

Army Regulation 750–59

Maintenance of Supplies and Equipment

Army Corrosion Prevention and Control Program

**Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
18 March 2003**

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 750-59

Army Corrosion Prevention and Control Program

This revision--

- o Transfers management of the Army Corrosion Prevention and Control Program to the U.S. Army Materiel Command. (throughout)
- o Clearly defines all areas where corrosion prevention and control should be considered. (throughout)

Maintenance of Supplies and Equipment

Army Corrosion Prevention and Control Program

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

ERIC K. SHINSEKI
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



JOEL B. HUDSON
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is an administrative revision. The portions affected by this administrative revision are listed in the summary of change.

Summary. This regulation establishes Army policy and procedures for implementing and managing an effective corrosion prevention and control program for all Army systems, equipment, and components. With this revision, Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 (DCS, G-4) transfers management of the Army Corrosion Prevention and Control Program to the U.S. Army Materiel Command, Alexandria, VA. The U.S. Army

Materiel Command has tasked the U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command to serve as the Army Corrosion Prevention and Control Program Manager with the responsibilities detailed herein.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS), including periods when operating in an Army National Guard (ARNG) capacity, and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) elements that manage systems, equipment, and components in any phase of their life cycle.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the DCS, G-4. The DCS, G-4 has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. The DCS, G-4 may delegate the approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions in accordance with AR 11-2, but it does not identify key management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of

this regulation and establishment of command or local forms are prohibited without prior approval from HQDA, DCS, G-4 (DALO-SMM), Washington, DC 20310-0500.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send in comments and suggested improvements to this regulation. Internet users can send in comments and suggested improvements through the electronic DA Form 2028 found within the entire publication view at the lower left-hand side of every XML version of DCS, G-4 regulations and pamphlets. Anyone without Internet access should submit comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA, ODCS, G-4, ATTN: DALO-SMM, 500 ARMY PEN-TAGON WASH, DC 20310-5000.

Distribution. Distribution of this publication is C, D, and E for the Active Army, ARNG, and USAR.

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Chapter 1 General

1–1. Purpose

This regulation identifies the Army Corrosion Program Manager and prescribes the policies, responsibilities, and procedures for implementing the Army Corrosion Prevention and Control (CPC) Program.

1–2. References

Required and related publications and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Concept

CPC is a critical consideration in assuring the sustained performance, readiness, economical operation and service life of Army systems and equipment. It requires active consideration in the materiel development, acquisition, fielding, operation, and storage processes. CPC requires life cycle management planning and action in design, development, testing, fielding, training, and maintenance.

1–5. Exception

The CPC program does not cover the facilities engineering program as managed by the Chief of Engineers for real property and for the real property installed equipment defined in AR 420–49 and TM 5–811–7.

Chapter 2 Responsibilities

2–1. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DCS, G–4) has responsibility for oversight and resourcing the Army CPC Program for fielded systems. The DCS, G–4 will—

- a.* Coordinate the CPC Program for fielded systems at Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), and provide support to the CPC Program during design and production.
- b.* Designate a principal point of contact to direct HQDA-level CPC Program activities.
- c.* Develop, support and defend resources to initiate and sustain an effective Army CPC program.
- d.* Evaluate the program's effectiveness through routine field sampling and on-site visits.

2–2. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology)

The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology) (ASA (ALT)) will—

- a.* Designate a principal point of contact to coordinate DA-level CPC Program activities with the Army and Department of Defense (DOD) staff, program executive offices (PEOs), U.S. Army Materiel Command (USAMC), and major Army Commands (MACOMs).
- b.* Designate the Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command (CG, USAMC), as the Army CPC Program Manager.
- c.* Ensure that CPC is maintained in DA policy and guidance for management of the following:
 - (1) System acquisition and production.
 - (2) Research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE) programs and activities.
 - (3) Equipment standardization programs, including international standardization agreements (STANAGs).
 - (4) Logistics research and development initiatives.
 - (5) Logistics support analysis (LSA) as it relates to integrated logistic support (ILS) in the materiel acquisition process.

2–3. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1

The Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1 (DCS, G–1) will—

- a.* Ensure that CPC requirements for materiel are reflected in DA policies for the formulation, management, and evaluation of personnel and programs for all components of the Army. Particular consideration should be given to—
 - (1) Personnel utilization and distribution.
 - (2) Training and education of military and civilian personnel to develop CPC specialists.
- b.* Support MACOM CPC programs.

