



Funded by
the European Union



SEESAC Emergency Protocol (EP1)

Small unit storage of ammunition and explosives in emergency conditions

Head,
SEESAC
Bulevar Zorana Đinđića 64
11000 Belgrade
Serbia

E-mail: seesac@undp.org
Telephone: +381 425 5300

Warning

This document is an Emergency Protocol solely designed to reduce risk in those emergency situations where resources do not yet allow for the requirements or recommendations of the appropriate International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) or the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSIAC) to be met.

About

The South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) is a joint initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) aimed at strengthening national and regional capacities to control and reduce the proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, thus contributing to enhanced stability, security, and development in South Eastern and Eastern Europe.

The publication of this document was facilitated by the contribution of the European Union, through [EU Council Decision \(CFSP\) 2022/2321](#) in support of SEESAC for the implementation of the Regional Roadmap on combating illicit arms trafficking in the Western Balkans and in support of disarmament and arms control activities in South-East and East Europe.

Contents

Contents	ii
Introduction	iii
Emergency small unit storage of ammunition and explosives	1
1 Scope	1
2 References	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Risk management	1
5 Initial inspection	2
6 Storage	3
6.1 Design and layout	3
6.2 Additional storage requirements	4
7 Accounting and audit	4
7.1 Accounting	4
7.2 Stocktaking and audit	5
8 Fire precautions	5
9 Responsibilities and obligations	5
9.1 Ministry of Interior / Chief or Police	5
9.2 Police station or small unit	5
Annex A (Informative) Informative references	6
Annex B (Informative) Terms and definitions	7
Annex C (informative) Qualitative risk assessment	11

Introduction

During weapons amnesties and voluntary collection programmes weapons surrendered to police stations are often accompanied by ammunition and explosives. There is rarely any form of indigenous ammunition or explosive ordnance disposal technical support embedded within such units to ensure safety. Even during weapons collection programmes appropriate ammunition or explosive ordnance disposal technical support is often not immediately available.

Rather than refuse to accept ammunition and explosives at police stations, it is overall a lower risk to the general public that they then be accepted for storage within police stations or security force bases on a short term and temporary basis.

For incidents where a 'home collection' is requested then ammunition or explosive ordnance disposal specialists must be tasked by the Police to collect direct from the member of public.

This emergency protocol is as simple as reasonably practicable and is designed to be applied using the minimum of resources, whilst reducing the level of inherent risk. Basic safety precautions are recommended to reduce the risk of undesirable explosive events during ammunition and explosives storage, but fatalities and injuries to individuals in local civilian communities may still occur, and that risk must be formally accepted by the appropriate authority. Until the ammunition and explosives have been inspected by a competent entity such as an ammunition or explosive ordnance disposal specialist it must be considered to be unsafe.

Emergency small unit storage of ammunition and explosives

1 Scope

This emergency protocol provides guidance for the temporary storage under emergency conditions of surrendered or recovered abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO), ammunition and explosives in police stations or security force bases (referred to hereon generically as ammunition). Experience has shown that ammunition such as, but not exclusively limited to, high explosive hand grenades, rocket propelled grenades, anti-personnel and anti-tank mines, anti-tank rockets, high explosive charges and detonators are often surrendered by the public to local police stations.

The protocol has been designed using the same layout and ISO language of IMAS and IATG for ease of reference.

2 References

A list of informative references is given in Annex A. These references are important documents that lay down standards and guidelines that should be applied to unit storage of ammunition and explosives when the appropriate resources are available.

3 Terms and definitions

A list of terms and definitions used in this emergency protocol is given in Annex B.

In this emergency protocol, the words 'shall', 'should' and 'may' are used to indicate the intended degree of compliance. This use is consistent with the language used in ISO standards and guidelines.

- a) 'shall' is used to indicate requirements, methods or specifications that are to be applied in order to conform to the emergency protocol.
- b) 'should' is used to indicate the preferred requirements, methods, or specifications.
- c) 'may' is used to indicate a possible method or course of action.

4 Risk management

It is emphasised that this emergency protocol cannot be inherently safe due to the many variables when strong ammunition of unknown provenance. A generic risk assessment has been compiled in accordance with the principles in IATG 02:10 *Introduction to risk management principles and processes*,¹ and is at Annex C.

