

III Corps & Fort Hood Regulation 385-7

Safety Ammunition and Explosives Safety Program

Department of the Army
Headquarters, III Corps and Fort Hood
Fort Hood, TX 76544
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Unclassified

SUMMARY of CHANGE

III Corps & Fort Hood Regulation 385-7
Ammunition and Explosives Safety Program

This revision dated 15 January 2013

- This publication prescribes specific procedures and responsibilities to ensure safe handling and storage of ammunition and explosives.
- This is a brand new regulation that has never had any changes made to it.

Safety
Ammunition and Explosives Safety Program

History. This is the first printing of this regulation as United States Army Garrison(USAG) and Fort Hood Regulation.

Summary. This regulation provides all personnel with management procedures on Fort Hood.

Applicability. Procedures outline in this regulation apply to all units, activities, contractors, National Guard, Reserve units and other agencies that use ammunition services at Fort Hood.

Supplementation. Local supplementation of this regulation requires coordination with Garrison Safety Office.

Suggested improvements. The proponent office of this regulation is Garrison Safety Office. Send comments and suggested improvements on DA form 2028 to Commander, USAG and Fort Hood, ATTN: Safety Office, Fort Hood Texas 76544.

FOR THE COMMANDER

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Ammunition and Explosives Safety Program

Chapter 1

1-1. Purpose

This publication prescribes specific procedures and responsibilities to ensure safe handling and storage of ammunition and explosives (A&E) on Fort Hood. In the event of conflicting requirements between this regulation and the regulations of higher headquarters, the most stringent will be followed.

1-2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed references forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

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

1-4. General

The cardinal rule in any ammunition operation is to expose the fewest number of personnel to the marginal amount of explosives for the minimum amount of time, consistent with mission accomplishment.

a. Nonstandard ammunition is ammunition that has not been tested; type classified for Army use, and cannot be procured through the Army Supply System. Non-Standard ammunition does not have a National Stock Number (NSN) and/or Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC). Local procurement of nonstandard A & E circumvents control potentially exposing U.S. military and civilian personnel, to injury or death. More information on procuring, transporting, storage and handling nonstandard A & E can be found in ALARACT 301/2011.

b. Pyrotechnics, A & E, will not be used in the cantonment area except when approved in writing by the Installation Safety Office (ISO), and Mission Support Element MSE G-3 Training. The cantonment area is identified as any area in close proximity to unit or civilian workforce administrative areas, billets, dining facilities, motor pools, housing areas, military and civilian school areas. Obstacle courses, Army and Air Force Exchange Services (AFFES) and Defense Commissary Agency Source (DECA) facilities, banks, child development center, the education center, restaurants and recreational buildings and areas.

c. Transport of Controlled Inventory Item Code (CIIC) 1 and II Cargo. When not in a convoy, all military vehicles transporting CIIC cargo (i.e., weapons, ammunition, and explosives (live and residue) and high dollar items) will have a senior occupant of the rank of SGT/E5 or above. Units will strictly adhere to the guidance described in paragraph 7-10 of AR 190-11 regarding security standards for Arms Ammunition & Explosive shipments.

d. Implementation of training requirements for personnel handling, issuing, transporting and storing ammunition in accordance with these regulations: AR 385-10, DA Pam 385-64, IMCOM Reg 5-13, and FHR 700-15.

e. When a lightning warning has been issued for lightning within 25 nautical miles (NM) of the installation, the Quality Assurance Specialist, Ammunition Surveillance (QASAS) or the Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) operations officer will put out a net call, within the ASP, advising workers and Soldiers of the impending storm. When a lightning warning indicating lightning within 10 NM is received or is actually sighted from the ground at the ASP, all explosive operations being conducted in facilities other than lightning approved protection will be halted and the doors to magazines closed. The QASAS or the ASP operations officer can listen to the current weather situation or an information alert that affects Fort Hood by dialing 287-6700; they will confirm with the Installation Operation Center (IOC) at 287-2520 that there is no lightning within 10 NM of the installation prior giving the go ahead to resuming explosive operations.

f. Field ASP/Ammunition Holding Area (AHA) will not be set up or operated within the cantonment area. Training units will coordinate for field ASP/AHA locations with the Range Safety Office, schedule the area through Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS) website and submit "Notices to Airmen" (NOTAM) information within 14 days to the Air Space Manager prior to establishing field ASP/AHA. The ISO and QASAS are authorized to conduct no-notice inspections of field ASP/AHA set up and operations.

Refer to FHR 700-15 for established ammunition haul routes and unit responsibilities.

2. Local Explosives Safety Council

a. In order to provide proper integration of A&E responsibilities, a Local Explosives Safety Council is hereby established.

b. The Garrison Commander, or his/her designated representative, shall serve as Chairman of the Explosives Safety Council.

c. The Explosives Safety Council shall meet periodically, but at least annually, to review the Explosive Safety Management Program ESMP and conduct other A&E business as required.

d. Representatives from any organization with an A&E mission may participate in the council. As a minimum, representatives from the following organizations/offices shall be included in the council membership:

- (1) Installation Safety Office (ISO)
- (2) Directorate of Logistics (DOL)
- (3) Directorate of Public Works (DPW)
- (4) Directorate of Emergency Services (DES)

- (5) Quality Assurance Specialist, Ammunition Surveillance (QASAS)
- (6) Ammunition Manager (AM)
- (7) Logistics Assistance Representative (LAR)
- (8) III Corps Safety Representative
- (9) III Corps G-4 Representative
- (10) 13th Expeditionary Sustainment Command Representative
- (11) 4th Sustainment Brigade Ammunition Warrant Officer
- (12) 664th OD Ammunition Supply Point Accountable Officer

3. Ammunition and Explosive Licensing

a. Explosives licenses are required for all facilities that store A&E per DOD 6055.09-M, AR 385-10 and DA Pam 385-64.

b. All A&E storage facilities will comply with the applicable DOD, Army, and in addition to any facility specific requirements contained in the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) approved Explosive Safety Site Plan ESSP.

c. Facilities that do not meet A&E safety standards shall not be licensed unless an approved Certificate of Risk Acceptance (CoRA) is on file with both the organization having the A&E mission and the Garrison Safety office.

d. A&E will not be stored at any location which does not have a valid current explosives license. Procedures for obtaining an initial license and for 12 month revalidation are contained in Appendix B.

4. Responsibilities

a. ISO will:

(1). Serve as the point of contact for all Explosive Safety Program (ESP) related actions.

(2). Identify requirements for explosives licenses, explosives safety site plans, safety submissions, explosives safety CoRA. Existing waivers and exemptions, Certificates of Compelling Reason (CCR), and coordinate, as appropriate, with staff, garrison, installation, and/or unit support personnel.

(3). Ensure all Potential Explosion Sites (PESs) and Exposed Sites (ES), both military and civilian, are indicated on approved explosives safety site plans and submissions.

(4). Ensure that plans and protective construction designs for explosive manufacture, testing, storage and surveillance. Maintenance, response actions, demilitarization, and disposal facilities are reviewed for compliance with safety standards, by appropriately trained personnel.

(5). Ensure a safety inspections are conducted at least annually for all areas where A&E-related activities are conducted. Maintain a list of all such areas and records of inspections.

(6). Monitor A&E uploads and other activities that involve the transportation and storage of A&E to ensure that pertinent requirements are met.

(7). Serve as the focal point for and coordinate ESP requirements with tenant unit commanders; and provide concurrence on tenant unit ESPs.

