Army Regulation 75-1

Explosives

Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
9 February 2017

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 75–1 Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives

This major revision, dated 9 February 2017—

- o Adds the requirement to report malfunctions involving nonstandard ammunition and explosives including commercial and foreign munitions that the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 approved for use by U.S. forces (para 1–1).
- o Adds guidance for DA Form 4379–SG (Ammunition Malfunction Report) and DA Form 4379–1–SG (Missile and Rocket Malfunction Report) (paras 2–1 and 2–2).

*Army Regulation 75-1

Effective 9 March 2017

Explosives

Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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Official:

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History. This publication is a major revision.

Summary. This regulation sets forth policies and responsibilities for reporting malfunctions of ammunition and explosives, conducting Department of the Army malfunction investigations, and preparing malfunction reports. Ammunition and explosives is also referred to as DOD military munitions or Class V; and when addressing commercial or foreign munitions, as (munitions) and conducting subsequent Department of the Army investigations. It

also provides instructions for preparing malfunction reports.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve unless otherwise stated.

Proponent and exception authority.

The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through higher headquarters to the policy

proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army internal control process. This regulation contains internal control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (see appendix B).

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DALO–SPM), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0500.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DALO–SPM), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0500.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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^{*}This publication supersedes AR 75-1, dated 20 February 2012.

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Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes policies, responsibilities, and procedures for reporting malfunctions of ammunition and explosives (AE) (also referred to as Department of Defense (DOD)) military munitions or Class V; and when addressing commercial or foreign munitions, as munitions) and for conducting subsequent Department of the Army (DA) investigations. This regulation also applies to standard and nonstandard munitions including commercial and foreign munitions that DA, Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7 (DCS, G–3/5/7) approved for use by U.S. Forces, including such munitions as: 1) used with developmental or experimental ammunition, for example, a charge used to propel experimental projectiles; 2) issued for comparison purposes during research, developmental, or test phases of new items; 3) used for seating, warming, spotting, or other purposes during testing and; 4) being evaluated for lot acceptance purposes or for fly-to-buy contracts (guided missiles and large rockets only). This regulation does not include developmental or experimental ammunition.

1-2. References

See appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

See glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities

- a. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7. The DCS, G-3/5/7 will—
- (1) Assess the operational and readiness impact of all type, block, or serious impact suspensions or restrictions.
- (2) Coordinate, as required, integrated resourcing solutions with the Army Staff and other responsible entities to mitigate operational readiness, impacts of AE suspensions and restrictions, and enhance readiness.
 - b. Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4. The DCS, G-4 will—
- (1) Provide a final decision on type, block, or serious impact suspensions or restrictions affecting the readiness of the Army.
 - (2) Notify the DCS, G-3/5/7 of all type, block, or serious impact temporary suspensions or restrictions.
- (3) Recommend resourcing solutions to the DCS, G-3/5/7 to support any munitions requirements that have been affected by the suspension of munitions.
 - (4) Provide a final resolution or disposition decision for AE suspensions and restrictions.
 - c. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command. The CG, AMC will-
 - (1) Manage the Army's malfunction investigation program as the responsible official for the DA.
 - (2) Manage the Army's suspension and release program for the DA.
 - (3) Budget and manage the malfunction investigation program, suspension program, and release program.
- (4) Review type, block, or serious impact suspensions recommended by the Joint Munitions Command (JMC) lifecycle management command (LCMC) and Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM).
- (5) Approve the type, block, or serious impact suspensions, if the readiness of the Army is not affected, and notify the DCS, G-4.
- (6) Notify the DCS, G-4 by the quickest means available, for a decision, if it is judged that any suspension will affect the readiness of the Army.
- d. Commanders of Army commands, Army service component commands, or direct reporting units. Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, or DRUs will—
- (1) Ensure that all potentially affected units within their command are notified, upon receipt of suspension or restriction notices from JMC or AMCOM.
- (2) Receive, coordinate, or initiate actions on all reports of serious mission impacts resulting from ammunition suspension or restrictions of command ammunition stocks.
- (3) Report to JMC and AMCOM serious mission impacts that are not within the ability of the ACOM, ASCC, or DRU to correct.
- (4) Support the DA Investigation Team for Malfunctions (DAITM) during on-site investigations (see chap 3 for guidance).
 - e. Commander, Joint Munitions Command. The Commander, JMC will—

