any reason during the process of abandonment or destruction, such property shall be disposed of as provided in paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

§ 101–42.1102–2 Polychlorinated biphenyls.

(a) General. (1) Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are one member of a class of chlorinated aromatic compounds which have been determined to be hazardous to health and the environment. They are used, among other things, as insulators and coolants for electric cables and components such as transformers and capacitors, as additives for extreme pressure lubricants, and as coatings in foundry use.

(2) Substances containing PCBs are divided into three classes according to the concentration of PCBs present, as measured by parts per million (ppm).

(i) Zero through 49 ppm is classified as an excluded PCB product.

(ii) Fifty through 499 ppm PCB is classified as PCB item.

(iii) Five hundred or greater ppm PCB is classified as PCB.

(3) Excluded PCB products (0–49 ppm PCB) are not subject to Federal restrictions and may be transferred, donated, sold, or otherwise processed under parts 101–43 through 101–46 of this chapter provided such processing conforms to the provisions of this section and all applicable State and local laws. Some States regulate PCB concentrations at a stricter level than does the Federal Government.

(4) All PCBs and PCB items to be transferred, donated, or sold shall be labeled or marked conspicuously with a warning substantially as follows:

Caution—This item contains PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls), a toxic environmental contaminant requiring special handling and disposal in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulation (40 CFR 761), applicable State laws, and 41 CFR 101–42.1102–2. For proper disposal information, contact the nearest EPA office. For transportation requirements, see 49 CFR Parts 171–180.

(5) Unmarked or unlabeled items containing PCBs or PCB items with an unknown level of concentration of PCBs shall not be transferred, donated, or sold.

(b) Utilization requirements. (1) PCBs and PCB items are reported for utilization screening in accordance with §101–42.204.

(2) Transfers of excess PCBs or PCB items shall not be approved by GSA unless:

(i) The items are intact, non-leaking, and totally enclosed.

(ii) The SF 122, Transfer Order Excess Personal Property, or other transfer document cites the specific provision in 40 CFR Part 761 that permits continued use of the item, and contains a certification that the property has been inspected by the transferee and complies with all the use, inspection, labeling, and other provisions of 40 CFR part 761.

(3) When a PCB or PCB item is transferred as excess to another agency, the receiving agency shall annotate its property accountability records to reflect the nature and extent of the PCB content and shall list the provisions of 40 CFR part 761 authorizing use of the item. If tests are conducted to ascertain the nature and extent of PCB contamination, the receiving agency shall furnish the GSA regional office with a copy of the test results. Such information shall be perpetuated on any notification or release documents when the agency disposes of the property.

(c) Donation requirements. (1) No PCB or PCB-contaminated items shall be approved by GSA for donation under part 101–44 unless:

(i) The certification required by §101–42.1102(a)(4) appears on the SF 123, Transfer Order Surplus Personal Property;

(ii) The specific donee has been determined;

(iii) A justification from the recipient is attached stating the proposed use of the property and citing the specific provision in 40 CFR part 761 that permits continued use of the item.

(2) All PCBs and PCB items must be in usable condition and in working order to be eligible for donation. Such items that are not in usable condition will not be approved for donation.

(3) Items to be donated must be intact, totally enclosed, and non-leaking.

(4) If PCBs or PCB items are donated to service educational activities or to
§ 101–42.1102–3 Controlled substances.

(a) Utilization requirements. (1) Excess controlled substances are not required to be reported to GSA, but are subject to the utilization screening requirements of §101–43.311–2. Holding agencies shall make reasonable efforts to obtain utilization of excess controlled substances by offering them to those Federal agencies which certify that they are registered with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Department of Justice, and are authorized to procure the particular controlled substances requested for transfer. The certification shall include the registration number on the DEA Form 223, Certificate of Registration, issued by DEA.

(2) Holding agencies shall arrange for transfers of controlled substances under §§101–43.309–5 and 101–42.207.

(3) All controlled substances that a holding agency determines to be excess shall become surplus after the holding agency has complied with the utilization requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(b) Donation requirements. Controlled substances shall not be donated.

(c) Sales requirements. Surplus controlled substances which are not required to be destroyed as provided in paragraph (d) of this section may be offered for sale by sealed bid under subpart 101–45.3 provided:

(1) The invitation for bids (IFB):

(i) Consists only of surplus controlled substances;

(ii) Requires the normal bid deposit prescribed in §101–45.304–10;

(iii) Is distributed only to bidders who are registered with the DEA, Department of Justice, to manufacture, distribute, or dispense the controlled substances for which the bid is being submitted; and

(iv) Contains the following special condition of sale:

The bidder shall complete, sign, and return with his/her bid the certificate as contained in this invitation. No award will be made or sale consummated until after this agency has obtained from the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, verification that the bidder is registered to manufacture, distribute, or dispense those