

Memo to: Heritage File
From: Joe Francis
Date: 7/25/16

Attached is a document provided by Mark Vess to the Hazardous Waste Site Review Committee at the 7/19/16 meeting. The document concerns the Heritage contract with the Army. Mr. Vess supplied the information in response to a letter to the editor from Laura Olah, Executive Director of Citizens for Safe Water Around Badger and Coordinator, Cease Fire Campaign. The letter was posted on 7/13/16 in the Grand Island Independent.



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CONTINUATION SHEET

Reference No. of Document Being Continued

Page 12 of 66
REPRINT

PIIN/SIIN W52P1J-14-R-0076

MOD/AMD

Name of Offeror or Contractor:

SECTION C - DESCRIPTION/SPECIFICATIONS/WORK STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF WORK FOR THE DEMILITARIZATION AND DISPOSAL OF HEXACHLOROETHANE (HC) SMOKE CANISTERS AND SMOKE POTS

1.0 SCOPE:

1.1 The contractor(s) shall provide all the necessary material, equipment, facilities/property, licenses, and personnel to perform demilitarization(demil) by resource, recovery and recycling (R3) for a variety of HC smoke canisters and smoke pots related ammunition and like items including components listed in Section 1.3 of the Scope of Work (SOW). The contractor shall have the ability to store and demil 1,682 short tons of HC Smoke per year at a minimum of 141 short tons per month. Open Burning and/or Open Detonation (OB/OD) are not permitted technologies for any end item(s) or component(s) contained in this SOW.

1.2 The government will accept reutilization. Title and ownership of components are transferred to the contractor for disposition and disposal when the items are fully demilitarized. Best efforts shall be made to recover the maximum material possible from the HC smoke ammunition contained in this SOW. The Government does not guarantee the quantum of recoverable material. The offered unit price reflects full consideration to the contractor for its performance under the contract.

1.3 The SOW covers the following type of explosives for demilitarization:

HC smoke pots (ground and floating) and related packaging material:

Ground M1 (DODIC K865), M2 (DODIC K876), M5 (DODIC K866) and MK3 (DODIC K874)

Floating M4 (DODIC K867)

HC smoke canisters and related packaging material:

M1 (DODICs C396 and D445)

M2 (DODIC D450)

2.0 Referenced Documents:

Title 15 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR), Part 772, Steps to Export Administration Regulation (EAR) and Part 774, The Commerce Control List

Title 22 CFR, Part 121, The United States Munitions List

DOD Manual 4160.28, Volume 1-3, Defense Demilitarization, 7 Jun 11

DOD 4145.26M, DOD Contractors Safety Manual for Ammunition and Explosives, 13 Mar 08

DFARS 252.223-7002, Safety Precautions for Ammunition and Explosives

DFARS 252.223-7003, Change in Place of Performance Ammunition and Explosives

U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency Technical Guide No.146, 30 Sep 91, Subject: Pentachlorophenol-Treated Materials

DODI 4140.62, Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard, 25 Nov 08 w/ ch 1 19 Feb 14

Title 29 CFR, Part 1910.119, Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals

DoD 5100.76M, Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition and Explosives (AA&E), 17 Apr 12

DoD 6055.09M Volume 7, DoD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards: Criteria for Unexploded Ordnance, Munitions Response, Waste Military Munitions and Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard, 4 Aug 10

Title 40 CFR, Parts 260-268, Protection of the Environment

Clean Air Act and Clean Air Act Amendments 42 USC section 7401 et seq,

Clean Water Act, 33 USC section 1251 et seq,

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 USC section 690 et seq.