- (1) Issue suspension or restriction notices for individual lots of AE and nonstandard munitions approved for use.
- (2) Issue temporary notices for type, block, or serious impact suspensions or restrictions of AE and nonstandard munitions approved for use that were referred to AMC for approval. Referrals for approval will be made to AMC. These referrals will include, but not be limited to, stockpile impact (training and war reserve); substitute AE, when applicable; the production status of AE; and security assistance (SA) recipients who have received AE for the last 7 years.
- (3) Monitor individual and accumulated suspensions or restrictions and assess the effect on readiness at the wholesale level and, as much as possible, at the retail level.
- (4) Notify AMC when a significant readiness impact is identified or when a serious mission impact statement received from an ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU indicates an impact on Army readiness at the retail level.
- (5) Investigate malfunctions involving AE and nonstandard munitions approved for use, identify requirements for onsite investigations, and conduct a DAITM investigation, if required. A malfunction investigation file will be initiated to manage investigation information. Further, malfunction investigation files will be identified as Class A, Class B, Class C, or Class X (see glossary, section II).
- (6) List in an official DA-level publication and the Munitions History Program (MHP) database, all Class V items lots and or serial numbers (including AMCOM managed items) that are suspended or restricted. MHP can be accessed using a common access card (CAC) at https://mhp.redstone.army.mil. The MHP database will be updated daily. Suspension and restriction actions will also be issued by an interim message system and will make reference to the governing suspension and restriction publication for inclusion, change, or deletion (as appropriate).
- (7) Coordinate quarterly with the DCS, G-3/5/7, Total Ammunition Management Information System office to ensure that unexploded ordnance (also referred to as duds) reported through that system have been considered for inclusion in the Army malfunction notification and analysis process, as appropriate.
- f. Commander, U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Life Cycle Management Command. The Commander, AMCOM will—
 - (1) Issue suspension or restriction notices for individual lots of guided missiles and large rockets.
- (2) Issue temporary notices for type, block, or serious impact suspensions or restrictions of AE that are guided missiles or large rockets. Referrals for approval will be made to AMC. These referrals will include, but not be limited to stockpile impact (training and war reserve), substitute AE items when applicable, production status of AE, and SA recipients for the last 7 years.
- (3) Monitor individual and accumulated AE suspensions or restrictions and assess the effect on readiness at the wholesale level and, as much as possible, at the retail level.
- (4) Notify AMC when a significant impact is identified or a serious mission impact statement received from an ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU indicates an impact on Army readiness at the retail level.
- (5) Investigate all reported malfunctions of AE that are guided missiles and large rockets, identify requirements for on-site investigation, and conduct a DAITM investigation, if required.
- (6) Provide a list of all AMCOM-managed Class V items lots and or serial numbers that are suspended or restricted to JMC for publication in a DA-level publication and an accessible automated database. Suspension and restriction actions or releases disseminated between updates will be issued by an interim message system and will make reference to the governing suspension and or restriction publication for inclusion, change, or deletion, as appropriate.
- (7) Update MHP automated database of all AMCOM-managed Class V items lots and or serial numbers that are suspended or restricted. Suspension and restriction actions or releases will be issued by an interim message system and will make reference to the MHP automated program database.
 - g. Commander, U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety. The Commander, USATCES will—
 - (1) Notify the U.S. Army Combat Readiness Safety Center (USACR/SC) when informed of a malfunction.
- (2) Provide in accordance with AR 385–10, technical assistance to a DA centralized accident investigation (CAI) team board when requested by USACRC.

