short tons of amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile. The Director of the Office of Emergency Planning has determined that this quantity is excess to stockpile needs.

In addition to providing the approval by the Congress of the proposed disposition, the bill would waive the procedural requirements of section 3 of the Stock Piling Act, 50 U.S.C. 98b, with respect to publication and transmittal of notice and the 6-month waiting period. The bill would, however, preserve the substantive requirements of section 3 with respect to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

A copy of the disposal plan, which provides additional information concerning the proposed disposition, is enclosed.

GSA recommends prompt and favorable consideration of this draft bill.

The enactment of the bill would not require the expenditure of additional Federal funds.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of the proposed bill to the Congress and that its enactment would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

LAWREN B. KNOTT, Jr.,
Administrator.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, there is herewith printed in parallel columns the text of provisions of existing law which would be repealed or amended by the various provisions of the bill as reported:

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EXISTING LAW

THE BILL AS REPORTED

50 U.S.C. 95b(e)

Section 3(c) of the Act, 50 U.S.C. 95b(c), provides that the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning shall direct the Administrator of General Services to—

“(e) dispose of any materials held pursuant to this Act which are no longer needed because of any revised determination made pursuant to section 2 of this Act, as hereinafter provided. No such disposition shall be made until six months after the publication in the Federal Register and transmission of a notice of the proposed disposition to the Congress and to the Armed Services Committee of each House thereof. Such notice shall state the reasons for such revised determination, the amounts of the materials proposed to be released, the plan of disposition proposed to be followed, and the date upon which the material is to become available for sale or transfer. The plan and date of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss on the sale or transfer of the material to be released and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets: *Provided*, That no material constituting a part of the stockpiles may be disposed of without the express approval of the Congress except where the revised determination is by reason of obsolescence of that material for use in time of war. For the purposes of this paragraph a revised determination is by reason of obsolescence if such determination is on account of (1) deterioration, (2) development or discovery of a new better material or materials, or (3) no further usefulness for use in time of war.”

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to dispose of, by negotiation or otherwise, approximately fifteen thousand, one hundred and seventy short tons of amosite asbestos now held in the national stockpile established pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98-95h) and the supplemental stockpile established pursuant to section 102(b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(b)). Such disposition may be made without regard to the provisions of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act: *Provided*, That the time and method of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

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6 DISPOSAL OF AMOSITE ASBESTOS FROM NATIONAL STOCKPILE

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

Purpose

To provide congressional approval of the disposal of 15,170 short tons of amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile.

Justification

The amosite asbestos proposed for disposal is excess of our national stockpile objectives.

Executive branch position

Office of Emergency Planning and GSA urge passage of H.R. 13580.

Fiscal data

Disposal action will enable the Federal Government to convert into cash the proceeds from the sale of the amosite asbestos now held in the national stockpile and supplemental stockpile.

Committee position

Recommend passage without amendment.

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AUTHORIZING THE DISPOSAL OF AMONITE ASBESTOS FROM THE NATIONAL STOCKPILE AND THE SUPPLEMENTAL STOCKPILE

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 13530) to authorize the disposal of amonite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 13530

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to dispose of, by negotiation or otherwise, approximately fifteen thousand, one hundred and seventy short tons of amonite asbestos now held in the national stockpile established pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 961(a)) and the supplemental stockpile established pursuant to section 101(b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(b)). Such disposition may be made without regard to the provisions of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. Provided, That the time and method of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered. There was no objection.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, the administration has submitted a proposal for disposal of 15,170 short tons of amonite asbestos now held in the national stockpile.

Currently, the stockpile objective is 40,000 short tons and the amount in inventory is 55,170 short tons.

The average acquisition cost of the commodity was \$215.55 per short ton.

The current market price is approximately \$240 per short ton. Thus, if the

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materials were sold at the current market price, the total loss to the Government would be approximately \$75,000.

Amonite asbestos is obtained from South Africa.

It is a fibrous amphibole mineral, characterized by long, coarse, strong, and resilient fibers. Amonite possesses good tensile strength and is more resistant to heat than crocidolite or chrysotile. It varies in color from gray and yellow to dark brown, with fiber lengths up to 5 inches.

Amonite asbestos is used in manufacturing woven insulating felt, heat insulation—pipe covering, block and signments—and marine insulating board. The long fiber amonite is used principally in the manufacture of thermal insulation.

If there are no questions or debate, I ask for a vote on the bill.

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Gross).

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. Since this asbestos is also produced in Rhodesia and South Africa, as with chrome, can these products be liberated from our stockpiles and then sold to the British? Is there anything that would stop the sale to the British?

Mr. PHILBIN. No.

Mr. GROSS. The British, I say again, claim to be boycotting Rhodesia and its products. President Johnson has joined in that outrageous boycott. I have previously stated that the British have brought high-grade chrome ore out of Rhodesia through their own boycott while it is being denied to American manufacturers. Are we going to liberate this material from the stockpiles in this country and then see somebody sell it to the British to help them through their own boycott of Rhodesia, whose only crime is that it is seeking its independence?

Mr. PHILBIN. The disposal plan for amonite asbestos of the General Services Administration does not restrict sales for domestic consumption only.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES. I made an inquiry with respect to the situation as it developed with regard to copper last fall when some of it did leave the United States. I was advised in the instance of these particular bills that in the disposal plans of the General Services Administration four commodities only; namely, molybdenum, metallurgical grade chromium, bismuth, and platinum will be restricted for U.S. consumption only. The other materials in the 12 bills, including amonite asbestos, may be sold for foreign consumption.

Mr. GROSS. I greatly regret to hear that my worst fears may be well founded. I trust that the House Armed Services Committee will watch carefully the dis-

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the stockpile disposal that these bills provide, and I say to the members of the committee that any such, direct or indirectly, to furnish government's not be in keeping with the intent of legislation offered here this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. The question is the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 13530.

The question was taken; and on thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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APR 4 1965

STOCKPILE DISPOSAL BILLS

HEARING

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 13355, METALLURGICAL GRADE CHROMITE
H.R. 13357, ACID GRADE FLUORSPAR
H.R. 13358, BISMUTH
H.R. 13371, PHLOGOPITE MICA
H.R. 13373, MUSCOVITE MICA
H.R. 13375, RHODIUM
H.R. 13379, THORIUM
H.R. 13380, AMOSITE ASBESTOS
H.R. 13382, RUTHENIUM
H.R. 13374, VANADIUM

MAY 4, 1966

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85b): *Provided*, That the time and method of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

Senator SYMINGTON. The total inventory of thorium nitrate (oxide content) held by GSA is 3,965,461 pounds. The present stockpile objective is 500,000 pounds. The excess of approximately 3.5 million pounds is covered by H.R. 13579.

The average acquisition cost of the thorium inventory was \$2.08 per pound of thorium nitrate. The current market price is about \$1.86 per pound of thorium nitrate.

Mr. MOONEY. H.R. 13579 would authorize disposal of approximately 3,500,000 pounds of thorium nitrate (thorium oxide content).

Thorium has limited commercial application in gas mantles, luminous paints, and flashlight powders.

Major U.S. consumption, however, is in certain nuclear energy applications. AEC is the major user of thorium at the present time.

During an industry meeting on March 24, the domestic mining industry strongly advised against disposal at this time, indicating that the material is in substantial oversupply commercially. Although it is true that commercial markets for thorium are presently very thin, the AEC is a substantial user of thorium, and we believe that we should be authorized to fulfill these needs to the extent possible from the stockpile excesses.

(In executive session on May 5, 1966, the full committee voted to report H.R. 13579, without amendment, as covered by S. Rept. 1149.)

H.R. 13580

Senator SYMINGTON. This measure provides for the disposal of excess amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile.

(The bill referred to follows):

(H.R. 13580, 94th Cong., 2d

AN ACT To authorize the disposal of amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to dispose of, by negotiation or otherwise, approximately fifteen thousand one hundred and seventy short tons of amosite asbestos now held in the national stockpile established pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98-108) and the supplemental stockpile established pursuant to section 101(b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1701(b)). Such disposition may be made without regard to the provisions of section 2 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act: *Provided*, That the time and method of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

Senator SYMINGTON. The total inventory of amosite asbestos held by GSA now stands at 55,170 short tons. The present stockpile objective is 40,000 short tons. The excess of 15,170 short tons is covered by H.R. 13580. The average acquisition cost of the amosite asbestos was \$245 per short ton. The current market price is about \$241 per short ton.

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Mr. MOONEY. H.R. 13580 covers approximately 15,170 short tons of amosite asbestos. Amosite asbestos consists mainly of long resilient fibers and is used in manufacturing woven insulated felts and heating insulation, such as pipe covering. We have worked out an orderly program for the disposal of the excess.

(In executive session on May 5, 1966, the full committee voted to report H.R. 13580, without amendment, as covered by S. Rept. 1150.)

H.R. 13563

Senator SYMINGTON. This bill relates to the disposal of the entire supply held in the supplemental stockpile of approximately 15,000 troy ounces of ruthenium, one of the platinum group of metals. The stockpile objective for this metal was removed from the list on May 13, 1957.

(The bill referred to follows:)

H.R. 13663, 85th Cong., 2d sess.]

AN ACT To authorize the disposal of ruthenium from the supplemental stockpile

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to dispose of, by negotiation or otherwise, approximately fifteen thousand troy ounces of ruthenium now held in the supplemental stockpile established pursuant to section 101(b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1701(b)). Such disposition may be made without regard to the provisions of section 5 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 650); *Provided*, That the time and method of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

Senator SYMINGTON. U.S. production of ruthenium is limited. The primary sources of the material are the Republic of South Africa, Canada, and Russia.

The approximate acquisition cost of the ruthenium in the inventory was about \$37.30 per troy ounce. The present market value is \$55 to \$60 per troy ounce.

Mr. MOONEY. H.R. 13663 approximately 15,000 troy ounces of ruthenium. This is another metal in the platinum group. It is used primarily as an alloying agent, and is added to platinum and palladium to produce a hard corrosion-resistant metal. We anticipate a disposal program for this material extending over a number of years and are confident that it can be carried out in an orderly manner which properly protects the interests of the Government and industry.

(In executive session on May 5, 1966, the full committee voted to report H.R. 13663, without amendment, as covered by S. Rept. 1151.)

H.R. 13774

Senator SYMINGTON. This proposal will authorize the disposal of approximately 9,450 short tons of vanadium (V content) from the national stockpile.

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DISPOSAL OF AMOSITE ASBESTOS FROM THE NATIONAL
AND SUPPLEMENTAL STOCKPILES

MAY 5, 1966.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 13580]

The Committee on Armed Services, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 13580) to authorize the disposal of amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The bill would (1) grant congressional consent to the disposal of approximately 15,170 short tons of amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile, and (2) waive the 6-month waiting period normally required before such disposal could be started.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

Why congressional action required

Under existing law, congressional approval is required for the disposal of materials in the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile except when the proposed disposal action is based on a determination that the material has become obsolescent for use in time of war.

The proposed disposal of amosite asbestos is based on a determination that the quantity of this material in the national and supplemental stockpiles is excess to requirements and not because the material is obsolescent for use in time of war. Consequently, express congressional approval for the disposal is required.

Moreover, the bill would authorize an immediate start on the disposal action by waiving the statutory requirement for a 6-month

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2 DISPOSAL OF AMOSITE ASBESTOS FROM THE NATIONAL STOCKPILE

waiting period after notice of the proposed disposal is published in the Federal Register.

Why disposal is proposed

The quantity of amosite asbestos covered by this bill is excess to stockpile requirements.

Information on amosite asbestos

The total inventory of amosite asbestos held by GSA now stands at 55,170 short tons. The present stockpile objective is 40,000 short tons. The excess of 15,170 short tons is covered by H.R. 13580.

Asbestos is a name applied to a group of naturally fibrous minerals. Amosite asbestos is characterized by long, coarse, resilient fibers, which are difficult to spin. It is more resistant to heat than crocidolite or chrysotile. It varies in color from gray and yellow to dark brown with fiber lengths up to 6 inches. The Republic of South Africa is the only commercial source of amosite asbestos.

Amosite asbestos is used in manufacturing woven insulating felt, heat insulation such as pipe covering and marine insulating board. The long fiber amosite is used principally in the manufacture of thermal insulation.

The average acquisition cost of the amosite asbestos was \$245 per short ton. The current market price is about \$241 per short ton.

PISCAL DATA

Enactment of this legislation will result in no additional cost to the Federal Government but will result in substantial returns to the Federal Treasury as a consequence of the proceeds of the sale of the amosite asbestos now held in the national stockpile and supplemental stockpile.

DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATION

There is set forth below and made a part of this report a letter, dated March 4, 1966, from the Administrator of the General Services Administration, stating that the executive branch recommends enactment of this bill.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.

Washington, D.C., March 4, 1966.

HON. HERBERT H. HUMPHREY,
President of the Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith a draft bill to authorize the disposal of amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile.

This proposal is a part of the legislative program of the General Services Administration for 1966.

The proposed bill would authorize the disposal of approximately 15,170 short tons of amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile. The Director of the Office of Emergency Planning has determined that this quantity is excess to stockpile needs.

In addition to providing the approval by the Congress of the proposed disposition, the bill would waive the procedural requirements of section 3 of the Stock Piling Act, 50 U.S.C. 95b, with respect to publication and transmittal of notice and the 6-month waiting period.

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DISPOSAL OF AMIOTITE ASBESTOS FROM THE NATIONAL STOCKPILE 3

The bill would, however, preserve the substantive requirements of section 3 with respect to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

A copy of the disposal plan, which provides additional information concerning the proposed disposition, is enclosed.

GSA recommends prompt and favorable consideration of this draft bill.

The enactment of the bill would not require the expenditure of additional Federal funds.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of the proposed bill to the Congress and that its enactment would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

LAWSON B. KNOTT, Jr.,
Administrator.

EXISTING LAW

Although subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate is not applicable, the provision of existing law that requires congressional approval for certain stockpile disposals is printed below for the information of the Senate.