(8). Review the garrison or installation master plan and quantity-distance (QD) compliance for planned facilities on existing A&E sites both prior to and after construction.

(9). Review policies, SOPs, and directives for compliance with explosives safety requirements.

(10). CoRA and Certificates of CCR for completeness and accuracy prior to forwarding for approval.

(11). Maintain a list of approved CoRA, waivers, exemptions, and/or deviations; and advise incoming commanders of such plans for correction of such situations.

(12). Actively participate in the garrison or installation master planning process and annually review the installation master plan to ensure construction is not planned inside Explosives Safety Quantity Distance (ESQD). When construction that is not related to A&E operations is required within ESQD, ensure explosives safety site plans, submissions, and explosives licenses are updated and approved at the appropriate level.

(13). Ensure procedures are developed and in place for;

(a). Maintaining fire symbols and chemical hazard symbols current with actual A&E stored at a particular location.

(b). Ensuring that personnel responsible for managing A&E keep current information on the type and location of A&E storage and provide this information to safety as well as fire fighting personnel.

(c). Training of personnel responsible for A&E-related operations, operational personnel including security personnel; firefighters in fire symbols chemical hazard symbols and in precautions and procedures for fighting fires when A&E is involved.

(d). Existence of adequate communications between safety, fire fighting, security, emergency response, and ammunition surveillance, and storage personnel.

(e). Maintenance of current maps, showing all explosives locations with fire and chemical hazard symbols. In addition to current facility response cards and notebooks for A&E storage by fire station communication centers.

(14). Annually review and document the installation's explosives location map to monitor encroachment within ESQD, ensure required explosives safety site plans, submissions, and explosives licenses are accomplished.

(15). Maintain the lightning protection system test results, records for the last six inspections cycles of and review yearly for a trend analysis.

(16). Monitor selected A&E operations conducted on the installation to ensure all DOD, Federal, state, local, and contractor participants understand and comply with applicable explosives safety standards.

(17). Monitor, on a periodic basis, selected A&E-related activities to evaluate explosives safety and the integration of risk management. Activities that should be monitored include, but may not be limited to the following:

- (a) A&E storage, handling, and operating sites.
- (b) A&E transportation activities.
- (c) A&E disposal and demilitarization activities.
- (d) Munitions response actions and access to munitions response site.
- (e) Weapon systems modifications, special exercises, and test programs, particularly those that involve A&E.
- (f) Planning for contingencies.
- (g) Combat load and reload operations.
- (h) Public demonstrations to include but not limited to "Organization day" and "4th of July" type activities.

(18). Assist commanders and staffs with resolving explosives safety concerns associated with real property known or suspected to contain Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC).

(19). Investigate and report A&E accidents, incidents and mishaps, per DOD 6055.09-M, AR 385-10, AR 75-1 and DA Pam 385-40; document and disseminate explosives safety lessons learned.

(20). Brief the command and staff, as necessary, to keep leadership informed of explosives safety requirements, issues, and the status of the commander's Explosive Safety Management Program (ESMP).

(21). Conduct annual inspections of all arms rooms and issue an arms room explosive site license.

a. The QASAS personnel must be adequately trained and qualified in ammunition/explosives safety. In addition to ammunition surveillance, shall be utilized to provide technical assistance to commanders, and safety managers in the areas listed below. ISO remain responsible for management of the ESP.

QASAS responsibilities are:

b. (1). Developing explosive safety site plans, submissions, and explosives licenses.

- (2). Preparing explosives safety CoRA's and CCR's.
- (3). Reviewing protective construction designs for A&E operational facilities for compliance with explosives safety standards at least every 5 years.
- (4). Conducting safety inspections of A&E handling, storage, use, maintenance, and disposal areas at least annually.
- (5). Monitoring A&E uploads and other activities that involve the transportation, storage or conduct of other A&E-related operations which a CoRA or CCR has been approved and/ or is awaiting approval to ensure pertinent requirements are met.
- (6). Reviewing Quantity-Distance (QD) compliance of existing and planned facilities; both prior to and after construction.
- (7). Reviewing SOPs and directives for compliance with explosives safety requirements.
- (8). Assisting in the installation master planning process and reviewing, garrison or installation master plan to ensure construction is not planned within ESQD annually.
- (9). Oversee the Installation Amnesty Program.
- (10). Monitoring A&E-related operations to assist Army units with understanding and complying with ESMP requirements.
- (11). Maintain a copy of the lightning protection system test results and records for the last six inspections cycles. Review yearly for a trend analysis, conduct and record a visual inspection yearly.
- (12). Monitoring and evaluating A&E-related activities, including the following:
 - (a). Production, storage, handling, maintenance, operating, demilitarization, and disposal.
 - (b). Transportation.
 - (c). Weapon systems modifications, special exercises, and test programs.
 - (d). Contingency planning.
 - (e). Combat load and reload operations.
 - (f) . Explosives safety training.
- (13). Assisting in A&E accident, incident and mishap investigations.
- (14). Ensuring ESMP policies and procedures are followed for operational and tactical A&E-related activities, such as;
 - (a). Siting and operation AHA and Ammunition Transfer Points (ATPs).
 - (b). Siting of uploaded tactical vehicles.
 - (c). Relief in place and transfer of authority (RIP/TOA) A&E operations.
 - (d). Storage and processing of captured A&E.
 - (e). A&E retrograde, reconstitution, and reset activities in a tactical area of operation.

a. Director, DPW will:

(1). Provide for testing for lightning protection systems of ammunition storage facilities and airfield grounding points as required by DA Pam 385-64, chapter 17, and IMCOM Reg 5-13.

(2). Provide engineering support necessary to ensure explosives safety standards are met.

(3). Notify the ISO of proposed new construction or conditions that require explosive site license modification, DDESB submissions, etc.

(4). Provide the following items for review upon request by personnel of the ISO:

(a). Current lightning protection system inspection report. Inspections of all lightning protection subsystems (bonding checks) are required every 24 months and visual inspections are required every 12 months. Airfield grounding tests and visual inspections are required every 12 months. Results of these tests are kept on file for 30 years at the safety office.

(b). Copy of work orders submitted for correction of safety deficiencies.

b. Director, DOL will:

(1). Coordinate with DPW for testing lightning protection systems of ammunition storage facilities and airfield grounding points as required by DA Pam 385-64, chapter 17 and IMCOM Reg 5-13.

(2). Ensure ammunition is stored per the explosives storage license and applicable explosives safety requirements. Inform all tenant units and satellite facility commanders of the license limits for facilities they occupy.

(3). Notify the ISO of proposed new construction or conditions that require explosive site license modification, DDESB submissions, etc.

(4) Provide the following items for review upon request by personnel of the ISO.

(a) A complete inventory by storage facility showing Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC) nomenclature, quantity, and total Net Explosive Weight (NEW).

(b) Maintain copies of the current lightning protection system inspection reports. Inspections of all lightning protection subsystems (bonding checks) are required every 24 months; airfield grounding tests are required every 12 months. Visual inspections are required every 12 months. Results of these tests are kept on file for 30 years at the safety office.

(c). Copy of work orders submitted for correction of safety deficiencies.

