

EXPLOSIVES SAFETY BULLETIN

Spring 2014 Edition

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AMMO Help

AMMO Help is an online venue for customers to ask questions related to ammunition and explosives management, operations, logistics, surveillance, training, engineering, safety, and demil technology.

AMMO Help questions are routed to subject matter experts who provide a quick response, usually within 24-48 hours.

Recognized for its unique ability to share expertise with current users in the field, AMMO Help received the Association of the United States Army (AUSA) Citation for Exceptional Service.

To ask a question via Ammo Help, visit the AMMO Help website or send a question directly to the AMMO Help e-mail address.

AMMO Help Website
https://mhp.redstone.army.mil/modules/AMMO_HELP/AskQuestion.aspx

AMMO Help E-mail
USARMY.MCALESTER.USAMC.LIST.DAC-AMMOHELP@MAIL.MIL

What Does It Mean?

Someone was recently reading the AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program, and had questions on a few terms/concepts related to Chapter 5, Explosives Safety Management. Since the question was asked, we thought it might be a good idea to provide the information in the bulletin for everyone's benefit. The terms queried and a short definition for each follows.

Explosives License

An explosives license is a summary document that provides information on a facility or location storing any amount of Class V material. It documents that the location has been approved by the installation Commander and provides the authorized limits for each hazard division. Licenses must be reviewed and validated at 12-month intervals.

Explosives Safety Site Plan (ESSP)

An ESSP describes in text and graphics the relationship between a potential explosion site, essential personnel and facilities, and nonessential personnel and facilities. It also contains a description of the construction specifications and placement of required auxiliary equipment. Explosives safety site plans document the results of the explosives site planning process. An ESSP package consists of all the information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the explosives safety standards (especially QD) for explosives storage or operations.

Grandfathering

An exception authorized by the Office of the Director of Army Safety on the requirement for having an explosives safety site plan (ESSP) for potential explosion sites built before January 1958. Applies if the facility is used for the same purpose as originally constructed, the level of hazard associated with the facility operation has not increased, and newer facilities have not impacted the original siting.

What is an Explosives Safety Management Program?

An Explosives Safety Management Program or ESMP is a documented top down management approach that specifies the explosives safety roles and responsibilities of each organization. The Army's ESMP is documented in AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program and DA Pam 385-64, Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards. Both of these documents require commanders of organizations with an ammunition and explosives (A&E) mission to create an ESMP. So what does that mean?

Organizations with an A&E mission include ammunition plants, depots and arsenals along with any tenants that have activities on these types of installations. It also includes forts, posts, camps, and stations that have an ammunition storage and training mission. It's pretty much like this: if there is ammunition or explosives in production, research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E), storage, used on a range or recovered, there needs to be an ESMP.

On Army installations, managed by Installation Management Command (IMCOM), the senior commander (SC) maintains overall responsibility and management of an installation level ESMP, while the day-to-day functions should be assigned to each brigade and the individual tenants. The garrison's responsibility, in supporting the SC, is the day-to-day operation and management of the installation and base support services. The garrison ensures that installation services and capabilities are provided in accordance with HQDA directed programs, SC guidance, common levels of support (CLS), and IMCOM guidance according to AR 600-20, Army Command Policy. The garrison should not be responsible for performing all installation level explosives safety functions. The garrison should provide explosives safety technical assistance and support functions to each brigade and tenants.

On non-IMCOM installations, the commander in charge also maintains overall responsibility and management of an ESMP. The day-to-day explosives safety functions are assigned to the commander's safety office or designated action office(r).

An ESMP needs to address 16 functional areas. But first there are some general requirements that do not fit into any of the functional areas. These general requirements are listed in AR 385-10, paragraph 5-3 and DA Pam 385-64, paragraph 1-5.