2-4. The Office of The Surgeon General

The Office of The Surgeon General (OTSG) will—

- a.* Ensure that CPC is a consideration in the following:
 - (1) Drafting of medical materiel requirements documents.
 - (2) Direction, evaluation, and coordination of medical materiel.
 - (3) Medical materiel maintenance programs.
 - (4) Medical materiel life cycle management.
 - (5) Procurement, operation, and evaluation of all food service materiel and food and potable water contact surfaces.
 - (6) Survey of medical materiel during command logistics review and logistics assistance visits.
- b.* Provide guidance to ensure Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards threshold-effect levels and regulations for human health and environmental protection are observed during corrosion control practices. This guidance is especially important since volatile organic compounds, heavy metals, and other toxic and pollutant materials are commonly used in corrosion control.
- c.* Ensure that CPC technologies recommended by the Army CPC Program Manager for use in new weapons systems designs or in sustainment procedures for fielded systems have undergone applicable toxicological clearance and approval test procedures to ensure human health and environmental protection.

2-5. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command

The Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command (CG, USAMC) has overall responsibility for planning and implementing the Army CPC Program. The CG, USAMC will—

- a.* Manage the CPC Program and implement primary program policy and establish the necessary policies, procedures, and techniques to effectively administer the program.
- b.* Establish a responsible official at HQAMC to oversee the Army CPC Program management.
- c.* Support and provide assistance to the USAMC major subordinate commands (MSCs) and depots in the establishment and implementation of their individual CPC programs, with resources and technical expertise.
- d.* Assure that CPC is considered in the following areas:
 - (1) System acquisition and production.
 - (2) Research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE) programs and activities.
 - (3) Equipment standardization programs, including international standardization agreements (STANAGs).
 - (4) Logistics research and development initiatives.
 - (5) Logistics support analysis (LSA) as it relates to integrated logistic support (ILS) in the materiel acquisition process.
 - (6) Collection, distribution, and feedback of system test and equipment maintenance information relating to corrosion.

2-6. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

The Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (CG, TRADOC) will—

- a.* Include corrosion and deterioration control considerations in the LSA process early in the materiel acquisition/development phase.
- b.* Include corrosion training (both initial and follow-on skill) for appropriate military and civilian storage/maintenance/supply and maintenance support/packaging specialists concerning the causes of corrosion, detection, and corrective and preventive measures. This training will include the proper packaging and preservation of unserviceable but repairable items of materiel being returned for maintenance.
- c.* Develop the curriculums for advanced individual training (AIT) of appropriate personnel in CPC as an expansion skill. These personnel can then become a more effective part of a system's maintenance team.
- d.* Ensure that appropriate course curriculums and training materials reflect the current CPC information available from USAMC as well as from industry and academia. Included in all corrosion training courses will be the necessary safety, health, and environmental requirements related to the technical content of the training being provided.
- e.* Disseminate training materials to all participating commands, and furnish, on request, the following to Commander, USAMC, ATTN: AMCQA-E, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria VA 22233-0001:
 - (1) Copies of CPC training materials.
 - (2) Subsequent major revisions that reflect the incorporation of additional or advanced technical corrosion data or the development of new corrosion courses.
- f.* Address CPC requirements in appropriate tables of organization and equipment (TOE) to identify skill levels for program implementation and management in the field.
- g.* Ensure compatibility with nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) contamination survivability for Army materiel, as described in AR 70-75.

2-7. Commanding generals of major Army commands, Chief of the U.S. Army Reserve, and Chief of the National Guard Bureau

The Commanding generals of major Army commands, Chief of the U.S. Army Reserve, and Chief of the National Guard Bureau will establish and maintain an effective command level program. Each commander/chief will (as applicable)—