Chapter 2 Procedures

2-1. Malfunction investigation and reporting procedures for ammunition and explosives (standard and nonstandard) malfunctions

- a. The activity commander, unit commander, or senior person in charge of the firing unit will—
- (1) Immediately cease firing suspected ammunition and notify range control or equivalent.
- (2) Immediately contact one of the following, the local ammunition officer, installation quality assurance specialist (ammunition surveillance) (QASAS), supporting ammunition logistics assistance representative (LAR), or installation safety officer (contact the Defense Ammunition Center (DAC) by email, sosac-aocommat@dac-emh2.army.mil, for the

phone number of the nearest QASAS) at the local ammunition supply point or training activity. The nearest explosives ordnance disposal (EOD) unit will be notified should AE that have malfunctioned be considered hazardous.

Note. To locate the nearest logistic support element or LAR, go to https://aeps2.ria.army.mil/services/lars/laolocator/laomap.cfm or contact the JMC, operations center (Defense Switched Network (DSN) 793–7270/6321) or commercial (309–782–7270/6321) or by email: USArmy.RIA.JMC.mbx.opctr-ops@mail.mil.

- (3) Relate all available information on the malfunction.
- (4) Secure the malfunction site to prevent the removal or relocation of munitions, munitions debris, weapons, or weapons debris, and munitions packaging until authorized by the ammunition officer, range safety officer or QASAS.
- b. The ammunition officer, assisted by range control, the QASAS, the installation safety officer, the ammunition LAR, and the AMC weapon system logistics assistance representative, will, when appropriate—
 - (1) Gather data, as necessary, for all reported malfunctions.
- (2) Locally suspend affected ammunition and immediately notify all local units in possession of suspended stock (see para 2–4).
- (3) Ensure prompt and complete reporting of munitions malfunctions, including all misfires and unexploded ordnance to the appropriate AMC commodity command (JMC or AMCOM), as stated in paragraph 2–1*h*, for review and action. (4) Ensure compliance, as applicable, with requirements of the DOD policy to implement the Environmental Protection Agency's Military Munitions Rule in DOD 6055.9M, Volume 8 (see app A, sec II).
- c. Activities responsible for AE involved in the malfunction will ensure that all required reports are forwarded to their headquarters for review, distribution, and action, as appropriate, in accordance with specific command directives.
- d. Unless overriding safety or security considerations exist, the immediate malfunction area, including munitions, munitions debris, weapons, or weapons debris, and munitions packaging, will not be disturbed before an investigation is conducted. The appropriate AMC commodity command will notify the malfunction location within the continental United States or the ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU outside the continental United States within 24 hours from receipt of the preliminary report as to whether an on-site DAITM investigation will be conducted. Where no DAITM on-site investigation is conducted, a local investigation will be conducted.
- (1) Fragments and residue from an AE malfunction will be kept for 90 days after the malfunction. If disposition instructions are not received within 90 days, local disposition is authorized, unless the malfunction involved the injury or death of personnel, or personal property damage. In such cases, munitions fragments and any residues will not be disposed of until the command's staff judge advocate or legal advisor concur.
- (2) Accidents or incidents will be reported per AR 385–10. Accidents in which an ammunition malfunction is thought to be a direct or contributing factor will also be reported according to AR 385–10.
- (3) Munitions, if not determined to be imminently hazardous, will be retained by the firing unit pending an investigation or until disposition instructions are received from the local ammunition officer.
- e. Malfunctions involving AE provided, as SA. If a malfunction involved AE supplied under SA, the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group, Defense Attaché Office, or embassy representative will—
 - (1) Notify the host country of the requirement to report all malfunctions of SA ammunition.
 - (2) Advise and assist the host country ammunition officer on preparation and submission of the report.
- (3) Provide weapons or munitions expertise (for example, weapons, explosives safety, EOD) through the U.S. Army Security Affairs Command to assist in the investigation of malfunctions when requested by the host country.
- f. AE malfunctions in combat. Reports of malfunctions that occur in combat are extremely valuable. Often AE used in combat are the best available; however, some AE issued for use in combat may only be authorized for use for combat operations. Alerting other users of malfunctions allows restrictions or suspensions so that other units do not encounter similar failures. Malfunction reports will be filed whenever practical. Detailed reports are desired. The identity of lot numbers of any AE involved in malfunctions is very important. If lot numbers cannot be determined, the malfunction will be reported as lot unknown. With or without a known lot number, reports, and investigation will be as complete as possible within combat operation limits.
- g. Malfunctions involving AE on operational test ranges. Operational test ranges and proving grounds with a live-fire test mission will report AE malfunctions, as stated in paragraph 2-1h.
 - h. Malfunction reporting for conventional AE and guided missiles.
- (1) After being informed by a firing unit of a malfunction, the local ammunition officer of the storage activity or the supporting QASAS and or ammunition LAR will immediately make a report. However, such reports will not be delayed if an ammunition officer or QASAS is not available.
- (a) Class A and Class B malfunctions, or when a critical defect is found, reports will be made by the fastest means possible (see glossary, section II).