It is important and a requirement, to identify an individual responsible for overseeing the SC's explosives safety program. Normally this is the SC's senior safety professional. This person should be identified in writing using the standard appointment order format. The ESMP should implement the installation Executive Explosives Safety Council (EESC) with the SC as the EESC chairperson. Council members should consist of all commanders or directors of organizations on the installation with an A&E mission. It is advisable to establish an Explosive Safety Working Group (ESWG). The ESWG gives all organizations a voice in the formulation of the installation explosives safety policies. It provides a forum to discuss and resolve explosives safety managerial and technical policy issues. Documentation/concerns from the ESWG will be forwarded to the EESC for presentation to the EESC. The EESC will make recommendations to the chairperson on explosives safety policy and program management.

The 16 functional areas are listed below. A discussion of each area follows.

(1) Organization and Staffing

Each Army activity is organized and staffed differently. The SC and staff must evaluate the size of their explosives safety mission. Some organizations may only have security guard force ammunition storage which would require oversight by a single safety specialist. Other installations or activities may have large ammunition storage areas, active RDT&E ranges, and multiple tenants performing a multitude of A&E missions. These types of commands may need several safety professionals assigned to explosives safety. The explosives safety mission may be distributed across several organizations such as mission elements, garrison and tenants.

(2) Tenants

Each tenant on an Army installation must ensure their explosives safety posture meets, or is compatible with the Army and SC requirements. The installation and tenant must have an MOA or policy that outlines the ESMP requirements and responsibilities to include reporting to the SC.

(3) Contractors

All contracts involving A&E are required to include DFARS, clause 223.370. Clause 223.370 requires the use of the DoD contract safety manual and safety oversight. Also, this clause cannot be removed without authorization from the SC's safety director. All contracts involving A&E shall be coordinated with the garrison safety office to assure applicable safety requirements are addressed. Besides the DFARS clause, all A&E contracts on an installation should stipulate compliance with Army A&E safety requirements, accident reporting provisions and compliance with the installation ESMP as required by AR 385-10 and DA Pam 385-64.

(4) Master Planning

Real Property master planning is a continual, collaborative, and integrated process, primarily performed at the garrison level, reflective of mission requirements. In order to maintain this process it is important that all installation activities use local policy when requesting changes or additions to the Real Property Master Plan (RPMP). The SC's designated representative (safety director) must participate in the installation Real Property Planning Board (RPPB) to ensure that all new construction is properly sited according to explosive safety standards. Any real property known or suspected to contain Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC), Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), or Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel (RCWM) will be treated, handled and identified according to DoD and Army standards. Army guidance is contained in DA Pam 385-64, chapter 19. The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment provided interim guidance for Chemical Warfare Materiel Responses and Related Activities in April, 2009 that must be followed for RCWM related activities.

(5) Site Planning

The DoD 6055.09-M, DoD Explosives Safety Standards requires the military services to submit required explosives safety submissions (RESSs) to the DDESB for review and approval. Additionally, it requires installations to maintain current installation maps showing approved explosives safety quantity distance (ESQD) arcs for approved explosives safety site plans (ESSPs) or risk-based evaluation distances and proposed ESSPs that are reconciled with the installation's master plan. Army guidance for ESSPs is found in AR 385-10, DA Pam 385-64, and DA Pam 385-65. Coordination for ESSPs should include the following organizations: safety, explosives safety, master planning, operators/operating units, others involved with A&E operations, facility engineering, public works, logistics, environmental and health, security, fire department and any other stakeholder exposed to the proposed facility/operation.

(6) Facilities Conformance

Explosives storage and operations facilities, as well as facilities exposed to them, must conform to the DA and DoD ESSP documentation. In addition, facilities must meet construction requirements as detailed in approved drawings including fire suppression and electrical standards, lightning protection, electrical dissipation systems, and consideration of glass hazards. Protective construction (i.e. barricades and substantial dividing walls) needs to be considered in the conformance evaluation.

(7) Facility Maintenance

Facility maintenance is an all-inclusive process to ensure explosives facilities are maintained in accordance with Army and DoD requirements. It is important to maintain explosives facilities, and the supporting facilities such as barricades, to ensure safe operations and the continuance of the mission. Installations need to 1) ensure facility maintenance plans and schedules are in place for explosives related and supporting structures, 2) ensure action plans are in place for identifying, funding, and correcting facility deficiencies (repair, replacement, modification), 3) ensure periodic inspection and trend analysis are conducted on lightning protection systems and 4) ensure specialized training and certification is provided (if required) to maintain explosives facilities.