- a.* Appoint from internal sources a CPC manager with a technical background to administer the command-level program.
- b.* Ensure that all subordinate command activities understand and fulfill their responsibilities under the command program.
- c.* Program, budget, and fund for the personnel, facilities, and other resources needed to run the command program.
- d.* Develop a plan that will include corrosion-control-related tasks or projects proposed to support the CPC program.
- e.* Participate in and provide host support to USAMC survey teams based on survey schedules, as established in paragraph 3-8.
- f.* Propose and manage training for maintenance, storage, and technical personnel and ensure that their subsequent assignments are appropriate to make full use of this training.
- g.* Ensure that host-tenant agreements include funding for support and training in CPC, as appropriate.
- h.* Review and adjust the various periodic system inspection cycles based on operational and environmental factors, to prevent equipment deficiencies due to corrosion.
- i.* Ensure that the CPC Program complies with Environmental Protection Agency and Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards.
- j.* Review subordinate command publications that implement the program.
- k.* Recommend changes to publications, such as technical manuals (TMs), technical bulletins (TBs), and service supportability standards (SSS) to clarify delineation of corrosion duties for the operator, unit, intermediate direct support/general support (DS/GS) and depot levels of maintenance.
- l.* Ensure that Army equipment operators and maintenance personnel in the field are motivated and trained to identify and report corrosion and recognize the importance of employing prescribed corrosion control practices.
- m.* Ensure that deficiency reports: SF 368 (Product Quality Deficiency Report), SF 364 (Report of Discrepancy (ROD)), and DD Form 1225 (Storage Quality Control Report) on systems and equipment involving corrosion are submitted as specified in DA Pam 738-750, DA Pam 738-751, and AR 735-11-2. A copy of the command survey report should be provided to the appropriate MACOM CPC manager for assignment and subsequent resolution, action, and feedback by the appropriate USAMC major subordinate command (MSC).
- n.* Participate in the USAMC command surveys. These officials will assist in determining areas that require improved corrosion control and recommend evaluation of specific systems, equipment, or components susceptible to corrosion damage. They will propose action to USAMC, act on assigned action items, and submit quarterly status reports to USAMC until USAMC determines the action complete.

2-8. Commanding General, U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command

The Commanding General, U.S. Army Tank-automotive and Armaments Command (CG, TACOM) has overall staff responsibility for planning and implementing the Army CPC Program. The CG, TACOM will—

- a.* Appoint a functional manager for the CPC Program and, on the basis of guidance from the USAMC responsible official, implement Army program policy.
- b.* Establish a CPC program office to administer the Army CPC Program.
- c.* Support and provide assistance to the USAMC major subordinate commands (MSCs) and depots in the establishment and implementation of their individual CPC Programs, with resources and technical expertise.
- d.* Assure that CPC is considered in the following areas:
 - (1) Collection, distribution, and feedback of system test and equipment maintenance information relating to corrosion, including the following:
 - (a)* Test incident reports (TIRs).
 - (b)* SF 364.
 - (c)* SF 368.
 - (d)* Logistic Assistance Office (LAO)/Logistic Assistance Representative (LAR) reports.
 - (e)* Technical field reports (TFR).
 - (f)* Fielded system reviews (FSR).
 - (g)* Equipment report of discrepancy (ROD).
 - (h)* Development test and operation test data (DT/OT).
 - (i)* DD Form 1225.
 - (j)* Logistic support analysis records (LSARs).
 - (k)* Sample data collection (SDC) reports.

- (2) Weapons system and ground support equipment acquisition, recapitalization, remanufacture, overhaul, and/or product improvement, including the evaluation of each proposal for a new system, equipment, or component.
- (3) Manufacturing technology and related programs.
- (4) Funded research and development programs.
- (5) Administration of system programs or projects by the program or project managers.
- (6) Testing and evaluation on the equipment, processes, and application techniques within the assigned areas of responsibility. (This specifically includes nondestructive testing and evaluation (NDT/NDE) of commercial material, equipment, or processes.)
- (7) Acquisition of non-developmental items, equipment, and systems.
- (8) Care of supplies in storage, including preservation, packaging and exercising requirements.
 - e. Provide information to and support the weapons systems managers.
 - f. Establish and maintain the Center of Excellence for CPC in cooperation with the MSCs.
 - g. Develop and provide corrosion training concerning the causes of corrosion, detection, consequences, and corrective and preventive measures, for appropriate personnel involved in the design acquisition and maintenance of Army materiel.
 - h. Assure that CPC technical information for Army materiel will include necessary safety, health, and environmental protection requirements.
 - i. Conduct surveys, as specified in paragraph 3-8.

Chapter 3 Implementation and Procedural Guidance

3-1. Design

Corrosion prevention and control will be achieved by incorporation of the latest state-of-the-art corrosion control technology in the original equipment design, in the manufacturing, in all levels of maintenance, in supply, and in the storage processes. The objective is to minimize corrosion by using design and manufacturing practices that address selection of materials; coatings and surface treatments; production processes; process specifications; system geometry; material limitations; environmental extremes; storage and ready conditions; preservation and packaging requirements; and repairs, overhaul, and spare parts requirements.