- (b) Class C malfunction reports will be submitted using MHP. Class C malfunctions may be submitted using Class A or Class B procedures if special assistance is required or an unusual circumstance exists.
- (2) When malfunctions occur in an overseas command, a report will be relayed to the commander or designated representative. The malfunction report will also be relayed, in accordance with paragraphs 2-1h(4) and 2-1h(5).
- (3) Initial notifications for AE malfunctions (standard and nonstandard) will be completed either telephonically or via electronic mail and will contain all applicable information requested in DA Form 4379–SG, (Ammunition Malfunction Report) but will not be delayed if some of the information is not immediately available. The exceptions are guided missiles and large rockets, including components (when not assembled to a missile or large rocket) and small rockets (2.75 inches and smaller). All munitions malfunctions (to include all duds and misfires) will be reported (by telephone if possible) to Commander, U.S. Army Joint Munitions Command (JMC) operations center (DSN 793–7270/6321) or commercial (309–782–7270/6321), Rock Island IL 61299–6000 or by email: usarmy.ria.jmc.mbx.opctr-ops@mail.mil, with copy furnished to amc.rock.org.jmc-qas-malf@mail.com and amc.rock.org.jmc-amsjm-qas@mail.com. Malfunction reports considered classified due to operational necessity will be sent to the JMC, operations center via secure internet protocol router network email: usarmy.ria.jmc.mbx.g3-ammo@mail.smil.mil.
- (4) Initial notifications for guided missiles and large rockets will be completed either telephonically or via electronic mail and will contain all applicable information requested in DA Form 4379–1–SG (Missile and Rocket Malfunction Report) but will not be delayed if some of the information is not immediately available. These reports will be submitted to the U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command (AMCOM) (SFAE–MSLS–L), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898–5679; by phone (DSN: 897–2066; commercial 256–313–2066), or by email: usarmy.redstone.amcom.mbx.g3-amcom-operations-center@mail.mil. During nonduty hours (including holidays and weekends), reports will be made to the AMCOM staff duty officer at DSN 897–2066, commercial 256–313–2066.
- (5) Commands receiving serious mission impact statements concerning DOD military munitions from subordinate using units will assess and report the overall impact on mission readiness to JMC, operations center DSN 793–7270/6321, or commercial (309–782–7270/6321), or by email: usarmy.ria.jmc.mbx.opctr-ops@mail.mil. Malfunction reports considered classified due to operational necessity will be sent to the JMC, operations center via secure internet protocol router network email: usarmy.ria.jmc.mbx.g3-ammo@mail.smil.mil.
- (6) Any locally devised numbering system may be used to distinguish malfunctions. For example, report numbers may be assigned consecutively showing the reporting unit identification code (UIC) or Department of Defense activities address code (DODAAC), the number of reports submitted, and the four-digit calendar year. For example, the report of a unit's first malfunction for calendar year 2008 would be numbered "UIC 1 2001" or "DODAAC 1 2008;" the unit's second report in calendar year 2008 would be numbered "UIC 2 2008" or "DODAAC 2 2008."
 - i. Detailed reports for conventional AE and guided missiles.
- (1) A detailed report including, if possible, pictorial evidence of Class A and Class B malfunctions will be submitted through command channels within 10 days of a reported malfunction. (see para 2–2 for instructions for completing a detailed report). Such reports will—
 - (a) Be expedited through command channels to ensure their prompt arrival at the investigation office.
- (b) Submitted electronically, when possible, using the MHP that can be assessed using a CAC athttps://mhp.redstone.army.mil.
- (2) All correspondence covering the same malfunction will be identified with identical report numbers per paragraph 2-1h.
- (3) Will include all points specified on DA Form 4379–SG or DA Form 4379–1–SG ,as appropriate, and any other available pertinent information including eyewitness accounts or statements.

