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not be abandoned under any circumstances. The following shall be destroyed by the holding agency under the provisions of this paragraph (d):

(i) Surplus drugs, biologicals, and reagents determined by the holding agency to be unsafe because of deterioration or overage condition, in open or broken containers, recommended for destruction by FDA, unfit for human consumption, or otherwise unusable; and

(ii) Surplus drugs, biologicals, and reagents which have been offered for sale under the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section but for which no satisfactory or acceptable bid or bids have been received.

(2) When surplus drugs, biologicals, and reagents are required to be destroyed by the holding agency or State agency, they shall be destroyed in such a manner as to ensure total destruction of the substance to preclude the use of any portion thereof. When major amounts are to be destroyed, the action shall be coordinated with local air and water pollution control authorities.

(3) Destruction of surplus drugs, biologicals, and reagents shall be performed by an employee of the holding agency or State agency in the presence of two additional employees of the agency as witnesses to that destruction.

(i) Disposal of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulated, noncontrolled, condemned hazardous substances in Federal supply class (FSC) 6505 shall be destroyed without the witnessing by two employees of the agency. The controls which the Environmental Protection Agency places upon the disposal of RCRA regulated noncontrolled drugs, 40 CFR part 260 et seq., are sufficiently stringent to ensure that these drugs will be destroyed without agency witnessing.

(ii) It is the holding agency’s responsibility to take all necessary measures to ensure that contractor performance is in accordance with the provisions of this §101–42.1102–5.

(4) When surplus drugs, biologicals, and reagents have been destroyed, the fact, manner, and date of the destruction and type and quantity destroyed shall be so certified by the agency employee charged with the responsibility for that destruction. The two agency employees who witnessed the destruction shall sign the following statement, except as noted in paragraph (d)(3) of this section, which shall appear on the certification below the signature of the certifying employee:

I have witnessed the destruction of the
(drugs, biologicals, and reagents) described in the foregoing certification in the manner and on the date stated herein:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Witness</th>
<th>Date</th>
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(5) Items mentioned parenthetically in the statement contained in paragraph (d)(5) of this section which are not applicable at the time of destruction shall be deleted from the statement. The signed certification and statement of destruction shall be made a matter of record and shall be retained in the case files of the holding agency or State agency.

§ 101–42.1102–6 Noncertified and certified electronic products.

(a) Utilization requirements.

(1) Excess electronic items for which radiation safety performance standards are prescribed by FDA under 21 CFR Part 1000 shall be reported or otherwise made available for transfer to Federal agencies under subparts 101–43.3 and 101–42.2. Excess reports shall identify noncertified electronic products and shall contain a statement that the items may not be in compliance with applicable radiation safety performance standards prescribed by FDA under 21 CFR Part 1000. Certified electronic products may be reported and transferred under the procedures in part 101–43.

(2) Transfers of noncertified electronic products among Federal agencies shall be accomplished as set forth in §§101–42.207, 101–43.309, and paragraph (a) of this section. The transfer order must contain a certification that the transferee is aware of the potential danger in using the item without a radiation test to determine the acceptability for use and/or modification to bring it into compliance with the radiation safety performance standard prescribed for the item under 21 CFR Part 1000 and agrees to accept the item from...
the holding agency under these conditions.

(b) Donation requirements. (1) Surplus noncertified and certified electronic products not required for transfer as excess personal property to Federal agencies under paragraph (a) of this section shall be made available for donation screening as provided in subpart 101–42.3 and part 101–44 and as follows:

(i) Under paragraph (b)(2) of this section in the case of:
   (A) Noncertified color television receivers;
   (B) Certified and noncertified diagnostic X-ray systems and their major components;
   (C) Certified and noncertified cabinet X-ray systems;
   (D) Noncertified laser products; or
   (E) Any other electronic products subject to an FDA performance standard.

(ii) Only under conditions of destructive salvage in the case of noncertified cold-cathode gas discharge tubes, noncertified black and white television receivers, and noncertified microwave ovens.

(2) Donation of electronic products designated in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section shall be accomplished as provided in §101–44.109 provided the State agency, Department of Defense (DOD), or Federal Aviation Administration (FAA):

(i) Provides the applicable State radiation control agency (see §101–45.4809) with a copy of the SF 123 and the name and address of the donee; and

(ii) Requires the donee to certify on the SF 123 that:

(A) Is aware of the potential danger in using the product without a radiation test to determine the acceptability for use and/or modification to bring it into compliance with the radiation safety performance standard prescribed for the item under 21 CFR part 1000, and agrees to accept the item from the holding agency for donation under those conditions;

(B) Agrees the Government shall not be liable for personal injuries to, disabilities of, or death of the donee or the donee’s employees, or any other person arising from or incident to the donation of the item, its use, or its final disposition; and

(C) Agrees to hold the Government harmless from any or all debts, liabilities, judgments, costs, demands, suits, actions, or claims of any nature arising from or incident to the donation of the item.