The aim of risk evaluation is to compare the estimated effects, in terms of human fatalities and injuries, financial costs and political impact of an explosive event against what is tolerable in society. When the risk is assessed as tolerable then no remedial action should be required, although it should be considered if that risk is not As Low as Reasonably Practicable (ALARP).

In this case the risk has been assessed as 'Significant' during the risk evaluation, and 'tolerable risk' cannot be achieved until resources are made available to reduce the risk to 'tolerable'. Therefore, this residual risk shall be formally communicated to the appropriate authority; 1) Ministry of Interior; or 2) Chief of Police, who shall then formally accept the residual risk in writing.²

¹ Clauses 6.3 and 7.1, and Annex D.

² See Clause 11 of IATG 02:10 *Introduction to risk management principles and processes*. This states in effect that then the residual risk should be formally accepted in writing by the authority responsible for the

5 Initial inspection

Although personnel in small units are unlikely to be trained in all types of ammunition, it is likely that they will be able to identify generic ammunition natures, such as grenades or mines, and be able to understand basic safety precautions based on their weapons training.

When the ammunition is initially submitted duty personnel should inspect the ammunition in accordance with the guidance in Table 1 in order to identify any obvious safety concerns that require immediate explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) support.³

Ammunition type	Inspection points	Immediate action
Anti-personnel mines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any exudation (leaking) of explosive between fuze and the mine body. ▪ Are safety pins missing? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove to temporary storage area. ▪ Place in a sand filled box. ▪ Call for immediate EOD support.
Anti-tank mines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any exudation (leaking) of explosive between fuze and the mine body. ▪ Are the mines fuzed? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove to temporary storage area. ▪ Place in a sand filled box. ▪ Call for immediate EOD support.
Artillery shells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any exudation (leaking) of explosive between fuze and the shell body. ▪ If fuzed, has the driving band⁴ being engraved, thus indicating it has been fired. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove to temporary storage area. ▪ Place in a sand filled box. ▪ Call for immediate EOD support.
Demolition charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any exudation from or leaking of oily drops from the explosive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove to temporary storage area. ▪ Place in a sand filled box. ▪ Call for immediate EOD support.
Detonating cord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any leakage of high explosive from open ends. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tape over ends.
Detonators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any yellow staining or crystalline deposit on surfaces. ▪ Dented or split. ▪ Any exposed wires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Twist wires together and insulate with tape. ▪ Remove to temporary storage area and segregate from all other ammunition. ▪ Place in a sand filled box. ▪ Call for immediate EOD support.
Fuzes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is safety cap present and fitted. ▪ Is safety pin present and fitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If no safety-pin is fitted then call for immediate EOD support. ▪ Remove to temporary storage area. ▪ Place in a sand filled box.

allocation of resources. Provided measures to achieve tolerable risk have been identified, then the residual risk is now an issue of resource allocation and not one of technical knowledge.

³ For background, detailed inspection procedures are contained within IATG 06:80 *Inspection of ammunition*.

⁴ This is a band of soft metal near the base of an artillery, often made of copper. When the shell is fired, the pressure of the propellant pushes the metal into the rifling of the barrel and forms a seal, thus leaving distinctive and obvious parallel marks in the driving band material.

Ammunition type	Inspection points	Immediate action
Grenades (hand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is safety pin present and fitted. ▪ Is the fly off lever present. ▪ Is the detonator fitted? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If no safety-pin or fly-off lever in place then call for immediate EOD support. ▪ If a detonator is fitted then call for immediate EOD support. ▪ Remove to temporary storage area. ▪ Place in a sand filled box.
Grenades (rocket-propelled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is a safety-pin present and fitted. ▪ Has the propellant charge on RPG-7 type grenade been expended? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If no safety-pin is fitted then call for immediate EOD support. ▪ If propellant charge is expended then call for immediate EOD support as the munition may have been fired and thus armed. ▪ Remove to temporary storage area. ▪ Place in a sand filled box.
Mortar bombs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Are augmenting cartridges fitted? ▪ Is safety pin missing from fuze? ▪ Any exudation (leaking) of explosive between fuze and bomb body. ▪ Has primary cartridge been fired? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove augmenting cartridges and store in temporary propellant storage area. ▪ Remove bomb to temporary storage area. ▪ Place in sand filled bx. ▪ Call for immediate EOD support.
Propellant charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any exudation (leaking) of the propellant visible? ▪ Any broken propellant visible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove to temporary propellant storage area. ▪ Place in a sand filled box. ▪ Call for immediate EOD support.
White or Red Phosphorus (WP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Immediately store in water filled container.