5. Pyrotechnics: The following policy will be adhered to when pyrotechnic simulators are used:

a. The issue, use, and handling of simulators are restricted to trained officers and Noncommissioned Officers (NCOs). Training will, at a minimum, include the proper use, hazards associated with, and the training value of blanks and simulators. Each device will be demonstrated to show how it functions and how unsafe employment may cause injury. Untrained personnel will not handle simulators.

b. All training officers and NCOs associated with an exercise in which simulators are used will receive a safety briefing beforehand on correct throwing procedures, potential hazards, precautions, and misfire and dud procedures. All other personnel participating in the exercise will receive the same briefing even though they are not using or handling simulators.

c. Follow instructions provided by the ASP and QASAS when using the M115, M117, M118, and the M119 simulators, since certain restrictions and constraints apply.

d. All pyrotechnic use in the training complex will be coordinated with Range Support.

e. Training units must report all dud pyrotechnics to Range Support and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD).

6. Blank Small Arms Ammunition: The following policy will be adhered to when firing blank small arms ammunition:

a. Blank adapters will always be used.

b. The minimum safe distance for unprotected personnel from small caliber ammunition is 15 feet.

c. Approved single hearing protection will be worn.

d. During force-on-force training, approved eye protection will be worn.

7. Smoke: The following precautions will be followed for all smoke training, including Hexachloroethane (HC), Chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS), White Phosphorous (WP), Plastic White Phosphorous (PWP), fog, oil, Red Phosphorous (RP), colored smoke, and diesel smoke:

a. Personnel participating in exercises, which include the use of smoke, will carry their protective mask.

b. Personnel will mask:

(1). Before exposure to any concentration of smoke produced by M8 white smoke grenades, smoke pots, or metallic powder obscurants.

(2). When passing through or operating in smoke such as smoke blankets and smoke curtains.

(3). When passing through or operating in a smoke haze and the duration of exposure will not exceed four hours.

(4). Anytime exposure to smoke produces breathing difficulty, eye irritation or discomfort. Such effects in one individual will serve as a signal for all similarly exposed personnel to mask.

(5). When using smoke during Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) training sites and when operating in enclosed spaces, care must be taken not to enter spaces where oxygen has been displaced because the protective mask is not effective in oxygen deficient atmospheres.

(6). Smoke generator personnel will mask.

c. The use of smoke within the cantonment area is prohibited.

8. Ammunition Weapons Malfunction Reporting Procedure

a. A malfunction is defined as the failure of an ammunition item to function as expected when fired or launched causing injury, damage to the weapon, or renders the weapon temporarily inoperative; when explosive items function under conditions that should not cause functioning.

b. Malfunctions include hang fires, misfires, duds, abnormal functioning, and premature functioning of explosive items under normal handling. Maintenance, storage, transportation, and tactical deployment. Malfunctions do not include accidents or incidents that arise solely from negligence, malpractice, or situations such as vehicle accidents or fires. Misfires of small arms ammunition, which are corrected by immediate action procedures, are not considered as a malfunction.

c. In the event of a malfunction, the commander or person in charge of the firing unit will comply with the following:

(1) Immediately cease firing the suspected ammunition/weapon, shut down the range, secure the firing site, and notify range control providing the following information:

(a) Range, observation point (OP), firing point, training area, and grid coordinates.

(b) Type and caliber of ammunitions.

(c) Type of malfunction.

(d) Time and date of malfunction.

(e) Name of officer in charge.

Name, unit, and telephone number of person.

(2) Range Operations will notify the QASAS, Local Ammunition Officer and Supporting Ammunition Logistics Assistance Representative (LAR). EOD will be notified if the ammunition is considered hazardous.

(3) Unless overriding safety or security considerations exist, the immediate malfunction area, to include equipment and weapons, will not be disturbed before an investigation is conducted. Weapons, ammunition, and brass involved in malfunctions will remain undisturbed and under guard until cleared. Normally by the QASAS, or until incident investigation is completed by all parties. After the initial investigation by the QASAS and ammunition is determined not to be a factor in the malfunction, the unit can coordinate with range support to resume normal operations for the other firing points.

Note: All missile malfunctions will be reported. The reportable rate for misfires and duds is one.

d. Once informed by the firing unit of a malfunction, the local ammunition officer of the storage activity, or the QASAS, will immediately respond.

(1) Following the preliminary inspection (assisted by range support), the QASAS, the safety officer, and the LAR, when appropriate, will gather the necessary data for all reported malfunctions and prepare a preliminary report. The QASAS will locally suspend affected ammunition and immediately notify all units in possession of suspended stock.

(2) The preliminary report will not be delayed if an ammunition officer or QASAS is not available. The range safety specialist, or in his/her absence, the installation safety specialist for range will prepare the report on the DA Form 4379.

(3) The appropriate commodity command will notify the malfunction location within the continental United States (CONUS) within 24 hours from receipt of the preliminary report as to whether an on-site Department of the Army investigative team for malfunctions (DAITM) investigation will be conducted. Where no DAITM on-site investigation is conducted, a local investigation will be conducted by the Ammunition Surveillance Officer, QASAS, Range Safety Officer, LAR, and the ISO.

9. Fire Extinguishers: A minimum of two fire extinguishers (10 BC or more) will be on site where all Hazard Classes are being held. Each fire extinguisher will be kept fully charged and in operable conditions.

10. Refueling Operations: Vehicles that are transporting ammunition and explosives are prohibited from using POL points within the cantonment area. Vehicles that have mounted crew served weapons and other military weapons that are properly locked and cleared and ammunition not present in the vehicle will be able to utilize cantonment area POL points.

11. Required Ammunition and Explosives Training: All ammunition handlers engaged in operations in which munitions are involved, shall be thoroughly trained in explosives safety and be capable of recognizing explosive hazards. Safety must become a firmly established habit when working with, being near, ammunition and explosives.

a. The following on-line training courses in conjunction with the local ammunition handler's (Hazmat Endorsement Training) course are required for all personnel, whose duties require them to draw, store, transport, issue and turn-in ammunition and explosives. These courses are available at <http://ammo.okstate.edu/>; Ammo 45 (Introduction to Ammunition Distance Learning (DL)); Ammo 63 (US Army Explosive Safety DL); Ammo 64-1 (Class V Issue & Turn-In Procedures for Using Units DL); Ammo 64-2 (Class V Issue and Turn-In Procedures for ASP's DL), Ammo 67 (Hazmat Familiarization & Safety in Transport DL) and Ammo 68 (Munitions Rule DL).

b. In addition to the above training, all personnel involved with transporting ammunition and explosives are required to complete Ammo 45. Have Hazmat certification endorsement on the (OF 346) Operators License and Ammo 67 will also fulfill this requirement.

Chapter 2

1. Arms Room Storage

a. Prior to storing A&E in an arms room, the unit commander or the responsible authority will prepare a memorandum and a risk assessment (see Appendix B) that justifies the storage based on operational necessity and safety considerations.

b. Ammunition which may be stored in a unit's arms room will be classified either as operational readiness, training, or ceremonial IAW, DA Policy, Storage of Ammunition and Explosive in Arms Rooms, dated 1 August 2011:

(1) Operational readiness ammunition involves ammunition for wartime, contingency or peacetime operations in which consequences of the ammunition storage justify the risk of loss of personnel, equipment and resources. The qualifier "operational necessity" is intended to provide commanders the flexibility to ensure mission without a waste of resources. It is not intended to allow such storage for convenience.

(2) Training ammunition is defined as limited quantities of ammunition stored temporarily in a unit's arms room to facilitate personnel training on ranges or in the field where receiving and returning ammunition from and to an ammunition holding area or supply point would delay the unit's training adversely. Units that are conducting weapons qualification during inactive duty training may, when required, store limited quantities of Hazard Distance (HD) 1.4 munitions inside an arms room for a limited period of time. Access convenience is not considered valid justification for storage.