(c) Sales requirements. (1) The sale of the following certified and noncertified surplus electronic products which are not required for transfer or donation shall be accomplished under §101–45.304, subpart 101–42.4, and the special conditions of sale in this paragraph (c).

(i) Noncertified color and black and white television receivers;

(ii) Noncertified microwave ovens;

(iii) Noncertified and certified diagnostic X-ray systems and their major components;

(iv) Noncertified and certified cabinet X-ray systems;

(v) Noncertified laser products;

(vi) Noncertified cold-cathode gas discharge tubes under conditions of scrap or destructive salvage; and

(vii) Any other noncertified electronic product for which FDA may promulgate a performance standard.

(2) The IFB shall contain a notice to bidders substantially as follows:

Purchasers are warned that the item purchased herewith may not be in compliance with Food and Drug Administration radiation safety performance standards prescribed under 21 CFR part 1000, and use may constitute a potential for personal injury unless modified. The purchaser agrees that the Government shall not be liable for personal injuries to, disabilities of, or death of the purchaser, the purchaser’s employees, or to any other persons arising from or incident to the purchase of this item, its use, or disposition. The purchaser shall hold the Government harmless from any or all debts, liabilities, judgments, costs, demands, suits, actions, or claims of any nature arising from or incident to purchase or resale of this item. The purchaser agrees to notify any subsequent purchaser of this property of the potential for personal injury in using this item without a radiation survey to determine the acceptability for use and/or modification to bring it into compliance with the radiation safety performance standard prescribed for the item under 21 CFR part 1000.

(3) Within 30 calendar days following award, the selling agency shall provide the State radiation control agency for the State in which the buyer is located (see §101–45.4809) with a written notice of the award that includes the name
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§ 101–42.1102–7 Lead-containing paint and items bearing lead-containing paint.

(a) General—(1) Health hazard. Lead is a cumulative toxic heavy metal which, in humans, exerts its effects on the renal, hematopoietic, and nervous systems. Lead poisoning occurs most commonly when lead-containing paint chips in the environment are chewed or ingested by children or when lead-containing paint is burned off.

(2) Banned hazardous products. The following consumer products, in accordance with 16 CFR part 1303 and exemptions stated therein unless exempted by 16 CFR part 1303, are banned hazardous products:

(i) Paint and other similar surface coating materials for consumer use which are included within the definition of lead-containing paint.

(ii) Toys and other articles intended for use by children that bear lead-containing paint.

(iii) Furniture articles that bear lead-containing paint.

(3) Disposal of banned hazardous products. When a banned hazardous product described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section becomes excess to a holding agency, it shall be destroyed under paragraph (e) of this section except that those furniture articles that bear lead-containing paint may be stripped and refinished with a nonhazardous coating in lieu of destruction. Stripping shall be in conformance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations at 29 CFR 1910.1025 which specify maximum permissible levels of exposure to airborne concentrations of lead particles and set forth methods of protection.

(4) Exemptions. (i) The categories of products listed in paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section are exempted from the scope of the ban established by 16 CFR Part 1303, provided that before any utilization, donation, or sales action:

(A) These products bear on the main panel of their label, in addition, to any labeling that may be otherwise required, the signal word Warning and the following statement: Contains Lead. Dried Film of This Paint May be Harmful If Eaten or Chewed.

(B) These products also bear on their label the following additional statement or its practical equivalent:

Do not apply on toys and other children’s articles, furniture, or interior surfaces of any dwelling or facility which may be occupied or used by children. Do not apply on exterior surfaces of dwelling units, such as window sills, porches, stairs, or railings, to which children may be commonly exposed.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

(C) The additional labeling requirements contained in 16 CFR 1303.3 and 16 CFR 1500.121 are followed.

(ii) The following products are exempt from the scope of the ban established by 16 CFR part 1303, provided they comply with the requirements of paragraph (a)(4)(i) of this section:

(A) Agricultural and industrial equipment refinishing coatings.

(B) Industrial (and commercial) building and equipment maintenance coatings, including traffic and safety marking coatings.

(C) Graphic art coatings (i.e., products marketed solely for application on billboards, road signs, and similar uses and for identification marking in industrial buildings).

(D) Touchup coatings for agricultural equipment, lawn and garden equipment, and appliances.

(E) Catalyzed coatings marketed solely for use on radio-controlled model-powered aircraft.

(iii) The following products are exempt from the scope of the ban established by 16 CFR part 1303 (no cautionary labeling is required):

(A) Mirrors which are part of furniture articles to the extent that they bear lead-containing backing paint.

(B) Artists’ paints and related materials.

(C) Metal furniture articles (but not metal children’s furniture) bearing factory-applied (lead) coatings.

(b) Utilization requirements. (1) Excess lead-containing paint and consumer products bearing lead-containing paint which are exempt from the scope of the