Table 1: Initial inspection guidance

6 Storage

6.1 Design and layout

The emergency storage area should be located on the ground floor of the police station and situated next to external walls wherever possible. It should be a separate locked room, with access controlled by the Front Desk only.

The layout should be as at figure 1. Sandbagged walls should be used as barricades with a staggered entrance. The walls should be a minimum of 1.5m high to protect individuals from any low angle high velocity fragmentation from an undesirable explosive event.

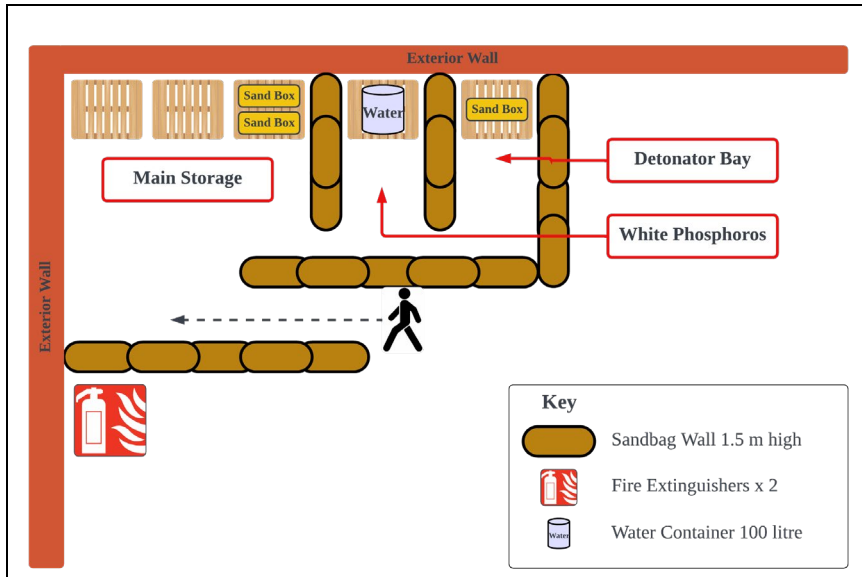


Figure 1: Layout of emergency storage area

6.2 Additional storage requirements

The ammunition shall be stored on wooden pallet bases, which should have an air gap of 150mm between pallet bases and to the exterior wall.

Any white phosphorus ammunition shall be stored inside a water filled container within the separate WP bay.

Wooden boxes, one third filled with sand, should be provided for the storage of ammunition where stability in storage is important (refer to Table 1: Initial inspection guidelines). Multiple items may be stored in these boxes.

Ammunition or EOD technical support should be requested on a regular and routine basis to clear the temporary storage area of ammunition, certainly at least every three months.

7 Accounting and audit

7.1 Accounting

IATG 03:10 *Inventory management* contains procedures for ammunition accounting. Small units and police stations are unlikely to have the level of knowledge or training to apply these requirements, so a simplified solution is required.

Therefore, simplified stack tally cards⁵ are recommended for use as shown in Figure 2.

Simple Ammunition Stack Tally Card					
Ammunition Type:		RGD-5 Hand Grenade			
Date	# Received	# Issued to EOD	Balance	Signature	Markings
23 Nov 23	1		1	J Smith	PTH-A-1X-1, 87-10-82

Figure 2: Simple ammunition stack tally card

⁵ Clause 14.5 of IATG 03:10 *Inventory management* refers.

Stack tally cards should be placed in plastic envelopes or suitable substitutes to prevent deterioration of the forms and to protect them from moisture. When the form is completed, or all that particular ammunition has been issued to EOD, then the stack tally card should be kept for at least two years. This allows future reconciliation of ammunition accounts should a discrepancy occur in the future during stock taking or audit.

7.2 Stocktaking and audit

Stocktaking is an essential process in supporting the accuracy of ammunition accounts by identifying discrepancies, loss, or theft.

A fundamental principle of effective stocktaking is that staff shall not be provided with a copy of what the ammunition account shows for the storage location. It is only the reconciliation between the ammunition account (stack tally cards) and the stocktaking record for each storage location.

Stocktaking should take place every two months.