(3) Ceremonial ammunition is not considered an operational necessity. A limited quantity of HD 1.3 and HD 1.4 ceremonial ammunition such as 75 mm blank or 105 mm blank (if applicable) may be stored in an arms room provided no other practical alternative exists. The amount of HD 1.3 and HD 1.4 stored will not exceed the lesser of 100 pounds NEW or one full outer pack of ammunition.

c. The term "limited quantities" is defined as the minimum amount of ammunition required to support operational missions (i.e., security guard forces, military police) or the immediate training requirements of the unit.

d. Operational ammunition will be separated from training ammunition as much as possible. Ceremonial ammunition will be separated from training and operational ammunition. All combustible, solvents, petroleum products, or radioactive items must be stored in an approved cabinet for that specific type and not in the vicinity of the ammunition.

e. All ammunition will be maintained in its original shipping container and sealed. One package of each caliber of operational ammunition may be opened if required to support mission execution (i.e., guard ammunition). Training ammunition must be closed and sealed unless returning from the range or field, in which case the ammunition will be repacked in its original package, closed and secured shut. Ceremonial ammunition outer packs will remain closed and if possible secured with their original seal.

f. The appropriate fire and/or chemical hazard symbols will properly be posted on the arms room and at the entrance of the building exterior.

g. Property books, hand receipts, accountability and inventory procedures will be consistent with 710 series regulation and pamphlets.

h. Installation Fire Department will be notified when an arms room is vacated of munitions for indefinite periods and when its use for storage of munitions is initiated or resumed.

2. Amnesty Program

In accordance with standard DOD policy as described in the Munitions Rule Implementation Policy, the amnesty program is intended to ensure the maximum recovery of standard military ammunition from outside the normal supply system. The Ammunition Amnesty Program encourages responsible individuals to act by providing a means to expedite the safe recovery of military ammunition. It is not a process to circumvent normal turn-in procedures. In addition, theft of munitions is not an authorized act and when found to occur, an immediate investigation, IAW AR 15-6, is warranted since negligence and possible criminal penalties apply. The G4-01 Command Policy will reinforce these procedures in order to ensure ammunition, accountability, discipline and safety. The QASAS personnel will monitor the amnesty program.

3. Certificate of Risk Acceptance (CoRA)

Certificates of Risk Acceptance are required for violations of explosives and chemical agent safety standards and will be signed to document risk acceptance for noncombat situations of duration greater than 7 calendar days. Every effort should be made to comply with explosives safety requirements. If the minimum explosives safety quantity distances, either internal or external cannot be obtained then the situation calls for a Certificate of Risk Acceptance. The CoRA took the place of a waiver or exemption. A CoRA can also be used for other explosives safety deficiencies such as lack of lightning protection for ammunition storage or risk to mission capability (e.g., less than asset preservation distance). Information on explosives safety CoRA can be obtained in DA Pam 385-30.

4. Certificate of Compelling Reason (CCR)

A certificate of compelling reason (CCR) is required for all new construction involving explosives and chemical regulatory violations. A CCR is written authority, granted by the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installation and Environment), to build or perform a major modification on a structure that violates or will violate the provisions of AR 385-10 dealing with explosives or chemical agents, DA Pam 385-61 or DA Pam 385-64.

5. Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

a. Ammunition and explosive devices were designed to kill and destroy mainly the enemy. When a military munition does not function as intended during use, they frequently become unexploded ordnance or UXO. Many people refer to UXO as “duds”. Most military munitions contain some form of propellants, explosives, or pyrotechnic mixes to make them function properly (explode, propel, or produce intense smoke or light). UXO is extremely dangerous with age and weather, safety devices may no longer work. Old explosives may become even easier to explode and should never be

b. touch or moved because duds may explode unexpectedly and cause serious injury or death.

c. Military munitions are produced in many different sizes, shapes, and colors. Their size and shape depend on how the military intends to use them. All shapes, sizes and types of explosives ordnance have been used in the United States (U.S). for weapon system testing and troop training activities such as; hand grenades, rockets, guided missiles, projectiles, mortars, sub munitions, bombs, rifle grenades and small arms.

d. Follow the three R's of UXO Safety;

- **Recognize it.** Recognizing when you may have encountered munitions is the key to reducing the risk of injury or death. If you encounter or suspect you may have encountered munitions, consider it extremely dangerous. Remember, munitions are sometimes hard to identify.

- **Retreat.** Leave the same way you entered the area. Be calm and don't panic! Leave the area following the same path on which you entered. If you can, mark the general area, not the munitions, in some manner (i.e., with a hat, piece of cloth, or tying a piece of plastic to a tree branch).

- **Report it!** Report it; call the Police or the Fire Department (call 911). The Fort Hood Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Company also has a 24 hour emergency telephone number (254) 287-2309.

6. Explosive Safety Inspections

Periodically (at least annual) inspections shall be conducted to evaluate the safety of explosives storage, packing, handling, surveillance, maintenance, demilitarization, and disposal activities. Inspections should use a team approach and include those elements with ESMP-related responsibilities in explosives safety (Safety, QASAS, DOL, and DPW subject matter experts). Findings shall be documented and followed-up to ensure implementation and effectiveness of corrective measures.

7. Recordkeeping

DA PAM 385-64 requires the retention of various records. All compliance related records (Explosives Safety Site Plans, explosive licenses, 12-month revalidation of licenses, Lightning Protection System (LPS) tests, etc.) will be retained by both the organization having an A&E mission, who is operating the Potential Explosives Site (PES), as well as the Garrison Safety Office.

8. Explosive Safety Assistance

Always remember that Explosives Safety assistance can be obtained from Explosive Safety Manager at 287-3337 or QASAS personnel at 287-7788/7778, located at the Ammunition Supply Point. If additional assistance is needed, request assistance from the U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety at DSN 956-8737 or 918-420-8737 in McAlester, Oklahoma or submit any questions through Ammo Help on the website; <https://www3.dac.army.mil/es/usatces>.

Appendix A REFERENCES

ALARACT 301/2012, Nonstandard Ammunition and Explosives

AMMO 45 Introduction to Ammunition DL

AMMO 63 US Army Explosive Safety DL

AMMO 64-1 Class V Issue & Turn-In Procedures for using Units DL

AMMO 64-2 Class V Issue and Turn-In Procedures for ASP's DL)

AMMO 67 Hazmat Familiarization & Safety in Transportation DL

AMMO 68 Munitions Rule DL

AR 15-6 Procedures for Investigating Officers and Boards of Officers

AR 75-1, Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives

AR 190-11 Security Standards for Arms Ammunition & Explosive Shipments

AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program

DA Form 4379, Ammunition Malfunction Report

DA Pam 385-30, Mishap Risk Management

DA Pam 385-40, Army Accident Investigations and Reporting

DA Pam 385-61, Toxic Chemical Agent Safety Standards

DA Pam 385-63, Range Safety

DA Pam 385-64, Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards

DA Policy, Storage of Ammunition and Explosive in Arms Rooms

DOD 6055.09 M, DoD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards

FHR 700-15, Fort Hood Ammunition Handbook

G4-01 Command Policy, Ammunition & Explosives Amnesty Program

IMCOM Reg 5-13, Installation Ammunition Support

OF 346 U.S. Government Motor Vehicle Operator's Identification Card

Appendix B
Storage of Ammunition in Unit Arms Room
(UNIT LETTERHEAD)