SB 742-1, Ammunition Surveillance Procedures, 1 Sep 2008

CONTINUATION SHEET

Reference No. of Document Being Continued

Page 13 of 66
REPRINT

PIIN/SIIN W52P1J-14-R-0076

MOD/AMD

Name of Offeror or Contractor:

3.0 Definitions/Interpretations:

For the purpose of the SOW the following definitions/interpretations apply:

3.1 Cardinal Principle of Ammunition and Explosive Safety Limit exposure to a minimum number of personnel, for a minimum amount of time, to the minimum amount of hazardous material consistent with safe and efficient operations.

3.2 Chain of Custody The activities and procedures taken throughout the inspection, re-inspection and documentation process to maintain positive control of Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH) to ensure the veracity of the process used to determine the status of material as to its explosive hazard. This includes all such activities from the time of collection through final disposition

3.3 Commerce Control List (CCL) A list of items under the export control jurisdiction of the Bureau of Industry and Security, US Department of Commerce. Note that certain additional items described in part 732 of the EAR are also subject to the EAR. The CCL is found in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the EAR.

3.4 Decontamination - The process of making an item safe for use or handling by unprotected personnel and harmless to all properties and surroundings by destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing energetic/explosives or chemical material clinging to or around it.

3.5 Demilitarization (DEMIL) - The act of eliminating the functional capabilities and/or inherent military design features from DOD personal property. Methods and degree range from removal and destruction of critical features to total destruction by cutting, crushing, shredding, melting, burning, etc. DEMIL is required to prevent property from being used for its originally intended purpose and to prevent the release of inherent design information that could be used against the United States. DEMIL applies to material in serviceable and unserviceable condition.

3.6 Designated Disposition Authority (DDA) Appointed DoD officials authorized to declare unused military munitions as Waste Military Munitions (WMM) except in the case of an explosives or munitions emergency, abandoned munitions, or a declaration by the Authorized Military Official (AMO). DDAs are responsible for evaluating munitions that are excess to current requirements or otherwise no longer part of the active inventory for safety, other uses, R3 possibilities, and treatment.

3.7 Disposal The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

3.8 Disposition The process of reusing, recycling, converting, redistributing, transferring, donating, selling, demilitarizing, treating, destroying, or fulfilling other end of life tasks or actions for DOD property.

3.9 Documentation of the Explosives Safety Status of Material Documentation of the determination of the materials explosive safety status must state either that the material does not present an explosive hazard and is consequently safe from an explosives safety perspective for transfer within or release from DOD control, or that it is hazardous with the known or suspected explosive hazards stated and is only transferable or releasable to a qualified receiver.

3.9.1 Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH) Material potentially containing explosives or munitions (e.g., munitions containers and packaging material; munitions debris remaining after munitions use, demilitarization, or disposal; and range-related debris); or material potentially containing a high enough concentration of explosives that the material presents an explosive hazard (e.g., equipment, drainage systems, holding tanks, piping, or ventilation ducts that were associated with munitions production, demilitarization, or disposal operations). Excluded from MPPEH are munitions within the DOD-established munitions management system and other items that may present explosion hazards (e.g., gasoline cans and compressed gas cylinders) that are not munitions and are not intended for use as munitions.

3.9.2 Material Documented as Safe (MDAS) MPPEH that has been assessed and documented as not presenting an explosive hazard and for which the chain of custody has been established and maintained. This material is no longer considered to be MPPEH. NOTE: ONLY MDAS MAY BE RELEASED TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

3.9.3 Material Documented as an Explosive Hazard (MDEH) (formerly referred to as material documented as hazard, or MDAH) MPPEH that cannot be documented as MDAS, that has been assessed and documented as to the maximum explosive hazards the material is known or suspected to present, and for which the chain of custody has been established and maintained. This material is no longer considered to be MPPEH. NOTE: MDEH MAY ONLY BE RELEASED TO A QUALIFIED RECEIVER.