8 Fire precautions

The greatest threat to the safety of the emergency storage area is a fire within the police station or close to the exterior walls. As circumstances will be different at each temporary storage location the local fire authority should be informed of the temporary storage area and their advice should be obtained as to appropriate and achievable fire precautions.

Additional information of fire precautions within explosive areas can be found at IATG 02:50 *Fire safety*. Best efforts should be made to achieve Risk Reduction Process Level 1 (RRPL 1) recommendations.

9 Responsibilities and obligations

9.1 Ministry of Interior / Chief of Police

The Ministry of Interior or Chief of Police, as appropriate, shall:

- a) formally authorize the emergency storage of AXO, ammunition and explosives at Police station or units in accordance with this emergency protocol;
- b) formally sign off on the residual risk⁶ that such storage conditions create; and
- c) To ensure that the appropriate ammunition and explosive ordnance disposal personnel are trained and made available for the routine and regular clearance of ammunition and explosives held under emergency storage conditions.

9.2 Police station or small unit

The Police station or small unit shall:

- a) ensure that this emergency protocol is strictly applied; and
- b) ensure that ammunition technical or explosive ordnance support is regularly and routinely requested to clear all stocks of AXO, ammunition and explosives that are held in emergency storage at their location.

⁶ Defined as: *the remaining potential for harm to persons, property or the environment following all possible efforts to reduce predictable hazards.* [ISO Guide 51:1999]

Annex A

(Informative)

Informative references

The following informative documents contain provisions, which, through reference in this text, may constitute provisions of this part of the standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of the protocol are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the informative documents indicated below as soon as is reasonably practicable. For undated references, the latest edition of the informative document referred to applies:

- a) IMAS 10.50 *Storage, transportation, and handling of explosives;*
- b) IATG 02.10 *Introduction to risk management principles and processes;*
- c) IATG 04.10 *Temporary storage;*
- d) IATG 12:20 *Small unit storage;* and
- e) MOSAIC 05.40 *Collection of illicit and unwanted small arms and light weapons.*

The latest version/edition of these references should be used, which are available at:

- f) IMAS. <https://www.mineactionstandards.org/standards/>;
- g) IATG. <https://unsafeguard.org/un-safeguard/guide-lines>; and
- h) MOSAIC. <https://disarmament.unoda.org/convarms/mosaic/>.

Annex B (Informative) Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions are those contained within IATG 01:40 *Glossary of terms, definitions, and abbreviations*. They have been included for ease of reference.

B.1.1

abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO)

explosive ordnance that has not been used during an armed conflict, that has been left behind or dumped by a party to an armed conflict, and which is no longer under control of the party that left it behind or dumped it. Abandoned explosive ordnance may or may not have been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for use.

B.1.2

accident

an undesired event, which results in **harm**.

B.1.3

accounting

information management systems and associated operating procedures that are designed to record, numerically monitor, verify, issue, and receive **ammunition** in organisations and stockpiles.

B.1.4

ammunition

a complete device, (e.g. missile, shell, mine, demolition store etc.) charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition or nuclear, biological, or chemical material for use in connection with offence, or defence, or training, or non-operational purposes, including those parts of weapons systems containing explosives. (c.f. **munition**).

B.1.5

ammunition container

an approved box, cylinder, tin plate liner or receptacle that is designed to contain **explosive articles** or explosives substances. It normally forms part of an ammunition container assembly.

B.1.6

ammunition store (unit)

an authorised building containing **ammunition** on small unit account.

B.1.7

barricade

a natural ground feature, artificial mound, traverse, or wall which, for storage purposes, is capable of preventing direct communication of explosion from one quantity of **explosives** to another although it may be destroyed in the process.

B.1.8

blast

a destructive wave of gases or air produced in the surrounding atmosphere by an **explosion**. The blast includes a shock front, high pressure behind the shock front and a rarefaction following the high pressure.

the propagation through the air of a high-pressure wave, produced by the deflagration or detonation of an explosive material.

B.1.9

contraband / controlled articles / prohibited articles

articles normally prohibited in an **explosives area**, store or vehicle carrying **explosives** unless in an authorised container. Items included are matches, lighters, smoking material and articles, tobacco in any form, alcoholic beverages etc. Additional items as so defined in local orders.