ABCD-EFG-CO

1 Aug 2011

MEMORANDUM THRU Commander, (Unit name) Brigade, ATTN: S-2, Fort Hood,
Texas 76544

Commander, XXXX Brigade, ATTN: S-2, Fort Hood, Texas 76544

FOR Commander United States Army Garrison, ATTN: Safety Office, Fort Hood, Texas
76544

SUBJECT: Storage of Ammunition in Unit Arms Room

1. Reference memorandum, Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Staff, SAIEE-ESOH, 1 Aug 2011, subject: Storage of Operational, Training, and Ceremonial Ammunition in Arms Rooms
2. Request to store the following operational ammunition in the (Unit name) Arms Room, Naval Armory SN 10-04-1358, or Bldg XXXXX, Room 123, Fort Hood, Texas. Ammunition is required for ceremonial details.
 - a. 1680 rounds 5.56MM Ball, Ball M855 CLPD (DODIC A059), Hazard Class 1.4S.
3. Required risk assessment and DA Form 4604-R, Security Construction Statement are enclosed.
4. Ammunition is packed in the approved metal containers and secured. A fire symbol "4" is displayed at the entrance outside the Building, visible to all personnel.
5. POC is the undersigned at (254) 287-1234 or email joe.rambo@us.army.mil.

Encls
as

Joe G. Ranger
CPT, FA
Commanding

Figure B-1.

COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET					
For use of this form, see FM 5-19; the proponent agency is TRADOC.					
1. Organization and Unit Location: 513th QM DET, BLDG 4442 Service Dr, Fort Hood, TX 76544		2. Page	1	of	1
1. MSN/TASK: Storage of Mission Essential ammunition in Unit Arms Room (BLDGD 1234, RM 567)		2b. DTG END	2011/03/15	3. DATE PREPARED (YYYYMMDD)	2009/03/10
4. PREPARED BY: John Rambo		2a. DTG BEGIN	2009/03/15		
b. RANK SSG/E-6		c. POSITION UNIT SAFETY NCO			
5. SUBTASK	6. HAZARDS	7. INITIAL RISK LEVEL	8. CONTROLS	9. RESIDUAL RISK LEVEL	10. HOW TO IMPLEMENT
Storage of HC/D  I-4S	Fire and /or explosion	M	1. Prohibit smoking up to 50 feet away from the arms room location. 2. At least 1 Fire extinguisher available (ABC). 3. Established & posted fire plan for the arms room. 4. Limit cleaning materials to 1-day supply. 5. Post 1.4S fire symbol on the entrance to arms room storing ammunition. 6. Store munitions in original packaging/container. 7. Store dunnage in a separate location from munitions. 8. No combustibles, solvents, petroleum products, or radioactive items in the vicinity of the ammunition.	L	DA Pam 385-64 FH 700-15 DODI 6055.9 IMCOM 5-13 Arm's room policy dated August 1, 2011.
	Stray voltage	M	Ensure all electrical equipment complies with grounding standards IAW NFPA 70.	L	NFPA 70 Arms room NCO
	Dropped or Tampered Munitions	M	1. Only trained personnel who understand the hazards and risks involved will handle the munitions. 2. NEVER tamper with, disassemble, or alter any ammunition.	L	DA Pam 385-64 Arms room NCO
	Exposure of unrelated personnel to munitions	L	Always expose the minimum number of personnel to the minimum amount of explosives for the minimum amount of time possible.	L	IMCOM 5-13 Arms room NCO
13. OVERALL RISK LEVEL AFTER CONTROLS ARE IMPLEMENTED (Check one)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOW <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE <input type="checkbox"/> HIGH <input type="checkbox"/> EXTREMELY HIGH					
14. RISK DECISION AUTHORITY					
a. LAST NAME Ranger Joe		b. RANK CPT		c. DUTY POSITION UNIT COMMANDER	
DA FORM 7566, APR 2005		d. SIGNATURE			