2-2. Preparing DA Form 4379-SG and DA Form 4379-1-SG

- a. DA Form 4379-SG.
- (1) The preferred method for report submission to JMC is via MHP. In the event MHP is not available, use of the DA Form 4379 (Ammunition Malfunction Report) is acceptable. MHP can be accessed using a CAC at https://mhp.redstone.army.mil.
- (2) Because this form is designed for reporting a wide variety of malfunctions, some of the data requested will not apply in every case. If the requested data—
 - (a) Does not apply; enter not applicable.
 - (b) Is not available within the specified time, enter not available.
 - (c) Is unknown, enter unknown.
 - (3) An information copy should be sent to the local safety office and to the command safety office.
- (4) Information copies of reports on HYDRA–70/2.75-inch rockets and warheads, or warhead sections not assembled to guided missiles or large rockets, will be sent to AMCOM (SFAE–MSL–L), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898–5670.

- (5) For malfunctions that occur in continental United States, an information copy of completed reports will additionally be sent to the commander of the appropriate ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU (ammunition officer and/ or QASAS). For malfunctions being reported by Eighth U.S. Army personnel, information copies of all completed reports will be sent to the Commander, Eighth, U.S. Army, (EAGD–AM–SS), APO AP 96205–0010.
 - b. DA Form 4379-1-SG.
- (1) The preferred method for detailed reports of malfunctions for guided missiles or large rockets assembled with nonnuclear warhead sections and separately packaged components required to assemble a complete missile or large rocket (except unassembled warhead is via MHP. In the event MHP is not available, use of the DA Form 4379–1 (Missile and Rocket Malfunction Report) is acceptable. MHP can be accessed using a CAC at https://mhp.redstone.army.mil.
 - (2) Detailed reports will be sent to the AMCOM (SFAE-MSL-L), Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898-5679.

2-3. Notification of defects in ammunition and explosives (Department of Defense military munitions)

- a. Defective DOD military munitions as noted below will not be used. The officer in charge will notify the following of DOD military munitions showing defects that was issued to troops for firing.
 - (1) The local ammunition officer, QASAS, and/or LAR.
 - (2) The responsible combat support force.
 - b. Typical defects to be reported include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (1) Projectiles of fixed rounds found loose in cartridge cases.
 - (2) Fuzes on fuzed rounds that are—
 - (a) Inadequately tightened.
 - (b) Insecurely staked (when required).
 - (c) Missing safety devices.
 - (3) Safety and arming mechanisms that are in an armed position.
 - (4) DOD military munitions that shows serious deterioration or corrosion.
 - (5) DOD military munitions that shows any evidence of incipient or latent defects in material or assembly.
- (6) DOD military munitions that hang fires. The officer in charge will notify EOD of hang fires. EOD will remove a hang fire from a weapon system for examination and/or photographing prior to destruction. The QASAS and or LAR or safety officer will be notified whenever practical.
- c. The ammunition officer, QASAS and/ or LAR, will investigate all observed or reported defects. (Defects will be reported in accordance with DA Pam 750–8.)
- d. Defective AE (standard and non-standard) will not be used. If there are no authorized procedures to make such AE safe for use, the AE will be repackaged per applicable packaging procedures, marked to show defective contents, and turned in to the supporting ammunition supply point. When such AE is known or suspected to present an explosive hazard, the supporting EOD unit will be notified.