B.1.10

detonation

reaction which moves through an **explosive** material at supersonic velocity in the reacting material.

the rapid conversion of **explosives** into gaseous products by means of a shock wave passing through the explosive.

an exothermic reaction wave which follows, and also maintains, a supersonic shock front in an **explosive**.

decomposition reaction in which the zone of chemical reaction propagates through the initial medium at a supersonic velocity behind a shock front.

Typically, the velocity of such a shock wave is more than two orders of magnitude higher than a fast **deflagration**).

B.1.11

detonator

a device containing a sensitive **explosive** intended to produce a **detonation** wave.

article consisting of a small metal or plastics tube containing a **primary explosives** charge, such as lead azide, and a **secondary explosives** charge, such as **PETN**, or other combinations of explosives normally not exceeding a mass of 2g.

B.1.12

electro-explosive device (EED)

a one-shot **explosive** or **pyrotechnic** device used as the initiating element in an **explosive** or mechanical train, and which is activated by the application of electrical energy.

B.1.13

explosion

sudden release of energy producing a **blast** effect with the possible projection of **fragments**.

The term explosion encompasses fast combustion, deflagration, and detonation.

B.1.14

explosive

solid or liquid substance or mixture of substances which, by intrinsic chemical reaction can produce an **explosion**.

a substance or mixture of substances, which, under external influences, is capable of rapidly releasing energy in the form of gases and heat.

B.1.15

explosive ordnance disposal (EOD)

the detection, identification, evaluation, render safe, recovery and final disposal of unexploded **explosive ordnance**.

Note: EOD may also include the rendering safe and/or disposal of such explosive ordnance which have become hazardous by damage or deterioration, when the disposal of such explosive ordnance is beyond the capabilities of those personnel normally assigned the responsibility for routine disposal. The level of EOD response is dictated by the condition of the ammunition, its level of deterioration and the way that the local community handles it.

B.1.16

fragment

any solid material in contact with **explosive** or surrounding it closely that is propelled from the site of an explosion. It is mainly applied to the metal casing and packaging.

B.1.17**harm**

physical injury or damage to the **health** of people, or damage to property or the environment.

B.1.18**hazard**

potential source of **harm**.

B.1.19**nature**

the specific types of **ammunition**.

a means of categorising **ammunition** or **munitions** by type using their function (e.g. anti-tank ammunition, or riot control ammunition).

B.1.20**pallet**

a portable item of equipment affording a platform upon which goods may be placed to form a unit load for lifting by means of rigid forks or blades.

B.1.21**propellant**

deflagrating **explosive** used for propulsion.

a substance that is used to move an object by applying a motive force. This may or may not involve some form of chemical reaction. It may be a gas, liquid, or, before the chemical reaction, a solid. Chemical propellants are most usually used to project **ammunition warheads**.

a substance on its own or in a mixture with other substances that can be used for the chemical generation of gases at the controlled rates required for propulsive purposes.

Note: Propellants can also be used as components of gas generators or other items.

B.1.22**residual risk**

the remaining potential for **harm** to persons, property or the environment following all possible efforts to reduce predictable **hazards**.

B.1.23**risk**

combination of the probability of occurrence of **harm** and the severity of that harm.

B.1.24**risk analysis**

systematic use of available information to identify **hazards** and to estimate the **risk**.

B.1.25**risk assessment**

the overall process comprising a **risk analysis** and a **risk evaluation**.

the objective evaluation of **risk** in a way assumptions and uncertainties are clearly considered and presented.

the determination of the quantitative or qualitative value of **risk** related to a concrete situation and a recognized threat.

B.1.26**risk management**

the complete risk-based decision-making process.

B.1.27
risk reduction

actions taken to lessen the probability, negative consequences, or both, associated with a particular **risk**.

B.1.28
safe

the absence of **risk**. Normally the term **tolerable risk** is more appropriate and accurate.

B.1.29
'safe to move'

a technical assessment, by an appropriately qualified technician or technical officer, of the physical condition and stability of **ammunition** and **explosives** prior to any proposed move.

Note: Should the ammunition and explosives fail a 'Safe to Move' inspection, then they must be destroyed in situ, or as close as is practically possible, by a qualified EOD team acting under the advice and control of the qualified technician or technical officer who conducted the initial Safe to Move inspection.

B.1.30
safety

the reduction of **risk** to a tolerable level.
degree of freedom from unacceptable **risk**.

B.1.31
small unit

any government organization, at the tactical level, where individuals are involved in the storage, handling and use of ammunition and explosives but are not directly managed by ammunition qualified personnel.