3.10 Explosive Hazard A condition where danger exists because explosives are present that may react (e.g., detonate, deflagrate) in a mishap with potential unacceptable effects (e.g., death, injury, damage) to people, property, operational capability, or the environment.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Reference No. of Document Being Continued

Page 14 of 66
REPRINT

PIIN/SHN W52P1J-14-R-0076

MOD/AMD

Name of Offeror or Contractor:

- 3.11 Explosive Safety A condition where operational capability and readiness, people, property, and the environment are protected from the unacceptable effects or risks of potential mishaps involving military munitions.
- 3.12 Full Rate Demil Granted after acceptance of the Ammunition Demilitarization and Disposal Plan (ADDP) and after a successful walkthrough of the contractors proposed demilitarization operation, the contractor may begin a rate of demilitarization as determined by schedule and complying with the Cardinal Principle of Ammunition and Explosive safety and requirements; thereby considered consistent production at or above the process rate quantities, as defined by the contractor's planned demilitarization schedule.
- 3.13 Incineration - Combustion of Propellant, Explosive, and/or Pyrotechnics (PEP) or explosive ordnance with control of combustion air, containment of the combustion reaction in an enclosed device, and control of emission of gaseous and particulate combustion products in accordance with (IAW) Federal, State, and local laws, ordinances, codes, and regulations.
- 3.14 Low Rate Demil The contractor shall have the privilege prior to ADDP acceptance for equipment testing and calibration efforts using minimum quantities to meet their anticipated processing schedule.
- 3.15 Munitions List Item (MLI) - Any item contained on the US Munitions List (USML) listed in Title 22 CFR 121.
- 3.16 US Munitions List (USML)- A list, published by the Department of State in Title 22 CFR 121 which delineates the articles, services and related technical data designated as defense articles and defense services.
- 3.17 Military Munitions All ammunition products and components produced or used by or for the US Department of Defense (DOD) or the US Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the DOD, the US Coast Guard, the US Department of Energy (DOE), and the National Guard personnel. The term military munitions includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries used by DOD components, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components thereof. Military munitions do not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components thereof. However, the term does include non-nuclear components of nuclear devices, managed under DOE's nuclear weapons program after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, have been completed.
- 3.18 Mutilation (MUT) The act of making non-DEMIL required MLI or Commerce Control List Item (CCLI) unfit for its intended purpose by cutting, tearing, scratching, crushing, breaking, punching, shearing, burning, neutralizing, etc..
- 3.19 Qualified Receiver Entities that have personnel who are, or an individual who is, trained and experienced in the identification and safe handling of used and unused military munitions, and any known or potential explosive hazards that may be associated with the MPPEH/MDEH they receive; and are licensed and permitted or otherwise qualified to receive, manage, and process MPPEH/MDEH.
- 3.20 Recycle The reuse of the item/material for an entirely different purpose than originally designed/intended and normally requiring some form of reprocessing.
- 3.21 Reutilization (Reuse) - The reuse of the material, or any component for its original intended purpose. Reuse will be accepted on a case-by-case basis when it supports United States, Department of Defense approved munitions programs.
- 3.22 Transferred within or Released from DOD Control A receiver has acknowledged receipt of MDEH or MDAS material by signed documentation (e.g., DD Form 1348-1A Issue Release/Receipt Document, or an equivalent document) and has taken physical custody of the MDEH or MDAS from the Department of Defense.
- 3.23 Treatment - Any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the waste, or so as to render such waste non-hazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.
- 3.24 Waste Military Munitions (WMM) A military munitions is a waste military munitions if it has been identified as: (1) a solid waste as described in regulation 40 CFR 266.202; or (2) a hazardous waste per 40 CFR 261 Subpart C (characteristics waste) or Subpart D (listed waste). In general, WMM are hazardous waste when they exhibit the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity; or are listed as a hazardous waste.

