DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, TASK FORCE BACKBONE
COMBINED JOINT TASK FORCE 101
CAMP PHOENIX, AFGHANISTAN
APO AE 09320

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

TF BACKBONE-ASP

24 November 2010

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

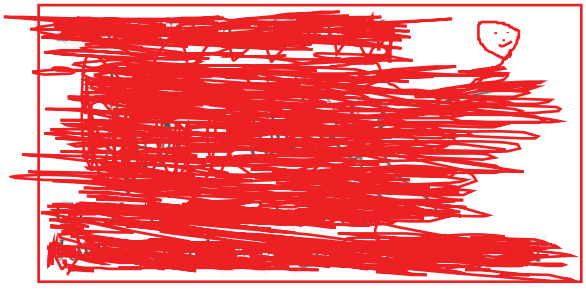
SUBJECT: Internal SOP for Camp Phoenix ASP Operations

1. The ammunition Supply Point (ASP) internal SOP is written to provide clear guidance as to the nature of the operations to be conducted in the Camp Phoenix ASP. It is to be used as a guide for understanding the roles and responsibilities to be performed by the operators.

2. Each Soldier is responsible for performing individual tasks outlined in the SOP. Soldiers must perform the task to the standards and if soldiers have questions about a task which they must perform, they are responsible for asking the SPO NCOIC for clarification. Soldiers are responsible for using these materials to maintain performance. They are also responsible for maintaining performance of all common tasks listed the SMCT's at their current skill level position and below. Taks is in accordance with Soldiers Manual Guide Ammunition Specialist Skill Level 1 and 2 STP 9-55B12-SM-TG.

3. 360th TC has a copy of the BAF ASP External SOP and has been briefed about the ASP daily operations, procedures, and expectations. Soldiers assigned to Camp Phoenix ASP understand the individual tasks outlined in the SOP and will perform the duties accordingly.

4. POC for the ASP is the Camp Phoenix Accountable Officer and can be reached at DSN 318-237-2119.



Camp Phoenix Ammunition Specialist Internal SOP

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1. GENERAL OPERATIONS SPECIFIC TO CAMP PHOENIX

General Operations

1. The Camp Phoenix ASP will be manned by a minimum of 2 personnel during all operations. It will remain open during hours of operation stated in the external customer SOP. The ASP Soldiers will conduct a daily walk through to ensure the ASP yard is free of trash and all equipment is put away.

2. All orders, shipments, and issues will be inventoried, pulled or received by one Soldier and then inventoried and issued by a different Soldier.

3. **Shipments:** Upon receipt of a shipment, the ASP will inventory the ammunition and store it in the correct warehouse. Ammunition will not be stored in any Hold unless it is the final storage point for the munitions. Hold 3 will only be used to pull ammunition for orders.

4. **Issues:** All issues will be scheduled by the ASP, unless it has been prior coordinated by the SPO CL V section. The SPO Ammunition NCOIC will inform the ASP once each order is input into the SAASMOD along with contact information in the notes section. The ASP will then contact and schedule appointments. Orders will be pulled within 48 hours of being input into the SAASMOD, unless the customer is unable to pick up the ammunition within 10 days. In the event that a customer will not be able to pick up and order within 10 days, the ASP will notify the SPO NCOIC of the pick-up date. The ASP will not allow units to break down ammunition packaging inside the ASP. If this occurs and the customer leaves trash in the ASP, it is up to the ASP Soldiers to police up any trash.

5. **Rewarehousing:** Rewarehousing will occur before the receipt of all shipments in order to free up space in the ASP and to receive new shipments. Rewarehousing will occur as needed, but no less than 2 times per month. It is imperative that the containers remain clean, free of dunnage, and munitions are stored according to the asset stock report.

6. **Inventories:** ASP Soldiers will inventory and maintain accurate magazine data cards after every issue. If a type and lot is issued, the ASP personnel will pull the lot and confirm inventories on both the data card and physical count.

7. **Documentation:** Orders – the ASP will provide a signed DA 581 to the SPO NCOIC by COB the day the order is issued. Shipments - the ASP will provide the a signed DD 1384, DD1348 & DA 3151-R NLT COB the day a shipment is picked up from BAF.

8. **Ammunition Inspection:** The SPO NCOIC will inspect all amnesty ammunition before it is placed in the SAASMOD. Upon receipt of ammunition, the ASP will segregate it by type and if possible by DODIC. Once the ammunition is inspected, they

will repackage and move it to the correct warehouse. By the time the ammunition is repackaged, the SPO NCOIC should have the ammunition placed in the SAASMOD.

2. OPERATE MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT

A. Perform Operator Maintenance on MHE

References: DA FORM 2404; DA PAM 738-750; TM 10-3930-638-10

NOTE: For specific maintenance procedures, refer to the equipment's operator manual.

1. Complete appropriate introductory blocks of DA Form 2404 or electronic version.

NOTE: All warnings and safety precautions must be observed while performing this task. Failure to follow instructions could result in personnel injuries, death, or damage to the equipment.

2. Conduct before-operation maintenance checks in accordance with the appropriate equipment manuals.

3. Record deficiencies on the maintenance worksheet and corrected operator level shortcomings.

4. Conduct engine start-up procedures.

5. Conduct during-operation maintenance checks in accordance with the equipment manual.

6. Record deficiencies on the maintenance worksheet as necessary.

7. Conduct proper engine shutdown procedures and after-operation maintenance checks as directed in the equipment's manual.

8. Complete the maintenance worksheet and submitted it to the supervisor or maintenance facility.

B. Operate MHE

References: TM 10-3930-638-10

NOTE: PMCS must be completed before performing this task.

Material Handling Equipment (MHE) refers to a variety of pieces of equipment that contain distinct operational procedures. The procedures listed are general; refer to the equipment operator's manual for specific procedures and evaluation guidelines.

1. Check for obstacles in the MHE surroundings.

2. Use three-points of contact to enter the vehicle.

3. Fasten the seat belt and properly adjusted the seat as necessary.

4. Check mirrors and adjust as necessary.

5. Conduct proper engine starting procedures.

6. Operated MHE to load and unload ammunition in accordance with the operator's manual.

7. Follow the ground guide directions.

8. Conduct proper engine stopping procedures.

9. Use three-points of contact to exit the vehicle.

10. Conduct post-operational checks as directed in the operator's manual.

11. Chock the vehicle's wheels.

3. Receipt Procedures

A. Process Unit and Amnesty Returns

References: DA FORM 3020-R AR 735-5; DA FORM 3151-R FM 4-30.13; DA FORM 581 MIL STD 1168A; DA PAM 710-2-1 MIL STD 129J; DA PAM 710-2-2 MIL STD 709C; DD FORM 626

CAUTION: Extreme care and judgment must be used when handling and examining a unit's ammunition turn-ins as they may present a safety hazard.