2-4. Suspensions

- a. General. These procedures apply to the suspension of AE by type, model, or individual lot, and its eventual disposition. As applicable, JMC or AMCOM will—
- (1) Upon receipt of a Class A malfunction report (such as, a report of a malfunction that presents an immediate threat of death or major injury), immediately take action to suspend the affected AE. Immediately notify the below of an AE suspension or restriction by the quickest means.
 - (a) Consignees, installations, depots, proving grounds, loading plants, and other Army areas or commands affected.
 - (b) Other appropriate agencies, the Department of the Navy and Air Force.
 - (2) Provide instructions for lifting suspensions or restrictions.
 - (3) Provide needed replacements when requisitions are received.
 - (4) Provide disposition instructions for suspended stocks.
- (5) Notify SA recipients through the U.S. Army Security Affairs Command channels of suspension, restriction, and release action when it is known that SA received affected lots of these munitions. When message supplements to TB 9–1300–385 are sent to Joint U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group, defense attaché offices, embassies, or other non-U.S. addressees within the affected country, this notification is not required.
- (6) Send a summary of the investigation results reporting a malfunction to SA recipients. Include corrective action. This information will be sent through U.S. Army Security Affairs Command channels.
 - b. Type, block, or serious impact suspensions and restrictions.
 - (1) The DCS, G-4 (DALO-SPM) will-
- (a) Be notified of all temporary AE suspensions and restrictions and coordinate all permanent suspensions and restrictions of Army munitions with the DCS, G-3/5/7 (DAMO-TRA).

- (b) Provide final decisions on suspension and lifting of suspensions or restrictions for type, block, or serious impact suspensions or restrictions for DOD military munitions affecting the readiness of the Army, according to paragraph 1–4a.
- (2) As required, the DCS, G-3/5/7 will conduct an integrated operational assessment of the impact of AE suspensions and restrictions and coordinate resourcing solutions to mitigate operational risk and enhance readiness.
 - (3) AMC (AMCLG-SA) in coordination with ACOMs, ASCCs, and/or DRUs as appropriate will—
 - (a) Per paragraph 1–4c, approve type, block, or serious impact suspensions and restrictions of AE.
 - (b) Lift suspensions and restrictions that were previously approved by the AMC (AMCLG-SA).
 - (4) JMC or AMCOM, as applicable, will—
 - (a) Per paragraph 1–4b, approve type, block, or serious impact suspensions and restrictions of AE.
 - (b) Ensure the applicable commodity command publish decisions as suspensions, restrictions, or releases.
 - (c) Local suspensions of AE. Activities will locally suspend a lot of AE from use if AE from the lot—
 - 1. Are suspected to be the possible cause of an accident that caused death or lost-time injury.
 - 2. Have malfunctioned so that its further use might result in injury or equipment damage (see AR 385-63).
 - 3. Are involved in multiple malfunctions within a short time period.
 - c. Activities will locally suspend a lot of ammunition from use if-
- (1) Hold suspended AE until JMC or AMCOM provide disposition instructions. To obtain disposition instructions for permanently suspended munitions managed by JMC, units will report involved quantities and related information to the JMC or AMCOM after fix is included in TB 9–1300–385 or its supplement.
- (2) Ensure AE suspensions and restrictions remain in effect until JMC or AMCOM releases or directs release for issue and use when—
 - (a) AE has been locally suspended.
 - (b) A temporary suspension of AE has been issued by JMC or AMCOM.
 - (3) The same lot is involved in multiple malfunctions within a short time period.
 - d. Lot inventory data. Units receiving a temporary suspension notice from JMC or AMCOM will—
- (1) Report on-hand quantities per TB 9–1300–385. Units will assess the effect of suspensions or restrictions. Suspension or restriction actions resulting in a serious mission impact will be promptly reported to the proper ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU.
- (2) Commands receiving serious mission impact statements concerning suspended AE from subordinate using units will assess and report the overall impact on mission readiness to the JMC operations center (DSN 793–7270/6321) or commercial (309–782–7270/6321), email: usarmy.ria.jmc.mbx.opctr-ops@mail.mil, or AMCOM (SFAE–MSLS–L), Redstone Arsenal AL 35898–5679, by phone or email: aocnobleeagle@redstone.army.mil. During nonduty hours (including holidays and weekends), reports will be made to the AMCOM staff duty officer by phone. Negative impact responses are not required. Malfunction reports considered classified because of operational necessity will be sent to the JMC, operations center via secure internet protocol router network email: usarmy.ria.jmc.mbx.g3-ammo@mail.smil.mil..