4.0 REQUIREMENTS:

- 4.1 The contractor shall establish and submit an Ammunition and Explosives Safety Program Plan IAW CDRL A001, for the receipt, storage, handling, demilitarization, and disposal of a variety of HC smoke ammunition delivered to the contractor by the Government at the contractor site(s) IAW specific guidance provided in this SOW and DOD 4145.26M, DOD Contractors Safety Manual for Ammunition and Explosives. The contractor shall have the ability to store and demil 1,682 short tons of HC Smoke per year at a minimum of 141 short tons per month.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Reference No. of Document Being Continued

Page 54 of 66
REPRINT

PIIN/SIIN W52P1J-14-R-0076

MOD/AMD

Name of Offeror or Contractor:

For any fill-ins that are not applicable, the offeror must acknowledge by indicating N/A. The proposal must also include computation for use of Government-Owned Property, if applicable as stated in section L.3.3.

- b. One (1) paper copy and two (2) CD Copies of each volume of the proposal.
- c. A total of 2 CDs should be submitted in regards to this RFP. CD copies must mirror the submitted hard copies. If the CD copy and the hard copy differ, the hard copy supplied will be used for the evaluation.
- d. Each CD must clearly be marked with the Offerors Name. CDs submitted should be compiled using the Microsoft Office for Windows application suite, submitted on a single write CD-ROM to prevent accidental erasure of the data therein, and formatted for an IBM PC compatible computer. Alternatively, files may be provided in a Portable Document Format (.pdf).

L.2.2. FORMAT FOR PROPOSAL**L.2.2.1 Phase Structure:**

Each proposal shall be submitted in separate parts as set forth below:

- a. Volume 1 Technical Proposal. Maximum Page Allowance is 50 pages.
- b. Volume 2 Past Performance Information

Cover	Company Name, CAGE, and DUNS	Volume 2 one (1) page
Section 1	Contract References	up to five (5) contract references
Section 2	Past Performance Questionnaires	Sections IIA & IIB completed only
Section 3	Contract Reference Scope of Work	max two (2) pages for each reference
Section 4	Adverse Contract Performance	No page limitations

c. Volume 3 Price Proposal

- d. One signed copy of the cover page of the solicitation, Standard Form 33, and a signed acknowledgement of all amendments. Offerors are cautioned to ensure all solicitation and/or amendment fill-ins and blanks that require information are completed with their proposal.

L.2.2.2 Length: Each part shall be as brief as possible, while still including all required information, and shall not exceed the maximum number of pages listed above for each volume. The page count will be made by counting the pages from left to right, consecutively. Pages that exceed the page limitation will not be evaluated. Annexes, documentation, and attachments will count against the page limitations. If pages are printed on both sides, each side will count as a separate page. The following will not count against page limitations: Phase title pages, table of contents pages, cross-referencing pages, acronym lists, and page dividers (used to separate proposal sections). Pages should not exceed 8.5 inches in width by 11 inches in length; foldout pages depicting such items as sketches, factory floor layouts, etc., may be used, with each fold counted as one page. The font used shall not be less than 12 point. (Font smaller than 12 point is ONLY acceptable in graphics, sketches, tables, charts, price matrix, etc., but must be readable without magnification.) The Offeror is responsible for including sufficient details to permit a complete and accurate evaluation of the proposal. The Offeror shall provide a proposal that, at a minimum, addresses the requirements stated in Section M. Each proposal shall address the requirements of the Statement of Work (SOW), Technical Data Package (TDP) and any other information required by the solicitation.

L.3. Specific Proposal Instruction: Offerors are responsible for including sufficient details to permit a complete and accurate evaluation. All information and data provided shall be specific to HC Smoke. In response to the solicitation, the offeror must address the following:

L.3.1 Volume 1 Technical:

The Offeror shall submit a detailed proposal that demonstrates a clear understanding and ability to comply with the requirements of the solicitation for the demilitarization of the HC Smoke ammunition listed herein.