(8) Ranges

AR 385-63, Range Safety contains the requirements for all safety on Army ranges. The ESMP must identify that range operations are formally controlled (normally through a centralized Range Control organization), compliance with a range standard operating procedure, and surface danger/hazard zones are established and monitored. Also, required training and certification is provided to operators and users.

(9) Demilitarization/Destruction

Demilitarization or destruction of ammunition, explosives, and propellants will be accomplished only by reclamation, open burning / open detonation (OB/OD) incineration, or other approved methods. The ESMP needs to identify the organization designated as having the authority for emergency demilitarization and destruction of A&E on the installation. The garrison should be the single organization to contact the Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD) when EOD support is required. The SC's designated representative (safety director) should be notified about all EOD emergency operations.

(10) Risk Management

When DoD and Army explosives safety regulations and policies cannot be met on the installation, the procedures set forth in DA Pam 385-30, Mishap Risk Management will be followed. The ESMP should outline the process for organizations to follow when risk management and acceptance is required.

(11) Accident Prevention Program

Explosive safety is an integral part of an accident prevention plan. The ESMP must require that an accident prevention program is managed to mitigate or eliminate explosives accidents and

incidents, which lessons learned from mishaps (incidents) are being disseminated and, as appropriate, incorporated in training programs and operating procedures.

(12) Emergency Response

Emergency Planning establishes the procedures and processes that an organization will follow when responding to an emergency. The goal of emergency planning is to protect life, health, property, and to restore normal operations as soon as possible. DA Pam 385-10, chapter 10 provides general principles that should be followed when developing an emergency plan, as required in AR 385-10, chapter 19. DA Pam 385-10, chapter 11 outlines the process for preparing the Army response to an A&E emergency. The ESMP should provide guidance on who is in command during the response and when and to whom command responsibility is turned over when response actions are complete. Also, the ESMP should designate an office or individual responsible for coordination with an Army Accident Investigation Team if required.

(13) Inspections/Evaluations/Audits

Inspections are a good management tool to ensure compliance with regulatory and operational requirements. The ESMP should provide guidance to ensure that the results of inspections are incorporated into action plans and lessons learned. Also, the ESMP should identify an internal explosives safety inspection process (self audit) to include frequency and tracking of corrective action taken.

(14) Explosives Safety Issuances

Explosives safety issuances consist of, but may not be limited to, local policies (e.g., SOPs), Army regulations, pamphlets, and other publications. They also include compensatory measures to manage risk. These measures may be the closing of certain roads during operations or not conducting an operation while another is operational. These measures should be documented and controls put in place to ensure compliance. The ESMP must describe the process for communicating and enforcing explosives safety procedures. Every Army facility must be aware of and take precautions with any Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance (HERO) unsafe munitions on the installation. The ESMP must describe the process to be followed if a HERO unsafe munition is located or if a munition will be rendered HERO unsafe on the installation.

(15) Records Management

The creation of records that adequately document the organization's functions, policies, and procedures is a necessary portion of any management program. Written procedures also provide for operational continuity during personnel rotation and turnover. The ESMP must state who, what and where explosives safety records will be stored and maintained.

(16) Training

Commanders or directors on an installation will ensure all personnel who are involved in A&E operations, receive explosives safety training as required by Army policy and standards, including explosives risk management training for those responsible for the development and review of deviations and risk assessments. The minimum requirements for training are

delineated in table 1-1 of DA Pam 385-64. Each Army installation will provide training for the 3Rs (Recognize, Retreat, Report) and UXO safety education training/information will be provided to people living on the installation, including school aged children, or who work on or use the property.