50 U.S.C. 98b(c)

Section 3(c) of the Act, 50 U.S.C. 98b(c), provides that the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning shall direct the Administrator of General Services to—

"* * * (c) dispose of any materials held pursuant to this Act which are no longer needed because of any revised determination made pursuant to section 2 of this Act, as hereinafter provided. No such disposition shall be made until six months after the publication in the Federal Register and transmission of a notice of the proposed disposition to the Congress and to the Armed Services Committee of each House thereof. Such notice shall state the reasons for such revised determination, the amounts of the materials proposed to be released, the plan of disposition proposed to be followed, and the date upon which the material is to become available for sale or transfer. The plan and date of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss on the sale or transfer of the material to be released and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets: *Provided*, That no material constituting a part of the stockpiles may be disposed of without the express approval of the Congress except where the revised determination is by reason of obsolescence of that material for use in time of war. For the purposes of this paragraph a revised determination is by reason of obsolescence if such determination is on account of (1) deterioration, (2) development or discovery of a new better material or materials, or (3) no further usefulness for use in time of war."

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Public Law 89-422
89th Congress, H. R. 13580
May 11, 1966

An Act

To authorize the disposal of amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to dispose of, by negotiation or otherwise, approximately fifteen thousand, one hundred and seventy short tons of amosite asbestos now held in the national stockpile established pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 95-96h) and the supplemental stockpile established pursuant to section 104(b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704 (b)). Such disposition may be made without regard to the provisions of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act: *Provided*, That the time and method of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

Amosite asbestos.
Disposal.

60 Stat. 595.

73 Stat. 607.

60 STAT. 138.

60 STAT. 139.

Approved May 11, 1966.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1400 (Comm. on Armed Services).

SENATE REPORT No. 1150 (Comm. on Armed Services).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 112 (1966):

Apr. 4: Considered and passed House.

May 9: Considered and passed Senate.

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Exhibit "F"

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Public Law 92-104
92nd Congress, S. 763
August 11, 1971

An Act

95 STAT. 278

To authorize the disposal of amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to dispose of approximately thirty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine short tons of amosite asbestos now held in the national stockpile established pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98-98i) and the supplemental stockpile established pursuant to section 104 (b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, 68 Stat. 456, as amended by 73 Stat. 607. Such disposition may be made without regard to the requirements of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act: *Provided*, That the time and method of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

Sec. 2. (a) Disposals of the material covered by this Act may be made only after publicly advertising for bids, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section or as otherwise authorized by law. All bids may be rejected when it is in the public interest to do so.

(b) The material covered by this Act may be disposed of without exceptions, advertising for bids if—

(1) the material is to be transferred to an agency of the United States;

(2) the Administrator determines that methods of disposal other than by advertising are necessary to protect the United States against avoidable loss or to protect producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets; or

(3) sales are to be made pursuant to requests received from other agencies of the United States in furtherance of authorized program objectives of such agencies.

Approved August 11, 1971.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 92-395 (Comm. on Armed Services).
SENATE REPORT No. 92-305 (Comm. on Armed Services).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 117 (1971):
June 21, considered and passed Senate.
Aug. 2, considered and passed House.

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STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS STORAGE MANUAL

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FOREWORD

Every material being stockpiled has been selected because of its usefulness in some essential military or industrial program for National Defense.

To be fully useful these materials must be kept in good condition, ready for use when called for.

Each material in the stockpile presents its own storage and security problems. This Manual has been prepared to guide the custodians of the stockpile in the discharge of their responsibilities and is approved for use at Department of Defense, General Services Administration and other installations storing National Stockpile Materials.

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT
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Harold F. Holtz

Harold F. Holtz
Commissioner
Defense Materials
Service
General Services
Administration

G. Roy Price

G. Roy Price
Assistant Director
for Resources and
Production
Office of Civil
and Defense
Mobilization

Paul H. Riley

Paul H. Riley
Director, Office
of Supply Management
Office of the Assistant
Secretary of Defense
(Supply and Logistics)

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July 1959

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PREFACE

This booklet represents an effort to answer questions about strategic and critical materials in the National Stockpile, how they are used, what can be substituted if the supply should fail, and the geographic origins.

The strategic stockpile consists largely of metals and minerals. The Minerals Yearbook and the publication "Minerals Facts and Problems", prepared by the staff of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, are excellent references for those wishing to make further inquiry concerning these types of materials.

The data herein are from reliable sources. However, with reference to technical data on many materials, different textbooks provide different answers. The information in this booklet is intended only to provide approximate data on the materials.

Special credit for preparing this update of the 1963 edition of this publication is due the Office of Industrial Mobilization of the Department of Commerce.

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Copies of this report may be obtained from

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General Services Administration
Washington, D. C. 20405

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Strategic and Critical Materials

Strategic and critical materials have been accumulated under the authority of several statutes in several inventories as follows:

The National Stockpile
The Defense Production Act Inventory
The Supplemental Stockpile
The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)
Inventory

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The National Stockpile was established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (Public Law 520, 79th Cong., July 1946--a revision of Public Law 117 passed by the 76th Cong. in 1939) to avoid dangerous and costly dependence on foreign sources of materials for meeting essential needs in limited war (not including an attack on the United States) and general war (involving such an attack).

The DPA Inventory was established under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774, 81st Cong.), as amended, which provides broad authority for meeting national security needs, including (1) the expansion of productive industrial capacity; (2) the making of purchases and commitments to purchase metals, minerals, or other materials; and (3) the encouragement or exploration, development, and mining of strategic and critical minerals and metals.

Materials in the Supplemental Stockpile and CCC inventory were acquired in exchange for perishable surplus agricultural commodities and, in most cases, not for purposes of national security. All stockpile materials in the CCC inventory are eventually transferred to the Supplemental Stockpile.

The purpose of the National Stockpile is stated in the policy statement of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (1946), which reads in part as follows:

" . . . it is the policy of the Congress and the purpose and intent of this Act to provide for the acquisition and retention of stocks of . . . materials within the United States and thereby decrease and prevent wherever possible a dangerous and costly dependence of the United States upon foreign nations for supplies of . . . materials in times of national emergency." (Emphasis added.)

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To attain this goal, stockpile objectives were established after study of the estimated availability of U.S. production and imports as against requirements for materials in time of emergency; for military, atomic energy, defense-supporting, and essential civilian needs; and for essential exports to allies of those materials for which the United States is the principal source of supply.

The Director of the Office of Preparedness, GSA, has been assigned the responsibility of administering stockpile policy. Goals and procedures adopted for this purpose are based on guidance from the National Security Council and on advice of other executive agencies having competence in estimating requirements and supply.

A Review of U. S. Stockpiling

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The concept of stockpiling began in the United States in 1921 when the first serious concern was expressed over prevention of materials shortages in wartime, based on World War I experiences. The first substantive action to create a strategic materials reserve came in 1938 when Congress appropriated funds in the Naval Appropriations Act to initiate procurement of materials.

The crises that led to World War II created scarcities which prompted the passage of the strategic materials act of 1939 (PL 117 - 76th Congress) and an appropriation for purchases of such materials as rubber, tin, quartz crystals, and chromite under policies set by the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

World War II shortages focused attention on the need for raw materials supply free of hostile interference. In 1944, in the Surplus Property Act, Congress called for the transfer of postwar surplus Government stocks of minerals to the Strategic Stockpile and for a report by the military on the need for additional strategic stockpiling, which was made in 1945.

Congress in 1946 enacted the present basic stockpiling law, the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of 1946.

The Korean buildup and the prospect of a spread of the conflict sharply accelerated stockpiling from 1950 to 1954. Other Korean emergency measures designed primarily to mobilize industry and increase production contributed as well to Government acquisitions of metals and minerals. The Defense Production Act of 1950 authorized the Government to purchase the output of the expanding metals and minerals producing industry where necessary as an incentive to defense-essential expansion of production capacity and actual output. Considerable stocks from DPA inventories were acquired and paid for by the Strategic Stockpile.

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On July 29, 1966, the GSA established the Property Management and Disposal Service to carry out the responsibilities and programs previously assigned to the Defense Materials Service and the Utilization and Disposal Service. The Stockpile Division was redesignated as the Stockpile Storage Operations Division.

All reference to the Defense Materials Service in the Strategic and Critical Materials Storage Manual shall now be considered as the Property Management and Disposal Service. All reference to the Stockpile Division shall be considered as the Stockpile Storage Operations Division.

September 1966

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GSA Order ADM 5450.3 CHER 92, dated November 1, 1962, abolished the Storage Division in the Defense Materials Service, and established a Stockpile Division in its place.

All references to Storage Division in the Strategic and Critical Materials Storage Manual, by reason of GSA Order ADM 5450.3 CHER 92, shall now be considered as changed to Stockpile Division.

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November 1962

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Public Law 87-296, 87th Congress, September 22, 1961, amended Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1958, as amended, by striking out "Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization" and inserting in lieu thereof "Office of Emergency Planning".

All references to Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (OCDM) in the Strategic and Critical Materials Storage Manual, by reason of Public Law 87-296, shall now be considered as changed to Office of Emergency Planning, hereinafter referred to as OEP.

GSA Order ADM 5450.3 CHGE 57, dated October 19, 1961, abolished the Transportation and Public Utilities Service, and established the Transportation and Communications Service.

All references to Transportation and Public Utilities Service (TPUS) in the Strategic and Critical Materials Storage Manual, by reason of GSA Order ADM 5450.3 CHGE 57, shall now be considered as changed to Transportation and Communications Service, hereinafter referred to as TCS.

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**STORAGE MANUAL
FOR
STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS**

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AMENDMENT TO STORAGE MANUAL

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The following instructions shall be followed in placing the accompanying page in the Strategic and Critical Materials Storage Manual:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Instructions</u>
I	2	The attached page 2 dated October 1981, is to be substituted for any page 2 dated prior to October 1981.

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The following instructions shall be followed in placing the accompanying page in the Strategic and Critical Materials Storage Manual:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Instructions</u>
I	2	The attached page 2 dated November 1979, is to be substituted for any page 2 dated prior to November 1979.

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INSTRUCTION PAGE FOR JANUARY 1978 STORAGE MANUAL PAGE 2

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The following instructions should be followed in placing the attached page in the Strategic and Critical Materials Storage Manual:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Instructions</u>
I	2	Line out page 2 dated September 1976 in it's entirety and replace with attached page 2.

The new page 2 is to update the signature facsimiles only.

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SECTION IINTRODUCTION1. PURPOSES OF STOCKPILING

Although the United States has a wealth of natural resources, the Nation's experience of past years has established that it is far from self-sufficient in a variety of raw materials necessary to conduct a major war; therefore, the maintenance of stocks of strategic and critical materials is an essential element of national security.

2. PROVISIONS BY LAW FOR STOCKPILING

a. The 79th Congress passed the "Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act of 1946", Public Law 520 (60 Stat. 596), hereinafter referred to as the Stockpiling Act of 1946, which provides for stockpiling of strategic materials for emergency use. This legislation was actually an amendment to Public Law 117 of the 76th Congress, usually referred to as the Strategic and Critical Materials Act of June 7, 1939.

b. Among other things, the following legislation also provides for the acquisition of strategic and critical materials:

- (1) The Defense Production Act of 1950, 81st Congress, Public Law 774 (64 Stat. 798);
- (2) The Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act, 83rd Congress, Public Law 480 (68 Stat. 454, 455);
- (3) The Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended;
- (4) The Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended;
- (5) The Agricultural Act of 1954, as amended; and
- (6) The Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended.

3. APPLICATION OF MANUAL PROVISIONS

a. The provisions of this manual apply to the transportation, handling, storage, custody, security, and maintenance of all strategic and critical materials.

b. Material received for storage and custody under the various programs will be identified, recorded, and stored in accordance with instructions contained in Section IV and appendices of this manual.

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Shipping documents will contain information identifying the material with the related program. The following designations are significant:

(1) Material acquired for stockpiling under Public Law 520 will be identified by the symbol "SCM".

(2) Material acquired for stockpiling under Public Law 774 will be identified by the symbol "DPA".

(3) Material acquired for stockpiling under paragraph 2b (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) of this Section, will be identified by the symbols "CCC" and "USS".

d. Shipping instructions or releases on outbound shipments will be issued by the Federal Supply Service (FSS) of GSA. They will be valid only when authorized and signed by the Director, Stockpile Storage Division, FSS, or his designee.

e. Following are facsimile signatures of Federal Supply Service personnel presently authorized to approve outshipment orders:

NOTE:
NOT

E. L. Harper
E. L. HARPER

H. M. Kirtley
H. M. KIRTLEY

H. R. Oakley
H. R. OAKLEY

H. W. Fraser
H. W. FRASER

R. M. Clark
R. M. CLARK

C. C. Angle
C. C. ANGLE

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A. A. Mustone
A. A. MUSTONE

J. W. Kennedy
J. W. KENNEDY

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0039

c. Shipping documents will contain information identifying the material with the related program. The following designations are significant:

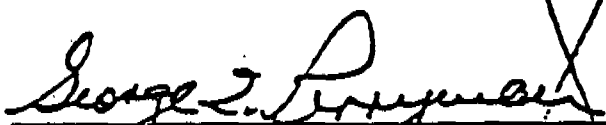
(1) Material acquired for stockpiling under Public Law 520 will be identified by the symbol "NDS."

(2) Material acquired for stockpiling under Public Law 774 will be identified by the symbol "DPA."

(3) Material acquired for stockpiling under paragraph 2b (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of this Section, will be identified by the symbol "NDS."

d. Shipping instructions or releases on outbound shipments will be issued by the Federal Property Resources Service of GSA. They will be valid only when authorized and signed by the Director, Stockpile Storage Division, FPRS, or his designee.

e. Following are facsimile signatures of Federal Property Resources Service personnel presently authorized to approve outshipment orders:


GEORGE I. PERRYMAN


J. WAYNE KULIG


BILLY G. WELLS


MARY W. MINOR

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c. Shipping documents will contain information identifying the material with the related program. The following designations are significant:

(1) Material acquired for stockpiling under Public Law 520 will be identified by the symbol "NDS."

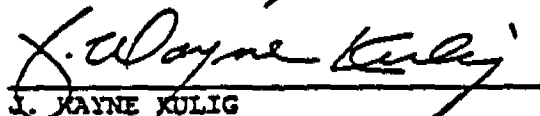
(2) Material acquired for stockpiling under Public Law 774 will be identified by the symbol "DPA."

(3) Material acquired for stockpiling under paragraph 2b (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of this Section, will be identified by the symbol "NDS."

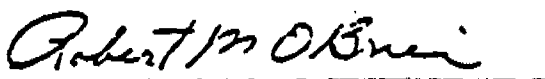
d. Shipping instructions or releases on outbound shipments will be issued by the Federal Property Resources Service of GSA. They will be valid only when authorized and signed by the Director, Stockpile Storage Division, FPRS, or his designee.

e. Following are facsimile signatures of Federal Property Resources Service personnel presently authorized to approve outshipment orders:


WILLIAM R. CAMPBELL, JR.