The proposal shall include:

1. Detailed description of the demilitarization and disposal process including facilitization, permitting and operations that demonstrate understanding of the critical operations and support requirements of demil of HC Smoke ammunition; disposal/treatment methods planned for all identified waste streams, components, and packaging; environmental permits EPA identification number for the proposed demil process and facilities are available to perform demil at time of award. The technical proposal shall identify the place of performance for each component.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Reference No. of Document Being Continued

Page 55 of 66
REPRINT

PIIN/SIIN W52P1J-14-R-0076

MOD/AMD

Name of Offeror or Contractor:

2. Detailed description of storage capacity and monthly demil rate that shows that the offeror has the ability to store and demil 1,682 short tons of HC Smoke per year at a minimum of 141 short tons per month.

3. The offeror shall submit a detailed description demonstrating understanding and compliance with the applicable contractual and regulatory safety requirements including but not limited to the current DOD 4145.26 M (including Federal, State, and Local regulatory guidance) for all families of ammunition included in this solicitation, which is consistent with the proposed technical approach. Offeror will identify Safety Person(s), indicating qualifications and experience (to include relative to ammunition and explosives (AE)). Offeror will identify safety and AE-related training planned or completed consistent with the technical approach.

4. The offeror shall submit a proposal demonstrating understanding and compliance with DOD 5100.76 M, Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives (AA&E), for storage areas, accountability procedures, demil areas and security expertise in performing demil operations or other related expertise, consistent with the proposed technical approach.

5. The offeror shall submit a plan demonstrating the ability to comply with all Federal, State, and local environmental regulations applicable to the chosen demil process, as well as an approach for managing all hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams generated during the demil operations. The offeror will identify the treatment, storage, and/or disposal of those waste streams, and indicate the permits(s) and/or licenses(s) required to be in place at time of award. The offeror shall provide evidence that all environmental permits e.g., EPA identification number needed for this proposed demil process are in place and that the facilities are in place to begin performance of the demilitarization at time of award. The plan shall also include regulatory required employee environmental training.

6. The offeror shall submit a detailed description of their quality management system demonstrating understanding and compliance with the contractual quality inspection requirements addressing technical and manufacturing aspects of ammunition demilitarization and the materials utilized.

Army review of the contractors technical proposal, any of its standard operating procedures, or any of its other technical documentation is intended to ensure only that the contractor has the technical ability to perform the contract. Army review is not intended to be a warranty that the contractors plans, operations, etc., have met all required health, safety, and environmental laws and regulations. It remains the contractors responsibility to ensure compliance with all requirements of law and regulation, including, to the extent applicable, OSHA requirements. Additionally, as the Army does not create the actual working conditions, the Army assumes no responsibility for compliance with any such health, safety, and environmental laws and regulations.

L.3.2 Volume 2 Past Performance:

Past performance information is evaluated as a predictor of future contract performance. The Government will assess the degree of confidence it has that the Offeror will successfully complete the requirements in accordance with the contract terms based on the Offeror's demonstrated record of recent, relevant performance.

L.3.2.1 Contract References

Contract references shall represent recent, relevant performance under Department of Defense (Air Force, Army, Navy, etc) contracts.

Recent contracts are defined as prime contracts, task orders, delivery orders, or subcontracts where services or deliverables were performed, or are still being performed, anytime within three (3) years of issuance of this solicitation. The Government reserves the right to consider any significant past performance after the solicitation closing date and prior to award.

Relevant means performance demonstrating that the Offeror has performed on contracts involving the demilitarization and disposal of energetic munitions or munitions constituents that are the same or similar in scope, complexity, and magnitude as described in the solicitation. The degree to which contracts are comparable complexity, size or value to the proposed effort may also be considered in determining a level of relevance.

References that include open burning or open detonation of ammunition demilitarization are not relevant to this solicitation and shall not be submitted as a reference.

References provided on classified contracts cannot be verified and will not be evaluated.

It is recommended that the Offeror limit references to those involving performance as a prime contractor or first tier subcontractor.