Some of these 16 focus areas can become extremely technical and difficult to understand, especially if an individual has not received extensive training and practical experience. The Army has military and civilian personnel trained in the technical aspects of explosives safety; e.g., ammunition warrant officers, MOS 890A, Ammunition Technician and Quality Assurance Specialists (Ammunition Surveillance) (QASAS). Such personnel are located on every Army installation with an ammunition training mission and many National Guard sites. The US Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety and the Defense Ammunition Center employs civilian personnel with extensive knowledge/ experience in explosives safety, ammunition logistics, surveillance and engineering.

Changes to Explosives Safety Training Requirements

Rapid Action Revision (RAR) dated 10 October 2013 updates explosives safety training requirements listed in DA PAM 385-64 "Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards." Figure 1-1 "Army Explosive Safety Courses" (formerly table 1-1) has been greatly expanded, essentially the only change to the publication. A comprehensive revision is planned for a later date.

Figure 1-1. Army Explosives Safety Courses

Training course	Title or position held and specific duties performed								
	Safety and occupational health professionals in 0018 and 0803 job series	Safety and occupational health professionals with explosives safety responsibilities	Quality Assurance Specialist/ Ammunition Surveillance (QASAS)	Ammunition area and operation supervisors and planners	Ammunition handling and operating personnel	Personnel who prepare, review, or recommend approval of site plans	Personnel who test/inspect grounding, bonding, and/or lightning protection systems	Personnel who handle or manage waste military munitions	Personnel who monitor the safety of contractors handling ammunition or explosives
AMMO-107 or 107-DL ⁽⁵⁾	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Suggested	Suggested	Mandatory			Mandatory
AMMO-45-DL	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory		Mandatory	Mandatory
AMMO-31-DL		Suggested	Suggested	Suggested	Suggested			Mandatory	
AMMO-63-DL	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Suggested	Suggested	Mandatory		Mandatory	Mandatory
AMMO-78-DL	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Suggested	Suggested	Mandatory			Mandatory
AMMO-54-DL		Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Suggested	Suggested	Suggested		
AMMO-88-DL	Suggested	Mandatory-Annual Refresher Required	Mandatory-Annual Refresher Required	Mandatory ⁽⁶⁾ -Annual Refresher Required	Mandatory ⁽⁶⁾ -Annual Refresher Required			Mandatory-Annual Refresher Required	Mandatory-Annual Refresher Required
AMMO-65		Suggested	Suggested	Suggested					Mandatory
AMMO-82 or AMMO-99-DL	Suggested	Mandatory	Mandatory	Suggested	Suggested	Mandatory			
AMMO-28-DL	Suggested	Mandatory	Mandatory				Mandatory		Mandatory
AMMO-112-DL	Suggested	Mandatory	Mandatory	Suggested	Suggested				Mandatory
AMMO-100-DL		Mandatory	Mandatory			Mandatory			
AMMO-101-DL		Mandatory	Mandatory			Mandatory			
AMMO-103-DL		Mandatory	Mandatory			Mandatory			
Advanced Explosives Safety Management Workshop	Suggested	Mandatory	Suggested						Suggested
Explosives Safety in Tactical Environments Workshop		Mandatory	Mandatory						
Explosives Safety in RDTE and Industrial Environments Workshop		Mandatory ⁽⁷⁾	Suggested						
AMMO-87-DL		Mandatory ⁽⁸⁾	Mandatory					Suggested	
AMMO-90-DL		Mandatory ⁽⁸⁾	Suggested						
AMMO-97-DL		Mandatory ⁽⁸⁾	Mandatory						Suggested

Note: Figure 1-1 is extracted from DA Pam 385-64, "Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards"

Interim Hazard Classification

Interim Hazard Classification (IHC) is a mechanism allowed by the Department of Transportation (DOT) for use by the Department of Defense (DOD) and its contractors. The IHC is a document validating transportation for no more than one year. IHCs are issued as a memorandum describing the item and giving a temporary hazard classification. They allow a Class 1 item to be shipped when the final hazard classification process has not been done (or completed) and the item is not yet on file with DOT. A copy of the IHC must be with the item during shipment and storage. IHC is valid for storage beyond one year if permitted by the Services Hazard Classifier or Department of Energy (DOE) and by local policies.