J. WAYNE KULIG


BILLY G. WELLS


ROBERT M. O'BRIEN


MARY W. MINOR


WILBUR P. SMITH

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f. In the event of an enemy attack upon th continental United States, when national communications are not operable, the formal release procedure shown in 3d is automatically canceled.

(1) Under this post-attack condition, storage depots are authorized to ship strategic materials when ordered to do so by:

- (a) GSA Regional Office,
- (b) Federal Preparedness Agency (FPA), or
- (c) Delegate Materials Allocating Agency of FPA.

(2) Shipping orders under 3f (1) may be written or oral, depending on local conditions. However, storage depots must obtain written confirmation of oral shipping orders, pref rably prior to release of carrier vehicle, and maintain a log of all shipments authorized.

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Section III

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SECTION IIRESPONSIBILITIES1. OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Responsibilities of stockpiling were delegated to the Munitions Board by the Secretaries of the Army and the Navy who were directly responsible under the Stockpiling Act of 1946. Pursuant to Reorganization Plan #3 of 1953, effective June 22, 1953, the responsibilities of the Munitions Board and of the Department of the Interior were transferred to Office of Defense Mobilization. By Reorganization Plan #1 of 1958, the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration were combined. This agency, now known as the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, hereinafter referred to as OCDM, determines the materials which are strategic and critical, and the quantity and quality thereof which shall be stockpiled. OCDM directs the Administrator, General Services Administration, hereinafter referred to as GSA, through the medium of the Defense Materials Service of his agency, hereinafter referred to as DMS, to:

- a. Make purchases of strategic and critical materials:
- b. Provide storage, security and maintenance of such materials for stockpiling:
- c. Provide for the refining and processing of those materials as required:
- d. Provide for rotating materials as required:
- e. Dispose of materials in accordance with the provisions of Stockpiling Act of 1946 and other legislation pertaining to strategic and critical materials.

2. ~~ADMINISTRATOR, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION~~

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The Administrator, ~~GSA~~, through the medium of ~~DMS~~ and other Services and Staff Offices, ~~of the Administration, as directed,~~ is charged with the responsibility for the acquisition of strategic and critical materials; arrangements for transportation, storage, security and maintenance, initial and subsequent periodic inspections; refining and processing of material and the rotation of stocks; payment and settlement for such purchased materials and services; disposal of stocks no longer needed; and the preparation of reports.

- a. Materials are acquired in the quantities and grades determined by OCDM. Acquisition of materials is by transfer of surplus property, transfer from other authorized programs, or by purchase.

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2. (Cont'd) ~~ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION~~

- b. Initial arrangements for transportation, storage, security, and maintenance of materials at Army, Air Force, or Navy Installations, or other approved locations, are made by GSA with the appropriate Government agency or commercial concern. Storage sites are selected in accordance with GSA criteria.
- c. Initial, periodic, and special inspections of materials are made by GSA personnel, or by contractors approved by GSA. Visits to Military installations for this purpose will be made only on appropriate clearance with the military departments concerned.
- d. Provisions for refining or processing of materials are made at the request of GSA.
- e. Rotation of stocks to prevent deterioration of materials in storage is provided for by GSA upon approval of GSA. This rotation involves the disposition of materials in storage by sale and the replacement of stocks sold with equivalent quantities of the same, or substantially the same, materials.
- f. Disposal of any strategic and critical materials no longer needed in stockpile shall be pursuant to the provisions of the Stockpiling Act of 1946 and other legislation pertaining to strategic and critical materials.

3. DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE

a. The Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force have a definite responsibility in respect to the protection, handling, and storage of strategic and critical materials, and will discharge this responsibility as a function just as important as the basic military function for which any military base or depot is established for storage purposes. *Responsible to as components*

b. Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force are charged with the responsibility of providing the storage space and facilities for stockpiling purposes, to the extent that they are determined to be available by the respective departments at the time of request for allocation by GSA. The responsibility in connection with storage space includes coordination of strategic stockpile space requirements with the overall space utilization program of the Army, Navy and Air Force and the occupying agencies and services. Special types of space which must be constructed at military installations for long-term storage of some strategic materials are constructed upon the request of GSA with the approval of GSA and the cognizant military department, but construction costs are paid by GSA. *DOO*

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3. (Cont'd) DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE

c. Approved storage space allocated to the stockpile will continue allocated for such time as the stockpiling need therefor exists; provided, however, that should space allocated at a specific military activity be required for an urgent or specialized military purpose for which suitable military space is not available, substitute space at another activity acceptable to GSA, may be provided for the stockpile material stored or to be stored in the required space; and provided further that if suitable substitute military space is not available, other arrangements, mutually acceptable to GSA and the Military Department concerned, will be made for the release of the space by GSA. In the event mutually acceptable arrangements cannot be made, the Military Department concerned or GSA will refer the matter to GSA for determination.

d. The above policy is not applicable to space made available at Military establishment depots or GSA facilities through construction or reconstruction by use of stockpile funds nor to former surplus facilities acquired specifically for the stockpiling program. Space made available in this manner shall remain allocated for national stockpile storage until such time as it is no longer needed for stockpiling and is released by GSA with the approval of OCM.

e. Army, Navy and Air Force responsibilities include all materials-handling operations incident to receipt, storage, and outshipment of materials, and care thereof in storage at military installations. Materials-handling equipment, supplies and labor required in these latter operations are, to the extent available, furnished by the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

f. In providing protection for strategic and critical materials in storage, the Army, Navy and Air Force shall exercise the same care and diligence as for military items in their custody. Protection and physical security of stockpile materials at military facilities shall be provided equal to that required for military supplies in accordance with Department of Defense Directive No. 5200.8, dated 20 August 1954, as implemented by the military Departments.

g. Supervisory Staff Divisions

(1) (a) Responsibility of the Department of the Army in connection with the stockpile program is carried out under the supervision of the Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Storage and Distribution Division. The Storage and Distribution Division coordinates the program requirements with other Army staff divisions and Chiefs of Technical Services. Chiefs of Technical Services have operating staff responsibilities in accordance with policies and procedures established by GSA.

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3. (Cont'd) DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE

b. All arrangements for the initial allocation, increase or decrease of covered storage space allocations at Army installations will be coordinated through the Storage and Distribution Division in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics.

c. All arrangements for the increase or decrease of open storage space allocations, and requests for clearance of non-military personnel into Army installations will be coordinated through the office of the Chief of the Technical Service controlling the installation.

(2) (a) Responsibility of the Department of the Air Force in connection with the stockpile program is carried out under supervision of the Directorate of Supply and Services, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Materiel, Headquarters U.S. Air Force. This Directorate coordinates the stockpile program requirements with the overall storage space requirements of the United States Air Force. Commanding General, Air Materiel Command has operating staff responsibilities in accordance with policies and procedures established by GSCM.

(b) Communications covering policy, budget planning, and storage space allocations, shall be directed by GSA to the Directorate of Supply and Services, Headquarters U. S. Air Force.

(c) Communications covering establishment of special projects and general procedural matters shall be directed by GSA to the Air Materiel Command.

(d) Communications pertaining to the progress of special projects, routine operations under established procedures, requests for detail information, and requests for clearance of non-military personnel into Air Force installations will be directed by GSA to the specific installation concerned.

(3) Responsibility of the Department of the Navy under the stockpile storage program is carried out under the supervision of the Director, Storage Division, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The Storage Division coordinates the stockpile storage program requirements pursuant to policies and procedures established by OCIM with other divisions of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and other bureaus and offices of the Department of the Navy.

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SECTION IIISPACE, RECEIPT OF MATERIALS, AND FINANCING1. ALLOCATION AND APPROVAL OF STORAGE SPACE

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a. For purposes of this Manual, storage space will be considered either as closed or open storage defined as follows:

(1) Closed storage will include warehouses, vaults, sheds, tanks, igloos, magazines and similar structures.

(2) Open storage will include improved, semi-improved, and unimproved open areas.

b. OCEM periodically prepares and forwards to GSA, DMS overall storage plans for specific strategic materials. Based on these plans, DMS determines its storage requirements in the localities serving consumption facilities with due regard to security and the type and quantity of the material to be stored.

c. Prior to the receipt of a material, DMS ascertains if the required type of storage space is available at installations under DMS or Department of Defense control. If the necessary space is not available at DMS controlled locations, DMS will inquire of the Department of the Army, Navy or Air Force as to the availability of space at military installations, and makes formal requests for the allocation of space from the appropriate Department having jurisdiction over the installation at which space can be made available.

d. (1) Requests for allocations of closed space at Army installations will be directed by DMS to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Storage and Distribution Division for approval and confirmation.

(2) Requests for allocations of open space at Army installations will be directed by DMS to the Chief of the Technical Service having jurisdiction over the selected depot for approval and confirmation.

e. Requests for space allocations at Air Force installations will be directed by DMS to the Directorate of Supply and Services, Deputy Chief of Staff for Materiel, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force for approval and confirmation.

f. Requests for space allocations at Navy installations will be directed by DMS to the Storage Division, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts for approval and confirmation.

g. All space allocations will bear an effective date so that storage costs can be charged accordingly. To the extent possible, the effective date of allocation shall be the first day of a calendar quarter.

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2. CONSIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS

- a. Prior to issuance of shipping instructions on inbound movements of strategic and critical materials, DMS will make necessary space allocation arrangements with the appropriate agency indicated in paragraph 1, Section III.
- b. In accordance with Section VI of the DOD/ GSA Agreement, DMS will furnish each military department with an annual estimate of the quantities of stockpile materials to be handled at each military depot under their jurisdiction. This estimate will be supplemented by quarterly estimates of tonnages moving in and out of each military depot. Shipment to and from military depots will be made in accordance with these estimates to the extent possible. Major deviations from the estimates will be cleared with the appropriate department prior to the issuance of shipping instructions.
- c. Shipping schedules at GSA operated depots are arranged directly by the Central Office, DMS with the appropriate GSA regional office.

3. STORAGE OF STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS AT DEPOTS

- a. DMS arranges for the storage, security and maintenance of strategic and critical materials under the various stockpile programs. The storage installations will record receipts and shipments on formal GSA Material Record Cards, GSA Form 46. (See Section III, Forms). All receipts and shipments will be reported to GSA in the manner outlined in Section III.
- b. No strategic materials will be removed from military or other installations or used by military or other facilities or its personnel without the written approval of DMS, Storage Division; nor will such material be combined or mingled with military or other property. See Section I for names and facsimile signatures of DMS personnel authorized to approve outshipment orders.
- c. Installation Commanders and Warehouse Managers will be responsible for the receipt, storage, care, and general inspections as to condition on arrival of strategic and critical materials; will report shipments lost, or received with partial losses or overages, or in a damaged condition, and will accomplish bills of lading covering shipments of strategic and critical materials. Installation commanders and warehouse managers will insure that strategic and critical materials are stored in accordance with methods prescribed in Section IV and appendices thereto of this Manual.

June 1960

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3. (Cont'd) STORAGE OF STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS AT DEPOTS

d. GSA FORM 460-SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS. This form is used by GSA when issuing shipping instructions to cover the movement of materials from point of delivery to designated storage points and when relocating materials from one storage location to another. This form may also be used as a sales release.

e. TPS FORM 83-SALES RELEASE. This form is used by GSA when issuing instructions covering the release of materials sold from the stockpile when Government Transportation is involved.

f. GSA FORM 462. This form is used when an amendment is required to either GSA Form 460 or TPS Form 83.

g. DMS FORM 62-SHIPMENT ORDER. This form is used by GSA-DMS Central Office when issuing instructions covering the movement of material not involving Government Transportation.

h. GSA FORM 238-DELIVERY ORDER. This form is a delivery order which is issued by GSA when the purchaser of a quantity of material covered by a specific release fails to call the material forward during the delivery period indicated in the release.

(1) Before shipment is made, the Delivery Order must be properly endorsed by the Purchaser authorizing the shipment of the material. If you receive Shipping Instructions from the Purchaser and he has not sent you the endorsed Delivery Order, contact him requesting the Delivery Order, advising that you cannot ship the material until this document is received. At times, the Purchaser will request partial delivery of the material. In such cases the endorsed Delivery Order will be returned to the Purchaser after the partial shipment has been made. However, it must be resubmitted by the Purchaser before balances may be shipped. Mailing should be accomplished by the use of registered mail return receipt requested.

(2) After shipment is made of all the material called for on the Delivery Order, it shall be attached to the Outbound Storage Report (GSA Form 132) and forwarded to the GSA, Office of Comptroller, Defense Materials Inventory Unit, Washington 25, D. C.

i. GSA FORM 131-RECEIVING REPORT. The storage installation will complete GSA Receiving Report, GSA Form 131, for all strategic and critical materials received for storage. The original and three copies will be forwarded to GSA, Office of Comptroller, Defense Materials Inventory Unit, Washington 25, D. C., within three working days after receipt of the entire shipping instruction quantity or to cover each week's receipts, whichever is sooner, so that receipts of materials may be posted on GSA records.

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3. (Cont'd) STORAGE OF STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS AT DEPOTS

j. GSA FORM 1052-OVER, SHORT AND DAMAGE REPORT. The storage installation will complete GSA Over, Short, and/or Damage Report, GSA Form 1052, for all strategic and critical materials lost, or received with partial losses or overages, or in damaged condition or in a disarranged condition where increased handling costs are incurred. A certified copy of the checker's tally sheet will be attached to the original of GSA Form 1052, and forwarded to the TCS office in the destination area of the shipment. Two copies will be forwarded with the applicable Receiving Report, GSA Form 131, to GSA, Office of Comptroller, Defense Materials Inventory Unit, Washington 25, D. C.

k. GSA FORM 132-OUTBOUND STORAGE REPORT. The storage installation will complete GSA Outbound Storage Report, GSA Form 132, for all strategic and critical materials shipped. The original and three copies will be forwarded to GSA, Office of Comptroller, Defense Materials Inventory Unit, Washington 25, D. C., within three working days after the entire shipping instruction quantity has been shipped, or to cover each week's shipments, whichever is sooner, so that all outshipments may be posted on GSA records.

l. GSA FORM 287-TRANSIT FREIGHT RECORD. The Transportation and Communications Service will initially advise and furnish specific instructions to all Installation Commanders and Warehouse Managers as to any strategic and critical materials which are to be subject to storage-in-transit arrangements. The instructions will also include information as to preparation and maintenance of transit recordings on GSA Form 287 (DD Form 575 at Defense Department installations). For security reasons, no tonnage totals of stockpile materials are to be divulged to Freight Inspection Bureau representatives or rail agents. The only requirement as provided in the transit arrangements for National Stockpile materials is that semi-annually a statement when requested, may be furnished to the Freight Inspection Bureau representative or rail carrier agent as follows: "This is to certify that the weight of uncanceled freight bills as recorded for transit or tonnage credits thereof is not in excess of the weight of (commodity name) on hand for account of the General Services Administration."

m. TFU FORM 12-INSTRUCTIONS COVERING FORM 287. When the materials subject to storage-in-transit arrangements are shipped out, the Transportation and Communications Service will initially advise or include information in the shipping instructions to Installation Commanders or Warehouse Managers as to transit recordings to be used for transit application as indicated on TPU Form 12.

n. GSA FORM 1625-WEIGHT CERTIFICATE. The storage installation will complete this form whenever strategic materials require weighing prior to shipment from the installation and such weighing is performed by depot personnel.