L.3.2.2 Past Performance Questionnaire

The contract information to be provided with each contract reference is on the attached Past Performance Questionnaire (PPQ). The offeror must complete PPQ Sections IIA and IIB for each contract reference and send copies of the PPQ to the respondent(s) point of contact (POC) as identified in IIA in a timely manner. The Offeror shall include these documents in Volume 2, Section 3 of the proposal. The PPQ respondent(s) will send the completed questionnaire directly to the Government POC as shown in Section IV of the PPQ.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Reference No. of Document Being Continued

Page 61 of 66
REPRINT

PIIN/SIIN W52P1J-14-R-0076

MOD/AMD

Name of Offeror or Contractor:**SECTION M - EVALUATION FACTORS FOR AWARD**

It is the responsibility of the offeror to provide complete and thorough explanations for each factor/subfactor proposal submitted as required by Section L. Each factor/subfactor proposal is required with the initial proposal, and the Government is not obligated to make another request for the required information.

M.1. Basis for Award:

The Government will evaluate proposals submitted in accordance with this section and will make a determination considering the following factors: Technical, Past Performance, and Price. Best Value Tradeoff Processes in accordance with FAR 15.101-1 will be utilized to select the successful offeror. Award will be made to the offeror that provides the best value to the Government considering the evaluation criteria state herein.

a. The Government anticipates awarding a Firm Fixed Price (FFP) Base contract with two (2) annual options 100% each year. The offeror whose proposal provides the overall best value to the Government, considering both price and non-price factors, will be awarded the contract.

b. All proposals received pursuant to this solicitation will be evaluated in the same manner.

M.1.1. Discussions:

a. Each proposal should contain the Offerors best terms for award of a contract under the solicitation. The USG intends to award a contract without discussions. The Contracting Officer may contact Offerors for clarification, as described in FAR 15.306(a) and FAR 52.215.1, without opening discussions. However, the USG reserves the right to conduct discussions and to permit Offerors to revise their proposals if determined necessary by the Contracting Officer.

b. If the Contracting Officer determines discussions are necessary, they will be held in accordance with FAR 15.306.

M.1.2. Other Evaluation Considerations:

a. Proposals that are unrealistic in terms of technical or schedule commitments, unrealistically low in price, or contain unbalanced prices, may be considered an indication of a lack of understanding of the complexity and risk in the contract requirements and may be determined unacceptable.

b. Pre-award surveys will be conducted.

M.1.3 Order of Importance:

Technical is slightly more important than Past Performance, and Past Performance is slightly more important than Price. Non-price factors, when combined are significantly more important than Price.

Although price is not the most important factor, it could become a controlling factor if offers under the non-price factors are determined to be relatively equal. The Government reserves the right to make an award to other than the offeror who submits the lowest overall evaluated price, using a Best Value trade-off analysis method of procurement.

The offerors technical proposal will be rated separately from the risk associated with its technical approach. The technical rating shall evaluate the quality of the offerors technical proposal to determine if it meets the Governments requirement. The risk rating shall consider the risk associated with the technical approach.

M.2. Technical:

The Government will evaluate the technical proposal to determine if the offeror demonstrates a clear understanding and ability to comply with the requirements of this solicitation. The Government will also evaluate the Offerors ability to meet the requirements schedule, based on processing rates, facilities, and availability. Overall, the proposal shall demonstrate an in-depth understanding of the critical operations and support requirements of the demil process. Any failure to demonstrate the above acceptable criteria will result in the submission being rated unacceptable. The Government will evaluate the offerors proposal on completeness in the following areas:

1. The demilitarization and disposal process including facilitization, permitting, and operations for its capabilities and understanding of the critical operations and support requirements of the demil process; disposal/treatment methods for all identified waste streams, components, and packaging derived from the demil process; environmental permits EPA identification number provided for the proposed demil process and facilities are available to perform demil at time of award. The place of performance for each component specified.