3-2. Testing

Project managers (PMs) and developers will assure that appropriate issues for testing that are related to corrosion are included in all test programs so that corrosion problems will be detected and repaired prior to production of the system. Testing tailored for specific weapons systems/ground support equipment will include exposure and performance tests in natural and accelerated environments that correlate to the expected service life and mission profile of the system and focus on where corrosion is most likely to occur.

3-3. Life cycle management

MACOMs, the USAR, and the ARNG will carry out aggressive and effective programs to control material deterioration and corrosion. This requires implementation of the LSA process and the establishment of dedicated integrated product teams early in the acquisition life cycle. CPC will be considered as a significant factor in design and in such ILS elements as maintenance, TMs, and training; allocation of sufficient resources in program planning, programming, and budgeting for CPC; establishment of a program for periodic evaluation of corrosion prevention actions during development; and the acquisition of prototypes and the production and deployment of hardware. CPC will be incorporated into the LSA process; the performance work statements (PWSs); and development, acquisition, and maintenance contracts; and then will be tracked throughout the systems' life cycles. Contractor capability to carry out the contract requirements will be addressed in the source selection process. All corrosion control requirements in contracts, in-house design, manufacturing, and in depot and field operations will be complied with strictly. CPC design practices will be addressed at design and program reviews. Field reporting procedures will be revised to include corrosion control and utilization of required extracts from data banks to assure a "closed loop" system among the user, the acquisition manager, and the contractor.

3-4. Maintenance

Corrosion control efforts will continue into field deployment. For each system and equipment item, TMs, TBs, and SSSs will contain corrosion inspection requirements and techniques for preventing and controlling corrosion that are approved by the Army Corrosion Prevention and Control Program Manager. The TM will include an appendix or chapter that covers CPC for that equipment. This part of the TM will have specific details and procedures, to include national stock numbers; unit of issue; nomenclature of coatings; preservatives; abrasive materials; papers; tools;

brushes; and applicators that will be used by equipment operators-users. When specific methods are required to remove corrosion and/or apply coatings, paints, and preservatives, these methods shall be in accordance with AR 750-1 and will be—

- a. Explained in this part of the technical manual; for example, immediate touch up procedures and paint substitutes.
- b. Updated for equipment in the field, as appropriate. The manuals also will contain approved repair procedures. All personnel detecting corrosion, or repairing or replacing corroded parts, will report corrosion-related problems and costs using SF 364, SF 368, or DA Form 2415 (Ammunition Condition Report (ACR)), as required by DA Pam 738-750 and DA Pam 738-751.

3-5. Training

Training of design engineers, product assurance and test specialists, operators, and maintenance and packaging personnel is an essential ingredient in the identification and control of corrosion. Therefore, TRADOC and USAMC will develop corrosion control training programs that will assure that adequate numbers of both military and civilian personnel are trained in CPC to implement the program. These persons must have knowledge of the types and the causes of corrosion, the ability to detect and recognize corrosion, and the expertise to select and implement preventative measures.

3-6. Awareness

The achievement of effective corrosion control is enhanced by heightened awareness and understanding of the corrosion problem. This requires the establishment of MACOM awareness and motivational programs to supplement formal training. To help ensure awareness, CPC procedures will be published in the appropriate TMs for equipment.

3-7. Control efforts

a. Materiel developer corrosion control efforts will be described in the respective system concept papers (SCPs) and decision coordinating papers (DCPs). This information should appear in those sections that address operating and support (O&S) costs and reliability, availability, and maintainability (RAM). The SCPs and DCPs will be reviewed in conjunction with materiel user planning for corrosion control during Defense System Acquisition Review Councils (DSARCs), Defense Acquisition Boards (DAB), and in-process reviews (IPRs).

b. The planning and implementation of effective CPC efforts by both the materiel user and developer will be a criterion for the transition to the next acquisition phase; for example, proceeding from full-scale development to production.

3-8. Command surveys

a. A survey of Army divisions based within the continental United States (CONUS) and outside the continental United States (OCONUS), separate combat brigades (including Alaska) depots, the USAR, and the ARNG will be conducted at least every 4 years.

b. The survey team will consist of representatives from USAMC MSCs and the host command. When necessary, the team may supplement its membership with representatives from the Army Research Laboratory (ARL), the Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSAA), and other organizations.

c. The team will—

- (1) Visit installations, depots, and activities to survey the condition of aircraft, communications and electronics equipment, missiles, munitions, nontactical vehicles, combat vehicles, tactical vehicles, mobility equipment, support equipment, watercraft, floating equipment, and, if necessary, prepositioned war reserve materiel (PWRM), including prepositioning ships (PREPOS).