1. Receive partially completed DA Form 3151-R from stock control.

2. Use MHE and a ground guide to download ammunition from vehicles, as required.

3. Segregate ammunition by serviceability, type, lot number, National Stock Number (NSN), and Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC).

WARNING: If any items are found in a hazardous condition, stop operation and notify your supervisor. **Serviceable** ammunition **MUST** be separated from unserviceable ammunition in **ALL** cases.

a. Check ammunition for loose rounds.

b. Check all opened boxes and containers.

(1) Identify ammunition in a serviceable condition and set aside for repackaging and remarking.

(2) Identify ammunition in an unserviceable condition and set aside for qualified 89B* or surveillance personnel to assign condition codes.

*A qualified 89B is an E-5/6 that has successfully completed BNCOC

4. Use DA Form 3151-R to identify ammunition for turn-in (Amnesty will be processed on a 3151-R as condition code K until it is inspected by a qualified inspector).

5. Repack serviceable ammunition in serviceable containers and stencil containers, as required according to the applicable ammunition drawing.

6. Repack serviceable loose rounds in original type containers.

7. Paint containers orange to indicate light boxes and re-stencil, as needed.

8. Pack unserviceable ammunition in suitable containers and mark containers indicating unserviceable content.

9. Partially complete the DA Form 3151-R

a. Record the ACC as assigned by surveillance personnel.
b. Record the number of pallets and boxes.
c. Record the total number of rounds.

10. Return the partially completed DA Form 3151-R to stock control (SPO NCOIC).

NOTE: Stock control will assign the ammunitions storage location.

11. Receive the DA Form 3151-R with the storage location identified from stock control.

12. Place the ammunition into storage.

13. Record the unit's ammunition turn-in on DA Form 3020-R.

14. The unit representative will sign and date as the issuing checker in the Signature of Issuing Checker block and enter Julian date on DA Form 3151-R.

15. Sign and date as the receiving checker in the Signature of Receiving Checker block and enter Julian date on DA Form 3151-R.

16. Return the DA Form 3151-R to stock control.

NOTE: Stock control transfers the actual quantity received from DA Form 3151-R to DA Form 581, completes the transaction and gives a copy of DA Form 581 and DA Form 3151-R to the unit representative.

B. Receive Munitions

References: DA FORM 3020-R SB 742-1; DA FORM 3151-R; DA PAM 710-2-1; DA PAM 710-2-2

1. Receive in-transit notification from the SPO.

2. The stock control office prepares a DA Form 3151 from the information provided in the shipment documents.

3. The ASP receives the partially completed DA Form 3151-R.

4. Receive the transport conveyances and inspect the ammunition for damage in-transit.

5. Notifies the surveillance section of any in-transit damages.

6. Download the ammunition.

7. Inventory the ammunition and enter the quantities on the DA Form 3151-R.

8. Store the ammunition and enter the gains on the DA Form 3020-R.

9. Return a completed DA Form 3151-R to the stock control office.

10. The stock control office will compare the DA Form 3151 and the shipping document for matching information. Stock control will check and correct any discrepancies.

11. Stock control will input information into SAAS-MOD.

4. Identify Munitions

Identify Munitions

References: MIL STD 644A FM 21-16; MIL STD 709C FM 5-250; TM 43-0001-27; TM 43-0001-28; TM 43-0001-29; TM 43-0001-30; TM 43-0001-36; TM 43-0001-37; TM 43-0001-38; TM 9-1300-200

All 89Bs are responsible for identifying the following items:

1. Identify small arms ammunition, inner and outer packing materials, and intended use by physical features.

2. Identify artillery ammunition and its intended use by physical features.

3. Identify mortar ammunition and its intended use by physical features.

4. Identify grenades and their intended use by physical features.

5. Identify mines and their intended use by physical features.

6. Identify rockets, rocket motors, rocket launchers, and rocket warheads and their intended use by physical features.

7. Identify pyrotechnics and their intended use by physical features.

8. Identify simulators and their intended use by physical features.

9. Identify demolition material and its intended use by physical features.

10. Identify small guided missiles and their intended use by physical features.

11. Identify fuzes and their intended use by physical features.

5. Storage Procedures

A. Store Munitions

References: AMC DWG 19-48-75-5 FM 4-30.13; DA FORM 3020-R; DA FORM 3151-R; DD FORM 626

NOTE: Storing in a magazine.

1. Receive a partially prepared DA Form 3151-R from stock control.

2. Verify the correct amount, NSN, DODIC, lot number, and serial number to be stored according to DA Form 3151-R.

NOTE: Record in the remarks column any additional information not contained on the DA Form 3151-R and inform stock control immediately of any discrepancy upon completion of the mission.

3. Separate the ammunition by NSN, DODIC, lot number, and serial numbers, as needed applicable.

4. Place a MINIMUM of 3 inches of base dunnage under the ammunition, if the ammunition is not palletized (unitized).

5. Place stability dunnage every forth layer, when stacking ammunition that is not palletized.

6. Place layer dunnage on every layer when stacking uncleated ammunition boxes.

7. Stack ammunition together by NSN, DODIC, lot number, nomenclature, and in serial number sequence, if serial numbered items.

8. Place ammunition lot numbers and markings facing outward so that they can be read.

9. Store ammunition at least 18 inches from the roof of the magazine for air space.

10. Ammunition will be stored so that there is only one light pallet and light box per lot number.

NOTE: When more than one lot number of ammunition is stored, all items of the lot number will be stored together and the separation between lots should be clearly indicated.

11. Annotate the ammunition quantities received on the DA Form 3151-R.

12. Sign and date as the receiving checker in the Signature of Receiving Checker block and enter the Julian date.

13. Prepare and post the shipment transaction to the DA Form 3020-R for each lot number of ammunition.

14. Secure the magazine.

15. Return the completed DA Form 3151-R to stock control for processing.

NOTE: Stock control transfers actual quantities received from DA Form 3151-R to the shipping documents and completes the transaction.

NOTE: Some ammunition items require protection against moisture, dampness, and high temperature. These types of ammunition must be afforded the best protection possible to prevent damage to the items. Protective shelters, tarps and covers can be used to provide additional protection for sensitive ammunition items such pyrotechnics.

B. Perform Preservation and Packaging of Munitions

References: TM 9-1300-250 FM 4-30.13, SB 742-1

NOTE: Preservation and packaging is a minor maintenance operation such as cleaning, removing of rust or corrosion, repainting, re-stenciling, repairing containers, and other similar operations.

1. Inspect the ammunition boxes.

a. Check for damaged, rusted or corroded, and missing hardware (hasps, hinges, nails, and screws).
b. Check for missing or damaged wooden cleats and wooden handles.
c. Check for missing or damaged rope or strap handles.