2. Determine that the proposed storage capacity and monthly demil rates can be achieved and fulfill the requirements of the contract. Assess the offerors level of understanding of the receipt, demil process, disposition of product(s), and the associated contract milestones (while maintaining compliance with DOD 4145.26M).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Reference No. of Document Being Continued

Page 62 of 66
REPRINT

PIN/SHN W52P1J-14-R-0076

MOD/AMD

Name of Offeror or Contractor:

3. The extent to which the offerors demonstrated a detailed knowledge of safety requirements applicable to the demilitarization requirements of this solicitation. Offeror demonstrated compliance with the applicable contractual and regulatory safety requirements including but not limited to the current DOD 4145.26 M (including Federal, State, and Local regulatory guidance) for all families of ammunition included in this solicitation. Offeror identified a safety person(s); and provided qualification and experience (to include relative to ammunitions and explosives (AE)). Offeror identified safety and AE-related training planned or completed consistent with the technical approach.
4. The extent to which the offerors demonstrated a detailed knowledge of security requirements applicable to the demilitarization requirements of this solicitation. Offeror demonstrated compliance with applicable contractual and regulatory security requirements including but not limited to DOD 51007.76M for storage areas, accountability procedures, demil areas and security expertise in performing demil operations or other related expertise, consistent with the proposed technical approach for all families of ammunition included in this solicitation.
5. The extent to which the offerors demonstrated a detailed knowledge of environmental requirements applicable to the demilitarization requirements of this solicitation. The offerors plan demonstrates the ability to comply with all Federal, State, and local environmental regulations applicable to the chosen demil process, as well as an approach for managing all hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams generated during the demil operations. The offeror identified the treatment, storage, and/or disposal of those waste streams, and indicated the permits(s) and/or licenses(s) e.g., EPA identification number required to be in place at time of award. The offeror provided evidence e.g., EPA identification number that all environmental permits needed for this proposed demil process are in place and that the facilities are in place to begin performance of the demilitarization at time of award. The plan included regulatory required employee environmental training.
6. The extent to which the offerors demonstrated a detailed knowledge of quality inspection requirements and provided description of their quality management system addressing the technical and manufacturing aspects of ammunition demilitarization with respect to the contractual quality requirements.

M.2.1 Technical Ratings:

The technical ratings for the Technical Factor will be as follows:

OUTSTANDING (BLUE): Proposal meets requirements and indicates an exceptional approach and understanding of the requirements. The proposal contains multiple strengths and no deficiencies.

GOOD (PURPLE): Proposal meets requirements and indicates a thorough approach and understanding of the requirements. Proposal contains at least one strength and no deficiencies.

ACCEPTABLE (GREEN): Proposal meets requirements and indicates an adequate approach and understanding of the requirements. Proposal has no strengths or deficiencies.

MARGINAL (YELLOW): Proposal does not clearly meet requirements and has not demonstrated an adequate approach and understanding of the requirements.

UNACCEPTABLE (RED): Proposal does not meet requirements and contains one or more deficiencies and is unawardable.

M.2.2 Risk Ratings:

The Risk ratings for the Technical Factor will be as follows:

Low: Has little potential to cause disruption of schedule, increased cost or degradation of performance. Normal contractor effort and normal Government monitoring will likely be able to overcome any difficulties.

Moderate: Can potentially cause disruption of schedule, increased cost or degradation of performance. Special contractor emphasis and close Government monitoring will likely be able to overcome difficulties.

High: Is likely to cause significant disruption of schedule, increased cost or degradation of performance. Is unlikely to overcome any difficulties, even with special contractor emphasis and close Government monitoring.

M.3. Past Performance:

Past performance information is evaluated as a predictor of future contract performance. The Government will assess the degree of confidence it has that the Offeror will successfully complete the requirements in accordance with the contract terms based on the offeror's demonstrated record of recent, relevant performance.

The Government may consider the currency, degree of relevance, source and context of the past performance information it evaluates as