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3. (Cont'd) STORAGE OF STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS AT DEPOTS

o. GSA FORM 1660-WAREHOUSE MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION CARD. This form, the use of which is mandatory at GSA depots, is specifically designed for the identification of stockpile materials in closed storage. The minimum requirement of identification cards is to show information necessary to identify the material in accordance with the requirements of the Strategic and Critical Materials Storage Manual for a particular commodity. A supply of these forms will be furnished military depots upon request.

p. GSA FORM 1661-MATERIAL LOCATOR CARD. This form, the use of which is mandatory at GSA depots, is designed for use in a locator system to keep a current record of the location of all stockpile materials in storage. The minimum information required to be on a locator card is: Commodity; Description, such as Grade, Type, Lot, or other categories that require segregation in storage; and Location of the material, such as Warehouse, Section, Bay, or open area. A supply of these forms will be furnished military depots upon request.

q. CPT FORM 336-NOTICE OF TRANSFER. This form is used by GSA to inform storage installations of the transfer of strategic materials from the installation's CCC inventory to the US Supplemental inventory.

r. COPY OF RECORDS. The storage installation will retain a copy of each of the forms referred to in Section III.3. On written request blank forms will be supplied direct to the storage installation by the Storage Division, DMS.

s. BILLS OF LADING. The receiving officer at a storage installation will not, under any condition, alter or modify the face of a bill of lading covering the shipment of strategic and critical materials for the account of GSA-DMS.

(1) If there is a difference between the actual quantity shown on the bill of lading, as being shipped, and the actual quantity received the difference will be noted on the reverse side of the bill of lading and an Over, Short and/or Damage Report, GSA Form 1052, submitted.

(2) Generally, bills of lading are issued to cover the contents of specific cars, and a shortage in one car cannot be offset by overages in other cars. The only exception to this is in the case of metals shipped in bulk, where shortages in one car may be offset by overages in others, provided all cars pertain to one lot only. This eliminates the necessity for issuing Over, Short, and/or Damage Report, GSA Form 1052, for individual cars containing parts of the lot.

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3. (Cont'd) STORAGE OF STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS AT DEPOTS

t. DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS.

(1) Records maintained at storage installations documenting receipts, storage and shipment of strategic and critical materials such as: GSA Form 46, GSA Form 131, GSA Form 132 and GSA Form 1052; may be destroyed two years after all stored material of like kind or grade has been shipped out, and an additional ninety days after notice has been furnished to GSA that the records are to be destroyed.

(2) Records maintained at storage installations of Receiving Reports and other documents pertaining to expendable supplies may be disposed of two years after all material covered by the record has been used.

(3) Records maintained at storage installations covering the transportation of materials; including such documents as memorandum copies of bills of lading and supporting shipping documents pertinent to freight classification because they list articles involved in shipments, export certificates or declarations, transit certificates, GSA Form 287 or DOD Form 575, TPU Form 12 (formerly FS Form 112 or EP-21), and demurrage car record books; may not be disposed of and should be filed separate from material not specifically related to the shipping case file.

u. COMMUNICATIONS. All communications for the Storage Division, GSA-DMS, should be addressed to 18th and F Streets, N.W., Washington 25, D. C. In case of enemy attack on the United States, depots will be advised as soon as possible of relocation point from which DMS will operate.

4. FINANCING.

a. All costs for the handling and storage of strategic and critical materials at military installations will be financed from appropriations of the Department of Defense subject to subsequent reimbursement by GSA, in accordance with the provisions of a joint finance agreement between the Department of Defense and GSA, implemented by the respective departments. Implementation by the Department of the Air Force is contained in AFR 67-39, and by the Department of the Army in AR 780-27.

b. DMS will furnish quarterly to each of the military departments an estimate of the handling and storage costs to be incurred in connection with the stockpiling program.

c. Standard Form 1080 covering reimbursement of handling and storage charges will be directed by the military departments to the Comptroller, GSA, 18th and F Streets, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

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8. DEMURRAGE

GSA has arranged with the Association of American Railroads to include all installations designated as National Stockpile storage points in the Master Average Demurrage Agreement presently in effect between GSA and the rail carriers. Each installation designated as a National Stockpile storage point shall maintain a separate average demurrage agreement statement for the account of GSA. When demurrage charges accrue against shipments of strategic and critical materials consigned to a National Stockpile storage point for the account of GSA, the transportation officer of the installation will certify such demurrage bills and forward them to the carrier for billing direct to GSA.

9. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF STOCKPILE INFORMATION

The following standards apply to the classification of documents and information which pertain to GSA operations under the provisions of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act.

a. SECRET - Stockpiling information shall be classified as SECRET if such information discloses:

(1) Estimated requirements and supply data developed by the Federal Preparedness Agency or predecessor agencies.

(2) Any listing of stockpile storage sites or other geographical locations containing a vulnerability index number.

b. UNCLASSIFIED - Any information not included in 9a is unclassified.

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FORMS

Receiving Report (GSA Form 131)
 Receiving Report - Continuation Sheet (GSA Form 131a)
 Over, Short and Damage Report (GSA Form 1052)
 Outbound Storage Report (GSA Form 132)
 Record of Transit Freight Bill and Tonnage Credits (GSA Form 287)
 Instructions to Warehouse Covering Transit Tonnage (TFU Form 12)
 Inventory Record Card (GSA Form 46)
 Shipping Instructions (GSA Form 460) *GSA 7543*
 Shipping Instructions Amendment/or/Cancellation Notice (GSA Form 462) *x*
 Sales Release (TPS Form 83) *GSA 7812*
 Delivery Order (GSA Form 238)
 Weight Certificate (GSA Form 1625)
 Shipment Order (DMS Form 62)
 Warehouse Material Identification Card (GSA Form 1660)
 Material Locator Card (GSA Form 1661)
 Notice of Transfer (CPT Form 336)

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SECTION IVSTORAGE INSTRUCTIONS1. General.

a. Descriptions and general requirements for storage of specific commodities are presented in Appendices A, B, C and D of this Section. Appendix A includes storage standards for individual commodities in alphabetical order, Appendix B photographs or illustration of suggested storage methods, Appendix C uniform standards for fire protection and Appendix D stockpiling operations in relation to radioactivity of materials.

b. Commodities now in storage will not be rewarehoused to meet the requirements of this Manual except by specific authority of DMS with approval by the department or agency having jurisdiction over the installation. Except in an emergency, when safety of personnel, materials or structures may be endangered, restacking or relocation of any stockpile material will not be undertaken without obtaining prior approval through appropriate channels. Excavation, through ore piles, incident to construction operations, such as laying underground utility services or drainage lines, will not be undertaken.

c. If at any time a commodity must be repacked or for any reason moved from its original point of storage, it must be stored in accordance with the methods set forth in this Manual. Identity of the material, as to grade, type, contract, etc., as required in the storage specifications for each commodity as set forth in Appendix A, must be maintained.

d. Occasionally, certain stockpile materials require weighing by depot personnel in connection with sales of these materials. When such weighing is performed, the original and two copies of the weight certificate will be forwarded by the depot to GSA, Office of the Comptroller, General Accounting Unit-CAOG, Washington 25, D. C.

2. Location Records.

Storage installations will maintain records of the location of materials in storage. These records will show location by grade, type, contract number, etc., as required by instructions in Appendix A.

3. File Identification.

Instructions contained in Appendix A of this section covering individual materials specify the type of physical segregation required in storage. So that material may be readily identified in warehouse storage, each pile shall have appropriate identification markers showing commodity, class, contract number, grade, lot number, type (as applicable to various materials) number

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(Cont'd) STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

f units (boxes, bags, drums, bales, etc.) and such other information as may be specifically set forth in individual storage pages or that may be required by the depot to locate material stored. Instructions for marking piles or stacks of metals and ore in open storage are contained in individual storage pages of Appendix A.

4. Storage Factors.

Storage factors are expressed in cubic feet of net usable space required per short ton unless otherwise designated under the instructions for an individual commodity. Aisles and other non-occupancy space are not included in the net storage figures.

5. Repair of Damaged Containers.

On receipt at the depot of any commodity which is to be stored in the containers in which it is shipped, such containers should be carefully inspected for damage. Appropriate steps should be taken to reinforce or repair damaged containers including the application of appropriate paint to scuffed drums so as to make them safe for long-term storage. If repair is not feasible, the contents should be repacked in a sound container of the same type. Repackaging or repair of more than 2 percent of the containers will not be made without obtaining from DMS prior approval through appropriate channels. Unless specific instructions to the contrary are indicated in the information dealing with the commodity in question, spilled contents are to be returned to the containers to such degrees as this can be accomplished without including contaminating impurities. Sweepings contaminated with dirt should be stored separately and reported to DMS for disposition. If a container has lost part of its contents, revised markings of gross and net weights should be made and an Over, Short and/or Damage Report, GSA Form 1052, completed. In the event of a complete repacking of a container, any markings on the original container should be copied immediately on the new container.

6. Exceptions and Deviations.

When any installation is not in a position to conform to the instructions specified in appendices of Section IV for any given commodity, notification will be sent to DMS through appropriate channels. Deviations may be made only on receipt of written authorization from DMS.

7. Handling Aids and Piling.

Full use will be made of material handling aids, such as flat and box pallets, racks, and general dunnage; except as limited in storage instructions for each material. So far as practicable, material should be piled in such

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(Cont'd) STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

a manner that the maximum use can be made of mechanical equipment at the time of outloading, when both time and labor are likely to be limited. However, storage methods to facilitate inventory and segregation requirements must be met.

8. Handling Packaged Materials.

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All materials received in packages (barrels, bags, boxes, drums, etc.) must be handled from common carrier conveyance to place of rest in storage with extreme care to avoid, to the highest degree possible, damage to the container itself and the coating thereof as well as loss or contamination of the material contained therein.

9. Precautions.

Precautions to be taken in respect to health and other hazards in handling and storing of commodities are the responsibility of Installation Commander or Warehouse Manager. Information pertaining to hazardous commodities is included in the storage instructions for those commodities, or as otherwise furnished the storage activity.

a. DDT, used for spraying stockpile materials, must meet Federal Specifications, Insecticide, "DDT Emulsifiable Concentrate, nonexplosive Solvent", O-1-558, latest revision, and should be used within two years of manufacture. Personnel, performing spraying operations with DDT, should wear respirators, and rubber gloves during spraying and in handling sprayed materials.

b. Water, in any form, is one of the major causes of deterioration to perishable materials. Preservation of stockpile materials is an important responsibility. By virtue of being at the storage location, depot personnel are responsible to a great extent for detecting causes of deterioration and initiating corrective action. In carrying out this responsibility, depot personnel must be constantly alert to detect dampness in any form in their warehouses.

(1) A uniform procedure for detecting moisture is not applicable due to the different types of facilities and storage patterns.

(2) Dampness around warehouse walls and doorways, can readily be detected but the area under stacks of material present a problem and continuous surveillance is necessary.

(3) In many instances, dampness is not present under a pile of material within ten feet of the perimeter, while in the center of the pile prolonged dampness may cause the materials to deteriorate and pallets to become rotten. In some cases this condition can be visibly detected with the aid of a spotlight.

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(4) When any evidence of moisture is found, warehouse doors should be opened on clear dry days only, and the affected pile kept under close surveillance to determine if all traces of dampness disappear, or if the change in ventilation is creating additional condensation. In cases where opening of doors does not eliminate dampness from condensation, or when weather does not permit opening of doors, some means of circulating air within the effected areas should be used. Fans and blowers have been used in such instances with excellent results.

(5) At least once a month, depot personnel will inspect all warehouse roofs, doors, walls, windows, ventilators, etc., to determine if water, in any form, is entering the areas in which stockpile materials are stored. Depot personnel will make special inspections immediately after rain, snow or windstorm, and such special inspections may take the place of regular monthly inspections.

(6) When dampness has affected stockpile materials, it shall be reported to GSA-DMS, Storage Division, Washington 25, D. C. The report shall contain full details such as amount and sources of dampness, commodity involved, and what corrective action has been taken and/or recommended.

c. As many stockpile materials stored in the open are subject to contamination, corrosive action, galvanic reaction, or other adverse effects, the use of salt or chemicals for removal of snow and ice in and around stockpile storage areas shall be practiced as little as possible. When such use is necessary, care shall be exercised to prevent snow removal equipment from pushing snow and ice (containing deposits of salt or chemicals) on to stockpile materials. Precautions shall also be taken so as to prevent deposits of these undesirable elements from accumulating in and around stockpile materials due to inadequate drainage. The use of cinders or ashes to improve traction shall require equal consideration. Where practical and available, the use of sand to improve traction should be encouraged over that of cinders and ashes.

10. STORAGE OF GALVANIZED DRUMS IN THE OPEN.

a. The following commodity storage instructions indicate that approved types of galvanized drums may be stored in the open:

Beryllium Copper Master Alloy
Cobalt Metal
Columbite
Low Carbon Ferrochromium
Graphite
Synthetic Battery Grade Manganese
Electrolytic Manganese Metal

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Molybdenum (Ferro, Oxide, Concentrates)
Nickel (Shots, Oxide, Briquettes)
Rare Earths
Tantalite
Titanium
Tungsten (Concentrates, Ferro)
Vanadium (Oxide, Ferro)

b. This authorization is applicable only when the drums are hot dipped galvanized pursuant to Stockpile Specification C-1. Specification C-1 grade drums may be identified by a stamped "S" in the manufacturer's marking on the bottom of each drum. For example:

<u>Marking</u>	<u>Meaning of Mark</u>
NSD	Made by National Steel Drum
6--59	Mfd June 1959
16	Gauge of metal used
"S"	Hot dipped galvanized

c. Electrolytically galvanized steel drums will not be stored in the open unless special authorization is received in advance from the Storage Division, DMS, Washington, D. C.