NOTE: Splits less than 3 inches long and no closer than 1 inch to the edge of the board or to an adjoining split are acceptable.

d. Check wood for splits or cracks.
e. Check for correct and legible markings on the ammunition box.
f. Check for damaged or missing lead wire seals and bands.
g. Check for excessive mold and mildew.
h. Check for water damage.

NOTE: There is not much that can be done about warped boxes. Warping which does not prevent sealing of the box or inspection of the ammunition is acceptable.

2. Repair ammunition boxes.

NOTE: When repairing damaged ammunition boxes, ALWAYS REMOVE THE CONTENTS FIRST. The only exception is when replacing lead wire seals, bands, or markings.

a. Remove the contents before repairing the boxes.
b. Bend the damaged hardware with pliers until its configuration is the same as the serviceable item.
c. Reinstall serviceable hardware in existing holes, if possible. Move the hardware to a different location when the screws cannot be tightened in the existing holes and secure the hardware with secrets. Carve a notch to accommodate the hinge pin, if needed.
d. Remove rust and corrosion by brushing with a wire brush.
e. Cover the cleaned area with primer or paint and set aside to dry.
f. Remove broken cleats or handles with a claw hammer or pry bar.

NOTE: Serviceable hardware can be removed from unserviceable boxes that are stored at the salvage yard.

g. Replace cleats or handles with three to five small nails attached to each cleat and bend the nails over on the inside of box with hammer.

h. Repair splits over 3 inches long that are not closer than 1 inch to the edge of the board or next to adjoining splits or over 1/8 inch wide by holding the boards tight to close the split. Place corrugated fasteners at 4 - to 6 - inch intervals and center them over the split. Hammer the corrugated fasteners into the wood to repair split.

i. Replace boxes that have splits closer than 1 inch to the edge of the board or to an adjoining split, a split or crack over 1/8 inch wide, or holes or loose knots which exceed 1 1/2 inches in diameter or cover 1/3 inch of a board's width.

j. Repair of rope or strap handle.

(1) Remove the cleats holding the handle with a claw hammer or pry bar. Remove a serviceable handle from an unserviceable box being careful not to remove the nails or staples from the handle that attaches to the cleat.

(2) Position the serviceable handle, cleats and hammer them into the box with 3 to 5 nails for each cleat. Bend the nails over on the inside of the box.

k. Replace ammunition boxes when the contents cannot be protected, or there is excessive mildew and mold that cannot be removed, or there is damage to the box that requires disassembly, or boxes are warped to the extent that it prevents the insertion or removal of ammunition or the box cannot be sealed.

NOTE: Obtain information on marking the boxes, containers, and ammunition from the surveillance section.

l. Re-stencil the ammunition box when markings are not legible or the box was completely replaced. Stencil the correct information from the ammunition to be placed in the box according to the applicable ammunition packaging drawing. All information on the ammunition and the inner and outer packaging material MUST match.

3. Inspect the inner packaging material (fiber container) contained in the ammunition boxes.

NOTE: When a box of ammunition has been damaged by water the box must be opened and the contents checked. Check the intermediate packaging and then check the ammunition itself.

a. Inspect the metal ends for rust, perforations, crushed ends, or ends that are not securely crimped to the cap.

NOTE: Minor dents and cracks are acceptable as long as they do not prevent the fiber container from protecting the item inside.

b. Inspect the fiber container body and caps for mildew, rot or tears.

4. Inspect the ammunition.

NOTE: This is only a brief overview of certain ammunition items.

a. Inspect semi-fixed ammunition.

(1) Remove the ammunition from the inner packing.

(a) Lift the fiber container at the heavy end.

NOTE: The heavy end is where the projectile is positioned. This end will be opened first.

(b) Remove sealing tape. Twist and pull off the end cap from the heavy end of the fiber container (projectile end) and remove any filler material.

(c) Pull out the projectile from the fiber container by slightly tilting the fiber container and carefully sliding the projectile out of the container.

(d) Place the projectile on a grounded worktable in a cradle.

(e) Remove the sealing tape and end cover from the opposite end of the fiber container. Remove the cartridge case with the primer and propelling charge increments.

(f) Place the cartridge case in the end cap with the felt pad next to the cartridge base.

(g) Remove the propellant increments and place in a collection container.

(2) Remove dirt, mud, and other foreign material from the projectile body using rags dampened with alcohol/acetone or scrub brushes.

NOTE: Acetone can smear the markings; so keep this solvent away from the markings.

WARNING: When using acetone as a cleaner ensure that the room is well ventilated and that personnel are wearing the appropriate breathing apparatus. Acetone emits strong vapors that are toxic when inhaled and can cause headaches and dizziness.

(3) Inspect for rust, corrosion, dents, flaked, chipped blistered or peeling paint, and scratchesor damage to the projectile, cartridge case, primer, bourrelet and/or rotating band.

(4) Unscrew the closing plug by hand or wrench, turning the closing plug counterclockwise and removing it from the fuze well. Inspect the threads of the closing plug for damage, rust, corrosion, and unserviceable threads. Check for missing or damaged gasket.

(5) Remove the cardboard spacer from the fuze well and inspect it for wetness, tears, and damage.

(6) Remove the supplemental charge by grasping the loop and gently lifting the supplemental charge out of the fuze well. Inspect it for corrosion and to see if it is missing the felt pad from the bottom of the charge.

(7) Inspect the fuze well and threads for explosive filler exudation around the top of the fuze liner. Check the fuze well threads for rust or corrosion and any damage to the threads.
(8) Inspect the primer to see if it is flush with the base of the cartridge case.
(9) Check that all markings on the projectile and cartridge case are legible.
(10) Inspect each propelling charge increment for deterioration, mildew, or stains to the cloth. Check that they are present and in the correct order. Inspect each individual propellant charge increment for deterioration, mildew, or stains. Check that the markings on each individual propellant bag are legible and correct.

NOTE: Deterioration will usually be accompanied by discoloration and loss of tensile strength in the cloth. Check suspect areas by poking them with the index finger. Badly deteriorated cloth bags should tear or disintegrate with little or no effort.

b. Inspect separate loading projectiles.
(1) Place the projectile in the inspection cradle.

NOTE: Acetone can smear the markings; so keep this solvent away from the markings.

(2) Remove dirt, mud, and other foreign material from the projectile body using rags dampened with alcohol/acetone or scrub brushes. Be careful not to damage the markings. WARNING: When using acetone as a cleaner, ensure that the room is well ventilated and personnel are wearing the appropriate breathing apparatus. Acetone emits strong vapors that are toxic when inhaled and can cause headaches and dizziness.
(3) Remove and inspect the projectile grommets.