B.1.32
residual risk

the remaining potential for **harm** to persons, property or the environment following all possible efforts to reduce predictable **hazards**. [ISO Guide 51:1999]

B.1.33
tolerable risk

risk which is accepted in a given context based on current values of society [ISO Guide 51:1999(E)]

Annex C (informative) Qualitative risk assessment

SECTION A: GENERAL RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY SHEET

Complete this sheet once Sections B to D have been used to conduct the Risk Assessment. This sheet then acts as a front-page summary and review record.

ASSESSMENT NO:	SEESAC EP.1	TASK LOCATION:	Various	DATE:	1 December 2023
TASK DESCRIPTION:	Small unit emergency storage of ammunition				

# ⁷	RESIDUAL RISKS IDENTIFIED	ACTION REQUIRED TO RECTIFY (ADDITIONAL TO CURRENT CONTROL MEASURES)
1	Fire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full compliance with Risk Reduction Process Level 1 (RRPL 1) in IATG 12:20 <i>Small unit storage</i>.
2	Exposed Areas.	
3	Manual Handling.	
4	Secondary Explosives.	
5	Propellants.	
6	Pyrotechnics.	
7	White Phosphorus. Spontaneous ignition of white phosphorus ammunition when held in temporary storage.	
8	Static Initiation. Accidental initiation of any electro-explosive devices (EED) in storage due to the use of radios.	
9	Blast Wave. Injuries to individuals from fragmentation in the event of an accident leading to initiation of ammunition in storage.	
10	Fragmentation. Injuries to individuals from fragmentation in the event of an accident leading to initiation of ammunition in storage.	

⁷ From Section C.

SECTION B: GENERAL RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY SHEET

Detail the hazards identified here in Section C of the assessment.

HAZARDS	MECHANICAL		ELECTRICAL		ACCESS AND ENVIRONMENT		HANDLING LIFTING AND TRANSPORT		EXPLOSIVES AND DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES		NOISE AND BLAST		RADIATION AND ENVIRONMENT	
SUB HAZARDS	Abrasion		Static		Slips, Trips etc		Manual Handling	3	Primary		Launch		RF	
	Cutting		Piezo-Electric		Falling Objects etc		Mechanical Equipment		Secondary	4	Impact		Radar	
	Shearing		Spark Ignition		Height		Lifting Tackle		Propellants	5	Static Initiation	8	Ionising	
	Stabbing		Connections		Trenching		Heavy Objects		Pyrotechnics	6	Blast Wave	9	Non-Ionising	
	Impact		Fire	1	Confined Space		Transport Explosives		WP	7	Fragmentation	10	Laser CI 1	
	Crushing				Exposed Areas	2	Transport Dangerous Goods		Chemical		Shock Transfer		Laser CI 2	
	Pressure System				Noise				Lachrymatory				Laser CI 3A	
	Machine Tools				Vibration				Toxic				Laser CI 3B	
	Cavitation				Humidity				Corrosive				Laser CI4	
	Grit				Temperature				Irritant					
					Weather				Paints and Solvents					
									Dusts					
								Fumes						

Now use Section C to expand on the Hazards identified, evaluate existing protective measures and "Rate" the Risk.

SECTION C: GENERAL RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY SHEET

Record the hazards identified in Section B in more detail and evaluate current control measures, if any. Then use Section D to assess the risk and enter here.

ASSESSMENT NO:	SEESAC EP.1	TASK LOCATION:	Various	DATE:	1 December 2023
TASK DESCRIPTION:	Small unit emergency storage of ammunition				