IHCs are assigned for many reasons. The primary use is for items under development. By using an IHC, these items may be shipped to a test site where appropriate tests are done to allow the item to be final hazard classified. At the other end of the life cycle, an IHC allows items or components to be shipped to a demilitarization site.

The IHC governing regulation is 49 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 173.56(b) (2) (i). This paragraph specifically refers to Technical Bulletin (TB) 700-2, Department of Defense Ammunition and Explosives Hazard Classification Procedures. In Chapter 3 of TB 700-2, the IHC particulars are discussed.

What is needed to issue an Interim Hazard Classification (IHC) follows:

1. First, a couple of things need to be done on your part. You need to ensure your request for an IHC is supported by all available descriptive shipping data. We rely on you to have the item in a configuration or state that is safe to ship and in compliance with the transportation requirements in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.
2. Then, your request needs to contain as much of the following information as available:
 - a. Complete item nomenclature.
 - b. Part Numbers.
 - c. Identification number. We prefer National Stock Number (NSN), or Foreign Ordnance Material (FOM) number, if available. We can use the part number or drawing number, if necessary. We are looking for something that uniquely identifies the item to be shipped.
 - d. System the item is associated with. This information becomes important in selecting the Proper Shipping Name.
 - e. Next higher assembly the item is associated with.
 - f. Size of unpackaged item.
 - g. Weight of unpackaged item.
 - h. Explosives composition. A chart or listing of energetic materials is preferred.
 - i. Total explosives weight per item. We will use this figure as the Net Explosives Weight (NEW) for transportation purposes.
 - j. Physical description of the item.

- k. Functional description of the item.
- l. Packaging data.
- m. Line drawings.
- n. Test results.
- o. Number of independent safety features if the item is a fuze, contains a fuze, or functions as a fuze. We need this to determine the Compatibility Group.

Finally, we need some information about you. Please include your complete address. If you use acronyms or abbreviations, we need to know what they represent. A point of contact with a telephone number and a government e-mail address is important, so we can get our questions answered. When the IHC is needed by a certain date, indicate the date and the reason.

Where do you send IHC requests? The item's developer should be considered first. If you don't know or aren't sure, we have *Army*, *Navy*, and *Air Force* contacts. We need a written request!

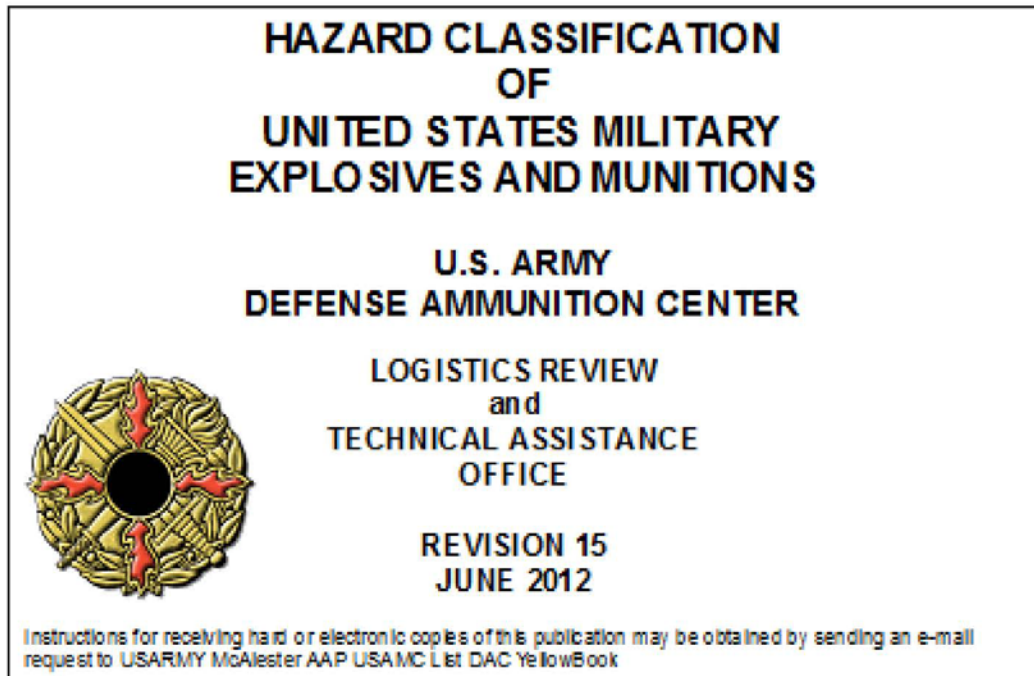
If you determine that the U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety will be doing the IHC, be aware that we issue them only to another Army organization. So, DOD contractors need to go through the Contracting Officer's Representative or the Army's office that is providing system safety support.

