(3) All users who create, handle, or maintain audiovisual records or operate equipment for their use.

(c) Ensure that contract provisions protect the Government's legal title and control over audiovisual records and related documentation produced or maintained by contract. Ensure that contract provisions identify as deliverables any working papers/files that are needed for adequate and proper documentation. Include a provision that permits the Government to inspect contractor facilities used for the storage and handling of permanent or unscheduled audiovisual records. Agencies shall inspect such facilities at least once each year.

(d) Keep inventories indicating the location of all generations of audiovisual records, whether in agency storage or in another facility such as a laboratory or library distribution center.

(e) Schedule disposition of all audiovisual records as soon as practicable after creation. General **Records Schedule 21 provides** mandatory disposal authorization for temporary audiovisual records common to most Federal offices. Agencies must submit an SF 115, Request for Records Disposition Authority, to NARA to obtain authorization for the disposition of all other audiovisual records. The schedules covering permanent records must specify the different record elements identified in §1228.184, and must always include related finding aids.

(f) Periodically review agency audiovisual recordkeeping practices for conformance with requirements and take necessary corrective action.

§1232.22 Nitrocellulose film.

Nitrocellulose-base film once used in the manufacture of sheet film and motion pictures may be occasionally found in records storage areas. The nitrocellulose base, a substance akin to gun cotton, is chemically unstable and highly inflammable.

(a) Agencies must remove nitrocellulose film materials from records storage areas.

(b) Agencies must immediately notify the National Archives about the existence of nitrocellulose film materials because of their age and instability. The National Archives will determine if they may be destroyed or destroyed after a copy is made for transfer, as appropriate.

(c) If the National Archives appraises nitrate film materials as disposable, but the agency wishes to retain them, agencies must follow the guidance in NFPA 40–1988, Standard for the Storage of Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Motion

Picture Film, which is incorporated by reference. NFPA 40-1988 is available from the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269. This standard is also available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated by reference as they exist on the date of approval and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the Federal Register.

(d) The packing and shipping of nitrate film are governed by the following Department of Transportation regulations: 49 CFR 172.101, Hazardous materials table; 172.504, Transportation; 173.24, Standard requirements for all packages; and 173.177, Motion picture film and X-ray film—nitrocellulose base.

§1232.24 Unstable cellulose-acetate film.

Cellulose-acetate film. also known as safety film, is nonflammable and does not represent the same degree of hazard as nitrate film materials. Nonetheless, cellulose-acetate film also deteriorates over time. Temperature, humidity, harmful storage enclosures, and gaseous products influence the rate of deterioration. Agencies shall inspect cellulose-acetate film periodically for an acetic odor, wrinkling, or the presence of crystalline deposits on the edge or surface of the film that indicate deterioration. Agencies shall notify the National Archives within 30 days after inspection about deteriorating permanent or unscheduled audiovisual records composed of cellulose acetate so that they can be copied.

§1232.26 Storage conditions.

Agencies must: (a) Provide audiovisual records storage facilities that are secure from unauthorized access and make them safe from fire. water, flood, chemical or gas damage and from other harmful conditions. See NFPA 232-1991, Standard for the Protection of Records issued by the National Fire Protection Association, which is incorporated by reference. The standard is available from the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269. This standard is also available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C.

552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated by reference as they exist on the date of approval and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the Federal Register.

(b) Maintain good ambient storage conditions for permanent or unscheduled audiovisual records. Generally, the temperature should not exceed 70 degrees Fahrenheit and relative humidity should be maintained between 30-40% and not to exceed 50%. Avoid fluctuating temperatures and humidity. Cooler temperatures and lower relative humidity are recommended for the storage of all film, to prolong the useful life of the film base and image. Cold temperatures combined with 30-35% relative humidity are especially recommended to retard the fading of color film.

(c) For the storage of permanent or unscheduled records, use audiovisual storage containers or enclosures made of noncorroding metal, inert plastics, paper products and other safe materials recommended and specified in ANSI standards: IT9.11-1993, Processed Safety Photographic Films Storage; and IT9.2–1991, Filing Enclosures and Storage Containers for Photographic Processed Films, Plates and Papers. These standards, which are incorporated by reference, are available from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Inc., 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036. These standards are also available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 700 Washington, D.C. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated by reference as they exist on the date of approval and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the Federal Register.

(d) Store originals and use copies (e.g., negatives and prints) separately, whenever practicable.

(e) Store series of permanent and unscheduled x-ray films in accordance with this section, and store series of temporary x-ray films under conditions that will ensure their preservation for their full retention period, in accordance with ANSI/NAPM IT9.11– 1993, Processed Safety Photographic Films—Storage. This requirement does not apply to x-rays that are interspersed among paper records, as in case files.

§1232.28 Maintenance and operations.

Agencies must: (a) Handle audiovisual records in accordance with