- (2) Provide an entrance briefing to the commander of the installation or activity being visited. All equipment items, CPC maintenance procedures, facilities, and maintenance scheduling personnel that the CPC maintenance team wishes to survey will be identified. The briefing should provide the commander with an overview of the CPC program and indicate how the results of the survey will be used.

- (3) Record the examinations of all equipment visually, with photographs or videotape or both. Where possible, samples of recurring problems should be collected for better evaluation. Points of contact (POCs) or persons with knowledge on the corrosion problems should be identified and noted in the survey report. Appropriate major subordinate command team members will coordinate with the item manager for proper release of samples desired.

- (4) Evaluate CPC program management, CPC procedures (plating, painting, cleaning, stripping, and preservation), and equipment maintenance facilities. The team will discuss corrosion problems with operations and maintenance personnel and provide guidance and assistance in solving corrosion problems.

- (5) Place emphasis on identification and reporting of corrosion-prone areas of vehicles, systems, and facilities and determine the cause of the corrosion problem.

- (6) Compile the results of the survey, with each member preparing general comments and specific action items in their assigned area of survey responsibility.

(7) Make note of CPC awareness, training, wash facilities, cleaning and stripping compounds in use, paint facilities, repair procedures, products in use, and any deficiencies in surveyed organizational capabilities in CPC.

(8) Provide an exit briefing to the commander if requested.

(9) Write a survey report within a 30-day period and distribute it to the responsible activity for resolution as well as to Commander, USAMC, ATTN: AMCQA-E, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001.

(10) Schedule activities to ensure that host installation commanders are afforded maximum notification of planned visits, including the identification of support/assistance required.

d. The USAMC-designated team chief will brief the surveyed MACOM, DCS, G-4 (or equivalent), and the DCS, G-4 representative on the results of the survey. The team chief will prepare and distribute a formal survey report that assigns specific action items to the responsible activities for resolution.

e. Action activities will provide their proposed action and milestones to the designated chief of the survey team and to the Commander, USAMC, ATTN: AMCQA-E, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001, within 60 days after receipt of the report. The status of the action will be reported quarterly to USAMC until the problem has been resolved.

f. USAMC will provide feedback of survey results to the proper agencies so that the results may be considered for use in existing and future systems.

3-9. Funding

MACOMs, USAR, and ARNG staff agencies will fund their participation in the DCS, G-4 meetings and command surveys from within their operating budgets unless otherwise provided.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 70-75

Survivability of Army Personnel and Materiel (Cited in 2-6g)

AR 420-49

Utility Services (Cited in para 1-5)

AR 735-11-2

Reporting of Supply Discrepancies (Cited in para 2-7m)

AR 750-1

Army Materiel Maintenance Policy and Retail Maintenance Operations (Cited in para 3-4)

DA Pam 738-750

Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) (Cited in paras 2-7m and 3-4)

DA Pam 738-751

Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System-Aviation (Cited in paras 2-7m and 3-4)

TM 5-811-7

Electrical Design, Cathodic Protection (Cited in para 1-5)

Section II Related Publications

A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.

AR 58-1

Management, Acquisition, and Use of Motor Vehicles

AR 70-1

Army Acquisition Policy

AR 73-1

Test and Evaluation Policy

AR 335-15

Management Information Control System

AR 700-15/NAVSUPINST 4030.28D/AFJMAN 24-206/MCO 4030.33D/DLAR4145.7

Packaging of Materiel

AR 700-127

Integrated Logistic Support

AR 700-141

Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS)

AR 700-142

Materiel Release, Fielding and Transfer

AR 700-143/DLAR 4145.41/AFR 71-5/NAVSUPINST 4030.50/MCO 4030.40

Performance Oriented Packaging of Hazardous Materials

AR 702-7/DLAR 4155.24/SECNAVINST 4855.5A/AFR 74-6

Product Quality Deficiency Report Program

AR 702-7-1

Reporting of Product Quality Deficiencies Within the U.S. Army

AR 702-11

Army Quality Program

AR 708-1

Cataloging of Supplies and Equipment Cataloging and Supply Management Data

AR 725-50

Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System

AR 735-5

Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability

AR 735-11-2/DLAI 4140.55/SECNAVINST 4355.18A/AFJMAN 23-215

Reporting of Supply Discrepancies

AR 750-1

Army Materiel Maintenance Policy and Retail Maintenance Operations

MIL-HDBK-502

Acquisition Logistics <http://deskbook.dau.mil/legacydeskbook.asp/>

MIL-HDBK-729

Corrosion and Corrosion Prevention Metals <http://assist2.daps.dla.mil/quicksearch/>