NOTE: Separate loading projectiles will have one of three different types of grommets placed over the rotating band. The three types are Type A: wire tied metal; Type B: wound fiberglass; and Type C: highimpact plastic.

(a) Type A: Remove the tie wires with pliers and discard. Spread grommet ends and slide the grommet and padding over the nose or base of the projectile.
(b) Type B: Spread the grommet ends pulling them outward on the aluminum tabs and slide the grommet over the nose or base of the projectile.
(c) Type C: Unsnap the locking wire from the holding tabs. Pull the lock wire out and back to release the lock. Spread the grommet ends by pulling them outward and sliding the grommet over the nose or base of the projectile.

(d) Inspect the projectile grommet for rust, corrosion, cracks, or breaks.

(4) Inspect the projectile and rotating band for rust; corrosion; dents; flaked, chipped, blistered, or peeling paint; scratches, and damage.

(5) Remove the eyebolt lifting plug by inserting a straight bar through the eyebolt and turning counterclockwise until it is loose. Then remove the eyebolt lifting plug by hand. Inspect the eyebolt lifting plug for rust or corrosion and unserviceable threads.

(6) Remove the cardboard spacer from the fuze well and inspect it for wetness, tears, or damage.

(7) Remove the supplemental charge by grasping the loop and gently lifting the supplemental charge out of the fuze well. Inspect it for corrosion and to see if it is missing the felt pad from the bottom of the charge.

(8) Inspect the fuze well and threads for explosive filler exudation around the top of the fuze liner. Check the fuze well threads for rust or corrosion and any damage to the threads.

(9) Check that all markings on the projectile and cartridge case are legible.

(10) Inspect for rust; corrosion; dents; flaked, chipped, blistered, or peeling paint; and scratches or damage to the projectile, cartridge case, primer, bourrelet and/or rotating band.

c. Inspect missile containers.

(1) Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS). Inspect the humidity indicator for a white background color.

(2) Hellfire Missile System. Inspect the humidity indicator for a white background color.

NOTE: Notify surveillance section personnel immediately when ammunition is found to have deteriorated or is in a critical or major category condition (corrosion on cartridge case and/or primer, severe cartridge case dents, rust or corrosion at bourrelet, damaged rotating band, for example).

5. Repair minor deficiencies on the inner packaging material (fiber container).

a. Remove small rust spots from the metal ends and then spot paint. Replace metal ends that have perforations or excessive rust and ends that are crushed or not securely crimped to the cap.

NOTE: Minor dents and cracks are acceptable as long as they do not prevent the fiber containers from protecting the item inside.

b. Spot paint small cuts, tears, and gouges that are not closer than 1 inch to the closure and less than 1/2 square inch in area also spot paint layers of the fiber container body and caps that have not been penetrated. Replace mildewed, molded, rotted, wrinkled, peeling, wet or soft, or has blistered areas with a combined area of more than 1/2 square inch on the fiber container body and caps.

NOTE: All information on the inner and outer packaging material MUST match the information on the ammunition that is to be packaged.

c. Re-stencil fiber container markings with white stencil ink. Apply markings so they are perpendicular to the axis of the container and read from the top, or cartridge end, to the bottom and according to the applicable ammunition packaging drawing.

NOTE: Obtain information on marking the boxes, containers, and ammunition from the surveillance section.

6. Repair minor deficiencies on ammunition.

WARNING: All ammunition containing explosives must be grounded when performing any contact type operations such as de-rusting, paint removal or cleaning.

a. Repair minor deficiencies on semi-fixed ammunition.

(1) Ground the ammunition prior to repair. General procedures for grounding ammunition are as follows:

(a) Locate an approved grounded metal object such as a cold water pipe or metal underground telephone line conduit within 25 feet of the work area.

(b) Clean a small section of the grounded object's surface with sandpaper in order to obtain a good contact.

(c) If a suitable grounded metal object is not available, hammer a grounding rod into the earth within 25 feet of the work area.

(d) Cut the required length of a number 10 wire to reach between the item and the grounded object. Then strip 1 inch of insulation from each end of the wire.

(e) Attach an electrical slip to each end of the wire. Clamp one electrical slip to the grounded object's surface or attach one of the board ends of wire to the grounding rod clamp.

(f) Carefully attach the other electrical clip to the rotating band on most artillery items. On unfuzed items where it is impossible or difficult to attach the electrical clip to the rotating band, sand the paint off the ring of a spare lifting plug. Remove the original plug and temporarily install the sanded lifting plug. Attach the electrical clip to the sanded lifting plug ring.

WARNING: 1) DO NOT remove the lifting or closing plug and attach electrical clip to the nose of an exposed fuze-well of an item. 2) When using acetone as a cleaner ensure that the room is well ventilated and that personnel are wearing the appropriate breathing apparatus. Acetone emits strong vapors

that are toxic when inhaled and can cause headaches and dizziness. NOTE: Acetone can smear the markings, so attempt to keep the solvent away from the markings if possible.

(2) Remove dirt, mud, and other foreign material from the projectile body with rags dampened with alcohol/acetone or with scrub brushes, being careful not to damage the markings.
(3) Replace missing or damaged supplementary charge felt pad. Remove minor corrosion from the supplementary charge with fine sandpaper. Replace the supplementary charge if it has extensive corrosion that cannot be removed.
(4) Remove explosive filler exudation by swabbing the area around the top of the fuze-well liner several times using fresh pieces of rag dampened with acetone that have been wrapped around a stick. (Rag should be tied around the stick to make a swab.)
(5) Clean fuze-well threads with a small stainless steel brush or rags dampened with acetone. Set the projectile aside and allow the fuze well to dry.
(6) Set projectiles with damaged fuze well threads aside for further inspection by surveillance personnel.
(7) Reinsert the supplementary charge and cardboard spacer into the dry fuze well, checking that the spacer is on top.
(8) Lubricate the fuze well threads with silicone grease.
(9) Replace unserviceable closing plug with a serviceable eyebolt lifting plug. Lubricate the closing plug threads with silicone grease. Place the gasket in place, carefully thread the closing plug into the fuze well, and screw it in a clockwise direction until it is finger tight.
(10) Remove flaked, chipped, blistered, or peeling paint and light corrosion (rust) from the projectile body using sandpaper, rags, corrosion removing compound, or hand nonsparking wire brush.
(11) Remove minor corrosion or rust from the rotating band with fine sandpaper or steel wool. Set aside the projectile for disposal if the rotating band has extensive corrosion or rust that cannot be removed, when it has dents or cuts that prevent obduration or when it has cuts through the band.
(12) Re-stencil the ammunition according to the applicable ammunition drawing, as needed.
(13) Remove minor scratches, rust, and corrosion from the cartridge case with steel wool or fine sandpaper. Set a cartridge case that has severe corrosion, rust, or scratches aside for disposition. Touch up all cleaned areas on the cartridge with a brush dipped in ammunition varnish. Allow the cartridge case to dry.
(14) Clean rust from primers with rags dipped in alcohol. Touch up all cleaned areas on the primer with a brush dipped in ammunition varnish. Allow the primer to dry.