11. Selection and Preparation of Open Area Storage Sites. Any open area proposed for the storage of stockpile metals, minerals or ores shall be reasonably level, well drained or capable of being drained, stable and accessible. Various types of site preparation are specified below. Type of space required for individual materials will depend on local conditions. The area shall withstand the usage of materials handling equipment in the storage and removal of materials.

a. Type "A" Graded and Drained Natural Soil for Metals Storage

- (1) The foundation soil shall have sufficient bearing strength to support the materials to be stored at the height designated.
- (2) It shall be of sufficient height above the surrounding area and so prepared that all water falling upon it will drain. The center of the area shall be so crowned that no water will remain on the surface at any time after a rainfall.
- (3) The area shall be free of all trash, underbrush or other extraneous material and shall be leveled and uniformly compacted so as to be free from holes and soft spots.

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(Cont'd) STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

(4) The area must be protected by intercepting ditches on the side of greatest elevation, so as to prevent wash from hills or watersheds from cutting gullies or softening the area. Adequate drainage ditches shall be provided to accommodate maximum run off. Additional fill may be used.

b. Type "B" Granular Stabilized Area for Bulk Ores and Ferro Alloys

(1) The general requirements for Type A shall apply.

(2) The area shall be stabilized with gravel, crushed stone, slag, or other similar material to provide a wearing surface that will sustain the stored material. No special topping will be required.

(3) Engineering data must be available to describe and evaluate the bearing quality of the soil.

c. Type "C" Black Top

(1) The general requirements for Type A and B shall apply.

(2) The prepared area shall be covered with crushed stone, gravel or similar material which shall be compacted to a minimum thickness of four inches.

(3) Hot mix black topping of commercial quality as is used for road surfacing shall be applied, properly rolled, and shall have a minimum thickness of 2 inches when completed.

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d. Type "D" Non-Reinforced Concrete.

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(1) The general requirements for Type A and B shall apply.

(2) The finished compacted surface shall be covered with a concrete slab, not reinforced, which shall have a thickness of five inches minimum when completed. The slab shall be made from 1-2-4 mixture properly prepared, applied and cured. Crushed rock base required in b (2) may be omitted if soil conditions permit.

e. Type "E" Soil - Cement (for use only where soil is suitable).

(1) The general requirements for Type A shall apply.

(2) After the area has been prepared, the surface shall be pulverized to a depth of four inches and Portland cement shall be mixed with four inches of earth by harrowing, drilling or other appropriate methods. The cement

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(Cont'd) STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

shall be mixed with the earth at the rate recommended by the Portland Cement Association for the type of soil existing in the area. After the mixing operation has been completed the surface shall be thoroughly wetted and smoothed by rolling. The cement shall be properly cured in accordance with recommendation of the Portland Cement Association for this type of work.

f. Type "F" Reinforced Concrete.

(1) Type F is a reinforced concrete slab to be used only when the load bearing requirements cannot be met with Types A through E. This type will be for areas that must be used, but have soft spots or other deficiencies which cannot otherwise be corrected to withstand the required load.

(2) The soil shall be prepared as required for Type A.

(3) The prepared surface shall be covered with reinforced concrete slab having a minimum thickness of six inches. The slab shall be reinforced with one layer of 6 x 6 inch mesh #4 wire placed 1½ inches below the top surface. Expansion joints shall be provided as required. The concrete shall consist of 1-2-4 mixture and shall be properly prepared, poured, floated and cured.

NOTE: (These specifications are not intended to mean that occupied space which is generally serving satisfactorily is to be disturbed. In event portions or all of an occupied area is deemed to be failing, GSA-DMS Storage Division, Washington 25, D. C., will be advised.

12. Die Stamping of Unmarked Metals.

a. All metal forms die stamped at storage installations in accordance with these instructions will be accomplished as a special project, established by GSA-DMS. Authority received by telephone from GSA-DMS to proceed with grade marking coincident with storage shall be confirmed in writing and a special project established.

b. Where pigs, slabs, ingots, rounds, billets, or other customary forms of each grade of aluminum, antimony, brass, bronze, lead, tin and zinc cannot be identified as to grade by "brand name" or other producer markings as set forth in Annex No. 1, or where the grade symbol or grade name, as shown in Annex No. 2, is not die stamped or mold imprinted thereon when received, the marking of these metals as to grade shall be accomplished by use of a one-half inch or larger die. If the grade is identifiable from data shown in Annex No. 1 die stamping with the grade mark is not required.

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c. Before unmarked metals are die stamped positive identification of the material and grade must be provided for by use of the following sources and techniques.

- (1) Research of depot locators and files.
- (2) Physical inspection of materials.
- (3) Reference to brand-name/grade tables, as shown in Annex No. 1.
- (4) Statistical analysis of differences after procedures (1), (2), and (3) have been performed.
- (5) Finally, economic evaluation shall be made of residual lots to determine whether spectroscopic or chemical tests are required, or alternatively whether these residual lots shall be down graded. Determination of cases of this kind will be the responsibility of GSA-DMS.

d. When unmarked metals are found in inventory subsequent to original storage, GSA-DMS Storage Division, Washington 25, D. C., shall be notified. Marking shall be made only upon written instructions of the DMS Storage Division.

e. Should unmarked metals be found during receiving operations the storage depot shall notify GSA-DMS by telephone and obtain authority to proceed with grade marking coincident with storage. The grade to be marked shall be designated by GSA-DMS.

f. In unusual cases depots may find that metals are marked or mold imprinted with a different grade than that appearing on the instructions or other documents. In these unusual cases GSA-DMS shall be promptly notified by telephone, GSA-DMS will then specify the grade under which the material shall be stored and recorded, and confirmed in writing. Remark- ing may or may not be indicated in these cases.

g. Die Stamping Procedure.

(1) Loose Pieces. Where metals are loose and must be formed into uniform lifts before storage or restorage, each piece must be plainly die stamped with the proper grade marking.

(2) Uniform Lifts, Restorage. Where metals are presently banded in uni- form lifts and restorage is necessary, one outer edge of each exposed piece making up the lift shall be die stamped with the proper grade mark.

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(3) Uniform Lifts, No Restorage Requirement. Where metals are presently banded in uniform lifts and stored in blocks so that inventory count can be made by computation, an outer edge of each piece in lifts comprising the perimeter of each storage block shall be die stamped with the proper grade mark. In addition, the top surface of all top pieces of metal in each stack comprising the interior of such blocks shall be die stamped with the proper grade mark.

13. Identification Tags for Metals.

Storage Instructions for Individual Commodities in Appendix A of Section IV specify the use of 3" x 5" aluminum tags attached by aluminum wire to metals in open storage. This requirement is hereby changed to: Copper tags and wire for use on antimony, brass, copper, lead, nickel and tin; and zinc tags and wire for use on zinc metal and galvanized drums. Aluminum tags will be used only on aluminum and magnesium. The use of 1½" x 3" tags in lieu of 3" x 5" is permissible wherever an embossing machine is available that is capable of embossing the required information on the smaller tag.

It is not contemplated that any existing tags will be replaced for the sole purpose of conforming to the above. However, any tags required for new receipts or to replace existing tags, will be made in accordance with these requirements.

14. Special Projects.

The joint agreement between Department of Defense and GSA provided for establishment of special projects to cover activities such as special care and handling of strategic and critical material, or alteration or construction of facilities for storing the material. Certain functions, services, and other activities performed at a depot for GSA in connection with stockpiling strategic and critical material, other than normal storage and handling (receiving and shipping), will be established as special projects after approval by GSA-DMS. These activities will be reimbursed as a "special Project" on a cost basis which will require prior approval by GSA.

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STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS
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ANNEX NO. 1

BRAND NAME AND GRADE TABLE

<u>LEAD</u>		<u>ZINC</u>	
<u>Brand</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Brand</u>	<u>Grade</u>
Alton	-- Corroding	Amarillo	-- Prime Western
Asarco	-- Corroding	American Electrolytic	-- Special High Grade
B.H.A.S.	-- Corroding	American High Grade	-- High Grade
Bunker "C" Hill	-- Corroding	Anaconda Electric 99.99%	-- Special High Grade
Bunker Hill	-- Antimonial	Arkansas	-- Prime Western
C.M.F.y A.M.	-- Corroding	Asarco Electro	-- Special High Grade
Cominco	-- Antimonial	AZ	-- High Grade
Doe Run	-- Corroding	Beacon 99.99%	-- Special High Grade
Eagle - Picher	-- Corroding	Beehive	-- Intermediate
Federal	-- Chemical	Bunker Hill 99.99%	-- Special High Grade
Monterrey	-- Corroding	Campine	-- Prime Western
Overpelt	-- Corroding	Covered Wagon	-- Prime Western
Penoles	-- Antimonial	Frisco	-- Prime Western
St. Joe Lead Co.	-- Chemical	Pioche	-- High Grade
V.M.	-- Corroding	Plute	-- Intermediate
		Poppy	-- High Grade
		Prayon	-- Prime Western
		Quaker	-- Prime Western
		Rosita	-- Prime Western
		Rothem	-- Prime Western
		Sable	-- High Grade
		Sandoval	-- Prime Western
		Superior	-- Intermediate
		Tadanac A	-- High Grade
		Tadanac 99.99%	-- High Grade Special
		U. S. Z. Co.	-- Intermediate
		Victor	-- Intermediate
		VFZ	-- Brass Special
		V.M.	-- Prime Western
		Horse Head	-- High Grade
		Horse H'd Special 99.99%	-- Special High Grade
		Ideal	-- Brass Special
		Intermediate	-- Intermediate
		Lehigh	-- Prime Western
		Monteponi ZNA	-- Prime Western
		Morning	-- Intermediate
		Overpelt	-- Prime Western
		Overcor	-- Special High Grade
		Page	-- High Grade
		Panaca	-- Special High Grade
		Pertusola	-- Special High Grade
		Pine Tree	-- Brass Special

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STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS
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ANNEX NO. 2

GRADE MARKING FOR METALS

<u>ANTIMONY</u>		<u>ALUMINUM</u>		<u>TIN</u>	
<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MARK</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MARK</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MARK</u>
A	A	6A	6A	AA	AA
B	B	5A	5A	A	A
C	C	4A	4A	B	B
D	D	3A	3A	C	C
		2A	2A	D	D
		A	A	E	E
		B	B	F	F
		C	C		
		D	D		
		E	E		
		F	F		
		G	G		

Die stamping of antimony must be done with a light hammer so as not to break the ingots.

If there are other letters on the pigs, they shall be obliterated.

<u>LEAD</u>		<u>ZINC</u>	
<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MARK</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>MARK</u>
Corroding	A	Special High	SH
Chemical	B	High	H
Acid	C	Intermediate	I
Copper	D	Brass Special	BS
Common desilverized A	E	Select	S
Common desilverized B	F	Prime Western	PW
Soft undesilverized	G		
Common Lead			
QQL 171 Grade A	H		
Antimonial Lead-give chemical composition, such as 91-9			
Acid copper lead (Purchase Specification P-28-R1)	J		
Common desilverized lead (Purchase Specification P-28-R1)	K		

BRONZE

Grade marks to be applied to each lot of metal will be furnished to individual storage facilities by GSA-DMS.

BRASS

Grade marks to be applied to each lot of metal will be furnished to individual storage facilities by GSA-DMS.

NOTE: Where metals, principally lead and zinc, have grade name molded in ingots, pigs, or slabs, die-stamping is not required.

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14. Special Instructions.

- a. Do report immediately all thefts to the Director, Storage Division, GSA-DMS, Washington 25, D. C., in addition to your regular established reporting point.
- b. Do report immediately all fires to the Director, Storage Division, GSA-DMS, Washington 25, D. C., in addition to your regular established reporting points.
- c. Do make stroke tallies for each shipment or receipt of stockpile materials.
- d. Do lock and secure all warehouse doors when not in use.
- e. Do maintain good housekeeping at all times.
- f. Do keep all aisles clear at all times.
- g. Do keep fire doors closed except when in use.
- h. Do keep lights out except when working in warehouse.
- i. Do maintain current locator system for stockpile materials.
- j. Do contact DMS, Storage Division immediately when material ordered ut from depot is not available.
- k. Do contact DMS, Storage Division immediately when, for any reason, out-shipment cannot be made on date ordered.
- l. Do correct minor deficiencies promptly when discovered by depot personnel where rewarehousing is not required.
- m. Do carry out all storage procedures set forth in this Manual.
- n. Do not permit smoking except in specifically designated areas or buildings (See Appendix C).
- o. Do not refuel gasoline powered equipment within 20 feet of warehouses storing strategic materials (See Appendix C).
- p. Do not permit servicing or repairing of gasoline powered equipment in warehouses (See Appendix C).

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(Cont'd) STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

- q. Do not permit overnight parking of gasoline powered equipment in warehouses storing strategic materials except in areas particularly designated for that purpose (See Appendix C).
- r. Do not give depot keys to railroad or other unauthorized personnel.
- s. Do not accept railroad cars or trucks for loading which are not in good order and free from contaminating substances.
- t. Do not use stockpile ores as ballast for railroad track beds.
- u. Do refer, to GSA-DMS, Washington 25, D. C., through channels, all questions which arise regarding the meaning or intent of any instructions contained in this Manual.

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STORAGE OF ASBESTOS

1. DESCRIPTION

Asbestos is a mineral in fibrous form. It may be received in any of the following types and grades:

TYPES

GRADES

<u>Amosite</u>	D-3 DX D11	(Other former grades: B-1 B-3, 3/DM-1, and M-1)	Coarse and shaggy; gray to brown in color.
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Amosite is presently used as a thermal insulating material in shipboard applications.

<u>Chrysotile</u>	C&G-1 C&G-2 C&G-P1 C&G-P2	Crude No. 1 Crude No. 2 Textile or spinning length milled	In lump and "crude" form and when part- ly "opened" it va- ries from yellowish white to grayish- white; white when fiberized.
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Chrys tile is a low iron asbestos and is used for dielectric insulation of cables and other electrical products.