Yellow Books in Short Supply

The "Hazard Classification of United States Military Explosives and Munitions", better known as the "Yellow Book", remains as popular as ever. This handy pocket-sized publication provides the user in the field a convenient, reliable, and easily understood guide to the most commonly required basic ammunition classification data.

Hard copy Yellow Books can be ordered from the new e-mail address of "USARMY McAlester AAP USAMC List DAC YellowBook". However, funding considerations have severely limited printings, well below demand levels. To avoid long delays, users are encouraged to print their own copies locally. The electronic file can be found on the DAC website at <https://www3.dac.army.mil>, or requested to the e-mail address listed above.

Most information in the Yellow Book comes from the Joint Hazard Classification System. Where internet access is readily available, the JHCS offers the most current, comprehensive, and authoritative information out there and should be used. The JHCS is located in the Munitions History Program (MHP) at URL <https://mhp.redstone.army.mil>. MHP is a CAC restricted site. If you do not have access, you can request access under the Help tab at the provided link.



Perspective of a Safety Specialist Intern

I am Paul Looney, a 0018 Safety Specialist intern currently assigned to the U. S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety (USATCES) at the Defense Ammunition Center (DAC) in McAlester, OK. Prior to my decision to pursue DA Safety Career Program 12 (CP-12) path, as a 0018 Safety Specialist, my only experience with ammunition and explosives (AE) occurred as an Artillery Fire Direction Specialist in the USMC, and growing up as a recreational hunter. Although both experiences introduced me to the necessity for safety when in the presence of AE or associated operations, the introduction was just a 'drop in the bucket' for the next phases of my career path. After my military commitment concluded, I enrolled and graduated from Southeast Oklahoma State University with a Bachelor's Degree in Occupational Safety. There I gained a grassroots education relative to construction and general industry.

Once accepted into the CP-12 safety Intern Program, my base assignment began at the Defense Ammunition Center, specifically assigned to the US Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety. So, not only was my future to be focused around providing explosives safety technical advice/assistance to the 'Global Ammunition Community', an equal portion of my time would be occupied ensuring the other than explosives safety programs were being executed appropriately (Occupational, Environmental, etc). The Intern Program indoctrinated me to all phases. First, I had to successfully complete the 15-week CP12 resident's course in Ft. Rucker, Alabama. This course helped to reinforce those concepts I was exposed to in college, and prepared me to dive headfirst into the dangerously important world of explosives safety. As required by the CP-12 Explosives Safety Professional certification program, my classroom knowledge (all available by distance learning) was to successfully complete the following four courses:

Table B-1. Explosives Safety Level 1 Training Requirements			
Course	Requirement	Mode	Duration
Ammo 45, Introduction to Ammunition	Mandatory	DL	8 hours ^a
Ammo 63, U.S. Army Explosives Safety Familiarization	Mandatory	DL	12 hours ^a
Ammo 78, Ammunition Publications	Mandatory	DL	6 hours ^a
Ammo 107, Introduction to Explosives Safety Management for Safety Professionals	Mandatory	IL or DL	32 hours 18 hours ^a
Total required hours			40–58 hours

Note: Table B-1 is extracted from the “Army Safety Career Program 12 Explosives safety Handbook”

With AE being a principle tool for the Army to perform its mission, choosing to concentrate on AE for my career has been interesting and challenging. Safety with AE doesn't start and stop with the pulling of a trigger! Explosives safety is involved through the entire lifecycle of ammunition development, manufacturing, use, and demilitarization. US Army soldiers and civilians are involved with AE worldwide every day. Therefore to hone my skills to be the appropriate steward of explosives safety tenets, I have been given every opportunity to learn from the current safety experts, whether at DAC/USATCES or at various Army HQs and installations.