(15) Re-stencil the cartridge case, as needed according to the applicable ammunition drawing.
(16) Set aside torn, mildewed, and stained propellant increment bags for disposal and replacement. Replace and set aside the propellant increment bags that have illegible markings. Place propellant charge increments back in the cartridge case without cutting the strings. Shape the bags to fit around the primer flash tube and check that the foil side of increment #5 faces toward the flash tube.
(17) Place the filler cap in the mount of the cartridge case.

b. Repair minor deficiencies on a separate loading projectile.
(1) Ground the ammunition prior to repair.

NOTE: Acetone can smear the markings, so attempt to keep the solvent away from the markings if possible.

(2) Remove dirt, mud, and other foreign material from the projectile body using rags dampened with alcohol/acetone or scrub brushes, being careful not to damage the marking **WARNING: When using acetone as a cleaner, ensure that the room is well ventilated and that personnel are wearing the appropriate breathing apparatus. Acetone emits strong vapors that are toxic when inhaled and can cause headaches and dizziness.**

(3) Replace missing or damaged supplementary charge felt pad. Remove minor corrosion from the supplementary charge with fine sandpaper. Replace the supplementary charge if it has extensive corrosion that cannot be removed.
(4) Remove explosive filler exudation by swabbing the area around the top of the fuze-well liner several times using fresh pieces of rag dampened with acetone that have been wrapped around a stick. (Rag should be tied around the stick to make a swab.)
(5) Clean fuze-well threads with a small stainless steel brush or rags dampened with acetone. Set the projectile aside and allow the fuze well to dry.
(6) Set projectiles with damaged fuze well threads aside for further inspection by surveillance personnel.
(7) Reinsert the supplementary charge and cardboard spacer into the dry fuze well, ensuring that the spacer is on top.
(8) Lubricate the fuze well threads with silicone grease.
(9) Replace unserviceable eyebolt lifting plug with a serviceable eyebolt lifting plug. Lubricate the eyebolt lifting plug threads with silicone grease. Put the gasket in place. Carefully thread the eyebolt lifting plug into the fuze well and screw it in a clockwise direction until it is finger tight.
(10) Remove flaked, chipped, blistered, or peeling paint and light corrosion (rust) from the projectile body using sandpaper, rags, corrosion removing compound, or hand nonsparking wire brush. Remove minor corrosion or

rust from the rotating band with fine sandpaper or steel wool. Set aside the projectile for disposal if the rotating band has extensive corrosion or rust that cannot be removed, or when it has dents or cuts that prevent obduration, or when it has cuts through the band.

(11) Re-stencil the ammunition according to the applicable ammunition drawing, as needed.

(12) Replace damaged grommets with serviceable grommets.

c. Repair minor deficiencies on missile containers.

(1) Replace unserviceable humidity indicator and desiccant in the ATACMS and Hellfire missile systems.

(2) Inspect the humidity indicator of the ATACMS and Hellfire missile systems 48 hours after replacement of humidity indicator and desiccant.

(3) Reinspect the humidity indicator of the ATACMS and Hellfire missile systems at 72 hours after replacement of humidity indicator and desiccant.

(4) Replace humidity indicator and desiccant when they are not white in color after the inspection and reinspection. Reinspect at 24- and 72-hour intervals.

(5) Set the missile container aside for depot maintenance if upon replacement and reinspection the humidity indicator still is not white in color.

d. Repack the ammunition in the inner packaging material using filler pads.

e. Place the inner packs (fiber containers) in the outer pack (wooden boxes) using filler material as needed.

f. Close and secure the outer pack.

g. Seal the outer pack using a lead wire seal.

h. Band the outer pack, as required, using at a minimum 5/8-inch banding.

i. Palletize the ammunition according to the applicable palletization drawing, if necessary.

Checklist for Ammunition Preservation

1. Wear safety clothing and equipment.
2. Inspect the ammunition box.
3. Remove the contents before repairing the box, as needed.
4. Repair minor deficiencies of the ammunition box.
5. Re-stencil the ammunition box with the correct markings according to the applicable ammunition packaging drawing, as needed.
6. Replace the ammunition box, as needed.
7. Inspect the inner packaging.
8. Repair minor deficiencies to the inner packaging.
9. Re-stencil the inner packaging with the correct markings according to the applicable ammunition packaging drawing, as needed.
10. Replace the inner packaging, as needed.
11. Inspect the ammunition.
12. Repair minor deficiencies to the ammunition.

13. Re-stencil the ammunition with the correct markings according to the applicable ammunition drawing, as needed.
14. Repack the ammunition in the inner packaging using filler pads.
15. Place the inner packs in the outer packaging (wooden boxes)
16. Seal the outer packaging with lead wire seals.
17. Band the outer packaging.
18. Palletize the ammunition according to the applicable palletization drawing, as needed.
19. Inspect the humidity indicator of guided missiles (GM) containers.
20. Replace unserviceable humidity indicators and desiccant bags in GM containers as needed.

6. Issue and Inventory Procedures

A. Issue Munitions

References: DA FORM 3020-R AR 385-64; DA FORM 3151-R CFR 49; DA FORM 581 DA PAM 710-2-2; DA PAM 385-64 FM 4-30.13; DA PAM 710-2-1; DD FORM 626

1. Receive partially completed DA Form 3151-R from stock control.

2. Issue ammunition listed on DA Form 3151-R by Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC), lot number, national stock number (NSN), nomenclature, and quantity, and by serial number, as needed.

3. Notify stock control if the lot number or quantity to be issued is not found at the location indicated on DA Form 3151-R.

4. Use MHE and a ground guide to load ammunition on the vehicle.

5. Complete DA Form 3151-R for ammunition loaded on the unit vehicle.

6. Complete DA Form 3020-R for the ammunition that was issued, indicating the type and amount of ammunition issued.

7. Ensure the unit representative signs as the receiving checker in the Receiving Checker block and record the Julian date on the DA Form 3151-R.

8. Sign as the issuing checker in the Issuing Checker block and record the Julian date on DA Form 3151-R.

9. Return the completed DA Form 3151-R to stock control.

Note: Stock control will transfer the actual quantity of ammunition issued to DA Form 581 and will have the unit representative sign the DA Form 581 and complete the issue transaction.

B. Inventory Munitions

References: DA PAM 710-2-1 AR 710-2; DA PAM 710-2-2 FM 4-30.13

NOTE: This task depends heavily on basic math skills. Train this task during unscheduled training time through impromptu questions about the quantity of ammunition in boxes or pallets seen during daily operations in a storage area. Soldiers having continual problems with inventory counts should be referred to the post education center for math testing.