# ⁸	FURTHER DETAILS OF HAZARD FROM SECTION B	CURRENT CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATE	RESIDUAL RISK
1	External Fire or Internal Fire in other part of Police Station.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Obtain advice from local fire authority. ▪ Ensure effective fire control and fire-fighting procedures in place for police station/ ▪ Regularly recorded fire drills. 	1.6	▪ Very Low
2	Exposed Areas. Damage to remainder of Police station from an undesired explosive event.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effectively implement the inspection and storage requirements at Clauses 5 and 6. 	6.0	▪ Low
3	Manual Handling. Accidental initiation of ammunition due to handling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keep handling to a minimum. 1) on receipt from member of public; and 2) when placing in temporary storage area. 	22.5	▪ Significant
4	Secondary Explosives. Accidental initiation during temporary storage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use of design and sandbag walls as traverses to dissipate blast and arrest fragmentation. 	1.5	▪ Very Low
5	Propellants. Accidental initiation due to propellant instability during temporary storage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effectively implement the inspection and storage requirements at Clauses 5 and 6. 	40.0	▪ Significant
6	Pyrotechnics. Accidental initiation due to propellant instability during temporary storage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effectively implement the inspection and storage requirements at Clauses 5 and 6. 	0.2	▪ Acceptable
7	White Phosphorus. Spontaneous ignition of white phosphorus ammunition when held in temporary storage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Store in water container. 	8.0	▪ Low
8	Static Initiation. Accidental initiation of any electro-explosive devices (EED) in storage due to the use of radios.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement effective contraband rules preventing the use of radios in the emergency temporary storage area, or at the front desk when ammunition is surrendered. 	8.0	▪ Low
9	Blast Wave. Injuries to individuals from fragmentation in the event of an accident leading to initiation of ammunition in storage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Position storage area against external walls of the police station wherever possible. ▪ Sandbag walls as a barricade to dissipate blast installed as shown in figure 1. 	30.0	▪ Significant
10	Fragmentation. Injuries to individuals from fragmentation in the event of an accident leading to initiation of ammunition in storage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sandbag walls as a barricade to intercept fragments installed as shown in figure 1. 	30.0	▪ Significant

Now complete the Risk Assessment Summary Sheet, Section A, transferring the Residual Risks and identifying appropriate corrective action.

⁸ From Section B.

SECTION D: GENERAL RISK ASSESSMENT - RISK RATING TABLES

Use this section to identify Hazards and Sub-hazards. Detail the hazards identified here in Section C of the assessment.

Use this Section to assess Risks and calculate a Rating for each Risk. The ratings should then be annotated as applicable in Section C.

ASSESSMENT NO:	SEESAC EP.1	TASK LOCATION:	Various	DATE:	1 December 2023
TASK DESCRIPTION:	Small unit emergency storage of ammunition				

HAZARD # FROM SECTION C	PROBABILITY OF EXPOSURE 'E'	FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE 'F'	MAXIMUM LOSS 'L'	PERSONS AT RISK 'N'	RISK RATING E x F x L x N	SCORING TABLES							
						'E'		'F'		'L'		'N'	
1	2.0	0.1	4.0	2	1.6	Impossible	0.0	Infrequent	0.1	Fatality	15.0	1 - 2 Persons	1
2	2.0	0.1	15.0	2	6.0	Almost Impossible	0.1	Annually	0.2	Permanent Serious Injury	8.0	3 - 7 Persons	2
3	1.0	1.5	15.0	1	22.5			Monthly	1.0			8 - 15 Persons	4
4	1.0	0.1	15.0	1	1.5	Highly Unlikely	0.5	Weekly	1.5	Temporary Serious Injury	4.0	16 - 50 Persons	8
5	2.0	5.0	4.0	1	40.0			Daily	2.5			> 50 Persons	12
6	2.0	0.1	1.0	1	0.2	Unlikely	1.0	Hourly	4.0	Break major bone or major illness	2.0		
7	2.0	1.0	4.0	1	8.0	Possible	2.0	Constantly	5.0				
8	1.0	1.0	8.0	1	8.0	Even Chance	5.0						
9	2.0	0.1	15.0	1	30.0	Probable	8.0			Lacerations or mild ill health	1.0		
10	2.0	0.1	15.0	1	30.0	Very Likely	10.0						
						Certain	15.0			Scratch or Bruising	0.5		

RISK RATING	RISK	ACTION TIMETABLE	RISK RATING	RISK	ACTION TIMETABLE
0 - 0.9	Acceptable	Accept Risk, but keep under review	50 - 100	High	Action as soon as possible
1.0 - 4.9	Very Low	Consider action and set timetable for completion	100 - 200	Very High	Action immediately
5.0 - 9.9	Low	Consider action and set timetable for completion	200 - 300	Extreme	Consider stopping activity - Action immediately
10.0 - 49.9	Significant	Consider action and remedy as soon as possible	300 +	Unacceptable	Stop activity

Consider existing Control Measures when assessing these values.

Now complete the Summary Sheet at Section C, Section A and ensure the assessment is signed by the appropriate persons.