<u>Crocidolite</u>	Crude No. 1 Crude No. 2 Run-of-Mine (crude or milled)	Lavender-blue to dark blue.
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Crocidolite is an excellent filter and is used in protective devices.

2. PACKING

Asbestos will be received in burlap or osnaburg bags weighing from 100 to 150 pounds each. All bags comprising any lot will be of the same nominal size and shape.

3. MARKING

Bags of asbestos are marked to include the name of product, name and location of min, type, grade, gross and net weights; and Government contract number.

4. STORAGE

a. Amosite and crocidolite asbestos will be dumped from bags into thoroughly clean, dry tanks to the extent that tanks are available; otherwise material

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STORAGE OF ASBESTOS
(Continued)

will be stored in bags as received in box pallets in a dry warehouse. The inside surfaces of tanks must be painted or protected against corrosion by approved methods before using for asbestos. Arrangements for such painting and protection will be made through usual channels. Chrysotile asbestos will be stored in bags in dry warehouse only. All material will be segregated in storage and identified on records by country of origin, type, and grade. For warehouse storage, bags with minor damage should be stacked with the torn area inside. Material from bags which have been seriously damaged in shipment must be repacked and remarked within authority designated in Section IV, paragraph d, Repair of Damaged Containers.

b. To facilitate the taking of a physical inventory at any time by count and computation (on material stored other than in tanks), the same number of bags shall be placed in each box pallet except when an odd number of bags in the top box pallet of a stack of uniform height will complete the lot. Thereafter the pallets shall be block stacked in uniform rows and to a uniform height. In doing so, economical use of space must be given full consideration and segregation requirements must be met. Each block stack shall have a placard indicating the number of bags in each box pallet in the stack.

c. Asbestos in Bags. See Uniform Standard for Fire Protection of Fibers, Tannins, and Certain Packaged Materials, Appendix C.

OUTSHIPMENT PROCEDURE

Outshipment orders will be issued on GSA Form 460 "Shipping Instruction" (See Section III, Page 13b). This form will designate Type, Grade, Weight and, as required, such additional information necessary to identify the material to be shipped.

6. PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN

a. Health. Asbestosis is a lung disease caused by inhalation of asbestos dust, usually over a long period of time such as weavers might be exposed to. Bag handling is quite safe but protective devices should be worn when asbestos is handled in bulk.

b. General. Bags must be kept dry to prevent mildew of the bags and resulting deterioration which might contaminate asbestos with bag particles. Moisture tends to "case" material, particularly chrysotile, which impairs its usefulness. In other respects ordinary moisture does not harm asbestos except that it must always be removed before processing. Bags of asbestos should be kept reasonably free of dust. Dusty bagged materials like tannins and graphite should not be handled in the vicinity of stored asbestos unless absolutely necessary and then only when precautions are taken to cover the asbestos, followed by vacuum cleaning of the storage section.

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STORAGE OF ASBESTOS
(Continued)

7. STORAGE FACTORS

60 to 90 cubic feet per short ton.

630 to 980 short tons per 10,000-barrel tank.

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STORAGE OF ASBESTOS1. DESCRIPTION

Asbestos is a mineral in fibrous form. It may be received in any of the following types and grades:

<u>TYPES</u>	<u>GRADES</u>	
<u>Amosite</u>	D-3 DI D11	(Other former grades: B-1 B-3, 3/DM-1, and M-1) Coarse and shaggy; gray to brown in color.
<u>Chrysotile</u>	C&G-1 C&G-2 C&G-P1 C&G-P2	Crude No. 1 Crude No. 2 Textile or spinning length milled In lump and "crude" form and when partly "opened" it varies from yellowish white to grayish-white; white when fiberized.
<u>Crocidolite</u>	Crude No. 1 Crude No. 2 Run-of-Mine (Crude or Milled)	Lavender-blue to dark blue.

2. PACKING AND MARKING

Packing. Asbestos will usually be received in burlap or osnaburg bags weighing approximately 150 pounds.

Marking. Bags of asbestos are marked to include the name of product, name and location of mine, type, grade, gross and net weights, and Government contract number. Identification of material shall be obtained from information shown on documents accompanying each shipment and on shipping instructions issued by Emergency Procurement Service. Storage and Transportation Division, Emergency Procurement Service, General Services Administration, Washington 25, D. C. should be notified by teletype or collect wire whenever identifying documents are lacking.

3. STORAGE

Amosite and crocidolite asbestos will be dumped from bags into thoroughly clean, dry tanks to the extent that tanks are available; otherwise material will be stored in bags as received on floor pallets in a dry warehouse. The inside surfaces of tanks must be painted or protected against corrosion by other approved methods before using for asbestos. Chrysotile asbestos will be stored in bags in a dry warehouse only. All material will be segregated in storage and identified on records by country of origin, type, and grade. For warehouse storage, bags with minor damage should be stacked with the torn area inside. Material from bags which have been seriously damaged in shipment should be re-packed and remarked within authority designated in Section IV, Paragraph 2d, Repair of Damaged Containers.

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STORAGE OF ASBESTOS
(Continued)

Asbestos in Bags. See Uniform Standard for Fire Protection of Fibers, Tannins, and Certain Packaged Materials, Appendix C.

4. PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN

Health. None

General. Bags must be kept dry to prevent mildew of the bags and resulting deterioration which might contaminate asbestos with bag particles. Moisture tends to "case" material, particularly chrysotile, which impairs its usefulness and results in some loss on refiberizing. In other respects ordinary moisture does not harm asbestos except that it must always be removed before processing.

5. STORAGE FACTORS

60 to 90 cubic feet per short ton.

630 to 980 short tons per 10,000-barrel tank.

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SI-4

August 4, 1959
(Supersedes C-4-R issued
September 14, 1953)

NATIONAL STOCKPILE
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
FOR THE
PURCHASE AND ACCEPTANCE
OF
ASBESTOS-AMOSITE

1. DESCRIPTION

These Special Instructions cover certain commercial grades of amosite asbestos suitable for use in making woven insulating felt, heat insulation (pipe-covering, block and segments), and marine insulating board.

2. PURCHASE

All amosite asbestos acquired by purchase shall be equal or equivalent to that mined in the Transvaal region in the Union of South Africa and shall conform to requirements for standard commercial grades specified in the current Purchase Specification for Asbestos-Amosite, P-4.

Purchases of amosite shall be regulated so that, of the total stockpile objective, the amounts of each grade acquired, including amosite accepted by transfer from other Government agencies, shall be as follows:

		Percent by Weight
Grade D3 \ (2%)	Minimum	25
Grades D3, D11, and DX	Minimum	30
Grades MD and M	Maximum	20
Grades K3 and W3	Maximum	30

The Grade formerly known as B-1 has been combined with Grade D3 and shall be credited as D3 in computing the percentages designated above. (See Section 3).

The Grade formerly known as M-1 has been replaced by Grades D11 and DX, and the Grade formerly known as 3/DM-1 is a mixture consisting of D3 that has been extended by the addition of D11 and/or DX. Any M-1 and 3/DM-1 in the stockpile shall be credited as D11 and DX in computing the percentages designated above. (See Section 3).

3. ACCEPTANCE

Amosite asbestos offered by transfer from other Government agencies, pursuant to Section 6 (b) of Public Law 520, shall be accepted until the stockpile objective has been acquired or delivery assured, provided it conforms to the requirements of the current Purchase Specification, P-4. In addition Grades K1, K11, and 3/DM-1 may be accepted. (See Section 2)

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4. SAMPLING, INSPECTION, AND TESTING

Amosite asbestos shall be accepted from other Government agencies on the basis of sampling, inspection, and testing by the recipient Government agency or its designee. Any Government records of prior inspection and testing of a given lot, satisfactorily identifiable and acceptable to the recipient Government agency, may be used in lieu of a new inspection and testing.

5. REFINING, PROCESSING, OR BENEFICIATION

None.

6. CREDITING TO STOCKPILE OBJECTIVE

Amosite asbestos conforming to the requirements of the current Purchase Specification, or to Section 3 of these Special Instructions, shall be credited to the stockpile inventory objective on the basis of weight (short tons).

7. PACKAGING, MARKING, AND IDENTIFICATION

a. Packaging:

Amosite acquired by purchase shall be packed in new bags equal to 12 ounce burlap Type I, No. B-6; or 8 ounce ocnaburg Type II, No. C-52 in Federal Specification PTP-B-35; Bags: Textile, Shipping, Burlap, Cotton and Waterproof Laminated. Each bag shall contain not more than 150 pounds of amosite.

Amosite requiring repackaging in storage shall be packed in the same type bags.

All bags comprising any lot shall be of the same nominal size and shape.

b. Marking:

Each bag of amosite acquired by purchase shall be permanently and legibly marked and shall include the name of the product, name and location of the mine, type, grade, gross and net weights, and Government contract number. The marking may be stencilled on ocnaburg bags in letters not less than 1-inch high. Otherwise, the marking shall be on linen tags and two tags shall be attached to each bag, one at each end. The bags shall not carry a security classification or any marking, other than the contract number, indicating National Stockpile ownership.

Bags of amosite accepted by transfer (See Section 3) should be marked as stated above except the National Stockpile Number should be used if there is no Government contract number

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c. Identification:

Appropriate identifying documents shall accompany each shipment and shall include the number of bags.

8. SHIPPING, STORAGE, SEGREGATION, AND ROTATION

a. Shipping:

Loading and bracing shall be in a manner satisfactory to the carrier concerned.

b. Storage:

Amosite shall be stored in bags in dry warehouses or dumped from bags into thoroughly clean, dry tanks. See Strategic and Critical Materials Storage Manual.

c. Segregation:

Amosite shall be segregated by grade.

d. Rotation:

None.

9. PRECAUTIONS

Asbestosis is a lung disease caused by inhalation of asbestos dust, usually over a long period of time such as might be the exposure of weavers. Bag handling is considered safe but protective devices should be worn when asbestos is handled in bulk.

Bags shall be kept dry to prevent mildew of bags and resulting deterioration which might contaminate asbestos with bag particles. See Strategic and Critical Materials Storage Manual.

10. REFERENCES

National Stockpile Purchase Specification, P-4
Strategic and Critical Materials Storage Manual
Federal Specification PPP-B-35

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FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLYEXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Office of Emergency PlanningPrepared and Issued by the Industrial Materials Staff
Business and Defense Services Administration
Department of CommerceNATIONAL STOCKPILE
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

SI-4-R2

ASBESTOS-AMOSITEMarch 19, 1965
(Supersedes issue of
March 30, 1962)

PURPOSE OF THE SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

These Special Instructions are an administrative device providing direction, guidance, and information to the General Services Administration relating to the (a) qualities of amosite asbestos which are to be acquired under current procurement authorization, (b) qualities of materials which may currently be acquired by surplus transfer from other Government agencies, (c) procedures of sampling, inspection, and testing, (d) special record keeping consistent with emergency planning for the continuity of Government, (e) refining, processing or beneficiation, (f) standards and formulas for crediting various forms or grades of material to primary objectives and presentation of data in inventory records, (g) packaging, marking, identification, shipping, storage, segregation, rotation, and precautions (in brief) including special authorities for repackaging, (h) disposal criteria, and (i) other references useful in National Stockpile planning and management activities.

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I. DESCRIPTION

These Special Instructions cover the following listed stockpile grades of amosite asbestos suitable for use in making woven insulating felt, heat insulation (pipe-covering, block and segments), and marine insulating board.

COMMERCIAL GRADES OF
AMOSITE ASBESTOS LISTED
FOR STOCKPILING 1946

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Average Length (In.)</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>References</u>
* B1	4 - 6	Replaced by D3. B1 is a longer, high grade fiber of better color and contains less impurities than B3 or D3.	G4 Nov. 13, 1951
* D3	2 - 6		P4 Aug. 27, 1946
* B3	2 - 6	Replaced by D3.	G4R Sept. 14, 1953
* DX	1 - 2		
* D11	1 - 2		
3DM1	1 - 6	Mixture of D3 extended by addition of D11 and/or DX.	SI-4
M	3/4 - 2		
MD	3/4 - 2		
K3	1/2 - 2		
W3	1/2 - 2		
M1	3/16 - 2	Mixture of DX-M-K3-S2	G4R Sept. 14, 1953

* Inventory 9-30-64 of these grades equals objective.

II. PURCHASE

NOTE: NOT
All amosite asbestos hereafter acquired by purchase shall be equal to or better than that mined in the Transvaal region in the Union of South Africa and shall conform to the requirements for standard grades regularly used commercially as specified in the National Stockpile Purchase Specification for Asbestos Amosite, P-4, Latest Revision.

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III. ACCEPTANCE

(Not applicable, inventory exceeds objective.)

IV. SAMPLING, INSPECTION, AND TESTING

Amosite asbestos shall be accepted on the basis of sampling, inspection, and testing by the recipient Government agency or its designee. Any Government records of prior inspection and testing of a given lot, satisfactorily identifiable and acceptable to the recipient Government agency, may be used in lieu of a new inspection and testing.

V. REFINING, PROCESSING, OR BENEFICIATION

None.

VI. RECORD KEEPING

An inventory record showing the quantity of amosite in the inventory on the basis of original grade or symbol, acquired by purchase or accepted by transfer, shall be maintained. A summary shall be prepared annually and furnished to designated Government agencies for retention at the National Emergency Relocation Centers.

VII. CREDITING TO STOCKPILE OBJECTIVE

- A. Amosite asbestos conforming to the requirements of all current and prior Stockpile Purchase Specifications, Acceptance Specifications or Special Instructions, shall be creditable to the stockpile inventory objective on the basis of weight (short tons) and actual grade as received.
- B. A survey of amosite consumers in 1959 by the Business and Defense Services Administration, Department of Commerce, indicated that the longer grades of amosite could be used for products now made from shorter grades with out causing fabricating problems or reducing quality. Consumers have changed to shorter fibers because of lower price. Amosite can be reduced in length rather easily. The longer lengths increase the quality of insulating products. Based on the foregoing, the quantity of amosite retained and credited to the objective shall be selected from the inventory in decreasing quality order as listed in Table 1, Section I of these Instructions. All lower grade inventories not required to complete the objectives shall be reported as excess for disposal consideration.