1. Preparation for inventory.
    a. Receive partially prepared DA Forms 2000-3 from stock control.
    b. Arrange the count cards.
        (1) Place cards in alphanumerical order by location.
        (2) Arrange the count cards in alphanumerical order by Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC) within each location.
        (3) Arrange the cards in alphanumerical order by lot number within the DODIC, as needed.

2. Go to the location indicated on the first inventory count card.

3. Locate the stack of ammunition listed on the inventory count card.

4. Verify that the national stock number (NSN), DODIC, nomenclature, and lot number on boxes correspond with the inventory count card.

NOTE: Notify the supervisor if information does not correspond.

5. Inventory the ammunition.

NOTE: The counter is responsible for counting the ammunition. The recorder is responsible for verifying that the counter is counting the correct ammunition, recording the quantities counted by the counter, annotating the total quantities and posting the inventory to DA Form 3020-R. Both the counter and recorder are responsible for signing in the appropriate place on the DA Form 2000-3.

    a. Inventory full-banded pallets of ammunition.
        (1) Count all full-banded pallets.
        (2) Record the total number of full pallets on DA Form 2000-3.
        (3) Count the number of full boxes or projectiles on a pallet.
        (4) Record the total number of full packages per pallet on DA Form 2000-3
        (5) Count the rounds in one full box.

        NOTE: The unit of issue for projectiles is one each.

        (6) Record the total number of rounds per full box on DA Form 2000-3.

b. Inventory a light pallet of ammunition, if applicable.

NOTE: There should only be one light pallet per lot number of ammunition.

(1) Record the light pallet.
(2) Count the number of full boxes or projectiles per light pallet.
(3) Record the total number of full boxes or projectiles per pallet on DA Form 2000-3.
(4) Count the number of rounds per full box.

NOTE: The unit of issue for projectiles is one each.

(5) Record the total number of rounds per full box on DA Form 2000-3.

c. Inventory a light box, if applicable.

NOTE: Only one light box per lot is authorized.

(1) Count the rounds in the light box.
(2) Record the total number of rounds per box on DA Form 2000-3.

d. Total the number of rounds inventoried for this stack and lot number by multiplying the number of pallets, times the number of boxes per pallet, times the rounds per box to get the total number of rounds per full pallet.

e. Total the number of rounds inventoried for a light pallet by multiplying the light pallet, times the boxes per pallet, times the rounds per box.

f. Total the number of rounds in the light box by multiplying the number of packages per box times the rounds per package.

g. Record the total rounds for the inventory of that lot by adding all quantities recorded.

6. The counter signs and dates as Counter on DA Form 2000-3.

7. The recorder signs and dates as Recorder on DA Form 2000-3.

8. The recorder records the inventory balance on the DA Form 3020-R.

9. Returns the completed count cards to the inventory supervisor.

Inventory Checklist

1. Receive partially prepared DA Forms 2000-3.
2. Arrange the count cards/sheets.
3. Go to the location indicated on the first inventory count card/sheet.
4. Locate the stack of ammunition listed on the inventory count card.
5. Verify that the NSN, DODIC, nomenclature, and lot number on boxes corresponding with the inventory count card.

NOTE: This is a two-person task. The soldier designated as The Counter will physically conduct the inventory. The soldier designated as The Recorder will gather the information from the counter and enter it on the DA Form 2000-3.

6. Count and record quantities for full banded pallets.

7. Count and record quantities for a light pallet, if applicable.

8. Count and record quantities for a light box, if applicable.

9. Calculate and record total number of rounds per full pallet.

10. Calculate and record total number of rounds per light pallet.

11. Calculate and record total number of rounds in the light box.

12. Calculate and record total rounds for lot number of ammunition.

13. The counter signs and dates as Counter on DA Form 2000-3.

14. The recorder signs and dates as Recorder on DA Form 2000-3.

15. The recorder annotates the inventory balance on the DA Form 3020-R.

16. Return complete count cards to the inventory supervisor.

7. Ammunition Unit Operations

A. Ship Munitions

References: AMC DWG 19-48-75-5; CFR 49; DA PAM 385-64; DA PAM 710-2-1; DA PAM 710-2-2; TM 38-250

1. Perform pre-shipment administrative coordination.
    a. Identify mode of transportation.
    b. Identify ammunition compatibility requirements.
    c. Verify outload drawing for shipment.
    d. Ensure the number of conveyances requested is based on the ammunition quantities and compatibility requirements.

2. Coordinate conveyance inspection with the surveillance section prior to loading.

3. Perform loading operations.
    a. Ensure selected stocks are palletized in accordance with the proper outload drawing.
    b. Select an adequate area for the loading operation.

c. Safely operate the MHE to load the ammunition.
d. Affix explosive placards to conveyances as applicable.
e. Use safety equipment, tools, and materials effectively to perform the operation.

4. Perform post-loading operations.
a. Secure load by blocking, bracing, or other approved method described in the outload drawings.
b. Complete the operation within the established time constrains.
c. Report mission accomplishment to the supervisor.

B. Prepare Retrograde Operations

References: CFR 49; DA PAM 385-64; TM 38-250

1. Receive information on the ammunition to be retrograded.

2. Prepare MHE, dunnage, and other necessary tools for the operation.

3. Palletize ammunition in accordance with the outload drawings.

4. Load ammunition onto conveyances according to compatibility requirements.

5. Block, brace, or secure the ammunition loads in accordance with the outload drawings.

6. Complete loading operation and report to the supervisor.

8. Ammunition Unit Operations

A. Prepare Munitions for Shipment

References: AMC DWG 19-48-75-5 FM 4-30.13; DA FORM 3020-R; DA FORM 3151-R

1. Receive a partially completed DA Form 3151-R from stock control.

2. Select the correct palletization drawing using AMC DWG 19-48-75-5.

3. Select the ammunition from the storage location using DA Form 3151-R.

4. Verify the amount, National Stock Number (NSN), Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC), nomenclature, lot number, and Ammunition Condition Code (ACC) using DA Form 3151-R.

NOTE: If the correct lot number or quantity is not located at the storage area, notify stock control.

5. Inspect for open or broken boxes.

6. Inspect for broken pallets.

7. Inspect for broken banding.

8. Inspect boxes or projectiles for illegible marking.

9. Check that light boxes were marked correctly and painted orange.

10. Replace or repair any defects identified.

11. Notify stock control when broken boxes were present and damage to the ammunition was suspected.

12. Palletize ammunition for shipment using the applicable palletization drawing.

13. Palletize white phosphorus ammunition nose end UP, except for white phosphorus rockets with rocket motors which will be placed nose DOWN.