2-5. Dud and misfire reporting-conventional ammunition

- a. All duds and misfires are reportable and will be brought to the attention of the local ammunition officer and QASAS.
 - b. Dud and misfire will be reported using the same procedures as for other types of malfunctions.
- c. If permitted In accordance with the local range SOP, Host Nation policies, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and/or Environmental Protection Agency state environmental permits, military munitions rule, and applicable technical manuals, training may be continued; however if continued duds or misfires occur from a single lot, during range activities, firing of that lot will cease and lot will be locally suspended and reported to JMC and/or AMCOM as applicable for further evaluation.

Chapter 3

Support of Department of the Army Investigation Team for Malfunctions

3-1. General

- a. The DAITM is authorized to perform a comprehensive, first-hand inquiry on site directed toward establishing conditions and the chain of events leading to the malfunction. The DA investigation is designed to determine the probable cause and initiate appropriate corrective action Armywide.
- b. Subject to the exercise of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command jurisdiction, according to AR 195–2, the CAI team will exercise coordination control of the accident investigation actions and access to the accident site.

- c. The DAITM will coordinate on site requirements with the CAI team in conduct of the malfunction investigation and will provide the CAI team a technical advisor upon request.
 - d. Common source factual information will be freely exchanged between the CAI team and the DAITM.
- e. Names of witnesses interviewed may be shared among the CAI team, U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, and the DAITM. Contents of the interview statements will not be released between the investigatory bodies or to any other investigatory bodies, although each body may conduct separate interviews with the witnesses.
 - f. AMC commodity commands (JMC and AMCOM) will-
- (1) Perform DA investigations, which may include an on-site investigation of Class A and Class B malfunctions, and Class C malfunctions as required, involving munitions (standard and nonstandard).
- (2) Determine within 24 hours of receipt of a preliminary malfunction report whether an on-site investigation by DAITM is required and advise the reporting organization immediately by priority message.
 - (3) Direct shipment of samples and malfunction residue, as required.
 - (4) Ensure the DAITM provides exit briefing as required by the ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU concerned.
 - g. ACOMs, ASCCs, and/or DRUs experiencing a malfunction will—
- (1) Designate a senior point of contact for subsequent inquiries and coordination of collateral investigations involving the reported malfunction. The designated point of contact will ensure that information gathered by collateral investigations is provided to the DAITM.
- (2) Coordinate shipment of samples or malfunction residue as directed by the DAITM or AMC commodity command in support of the malfunction investigation.
- (3) Ensure personnel of subordinate organizations involved in the malfunction are available to the DAITM for interviews.
- (4) Coordinate with the senior commander or garrison commander to ensure EOD support is available. EOD units are specifically trained and equipped to conduct post blast, investigations of AE incidents, including fragmentation and crater analysis.
 - h. Installation commanders will—
- (1) Preserve the Class A or Class B malfunction site intact until the DAITM conducts the investigation or until advised that the DAITM will not investigate on-site. This does not preclude necessary safety and security actions regarding the malfunction site.
- (2) If the site must be disturbed, obtain photographs of (munitions, munitions debris, weapons, or weapons debris, munitions packaging, and other related items, as required prior to movement). Prepare a map with locations of all such materiel. Photos and maps will be used during DAITM malfunction investigation.
- (3) If an on-site DAITM investigation is not made, assure that a local investigation is conducted and include results in the detailed malfunction report (see para 2–2).
- (4) Provide liaison to the DAITM. The liaison will act as initial point of contact for the installation, arrange local transportation, and provide other local support, as requested.
- (5) Obtain local EOD support, if requested by the DAITM. This may involve personnel, x-ray equipment, metal detectors for fragment searches, and cameras.
- (6) Coordinate with the commander of the unit experiencing the malfunction and arrange for interviews of appropriate personnel (for example, range safety officer, forward observers, witnesses, gun crew supporting EOD unit) as requested by the DAITM.
 - (7) Arrange for expeditious shipment of samples or malfunction residue, as requested.
 - i. The Director, USATCES will provide a team member or technical assistance when requested by JMC or AMCOM.