III. DISPOSAL CRITERIA (QUALITATIVE, STRATEGIC, OPERATIONAL)

Since the longer fibers provide a full range of usefulness, it is evident that the selection of amosite from time to time for disposal should be made progressively from the lower grades containing the shortest fibers, all other factors being equal. (Table I, Section I)

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Deterioration or contamination of amosite containers may require prior selection of certain lots, as might consideration of the strategic locations as identified in the Storage Plan and Policies, or the need to evacuate military storage facilities scheduled by the Department of Defense for closing and not economically operable as separate Stockpile facilities.

X. PACKAGING, MARKING, IDENTIFICATION, AND SHIPPING

A. Packaging:

Amosite acquired by purchase shall be packed in new bags equal to 12 ounce burlap Type 1, No. B-6, or 8-ounce osnaburg Type 11, No. C-52 in Federal Specification PPP-B-35: Bags, Textile, Shipping, Burlap, Cotton and Waterproof Laminated. The burlap or cotton fabric shall be treated with an approved deterioration preventive agent. The amosite shall be packed in bags with seam side out to prevent contamination of the asbestos fiber with material from the bag. Each bag shall contain not more than 150 pounds of amosite.

Amosite requiring repackaging in storage shall be packed in the type of bags designated above.

All bags comprising any lot shall be the same type and of the same nominal size and shape.

B. Marking:

Each bag of amosite acquired by purchase shall be permanently and legibly marked in English. The marking shall include the following:

Name of Product
Name of Supplier
Country of Origin
Name and Location (Including State or Providence) of Mine
Grade
Gross and Net Weights
Government Contract Number
Lot Number and Bag Serial Number (e.g., 1/20, 2/20, etc.)

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Shipments of amosite shall be accepted in osnaburg bags or in closely woven burlap bags, stencilled or printed in letters not less than 1-inch high.

The marking shall not include a security classification or anything indicating National Stockpile ownership other than the contract number.

Bags of amosite accepted by transfer (See Section III) should be marked as stated above except the National Stockpile number should be used in lieu of or in addition to the Government contract number.

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C. Identification:

Appropriate identifying documents shall accompany each shipment and shall include the number of bags.

D. Shipping:

All amosite shall be loaded, braced, and blocked in carrier's conveyances, in compliance with applicable rules and regulations set forth in carriers' classifications and other tariffs. For rail shipments, the applicable rules and regulations published by the Association of American Railroads (AAR) in Pamphlet No. 3 and Circular No. 42-B, Latest Revision, shall be followed.

X. STORAGE, SEGREGATION, AND ROTATION

A. Storage:

Amosite shall be stored in bags in dry warehouses. (See Strategic and Critical Materials Storage Manual.)

B. Segregation:

Amosite shall be segregated by program, grade, lot and country of origin.

C. Rotation:

None.

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XI. PRECAUTIONS

Asbestosis is a lung disease caused by inhalation of asbestos dust, usually over a long period of time such as might be the exposure of weavers. Bag handling is considered safe but protective devices should be worn when asbestos is handled in bulk.

Bags shall be kept dry to prevent mildew of bags and resulting deterioration which might contaminate asbestos with bag particles. (See Strategic and Critical Materials Manual)

XII. REFERENCES

Association of American Railroads:

Circular No. 42-B

Pamphlet No. 3

Federal Specification PPP-3-35

National Stockpile Purchase Specification, P-4, Latest Revision

Bureau of Mines:

Information Circular 7880-Asbestos

Minerals Facts & Problems

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Office of Emergency Planning

Prepared and Issued by the Industrial Materials Staff
Business and Defense Services Administration
Department of Commerce

NATIONAL STOCKPILE
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

SI-3-R1

November 18, 1965
(Supersedes issue of
August 15, 1961)

ASBESTOS-CHRYSTILE

PURPOSE OF THE INSTRUCTIONS

These Special Instructions are an administrative device providing direction, guidance, and information to the General Services Administration relating to the (a) qualities of chrysotile asbestos which are to be acquired under current procurement authorization, (b) qualities of materials which may currently be acquired by surplus transfer from other Government agencies, (c) procedures of sampling, inspection, and testing, (d) special record keeping consistent with emergency planning for the continuity of Government, (e) refining, processing, or beneficiation, (f) standards and formulas for crediting various forms or grades of material to primary objectives and presentation of data in inventory records, (g) packaging, marking, identification, shipping, storage, segregation, rotation, and precautions (in brief) including special authorities for repackaging, (h) disposal and retention criteria, and (i) other references useful in National Stockpile planning and management activities.

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I. DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

These Special Instructions cover certain grades of soft, commercially spinnable, chrysotile asbestos fibers suitable for use in the manufacture of textile products designed for electrical insulating applications.

II. PURCHASE

All chrysotile asbestos acquired by purchase shall be milled fibers conforming to the chemical and physical requirements of the Purchase Specification for Asbestos-Chrysotile, P-3, latest revision.

Purchase of chrysotile asbestos shall be regulated so that future acquisitions shall be Type 2 milled fibers conforming to the following:

Percent by Weight

Grade 1	15 to 20
Grade 2	50 to 60
Grade 3	25 to 30

III. ACCEPTANCE

Chrysotile asbestos offered by transfer from other government agencies, pursuant to Section 6(b) of Public Law 520, 79th Congress, shall be accepted until the stockpile objective has been acquired or delivery assured provided it conforms to the requirements of Purchase Specification P-3, latest revision.

IV. SAMPLING, INSPECTION, AND TESTING

Chrysotile asbestos shall be accepted from other government agencies on the basis of sampling, inspection, and testing by the recipient government agency or its designee. Any government records of prior inspection and testing of a given lot, satisfactorily identifiable and acceptable to the recipient government agency, may be used in lieu of a new inspection and testing.

Each lot of chrysotile hereafter acquired by purchase or accepted by transfer shall meet the standards for Type 2 material.

Current inventory shall be identified as Type 2, Type 4, or classified as subspecification.

V. REFINING, PROCESSING, OR BENEFICIATION

Not presently planned. Crude fibers may subsequently be replaced by mill fibers when it is determined feasible to do so.

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VI. RECORD KEEPING

An inventory record showing the grade and magnetic rating of each lot of chrysotile, acquired by purchase or accepted by transfer, shall be maintained at national emergency relocation centers of designated agencies.

VII. CREDITING TO STOCKPILE OBJECTIVE

A. Chrysotile asbestos shall be credited to the stockpile objective on the basis of short tons as follows:

TABLE I

CREDITABLE GRADES WHEN ALL
CURRENT TESTS ARE SATISFACTORY

Stockpile Grade	Acquisition Date	Standards*				P-3 Specification Reference
		Ounces on Screen				
		1/2"	4	10	Pan	
1	Any	14				R3, R4, R2
2	"	14				R3, R4, R2
3	"	12				R3, R4, R2
4	"	10.5	3.9	1.3	0.3	R3, R4
5	"	7.0	7.0	1.5	0.5	R3, R4
6	"	4.0	7.0	4.0	1.0	R3, R4
C and G1	"	(15.0)				R1, R, P3
C and GP1	"	(15.0)				R1, R, P3
C and G2	"	(13.0)				R1, R, P3
C and GP2	"	(13.0)				R1, R, P3
3F(a)	Aft. Jan '61	10.5	3.9	1.3	0.3	Stockpile grade is now 4
3F(p)	Prior to "	7.0	7.0	1.5	0.5	(P3) " " " " 5
3K(a)✓	After "	7.0	7.0	1.5	0.5	" " " " " 5
3K(p)	Prior to "	4.0	7.0	4.0	1.0	" " " " " 6
3R(a)	After "	4.0	7.0	4.0	1.0	" " " " " 6
Crude 1		85%	3/4" Min.			R2, R1, R, P3
Crude 2		85%	3/8" Min.			R2, R1, R, P3
3D(p)	Prior to "	8.0	6.0	1.0	1.0	P3

Inventory to be summarized as per column 1.

* Reference -- Quebec or Commercial

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TABLE II

SUBSPECIFICATION OR CURRENT NONSTOCKPILE GRADES

All lots shown in Table I which do not meet current standards, P3-R4, and the following previously approved stockpile grades are not creditable.

<u>Grade</u>		<u>Test Reference</u>	<u>Specification Reference</u>
C and G3			
C and G4.			
3R(p)	Prior to Jan. 1961	2.0 8.0 4.0 21.0	R1, P3
3T(a)	After " "	2.0 8.0 4.0 2.0	None
3T(p)	Prior to " "	1.0 9.0 4.0 2.0	R1, P3
3Z(a)	After " "	1.0 9.0 4.0 2.0	None
3M(p)	Prior to " "	2.0 9.0 4.0 1.0	P3

Inventory to be summarized as per column 1.

- B. The stockpile objective inventory shall be regulated to provide a distribution pattern of a minimum of low iron and a maximum of high iron chrysotile asbestos as follows:

<u>Chrysotile Asbestos</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Distribution Pattern By Percentage</u>
Low Iron <u>1/</u>	2	15
High Iron <u>2/</u>	4	85
	TOTAL	100

- 1/ Chrysotile asbestos meeting the requirements for magnetic rating Type 2, Purchase Specification P-3-R4.
- 2/ Chrysotile asbestos meeting the requirements for magnetic rating Type 4, Purchase Specification P-3-R4. Material previously tested for magnetic iron content is being retested and classified as to magnetic rating.

C. Substitution:

Low iron Type 2 chrysotile may be used to meet demands for high iron Type 4 material.

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III. PACKAGING, MARKING, IDENTIFICATION, AND SHIPPING

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A. Packaging:

Chrysotile acquired by purchase shall be packed in new bags equal to 12-ounce burlap Type I, No. B-6; or 8-ounce Osnaburg Type II, No. C-52 in Federal Specification PPP-B-35: Bags, Textile, Shipping, Burlap, Cotton and Waterproof Laminated. Each bag shall contain not more than 150 pounds of chrysotile.

Chrysotile requiring repackaging in storage shall be packed in the type of bags specified above.

All bags comprising any lot shall be of the same nominal size and shape.

B. Marking:

Each bag of chrysotile acquired by purchase shall be permanently and legibly marked. All marking shall be in English. The marking shall include the following:

Name of Product - Chrysotile
Name of Supplier
Country of Origin (include State or Province)
Grade and Year
Gross and Net Weights
Government Contract Number
Lot Number and Bag Serial Number (e.g., 1/20, 2/20, etc.)

The marking may be stencilled on Osnaburg bags in letters not less than one-inch high. Otherwise, the marking shall be on linen tags and two tags shall be attached to each bag, one at each end. The marking shall not include a security classification or anything indicating National Stockpile ownership other than the contract number.

Bags of chrysotile accepted by transfer (see Section IV) should be marked as stated above except the National Stockpile number should be used in lieu of or in addition to the government contract number.

C. Identification:

Appropriate identifying documents shall accompany each shipment and shall include the number of bags, grade, gross and net weights, country, and State or Province of origin.

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D. Shipping:

All bags containing chrysotile shall be loaded, braced, and blocked in the carrier's conveyance in compliance with applicable rules and regulations set forth in the carrier's classifications and other tariffs. For rail shipments, the applicable rules and regulations published by the Association of American Railroads (AAR) in Pamphlet No. 3 and Circular No. 42-B (latest revisions) shall be followed.

IX. STORAGE, SEGREGATION, AND ROTATION

A. Storage:

Chrysotile shall be stored in bags in dry, sprinklered warehouses. See Strategic and Critical Materials Storage Manual.

B. Segregation:

Chrysotile shall be segregated by country, State or Province of origin, grade and lot.

C. Rotation:

None.

X. PRECAUTIONS

Asbestosis is a lung disease caused by inhalation of asbestos dust, usually over a long period of time such as might be the exposure of weavers. Bag handling is considered safe but protective devices should be worn when asbestos is handled in bulk.

Bags shall be kept dry to prevent mildew of bags and resulting deterioration which might contaminate asbestos with bag particles. See Strategic and Critical Materials Storage Manual.

XI. DISPOSAL AND RETENTION CRITERIA

Chrysotile asbestos Grades C and G3, C and G4, and 3T and 3Z (formerly 3R and 3T) which are no longer considered as textile grades satisfactory for electrical insulation are available for disposal consideration. (See Table II).

Specification grade low iron Type 2 and high iron Type 4 chrysotile asbestos shall be retained in inventory to provide the composition of the stockpile objectives as set forth in Section VII, B. Specification grade chrysotile

asbestos excess to these subobjectives along with subspecification grade material or Table I grades shall be temporarily retained in inventory in amounts sufficient to fulfill the combined low and high iron objectives. Subspecification or excess high iron, Table I, material temporarily held to fulfill combined objectives shall become available for disposal consideration when replaced in inventory through acquisition of specification grade chrysotile asbestos.

II. REFERENCES

American Society for Testing and Materials, Designation: D-1118-57
Association of American Railroads (AAR):
 Pamphlet No. 3
 Circular No. 42-B
Federal Specification PPP-B-35, latest revision
National Stockpile Purchase Specification, P-3, latest revision
Strategic and Critical Materials:
 Storage Manual
 Descriptive Data

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ASBESTOS, AMOSITE

COMMODITY DESCRIPTION:

Amosite (Fe,Mg) SiO_3 1-5 H_2O , is an iron-rich cummingtonite found in cross fiber veins with fibers usually several inches in length. The fibers are generally brittle and cannot be spun, but they are more resistant to chemicals and heat than chrysotile. It comes in both light and dark grades. World output is entirely from the Republic of South Africa.

Stockpile specifications cover certain commercial grades of amosite suitable for use in making woven insulating felt, heat insulation (pipe coverings, block and segments), and marine insulating board. Its quality must be equal or better than that mined in the Transvaal region of the Republic of South Africa and must conform to the standard grade regularly used commercially.

