

## Federal Property Management Regulations

## § 101-45.1003

### Subpart 101-45.10—Recovery of Precious Metals

SOURCE: 53 FR 16123, May 5, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 101-45.1000 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes the policy and procedures for recovery of precious metals from articles of excess and surplus personal property.

#### § 101-45.1001 General.

GSA is responsible for the initiation and development of Government-wide precious metals recovery programs, and for the issuance and administration of applicable contracts, except those issued and administered by DOD for precious metals recovery and refinement operations. Situations will occur where, in terms of economy, efficiency, and environmental quality, it is in the best interest of the Government to recover precious metals from articles of excess and surplus personal property instead of using other methods of disposal. GSA will determine when Government-wide recovery is appropriate on the basis of an evaluation of the supply-demand factor, the price of the commodity, the cost of recovering the precious metal, and applicable guidelines or regulations on pollution control.

#### § 101-45.1002 Agency responsibilities.

Heads of executive agencies are responsible for establishing, maintaining, and pursuing a program for recovery of precious metals. The provisions of this § 101-45.1002 provide guidance with respect to surveys, assignments of program monitors, and internal audits. Precious metals that may be designated for recovery include gold, silver, and metals in the platinum family. Examples of silver bearing scrap and waste include used photographic fixing (hypo) solution, photographic and X-ray film, silver alloys, and dental scrap. Other examples of precious metals bearing materials include electronic scrap, ADPE, welding and brazing wire, anodes, and batteries. Certain strategic and critical materials may also be designated for recovery.

[62 FR 34013, June 24, 1997]

#### § 101-45.1002-1 Precious metals recovery surveys.

Each agency shall identify those activities that generate silver or other precious metals (including used hypo solution, scrap film, and other precious metals bearing materials). Activities identified as generating precious metals bearing materials shall be surveyed to obtain information regarding actual or potential precious metals recovery. Estimates of potential recovery may be obtained through use of testing papers for hypo solution; various charts, tables, and scales for scrap film, assays of samples of precious metals bearing materials; or other acceptable methods of estimating potential precious metals contents.

#### § 101-45.1002-2 [Reserved]

#### § 101-45.1002-3 Precious metals recovery program monitor.

Each agency should designate an individual to monitor its precious metals recovery program. Responsibilities of the precious metals monitor should include conducting and initiating surveys; implementing and improving recovery procedures; and monitoring the agency's recovery program.

[62 FR 34013, June 24, 1997]

#### § 101-45.1002-4 Internal audits.

Each agency should require periodic internal audits of its precious metals recovery program. The internal audits should be of such frequency and scope as to provide for proper control over the recovery, storage, and disposition of precious metals bearing materials. Primary elements for review should include document control and record maintenance; storage facilities and security controls; methods of recovery and equipment operation; and procedures for recovering precious metals through service contracts or disposal through sales contracts.

#### § 101-45.1003 Recovery of silver from precious metals bearing materials.

(a) Each agency should recover silver regardless of the quantity of used hypo solution or scrap film generated. Installations of a silver recovery unit consistent with the quantity of used hypo solution generated or storage of