14. Annotate the shipment transaction on DA Form 3020-R.

15. Place explosive labels on the pallets.

16. Complete DA Form 3151-R.

17. Return completed DA Form 3151-R to stock control.

B. Prepare Site for Storage of Munitions

References: AR 190-11; DA PAM 385-64; FM 4-30.13

1. Clear a 50-foot firebreak around the storage site.

2. Do not allow smoking within 50 feet of the storage site.

3. Position two fire extinguishers at the storage site.

4. Remove all undergrowth and vegetation.

5. Do not burn vegetation or undergrowth within 50 feet of earth-covered magazines or within 200 feet of above ground magazines or outdoor storage sites (or pad) that contain ammunition or explosives.

6. Remove all oily rags, explosive scraps, and paper from the site.

7. Place oily rags, explosive scraps, and paper in properly marked self-closing noncombustible containers.

8. Dig trenches around the magazine or pad for proper drainage, as needed.

9. Sweep magazine floors with a nonabrasive compound, hot water, or steam.

10. Check for floodlights and portable lighting when receiving an incoming shipment at night.

11. Consolidate the ammunition presently stored at the site.

12. Ensure ammunition in the magazine or on pads is maintained in accordance with explosive safety limits and compatibility group requirements outlined in DA Pam 385-64.

13. Select the proper size dunnage required for an incoming shipment.

14. Place working quantities of dunnage 50 feet from a magazine or storage pad.

15. Place bulk stacks of dunnage within 100 feet of the magazine or storage pad.

16. Ensure high security padlocks are in place in accordance with AR 190-11.

17. Return equipment and materials to their proper location upon completion of the task.

18. Notify your supervisor that the mission is complete.

C. Perform Retrograde Operations

References: AR 190-11; AR 385-64; DA PAM 710-2-1; DA PAM 710-2-2; FM 4-30.13; TB 9-1300-385

1. Receive disposition instructions for retrograde ammunition.

2. Identify ammunition to be shipped.

3. Inspect ammunition and packaging for serviceability.

4. Repack items as necessary to meet shipping criteria.

5. Palletize items and load for shipment in accordance with shipping drawings.

6. Conduct shipment operations.

GLOSSARY

A&E
Ammunition and explosives
AA&E
Arms, ammunition, and equipment
ABL
Ammunition basic load
ACC
Ammunition condition code
Account code change
The transfer of stocks from one ammunition account to another in order to meet a change in
requirements.
ACCP
Army Correspondence Course Program
AIPD
Army Institute of Professional Development
AIT
Advanced individual training; automated identification technology
AIT HHT
Automated information technology hand-held terminal
AMC
Army Materiel Command
Ammunition condition code
Ammunition condition codes are one-position, alphabetic characters used to classify ammunition material. They identify the degree of serviceability, condition, and completeness in terms of readiness for issue and use.
Ammunition lot number
Coded identification number assigned to a quantity of ammunition that has been produced by the same manufacturer under uniform conditions. The number is assigned to each lot of ammunition when it is manufactured.
Ammunition supply point
An area designated to receive, store, and issue Class V materiel. It is normally located at or near the division area and is operated by the corps direct support (DS) ammunition company.
Ammunition transfer point
A temporary site designated for the transfer of Class V material from corps transportation to issuing unit vehicles. The forward ATP is normally located in the brigade area and is operated by one of the following: the supply company, forward support battalion (FSB), in a heavy division; the forward supply company of the supply and transport (S&T) battalion in a light division; or the S&T Company of the support battalion of a separate brigade. The ammunition company ATP is normally located in the division area and is operated by the ordnance company, ammunition (DS).
AN
Annually

ANCOC
Advanced noncommissioned officer course
ANSI/ISO
American National Standards Institute/International Organization for Standardization
AP
Armor piercing
ARTEP
Army training and evaluation programs
ASA
Ammunition storage area
ASP
ammunition supply point
AT
Antitank
ATACMS
Army Tactical Missile System
ATLAS
All terrain lifter articulated system
ATP
Ammunition transfer point
BA
Biannually
BC
Bicarbonate-based dry chemical suitable for fighting fires in flammable liquids and pressurized gases.
BNCOC
Basic noncommissioned officer course
BOE
Bureau of Explosives
Bourrelet
The raised portion of an artillery projectile between the ogive (projectile head) and the body.
BW
Bi-weekly
BZ
Incapacitating agent
CFR
Code of Federal Regulations
CIIC
Controlled inventory item code
CMMC
Corps materiel management center
COFC
Container-on-flatcar

Corps storage area
A site operated by one or more GS ammunition companies established to store and issue the ammunition requirements of the assigned or attached corps combat units. At least one CSA is needed to support a tactical division using the ASP and ATP network.
COTS
Commercial off-the-shelf
CSA
Corps storage area
CTT
Common task training
DA
Department of the Army
DAO
Division ammunition office; division ammunition officer
Department of Defense Activity Address Code
A code comprised of six digits that gives a delivery address for supplies and equipment.
Department of Defense Ammunition Code
A code comprised of the 4-digit Federal Supply Class of the ammunition and the 4-digit DODIC.
Department of Defense Identification Code
A code comprised of four alpha numeric characters consisting of one letter and three numerals or two letters and two numerals assigned to a generic description used to identify a specific item or component part of Class V material (for example, D544 is the DODIC for 155-mm Projectile, HE).
Discharge probe
An insulated contact rod joined to a length of metallic tape or wire which is attached to a ground rod; it is used to ground the cargo hook during sling load operations.
DMMC
Division materiel management center
DMWR
Depot maintenance work request
DODAAC
Department of Defense Activity Address Code
DODAC
Department of Defense Ammunition Code
DODIC
Department of Defense Identification Code
Dunnage
Dunnage is any material on which supplies are stored; for example, boards, planks, blocks, or metal bracing.
DWG
Drawing
EOD
Explosive ordnance disposal
FM
Field manual

FSC
Federal Supply Class/Classification
G
G-type nerve agents
GM
Guided missiles
GMLR
Guided missile and large rocket
H
H-type mustard agents
HE
High explosive
IDT
Intra-depot transfer
L
Lewisite
LTD
Lateral transfer directive
MDI
Modernized demolition initiator
METL
Mission essential task list
MHE
Materials handling equipment; materiel handling equipment
MLRS
Multiple launch rocket system
MMC
Materiel management center
MO
Monthly
MOS
Military occupational specialty
MRO
Materiel release order
MTP
MOS training plan
National stock number
The 13-digit stock number that replaced the 11-digit federal stock number. It consists of the 4- digit federal supply classification and the 9-digit national item identification number (NIIN). The NIIN consists of a 2-digit national codification bureau number designating the central catalog office of the NATO or other friendly country that assigned the number and a 7-digit (XXX-XXXX) nonsignificant number. The number is arranged as follows: 9999-00-999-9999.
NCO
Noncommissioned officer