Figure B-2

Risk Assessment Matrix

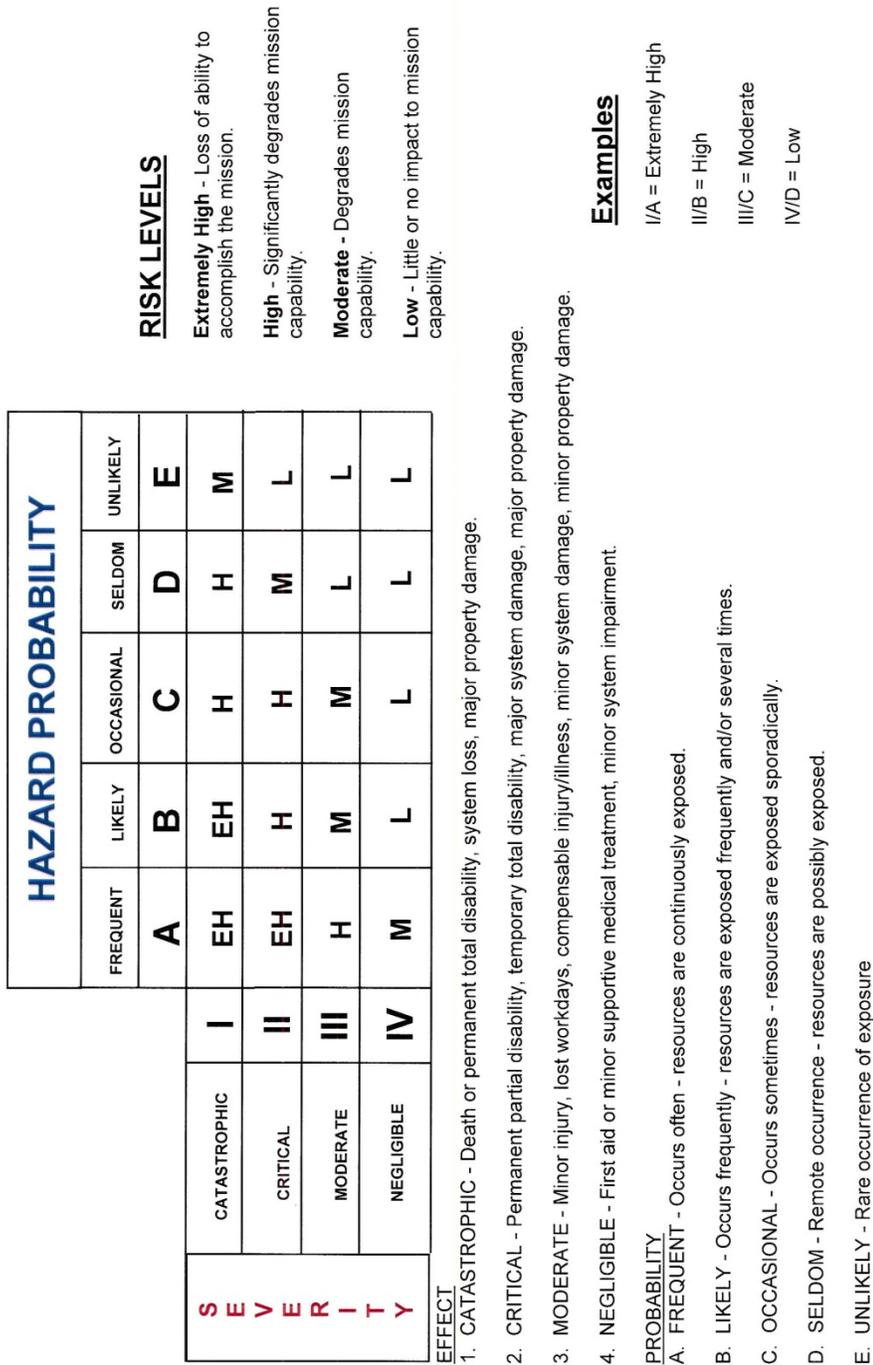


Figure B-3

Risk Management Worksheet

Instructions

BLOCK

1. **Mission/Task:** Describe the mission/task to be executed. For example: Platoon Attack by fire.
2. **Date/Time Group (DTG):** Enter DTG when the mission/task is planned to begin and when it is planned to be completed.
3. **Date:** Enter day/month/year the worksheet was prepared.
4. **Prepared by:** Enter the rank, last name and duty position of the person who prepared the worksheet.
5. **Hazards:** Identify key hazards by reviewing METT-TC factors for this mission/task. That is, facts about mission, enemy, terrain (weather), troops (equipment), time, and Civilians. Sources of METT-TC and historical hazards include: mission/task instructions, recon, experience of leaders and troops, unit safety SOP, unit accident history.
6. **Assess Hazards:** Determine the risk of each hazard by using the four-tier risk assessment matrix. For each hazard, enter in block 6 initial risk level. (Low, Med, High, Extremely High)
7. **Controls:** Develop controls for each hazard identified. One or more controls to mitigate the risk associated with the hazard.
8. **Residual Risk:** Reassess the risk associated with each hazard using the matrix after the controls are implemented. Enter risk level in block 8. (Low, Med, High, Extremely High)
9. **Overall Mission/task risk level:** Mission/task risk level is the highest residual risk value listed in block 8. Circle appropriate risk value in block 9.
10. **Risk Decision Authority:** Have appropriate commander accept mission/task risk level identified in block 9. Example: (Division Commander/First GO - Extremely High)
11. **How to Implement:** For each control, enter how it will be put into effect or communicated to soldiers who will make it happen. For example, paragraph 1-5 of Operations Order, graphic control measure, unit SOP, or other verbal or written instructions.
12. **How to Supervise:** For each control, list how it will be monitored to ensure implementation. For example, continuous supervision, spot reports, SITREPs, Buddy system, or soldier self-discipline.
13. **Control Effective?:** Enter Yes, if the control was effective. No, if the control was not effective. In the AAR, discuss why and what to do the next time this hazard is identified.

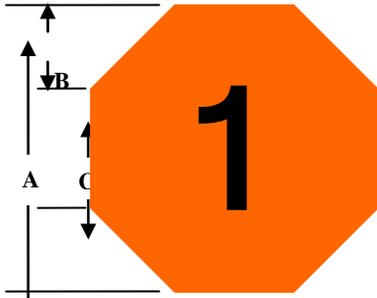
Figure B-4

Appendix D

Unit Arms Rooms Licensing Requirements			
Ammunition storage in unit arms rooms requires an approved explosive storage license			
The Installation Explosives Safety Manager is the approving authority			
NOTE: A copy of all the documents listed below will be given to the Installation Explosives Safety Manager at the time of the Safety inspection.			
1	Has the unit commander prepared a memorandum requesting authorization for storage of authorized ammunition items in an arms room?	YES	NO
2	Has the unit prepared a risk assessment for the arms room approved by the unit commander?	YES	NO
3	Has a current QASAS inspection been conducted and documented for the operational load? Questions regarding this inspection may be addressed by calling 287-7788/7778	YES	NO
4	Has a current Security Construction Statement (DA Form 4604-R) been obtained and posted? This document is valid for five years from the date of issue.	YES	NO
5	Has a current Installation Physical Security AA&E record inspection been conducted and documented by the Office of the Provost Marshal?	YES	NO
6	Has a current Fire Department inspection been conducted and documented?	YES	NO
7	Does arms room have two fire extinguishers, rated at least 10 BC.	YES	NO
8	Does unit have fire symbols displayed? If no ammunition is stored are signs covered or removed?	YES	NO
9	Have all Ammunition Handlers been appointed on orders by their commander and meet all training requirements outlined in Ft. Hood Regulation 700-15?	YES	NO
10	Does the arms room have a current arms room (AA&E) SOP?	YES	NO
11	Does unit have current copy of DA Policy for Storing Operational, Training, and Ceremonial Ammunition in Arms Rooms, dated 1 August 2011?	YES	NO
12	Has all the above mentioned documentation been posted with the license in the arms room?	YES	NO
NOTE: If any "NO's" are recorded above, ammunition license will not be issued			

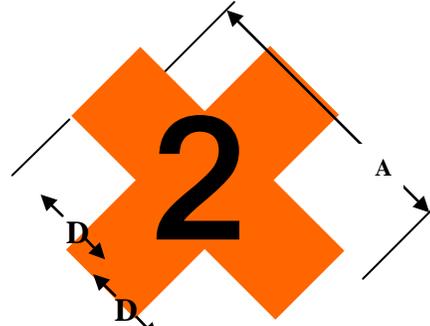
Appendix E

Explosive Fire Symbols



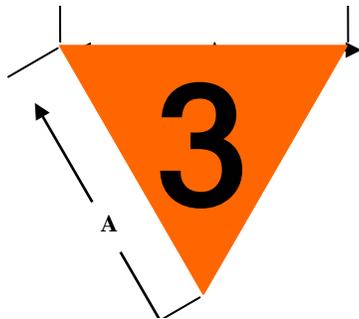
Fire Symbol 1

Hazard Class 1 Division 1 and 5
24" NSN 7690-01-082-0290
12" NSN 7690-01-081-9581



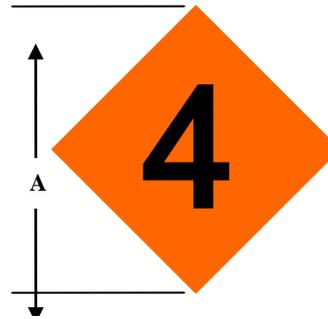
Fire Symbol 2

Hazard Class 1 Division 2 and 6
24" NSN 7690-01-082-0289
12" NSN 7690-01-087-7340



Fire Symbol 3

Hazard Class 1 Division 3
24" NSN 7690-01-081-9583
12" NSN 7690-01-081-9582



Fire Symbol 4

Hazard Class 1 Division 4
24" NSN 7690-01-082-6709
12" NSN 7690-01-081-9584

Colors (per Federal Standard 595A and GSA Catalog)
Background: Orange #12246 Numbers: Black # 17038

Dimension (inches)	Large Symbol (inches)	Small Symbol
A	24	12
B	7	3.5
C	10	5
D	8	4
Number (height)	10	5
Number (thickness)	2	1

Appendix F

UNIT LEVEL DELINKING OF SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION

//UNCLASSIFIED//

152003Z May 12

FROM CDR JMC ROCK ISL IL//AMSJM-QAS//

740 (A)

SUBJECT: AMMUNITION INFORMATION NOTICE (AIN) 071-12, UNIT LEVEL DELINKING / LINKING OF SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION (SAA) OR MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION (MCA)

1. AIN 071-12 WAS TRANSMITTED ON 021603Z May 12
2. THIS AIN SUPERSEDES AIN 004-10
3. DODICS: ALL SMALL ARMS AND MEDIUM CAL (LINKED OR SINGLE ROUND)
4. REFERENCES:
 - A. AR 385-63, RANGE SAFETY, DATED 30 Jan 12
 - B. DA PAM 385-63, RANGE SAFETY, DATED 30 Jan 12
5. REQUEST THIS INFORMATION BE PASSED TO ALL UNITS / PERSONNEL HANDLING AND USING LINKED SMALL ARMS OR MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION. UNIT COMMANDERS, SENIOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND RANGE PERSONNEL SHOULD EMPHASIZE THE CONCERNS LISTED IN PARA. 11 BELOW.
6. BLUF:
 - A. UNITS ARE AUTHORIZED TO DELINK/LINK A SINGLE DODIC OF SAA OR MCA FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE BELT LENGTH.
 - B. UNITS ARE PROHIBITED FROM DELINKING A SINGLE DODIC OF SAA OR MCA TO ALTER THE DODIC'S ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION, SUCH AS REMOVING TRACER ROUNDS FROM A BALL AND TRACER DODIC, OR REMOVAL OF INDIVIDUAL ROUNDS FOR USE IN SINGLE FIRE WEAPONS, SUCH AS IN SNIPER RIFLES.