MIL-PRF-49506

Logistics Management Information <http://deskbook.dau.mil/legacydeskbook.asp/>

MIL-STD-171E

Finishing of Metal and Wood Surfaces <http://assist2.daps.dla.mil/quicksearch/>

MIL-STD-186E

Protective Finishing Systems for Rockets, Guided Missiles Support Equipment, and Related Materiel <http://assist2.daps.dla.mil/quicksearch/>

SAE-AMS-STD-753

Corrosion Resistant Steel Parts: Sampling, Inspection, and Testing for Surface Passivation <http://assist2.daps.dla.mil/quicksearch/>

TB 43-0213

Corrosion Prevention and Control Including Rustproofing Procedures for Trucks, Tactical Vehicles, and Trailers

TM 38-600

Management of Administrative Use Motor Vehicles

TM 55-1500-345-23

Painting and Marking of Army Aircraft

Section III

Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV

Referenced Forms

DA Form 2415

Ammunition Condition Report

DD Form 1225

Storage Quality Control Report

SF 364

Report of Discrepancy (ROD)

SF 368

Product Quality Deficiency Report

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

ACR

Ammunition Condition Report

AIT

advanced individual training

ARNG

Army National Guard

CG

commanding general

CONUS

continental United States

DA

Department of the Army

DCP

decision coordinating paper

DOD

Department of Defense

DS

direct support

DSARC

Defense System Acquisition Review Council

FSR

fielded system review

GS

general support

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of Army

ILS

integrated logistic support

IPR

in-process review

LAO

Logistic Assistance Office

LAR

Logistic Assistance Representative

LSA

logistic support analysis

LSAR

logistic support analysis records

MACOM

major Army command

MSC

major subordinate command

NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NBC

nuclear, biological, chemical

NGB

National Guard Bureau

O&S

operation and support

OCONUS

outside continental United States

OTSG

Office of The Surgeon General

PEO

program executive office

POC

point of contact

PWS

performance work statement

RAM

reliability, availability, and maintainability

RDTE

research, development, test, and evaluation

ROD

report of discrepancy

SCP

system concept paper

SDC

sample data collection

TACOM

Tank-automotive Command United States Army

TB

technical bulletin

TIR

test incident report

TM

technical manual

TOE

table of organization and equipment

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

USAMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

USAR

U.S. Army Reserve

Section II**Terms****Army Corrosion Prevention and Control Program**

A planned and organized effort to limit the damage to any system or equipment, owing to exposure to corrosive conditions, during its operational life cycle.

Corrosion/deterioration

The impairment, degradation, or damage of materials (metallic and nonmetallic) as a result of exposure to a natural or induced environment owing to the individual or combined effects of chemical, electrochemical, biological, or physical attacks on the material.

Corrosion/deterioration control

The effort to reduce or prevent the damage of materials from corrosion by proper and timely identification, isolation, documentation, and implementation of appropriate corrective action.

Corrosion/deterioration prevention

Those efforts to deter or resist the development of corrosion through—

- a.* The use of effectual equipment design, materials selection, finishes, and processes.
- b.* The application and maintenance of protective coating systems during the entire life cycle of the equipment or system.
- c.* The implementation of a thorough test program aimed at identifying corrosion-prone materials/designs and making suggested improvements during the acquisition cycle, to include exposure and operation in natural field/accelerated environments where corrosion is most likely to occur.
- d.* The implementation of regular corrosion inspections, to include the cleaning and the maintenance painting of systems and equipment.
- e.* The awareness of the need to avoid conditions that induce corrosion, such as preventing water retention or exposure to particulates, acids, or dissimilar metals, plus chemical compound treatments.
- f.* The prompt treatment and maintenance of corroded equipment.
- g.* The use of protective packaging and preservation techniques during the shipping and storage of equipment and component systems.

Corrosion susceptibility

The tendency for a given material, after it has been exposed over a period of time to an operating environment, to corrode and adversely affect a system or equipment.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms****AMSAA**

Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity

ARL

Army Research Laboratory

CPC

corrosion prevention and control

DAB

Defense Acquisition Board

DCS, G-4

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

DCS,G-1

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

DT/OT

development test/operational test

NDT/NDE

nondestructive testing and evaluation

PREPOS

prepositioning ships

PWRM

prepositioned war reserve materiel

SSS

storage serviceability standard

STANAG

NATO Standardization Agreement

TFR

technical field report

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