STOCKPILE OBJECTIVES:

November 20, 1944	36,000 ST
April 6, 1950	36,000 ST
November 9, 1950	37,000 ST
June 28, 1951	36,000 ST
March 19, 1953	11,000 ST
September 28, 1954	26,300 ST
September 27, 1955	78,000 ST
June 30, 1958	45,000 ST
April 16, 1959	45,000 ST
March 5, 1964	40,000 ST
February 9, 1971	18,400 ST
April 12, 1973	0 ST

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ASBESTOS, ANOSITE

<u>Inventory:</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(Short Tons)</u>	<u>Acquisition Cost</u>	<u>Market Value</u>
Total/Excess	42,433	\$ 10,314,000	\$ 14,767,000
SCM	11,680	2,632,000	4,050,000
Suppl.	30,753	7,682,000	10,702,000
Objective	0		

Available for Sale 24,033

<u>DISPOSAL AUTHORIZATIONS:</u>		<u>Quantity</u> <u>Authorized</u> <u>(Short Tons)</u>	<u>Sales</u> <u>Quantity</u> <u>(Short Tons)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(mil.\$)</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>(Short Tons)</u>
<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Date</u>				
P.L. 89-422	5-11-66	15,170	15,204	\$ 3.016	0

ACTIVE:

P.L. 92-104	8-11-71	32,839	8,806	\$ 2.433	24,033
-------------	---------	--------	-------	----------	--------

SALES DATA:

	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(Short Tons)</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Sales Value</u> <u>Per ST</u>	<u>Million \$</u>	
			<u>Sales</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>(+) Profit or</u> <u>(-) Loss</u>
1967	599	\$ 191.99	\$.114	(-) \$.036
1968	300	176.67	.053	(-) .022
FY 1969	2,150	175.29	.377	(-) .108
FY 1970	1,834	177.04	.325	(-) .102
FY 1971	2,242	186.89	.419	(-) .127
FY 1972	1,431	187.15	.267	(-) .090
FY 1973	(179)	-	.016	(+) .060
FY 1974	11,428	209.88	2.419	(-) .434
FY 1975	4,205	346.73	1.459	(+) .407
Cumulative	24,010	\$ 226.91	\$ 5.449	(-) .452

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ASBESTOS AMOSITE

(S per ST)

at Market Price: \$348.00

Average Acquisition Cost:

SCM	: \$225.35
Suppl.	: \$249.80
Overall	: \$245.42

PPLY-DEMAND DATA: (ST)

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
S. Production			none	
S. Imports	14,783	7,125	7,842	8,018
S. Consumption	15,000	5,705	4,273	4,500
S. Exports			negligible	

PORT SOURCES (1974):

Republic of South Africa 100%

ST. WORLD PRODUCTION (1973):

Republic of South Africa 120,000

CONSUMPTION PATTERN (1974):

ulation	71%
onstruction	19%
phalt Felts	6%
her	4%
TOTAL	100%

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AMOSITE ASBESTOS

STATUS OF DISPOSAL AUTHORIZATION:

PL-89-422 5/11/66

Disposal Plan - Disposal of approximately 15,170 short tons was to be made over a period of years with first year disposal limited to approximately 5,000 short tons. Future disposals were to be determined after evaluating earlier sales and current market conditions.

Interagency - Agencies concurred in plan as given above. Commerce stated in concurring that they felt 5,000 short tons was the upper limit in a year.

Industry - The single supplier expressed some concern about the impact of sales of this order of magnitude (5,000 short tons per year); however, he indicated that his firm could probably distribute for the Government several thousand tons per year without serious impact because of his detailed knowledge of the market and consumer needs. He expressed a desire to discuss such an arrangement with appropriate authorities, but nothing has been worked out to date. The major consumers also agreed to the rate of 5,000 short tons per year.

Legislative - The terms of the plan were quoted at the hearings.

METHOD OF SALE: Negotiation. All material sold under this authority as of June 1974.

PL - 92-104 8/11/71

Disposal Plan - Disposal of approximately 32,839 short tons (amendment to original bill) is to be made over a period of years; no limit on transfers to Federal agencies.

Interagency - Interested agencies concurred in the plan.

Industry - Industry letter canvass 4/13/71 indicated agreement with proposed legislation and sales being made by GSA.

Legislative - Draft bill presented to 92nd Congress on 2/2/71. S. 763 introduced 2/11/71, and Senate hearings held 4/7/71. The bill was amended at hearings to 32,839 ST. Senate passed 6/21/71. Referred to House Armed Services Committee on 6/23/71. House passed 8/2/71; President signed PL 92-104 on 8/11/71 requiring disposal by sealed-bid.

METHOD OF SALE: Sealed-bid

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11/15/75

AMOSITE, ASBESTOS

Review: Annual agency review approved a disposal rate of 10,000 short tons for FY 1974. Annual agency review approved a disposal rate of 10,000 ST for FY '75. Annual agency review approved continuation of a disposal rate of 10,000 ST for FY '76.

By ^{memo} ~~4/15/76~~ PPA curtailed disposal by 1,415 ST

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~~JUN 5 1975~~

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G4/D5--58654
Mr. Harkins/53332/hdp
Wm: 13 Nov 50

G4/D5--58654

Reallocation of Tank Space, Ravenna Arsenal,
Atlas, Ohio

Chief of Ordnance

G-4

NOV 13 1950

The attached copy of letter from General Services Administration is forwarded for appropriate action. For record purposes this reassignment will be effective 1 November 1950.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-4

COLONEL V. STALLS
Colonel GSC
Chief, Issues Section
Distribution Branch
Supply Division

1 Incl
Copy EPS, GSA ltr
dtd 7 Nov 50, subj
as abv.

✓ CC--GSA, EPS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

BACKGROUND: GSA ltr, 7 Nov 50, #58654, requests 1-10,000 barrel tank at Ravenna Arsenal, presently designated for storage of chrysotile asbestos, be redesignated for storage of acid grade fluorspar.

No change in space allocation is involved.

COORDINATION: None required.

DATE WRITTEN: 13 Nov 50

AUTHOR: Mr. Harkins/53332

OFFICIAL CONTACT: Lt Col Thompson/53331

This action does not conflict with P&P FY XX.51.

Copy for DUPLICATE FILES not required.

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53332-15

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Dec. 23, 1953

Honorable Edmund F. Mansuro
Administrator
General Services Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mansuro:

I am enclosing a directive covering the procurement of strategic and critical materials for the fiscal year 1954. This directive supersedes the stockpile procurement directive of July 31, 1953, and amendments thereto, and reflects the policy of the Office of Defense Mobilization regarding the need for acquiring strategic and critical materials. It has been discussed with the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior, State, Treasury, the General Services Administration, and the Foreign Operations Administration.

You are requested to proceed under this directive and to accomplish the planned procurement. In doing so, and until you have made a detailed examination of all factors affecting the financing of this program, it is requested that materials required for the stockpile and obtained under expansion contracts be earmarked for the stockpile and held in the borrowing authority inventory.

It is also requested that to facilitate carrying out the provisions of this directive you make a detailed examination of your accounts as promptly as possible. When this is completed, the Office of Defense Mobilization will then prepare a more specific plan for financing the procurement program.

In the meantime, if cases arise where, in your judgment, the above procedure is likely to interfere with the accomplishment of the procurement, you are requested to consult with the Assistant Director for Materials, Office of Defense Mobilization.

Your attention is also called to the language in the concluding paragraph five which stresses three policy objectives. There may be instances in which consultation regarding these policy objectives between your office and the Office of Defense Mobilization will be desirable. I hope that you will feel free to raise the kinds of specific issues which may require such consultation but feel that this in no way limits your own responsibility for the exercise of administrative discretion in carrying out the policies contained in the revised directive.

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Downgraded to Unclassified
per Island Register Note
4/10/62 signed by
Acting Director, Office of
Emergency Planning

I would also like to call your attention to the interest of the Department of State in the procurement of foreign-produced goods through barter arrangements, and to request that such procurement be coordinated with the Department of State.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ A.S. F.

Arthur S. Flemming
Director

Enclosure

AS Cleveland:als:12-23-53
cc: Mr. Flemming
Mr. Weaver
Mr. Cleveland
CCM Files - 2

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December 23, 1953

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

PROGRAM FOR OBTAINING
STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS
FISCAL YEAR 1954

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(Supersedes Stockpile Purchase Directive
dated July 31, 1953, and amendments thereto)

Pursuant to Section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act as amended by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1953, and Title III of the Defense Production Act as amended, the General Services Administration is hereby authorized to order or acquire for the National Stockpile during fiscal year 1954 the kinds and quantities of strategic and critical materials set forth in the attached table titled "Planned Procurement of Strategic and Critical Materials, Fiscal Year 1954." The program authorized under this directive shall be carried out in accordance with the following provisions and procedures:

A. General Provisions:

1. All materials purchased or held for the stockpile shall meet the established stockpile purchase specifications. Exceptions will be made only after prior approval by the ODM.
2. Procurement is authorized to (a) replace cancelled purchase contracts made pursuant to this directive, (b) replace materials under approved rotation programs, and (c) replace materials withdrawn from the stockpile.
3. Deliveries for the stockpile shall be limited to one year plus lead time after date of purchase, except in those cases where it is advantageous to accept delivery over a longer period and prior ODM approval has been obtained.
4. Prior to the purchase of materials on the open market, consideration and preference shall be given to (a) materials acquired or to be acquired under Title III of the Defense Production Act, (b) the availability of supply to the stockpile from other Government purchase programs, and (c) the possible beneficiation and addition to the stockpile of currently held sub-specification materials.

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1/s/ Act. Dir, OEP.

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In addition, and insofar as feasible, consideration shall be given to the procurement of the materials authorized in this directive through barter as provided for in Public Law 85; and to the use of surplus food commodities in making payment for materials not produced in the United States, as provided for in Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

5. In carrying out this program, the attention of the General Services Administration is directed to the following policy objectives of the Office of Defense Mobilization:

- (a) Stockpile objectives will be achieved in the shortest possible period of time, keeping in mind the considerations set forth in (b), (c), and (d), below.
- (b) Stockpile objectives will be achieved without interfering with the current defense program and without creating undue hardship within the civilian economy.
- (c) The stockpile procurement program shall make the maximum contribution to strengthening our domestic sources of supply and, at the same time, keep the United States in a position where we can continue to turn to foreign sources of supply in those areas where we know it will be impossible for us to rely completely on domestic sources of supply.
- (d) In providing the amounts programmed for each fiscal year every effort shall be made to procure the materials in the most economical manner possible.

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10. Nickel: Based upon ODM policy regarding the decontrol of nickel and the minimum rate at which the stockpile shall be completed.
11. Rubber: Procurement shall be pro-rated over the balance of the fiscal year at approximately an even rate.
12. Silk: The quantities shown on the attached table are in terms of crude weight. The silk objective of 9,500,000 pounds is in terms of crude silk and is the equivalent of 6,100,000 pounds of clean silk.
13. Zinc: To be procured only from expansion program acquisitions under the Defense Production Act.

This directive shall take effect on December 23, 1953.

ARTHUR S. FLEMING
Director

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

PLANNED PROCUREMENT OF STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS,
FISCAL YEAR 1954
Revised as of December 23, 1953

29

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Material (a)	Unit (b)	Objective (c)	Provided for, 6/30/53 (d)	Balance Needed 6/30/53 (e)	Procurement FY 1954 (f)	Balance Needed, 6/30/54 (g)
Aluminum	ST	2,000,000	398,193	1,601,807	161,292	1,437,515
Asbestos, Amosite	ST	11,000	1,805	9,195	1,100	8,095
Asbestos, Chrysotile	ST	15,500	5,195	10,305	2,500	7,805
Asbestos, Crocidolite	ST	4,600	2,200	2,400	300	2,100
Beryl	ST	23,000	12,066	10,934	6,000	4,934
Castor Oil	LBS	300,000,000	211,401,000	88,598,920	17,114,540	71,404,380
Chromit Metal Gr.	LDT	3,000,000	2,920,536	79,464	70,803	661
Chromite, Refrac.Gr.	LDT	1,200,000	781,094	418,906	250,000	168,906
Cobalt	LBS	71,000,000	69,794,521	1,205,479	300,000	905,479
Columbite (Metal Cont.)	LBS	12,000,000	7,663,779	4,336,221	3,925,100	411,121
Copper	ST	1,100,000	897,909	202,091	120,000	82,091
Cordag Fibers, Sisal	LBS	400,000,000	304,559,290	95,440,710	65,000,000	30,440,710
Diamond, Dort	CT	37,700,000	33,405,560	4,294,440	1,000,000	3,294,440
Feathers & Down	LBS	20,000,000	12,426,786	7,573,214	3,747,350	3,825,864
Manganese, Battery	LDT	170,000	96,871	73,129	30,600	42,529
Manganese, Chemical	LDT	37,000	24,075	12,925	12,925	0
Manganese, Metal Gr.	LDT	5,000,000	4,072,103	1,27,897	15,000	112,897
Mercury	FL	340,000	316,576	23,424	23,500	0
Mica, Musc. Block	LBS	7,000,000	3,381,392	4,418,608	800,000	3,618,608
Mica, Musc. Film	LBS	2,200,000	1,268,737	931,263	400,000	531,263
Molybdenum	LBS	130,000,000	47,028,766	82,971,234	9,334,000	73,637,234
Nickel	LBS	900,000,000	272,638,690	627,361,302	47,000,000	580,361,302
Opium (Morphine Cont.)	LBS	200,000	139,277	140,723	60,000	80,723
Platinum, Platinum	TrOz	790,000	467,003	322,917	115,000	207,917
Rubber	LT	1,230,000	1,196,898	33,102	20,000	13,102
Selenium	LBS	800,000	6,000	793,200	160,000	633,200
Silk	LBS	9,500,000	5,197,390	4,302,602	2,000,000	2,302,602
Tantalite	LBS	2,457,000	531,296	1,925,704	807,444	1,118,260
	ST	740,000	7,737	24,863	24,863	0

For explanation of the content of these columns see next page.

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GENERAL EXPLANATION OF COLUMNS IN TABLE ON PRECEDING PAGE

Column (b), Unit. The abbreviations for units of measure are as follows: FL. = Flasks; lbs. = Pounds; LDT = Long Dry Tons; ST = Short Tons; and TrOz = Troy Ounces

Column (c), Objective. The most recent officially approved stockpile objectives.

Column (d), Provided for, 6/30/53. Quantities on hand, on order or otherwise provided for as follows: (1) in the stockpile inventory as of June 30, 1953, (2) on uncompleted purchase contracts under Public Law 520 as of June 30, 1953, and scheduled for delivery at some future time (including past due deliveries); and (3) FOA (HSA or ECA) purchases and Government surplus transfers which are scheduled for future delivery to the stockpile without cost to P.L. 520 funds. (Based on data supplied the ODM by USA).

Column (e), Balance needed, 6/30/53. The quantities needed for the completion of the stockpile objective and for which firm procurement contracts or other firm agreements for acquisition have not been made.

Column (f) Procurement, FY 1954. The quantities which USA is authorized and directed to order or acquire during fiscal 1954.

Column (g), Balance needed, 6/30/54. The quantities expected to be needed for the completion of the stockpile objective and for which firm contracts or other firm agreements for acquisition have not been completed.

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