C. UNITS ARE PROHIBITED FROM DELINKING/LINKING TWO OR MORE DODICS OF SAA OR MCA INTO A NONSTANDARD AMMUNITION CONFIGURATION.

7. DEFINITION:

A. NONSTANDARD: A NONSTANDARD ITEM OF EXPLOSIVE OR AMMUNITION RELATES TO AN ITEM THAT IS A STANDARD ITEM OF DEMOLITION OR MUNITIONS THAT HAS BEEN ALTERED FROM WHICH IT WAS MANUFACTURED AND THEN STILL USED AS INITIALLY INTENDED.

B. SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION: ALL AMMUNITION THROUGH .50 CALIBER.

C. MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION: INCLUDES 20MM, 25MM, 30MM, 40MM.

8. EXAMPLES AND RESULTS OF ALTERING SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION: DELINKING

AND RELINKING SAA INTO A NONSTANDARD AMMUNITION CONFIGURATION INCLUDE:

A. LINKING 7.62MM AMMUNITION FROM DODIC A131 (4 BALL M80/1 TRACER M62 IN M13 LINKS) WITH DODIC AA04 (4 M993 AP/1 TRACER M62 IN M13 LINKS). THIS UNAUTHORIZED CONFIGURATION CREATES TWO SERIOUS SITUATIONS: FIRST, THE LOSS OF LOT IDENTITY MAKES THE AMMUNITION UNSERVICEABLE AND UN-ISSUABLE. SECOND, ATTEMPTS TO USE SUCH AN AMMUNITION CONFIGURATION IN AN EXTERNALLY POWERED WEAPON SYSTEM I.E., M134 MINIGUN MAY CREATE A HAZARD TO PERSONNEL AND/OR MAJOR DAMAGE TO WEAPON SYSTEMS. BOTH DODICS A131 AND AA04 MAY NOT HAVE BEEN TESTED IN THE MINIGUN TO ENSURE PROPER 'ACTION TIME'. LONG ACTION TIME OR HANGFIRE IS KNOWN TO CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE MINIGUN AND INJURY TO PERSONNEL.

B. THE MOST FREQUENT REASON SAA HAS BEEN IMPROPERLY DELINKED AND RELINKED IS TO REMOVE TRACER ROUNDS DURING TIMES OF HIGH FIRE HAZARD. REQUESTING UNITS SHOULD PLAN PROPERLY FOR SITUATIONS SUCH AS SEASONAL FIRE HAZARDS, AND COORDINATE WITH APPROPRIATE G3 TRAINING AMMUNITION SECTION FOR ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS. ACROSS THE ARMY, THIS PRACTICE ALONE GENERATES TENS OF THOUSANDS OF UNSERVICEABLE ROUNDS OF SAA WHICH REQUIRE ADDITIONAL INSPECTION, HANDLING, AND STORAGE TO PROCESS UNTIL DEMIL.

9. EXAMPLES AND RESULTS OF ALTERING MEDIUM CALIBER AMMUNITION: DELINKING AND RELINKING MCA INTO A NONSTANDARD AMMUNITION CONFIGURATION INCLUDE:

A. LINKING MULTIPLE BELTS OF DODIC B542 (40MM HEDP LINKED) INTO A DOUBLE OR TRIPLE LENGTH BELT THAT CREATES A WEIGHT HAZARD FOR THE WEAPON AND THE USER. A RECENT INCIDENT OCCURRED WHEN A MULTI-LINKED BELT WAS TOO HEAVY FOR THE USER TO CARRY AND WHEN IT WAS DROPPED, ONE ROUND STRUCK ITS PRIMER AND FIRED. FOR VEHICLES SUCH AS THE STRYKER, CROWS, OR OTHERS USING UP-GUN STATIONS, IT IS RECOMMENDED TO LINK AN ADDITIONAL BELT WHILE A BELT IS ALREADY IN THE FEED CHUTE.

B. UNITS MUST ENSURE THAT DELINKED ROUNDS AREN'T MISTAKEN FOR ROUNDS ACTUALLY CYCLED IN THE WEAPON. LIVE ROUNDS THAT HAVE BEEN CYCLED THROUGH THE WEAPON ARE PROHIBITED FROM BEING RELINKED OR RECHAMBERED IN AN ATTEMPT TO FIRE PER MK19 MOD 3 TECHNICAL MANUAL.

10. EXAMPLES OF PERMISSIBLE DELINKING/LINKING OPERATIONS: UNITS ARE PERMITTED TO DELINK/LINK A SINGLE DODIC OF SAA OR MCA FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE BELT LENGTH IN SUPPORT OF TRAINING/QUALIFICATION OR MISSION SUCH AS THE FOLLOWING:

A. DELINKING DODIC A131 (CTG 7.62MM 4 BALL / 1 TRACER) FROM 100 RND BELTS TO 25 RND BELTS FOR TRAINING AS LONG AS THE ORIGINAL CONFIGURATION (4:1 BALL: TRACER) IS MAINTAINED.

B. LINKING 2 BELTS OF A131 TOGETHER FOR PATROL MISSIONS.

11. ASSURANCE OF THE OPERATIONAL RELIABILITY OF THE WEAPON SYSTEM IS MAINTAINED THROUGH USE OF STANDARD AMMUNITION CONFIGURATIONS. UNIT COMMANDERS, SENIOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND RANGE PERSONNEL MUST ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING CONCERNS REGARDING THE UNIT'S SAA OR MCA MISSION:

A. LACK OF EXPLOSIVE SAFETY PROCEDURES, RISK ASSESSMENTS, AND STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR DELINK/RELINK MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS.

B. IMPROPER TOOLS OR PROCESSES TO DELINK/RELINK BELTS.

C. LOSS OF LOT INTEGRITY/IDENTITY.

D. LOSS OF ACCOUNTABILITY OF SERVICEABLE ROUNDS DELINKED FROM BALL/TRACER RATIO PACKS.

E. DIFFICULTY TRACKING THE SERVICEABILITY OF DELINKED/RELINKED AMMUNITION.

F. WASTE OF TRACER ASSETS. TRACER ROUNDS TURNED IN AFTER DELINKING CANNOT BE REISSUED IF LOT INTEGRITY IS NOT MAINTAINED.

G. DELINKING AND RELINKING COMPROMISES FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES OF LINKS, I.E. M27 LINKS USED WITH 7.62MM AMMUNITION, LOSE APPROXIMATELY 2 IN-LBS IN TORQUE STRENGTH AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY.

