

Packaging Requirements Sheet Commercial DS6421

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The preservation, packing, and marking requirements for the item identified above shall be accomplished in accordance with the performance requirements defined herein. The following Packaging requirements shall apply:

**PRESERVATION: COMMERCIAL
LEVEL OF PACKING: Commercial
QUANTITY PER UNIT PACKAGE:001**

- 1 Packaging - Preservation, packaging, packing, unitization and marking furnished by the supplier shall provide protection for a minimum of one year, provide for multiple handling, redistribution and shipment by any mode and meet or exceed the following requirements.
 - 1.1 Cleanliness - Items shall be free of dirt and other contaminants which would contribute to the deterioration of the item or which would require cleaning by the customer prior to use. Coatings and preservatives applied to the item for protection are not considered contaminants.
 - 1.2 Preservation - Items susceptible to corrosion or deterioration shall be provided protection by means of preservative coatings, volatile corrosion inhibitors, desiccants, waterproof and/or watervaporproof barriers.
 - 1.3 Cushioning - Items requiring protection from physical and mechanical damage (e.g. fragile, sensitive, material critical) or which could cause physical damage to other items, shall be protected by wrapping, cushioning, pack compartmentalization, or other means to mitigate shock and vibration to prevent damage during handling and shipment.

- 2 Unit Package. A unit package shall be so designed and constructed that it will contain the contents with no damage to the item(s), and with minimal damage to the unit pack during shipment and storage in the shipping container, and will allow subsequent handling. The outermost component of a unit package shall be a container such as a sealed bag, carton or box.

- 3 Unit Package Quantity - Unless otherwise specified, the unit package quantity shall be one each part, set, assembly, kit, etc.

- 4 Intermediate Package - Intermediate packaging is required whenever one or more of the following conditions exists:

- a. the quantity is over one (1) gross of the same national stock number,
- b. use enhances handling and inventorying,
- c. the exterior surfaces of the unit pack is a bag of any type, regardless of size,
- d. the unit pack is less than 64 cubic inches,
- e. the weight of the unit pack is under five (5) pounds and no dimension is over twelve (12) inches.

Intermediate containers shall be limited to a maximum of 100 unit packs, a net load of 40 pounds, or a maximum volume of 1.5 cubic feet, whichever occurs first.

5 Packing

- 5.1 Unit packages and intermediate packages not meeting the requirements for a shipping container shall be packed in shipping containers. All shipping containers shall be the most cost effective and shall be of minimum cube to contain and protect the items.
- 5.2 Shipping Containers - The shipping container (including any necessary blocking, bracing, cushioning, or waterproofing) shall comply with the regulations of the carrier used and shall provide safe delivery to the destination at the lowest tariff cost. The shipping container shall be capable of multiple handling, stacking at least ten feet high, and storage under favorable conditions (such as enclosed facilities) for a minimum of one year.

6 Unitization: Shipments of identical items going to the same destination shall be palletized if they have a total cubic displacement of 50 cubic feet or more unless skids or other forklift handling features are included on the containers. Pallet loads must be stable, and to the greatest extent possible, provide a level top for ease of stacking. A palletized load shall be of a size to allow for placement of two loads high and wide in a conveyance. The weight capacity of the pallet must be adequate for the load. The preferred commercial expendable pallet is a 40 x 48 inch, 4-way entry pallet although variations may be permitted as dictated by the characteristics of the items being unitized. The load shall be contained in a manner that will permit safe handling during shipment and storage.

7 Marking:

- 7.1 All unit packages, intermediate packs, exterior shipping containers, and, as applicable, unitized loads shall be marked in accordance with MIL-STD-129, Revision P, Date 15 Dec 02 including bar coding. The contractor is responsible for application of special markings as discussed in the Military Standard regardless of whether specified in the contract or not. Special markings include, but are not limited to, Shelf-life markings, structural markings, and transportation special handling markings. The marking of pilferable and sensitive materiel will not identify the nature of the materiel.

7.2 Contractors and vendors shall apply identification and address markings with bar codes in accordance with this standard. For shipments moving to overseas locations and for mobile deployable units, the in-the-clear address must also include the host country geographic address and the APO/FPO address. The MSL will include both linear and 2D bar codes per the standard. The DD Form 250 or the commercial packing list shall

have bar coding applied as per Direct Vendor Delivery Shipments in the standard (except for deliveries to DLA Distribution Depots, e.g. New Cumberland, San Joaquin, Red River, Anniston). Packing lists are required in accordance with the standard, see paragraph 5.3.

7.3 Contractor to contractor shipments shall have the address markings applied to the identification marked side of the exterior shipping container or to the unitized load markings. The following shall be marked "FROM: name and address of consignor and TO: name and address of consignee".

7.4 Military Shipping Label. Military Shipment Labels(MSLs) may be created using commercially available programs. These commercial programs can generate a MIL-STD-129 and Defense Transportation Regulation compliant MSLs and package labels. For example, the EasyForm MSL at <http://www.easysoftcorp.com/products/Software/MSL.html>. Insure that the “ship to” and “mark for” in-the-clear delivery address is complete including: consignee’s name, organization, department name, office, building, room, street address, city, state, country code, & DODAAC.

8 Hazardous Materials:

8.1 Hazardous Materials is defined as a substance, or waste which has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce and which has been so designated. (This includes all items listed as hazardous in Titles 29, 40 and 49 CFR and other applicable modal regulations effective at the time of shipment.)

8.2 Packaging and marking for hazardous material shall comply with the requirements for the mode of transport and the applicable performance packaging contained in the following documents:

- ? International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- ? International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)
- ? Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 29, Title 40 and Title 49
- ? Joint Service Regulation AFJMAN24-204/TM38-250/NAVSUPPUB 505/MCO P4030.19/DLAM 4145.3 (for military air shipments).

8.3 If the shipment originates from outside the continental United States, the shipment shall be prepared in accordance with the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods in a manner acceptable to the Competent Authority of the nation of origin and in accordance with regulations of all applicable carriers.

8.4 A Product Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) is required to be included with every unit pack and intermediate container and shall be included with the packing list inside the sealed pouch attached to the outside of the package.

9 Heat Treatment and Marking of Wood Packaging Materials: All non-manufactured wood used in packaging shall be heat treated to a core temperature of 56 degrees Celsius for a minimum of 30 minutes. The box/pallet manufacturer and the manufacturer of wood used as inner packaging shall be affiliated with an inspection agency accredited by the board of review of the American Lumber Standard Committee. The box/pallet manufacturer and the manufacturer of wood used as inner packaging shall ensure tractability to the original source of heat treatment. Each box/pallet shall be marked to show the conformance to the International Plant Protection Convention Standard. Boxes/pallets and any wood used as inner packaging made of non-manufactured wood shall be heat-treated. The quality mark shall be placed on both ends of the outer packaging, between the end cleats or end battens; on two sides of the pallet. . Foreign manufacturers shall have the heat treatment of non-manufactured wood products verified in accordance with their National Plant Protection Organization's compliance program.

10 Quality Assurance: The contractor is responsible for establishing a quality system. Full consideration to examinations, inspections, and tests will be given to ensure the acceptability of the commercial package.

11 SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS: **NA**