To broaden my experiences the following real world opportunities were experienced:

- (1) Attended the Army Insensitive Munitions Board@ Picatinny Arsneal
- (2) Accompanied the DA Logistics Review and Assistance Team to Aberdeen Proving Ground
- (3) Process Improvement Event @ Ft Hood
- (4) Accompanied an Explosives Safety Assistance Visit Team to Picatinny Arsenal

When not on the road TDY, teaming with the MCAAP Safety Office in maintaining their ISO and VPP, as well as their non-explosives related mission requirements has been another significant source of on-the-job training.

I am very fortunate to be a member (albeit the newest and youngest) of USATCES. Here exposure to critical oversight and policy maintenance/development of explosives safety issues is a daily occurrence. Of substantial benefit to me, is that I not only get to enforce the rules that have been established, but get to work with the subject matter experts and decision makers that set those rules into doctrine.

UXO, Dud, Training Round, War Trophy, Souvenir NO MATTER WHAT YOU CALL THEM! THEY CAN BE DEADLY!



If you **did not**
drop it,
do not
pick it up!

Learn and Follow
the **3Rs**

RECOGNIZE: The danger that a souvenir munition poses to yourself, your family and your neighbors

RETREAT: Do not disturb, touch or move it
Do not give or throw it away

REPORT: Call 911



<https://www.denix.osd.mil/uxosafety>

Touching these can be deadly!



EMERGENCY CONTACTS:

At sea:
Use Channel 16
(156.800MHz)
or call 800-424-8802
On shore: Call 911
(Local law enforcement)



Follow the 3Rs



Recognize
Recognize when you may have encountered a munition.



Retreat
Do not touch, move or disturb it, but carefully leave the area.



Report
Immediately notify the police if on land or the U.S. Coast Guard if on navigable waters.

Visit the 3Rs Explosives Safety Education website: www.denix.osd.mil/uxo

March 2014

14-01



TRADOC SAFETY ALERT

War Trophies and Souvenirs

Do you think that ordnance war trophies/souvenirs are “cool”, “rad”, “sick”, or whatever the current fad expression is used to express acceptance or approval?



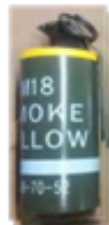
Recent incidents that have seriously injured service members show that the possession of these types of items can be dangerous.

Ordnance items are designed to do one thing, kill the enemy! When ordnance items, whether they are US or Foreign, are taken off the battlefield or range, supposedly inerted, and given/kept as a souvenir, the potential for disaster is ever present. It can be the most benign item for many years and one day, BOOM! If the inerting process is not done properly, or not at all, then thru some sort of environmental influence (i.e. rolling off the desk or coffee table as an example) they can function as designed and injure or kill you, your family, or your guests.

The color codes blue and green cannot be used as a reliable means to determine if they are safe!

Is it worth it to have these items with all that can happen? Not only is there the potential to cause serious harm or injury, there are legal concerns as well. Importing (bringing back) ordnance items has U.S. legal restrictions as well as DoD, unified command, and combined or joint task force regulations and orders proscribing the collection/keeping of ordnance war trophies/souvenirs. As an example, Combined Joint Task Force-180 prohibits this with few exceptions for those assigned to the Afghan theater. In Iraq, it was General Order 1A.

If you have this type of item, you should contact your local EOD unit to have it evaluated.



Bottom Line: These items are designed to kill!

You never know when they will do what they are designed to do!

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Victory Starts Here!



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Ammunition/Explosives community.
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*(ESB) targets the
Contents are not necessarily the views
Government agency.*

The editorial content of the ESB is the responsibility of the US Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety (USATCES), McAlester, OK. Contributions are welcome.

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<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/folder/40755339>