12. TECHNICAL POC FOR THIS AIN: ROBERT WEISSMAN, DSN: 880-3056, EMAIL:

ROBERT.WEISSMAN@US.ARMY.MIL, RDAR-EIL-LA. POINT OF CONTACT FOR DISTRIBUTION OF THIS AIN IS DARRIN LAMPMAN, DSN 793-7188, AMSJM-QAS, EMAIL: DARRIN.LAMPMAN@US.ARMY.MIL.

13. THIS AIN EXPIRES 31 MAY 2014 UNLESS OTHERWISE RESCINDED OR SUPERSEDED.

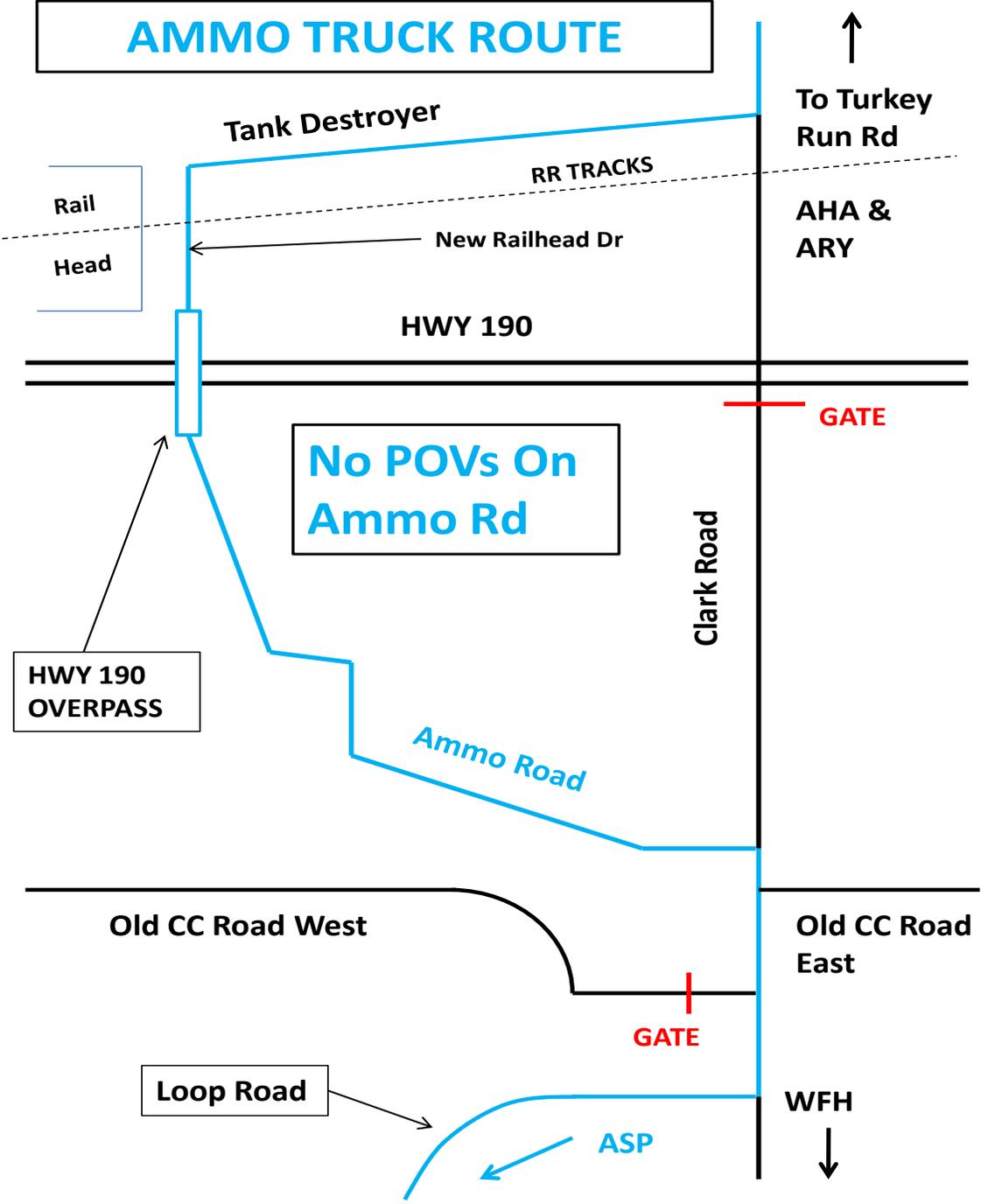
//SIGNED//

JOHN W. GRAY

CHIEF, AMMUNITION SURVEILLANCE DIVISION

Figure F-1

Appendix G



No POVs On Ammo Rd

AMMO TRUCK ROUTE

FIGURE G-1

HELPFUL WEB SITES

<https://www3.dac.army.mil/> (Defense Ammunition Center)

<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/designer> (Explosive Safety Toolbox)

<http://ammo.okstate.edu/> (Online Training)

<http://www.transcom.mil/dtr/part-ii/chapters.cfm> (The Defense Transportation Regulations)

<https://www3.dac.army.mil/es/usatces> (US Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety)

<http://www.denix.osd.mil/uxo/index.cfm> (UXO)

HELPFUL PHONE NUMBERS

Police or Fire Department 911

EOD (254) 287-2309

Explosive Safety Manager (254) 287-3337

QASAS (254) 287-7788/7778

Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety DSN: 956-8737 or (918) 420-8737

Fort Hood weather (254) 287-6700

IOC (254) 287-2520

Glossary

A&E

Ammunition and Explosives

AAFES

Army and Air Force Exchange Services

AHA

Ammunition Holding Area

ASCC

Army Service Component Command

AM

Ammunition Manager

ASP

Ammunition Supply Point

ATP

Ammunition Transfer Point

CCR

Certificate of Compelling Reason

CIIC

Controlled Inventory Item Code

CoRA

Certificate of Risk Acceptance

CONUS

Continental United States

CS

Chlorobenzalmalononitrile

DAITM

Department of the Army Investigative Team for Malfunctions

DDESB

Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board

DECA

Defense Commissary Agency

DES

Directorate of Emergency Services

DL

Distance Learning

DOD

Department of Defense

DODIC

Department of Defense Identification Code

DOL

Directorate of Logistics

DPW

Directorate of Public Works

QD

Quantity-distance

EOD

Explosive Ordnance Disposal

ES

Exposed Sites

ESMP

Explosive Safety Management Program

ESP

Explosive Safety Program

ESSP

Explosive Safety Site Plan

ESQD

Explosives Safety Quantity Distance

FORSCOM

Forces Command

HC
Hexachloroethane

HD
Hazard Division

HE
High Explosives

IAW
In Accordance With

IOC
Installation Operation Center

ISO
Installation Safety Office

LAR
Logistics Assistance Representative

LPS
Lightning Protection System

MEC
Munitions Explosives of Concern

MOUT
Military Operations in Urban Terrain

MSE
Mission Support Element

NCO
Noncommissioned Officer

NEW
Net Explosive Weight

NM
Nautical Mile

NOTAM
Notice to Airmen

NSN

National Stock Number

OP

Observation Point

PES

Potential Explosion sites

POL

Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants

PWP

Plastic White Phosphorous

QASAS

Quality Assurance Specialist (Ammunition Surveillance)

QD

Quantity-Distance

RFMSS

Range Facility Management Support System

RP

Red Phosphorous

SIR

Serious Incident Report

SOP

Standing Operating Procedure

TOA

Transfer of Authority

U. S.

United States

USATCES

United States Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety

UXO

Unexploded Ordnance

WP
White Phosphorous