NSN
National stock number
PWD
Public withdrawal distance
PWP
Plasticized white phosphorous
QT
Quarterly
RDL
Reimer Digital Library
RDX
Cyclonite
Required supply rate
The quantity of ammunition expressed in terms of rounds per weapon per day for ammunition fired by weapons and, in terms of other units of measure per day, for bulk allotment and other items that estimated to be required to sustain operations of any designated time and without restriction for a specified period.
RSR
Required supply rate
SA
Semiannually; system administrator
SAAS
Standard Army Ammunition System
SAAS-ASP
Standard Army Ammunition System-Ammunition Supply Point
SAAS-DAO
Standard Army Ammunition System-Division Ammunition Office
SAAS-MMC
Standard Army Ammunition System-Materiel Management Center
SAAS-MOD
Standard Army Ammunition System–Modernization
SL
Skill level
Sling out
Operation that involves loading ammunition into cargo nets and rigging the nets beneath a helicopter for transport. Sling out operations are conducted primarily for emergency resupply of units not accessible by ground transport or when time or security is a critical factor.
SMCT
Soldier's manual of common tasks
SM/TG
Soldier's manual/trainer's guide
STEPO
Self-contained toxic environment protective outfit
STP
Soldier training publication

Surveillance/quality assurance
Activity that involves the observation, inspection, investigation, test, study, and classification of ammunition, ammunition components, and explosives.
TAMMC
Theater Army Material Management Center
TCMD
Transportation Control Movement Document
TEA
Triethyl aluminum
TEA or TPA
An incendiary mixture.
TF
Task force
Theater storage area
The TSA is within the communications zone (COMMZ) and is operated by one or more ordnance companies, ammunition (GS). The primary mission of the TSA is to receive, store, issue, and maintain the theater conventional ammunition reserves. When possible, the TSA should be linked with air, road, rail, and seaborne networks and facilities.
TMMC
Theater materiel management center
TNT
Trinitrotoluene
TOFC
Trailer-on-flatcar
Trinitrotoluene
An explosive with a chemical composition similar to dynamite.
TSA
Theater storage area
UNIT
Trained in the unit
VRRTFL
Variable reach rough terrain forklift
VX
Nerve agent
White phosphorus
A thick white screening smoke, white phosphorus is a spontaneous flammable that burns on contact with air.
WK
Weekly
WP
White phosphorus

REFERENCES

Army Regulations
AR 190-11 Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives 12 February 1998

Department of Army Forms
DA FORM 1298 Due Out Record
DA FORM 2000-3 Installation Inventory Count Card
DA FORM 2404 Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Worksheet
DA FORM 3020-R Magazine Data Card
DA FORM 3151-R Ammunition Stores Slip (LRA)
DA FORM 4508 Ammunition Transfer Record
DA FORM 4999 Due In Record
DA FORM 5037-R Inventory Control Listing
DA FORM 5203 DODIC Master/Lot Locator Record
DA FORM 581 Request for Issue and Turn-In of Ammunition
DA FORM 5811-R Certificate-Lost or Damaged Class 5 Ammunitions Items (LRA)

Department of Army Pamphlets
DA PAM 25-30 Consolidated Index of Army Publications and Blank Forms 1 April 2001
DA PAM 385-64 Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards 1 February 2000
DA PAM 710-2-1 Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures) 31 December 1997
DA PAM 710-2-2 Supply Support Activity Supply System: Manual Procedures 30 September 1998

DA PAM 738-750 Functional Users Manual for The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) 1 August 1994

Field Manuals
FM 4-30.13 Ammunition Handbook: Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Munitions Handlers 1 March 2001

FM 25-101 Battle Focused Training 30 September 1990
FM 25-5 Training for Mobilization and War 25 January 1985
FM 5-250 Explosives and Demolitions 30 July 1998
FM 7-0 Training The Force 22 October 2002

Other Product Types
AISM-25-L6F-AJA-ZZZ-EM Standard Army Ammunition System - Modernization (SAAS-MOD) End User's Manual 20 January 1999

AISM-25-L6F-AJA-ZZZ-SA Standard Army Ammunition System - Modernization (SAAS-MOD) System Administrator Handbook 20 January 1999

AMC DWG 19-48-75-5 Index of US Army Unitization, Storage and Outloading Drawing for Ammunition and Components, May 1993*

CFR 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49
DD FORM 1348-1AA DOD Single Line Item Release/Receipt Document, July 1991.
DD FORM 1384 Transportation Control and Movement Document
DD FORM 626 Motor Vehicle Inspection (Transporting Hazardous Materials)

MIL STD 644A(5) Visual Inspection Standards and Inspection Procedures for Inspection of Packaging, Packing, and Marking of Small Arms Ammunition, 3 March 1975.

MIL STD 709C Ammunition Color Coding 1 October 1972

Soldier Training Publications
STP 21-1-SMCT Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks Skill Level 1 31 August 2003

STP 21-24-SMCT Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks (SMCT) Skill Level 2-4 31 August 2003

Technical Bulletins
TB 9-1300-385 Munitions Restricted or Suspended 20 July 2003

Technical Manuals
TM 10-3930-638-10 Operators Maintenance Manual for Truck, Forklift, 4000 lbs, Rough Terrain May 1980

TM 38-250 Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments (AFJM 24-204;

NAVSUP Pub 505; MCO P4030.19G; DLAI 4145.3) 11 December 2001

TM 43-0001-27 Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Small Caliber Ammunition (FSC 1305) 29 April 1994

TM 43-0001-28 Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Artillery Ammunition: Guns, Howitzers, Mortars, Recoilless Rifles, Grenade Launchers, and Artillery Fuzes (FSC 1310, 1315, 1320, 1390) 28 April 1994

TM 43-0001-29 Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Grenades 30 June 1994

TM 43-0001-30 Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Rocket Systems, Rocket Fuzes, and Rocket Motors (Federal Supply Class 1340) 1 December 1981

TM 43-0001-36 Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Land Mines (FSC 1345) 1 September 1994

TM 43-0001-37 Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Military Pyrotechnics (FSC 1370) 6

January 1994

TM 43-0001-38 Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Demolition Materials 25 July 1994

TM 5-315 Firefighting and Rescue Procedures in Theaters of Operations 20 April 1971
TM 9-1300-200 Ammunition, General 3 October 1969

TM 9-1300-250 Ammunition Maintenance 25 September 1969

TM 9-1300-277 General Instructions for Demilitarization/Disposal of Conventional Munitions 31 March 1982

NOTE: Requests for ammunition drawings may be made to the applicable command as follows: Army: (except chemical and GMLR): Commander, US Army Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command,