3-2. Procedures

During the on-site investigation, the DAITM will—

- a. Interview witnesses and other involved personnel.
- b. Examine the malfunction site. This includes examination and measurement of craters, the measurement of the size and the distance thrown from point of malfunction of munitions and other (for example, weapon system) fragments, an examination of weapons involved in the malfunction and any damage cause. When possible, the locations of any debris (for example, AE weapon system) should be documented with a global positioning system. The team may also require photographs of the site, materiel, and other related subjects.
 - c. Examine storage facilities and review records for involved ammunition.
 - d. Examine the condition of the AE remaining in storage.
 - e. Review the weapon and/or missile logbook.
 - f. Search for fragments.
 - g. Review other materiel as dictated by circumstances of the malfunction.

3-3. Outside the continental United States points of contact

Coordination of the DAITM outside the continental United States travel schedule will be made with the following offices if the senior point of contact designated by the ACOM, ASCC, and/or DRU cannot be reached:

- a. Europe: AMC–Europe (AMXEU–LA).
- b. Far East: AMC-Far East (AMXLA-FE).
- c. U.S. Army Pacific: LAO-Pacific (AMXLA-C-P).
- d. U.S. Army South (USARSO): LAO-USARSO (ARSO-LG).
- e. Alaska: LAO-Alaska (AMXLA-C-W-AK).

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

AR 195-2

Criminal Investigation Activities (Cited in para 3–1*b*.)

AR 385-10

The Army Safety Program (Cited in para 1-4g(2).)

AR 385-63

Range Safety (Cited in para 2-4b(4)(c)(2).)

DOD 6055.9M, Volume 8

DoD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards: General Explosives Safety Information and Requirements (Cited in para 2-1b(4).)

TB 9-1300-385

Munitions Restricted or Suspended (Cited in para 2–4a(5).) (Available at https://mhp.redstone.army.mil.)

Section II

Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication.

AR 5-13

Total Army Munitions Requirements Process and Prioritization System

AR 11–2

Managers' Internal Control Program

AR 25-30

The Army Publishing Program

AR 335-15

Management Information Control System

AR 702-12

Quality Assurance Specialist (Ammunition Surveillance) Program

AR 740-1

Storage and Supply Activity Operations

DA Pam 385-63

Range Safety

DA Pam 385-64

Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards

DA Pam 750-8

Army Maintenance Management Procedures

Office of the Secretary of Defense

DOD Policy to Implement the EPAs Military Munitions Rule (Available at

https://www.denix.osd.mil/portal/page/portal/content/environment/munitions/1july98mrip.html.)

10 USC 101

Definitions

42 USC 2011

Atomic Energy Act of 1954

Section III

Prescribed Forms

Unless otherwise indicated, DA Forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate Web site (http://armypubs.army.mil).

DA Form 4379

Ammunition Malfunction Report (Prescribed in para 2–2a(1).)

DA Form 4379-1

Missile and Rocket Malfunction Report (Prescribed in para 2–2*b*(1).)

DA Form 4379-SG

Ammunition Malfunction Report (Prescribed in para 2-1h(3).)

DA Form 4379-1-SG

Missile and Rocket Malfunction Report (Prescribed in para 2–1*h*(4).)

Section IV

Referenced Forms

Unless otherwise indicated, DA Forms are available on the Army Publishing Directorate Web site (http://armypubs.army.mil).

DA Form 11–2

Internal Control Evaluation Certification

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

Appendix B

Internal Control Evaluation

B-1. Purpose

The function of this evaluation is to provide guidance for the conduct of the management of the Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives Program.

B-2. Function

The purpose of this evaluation is to assist ammunition senior managers in evaluating the key internal controls listed. It is not intended to cover all controls.

B-3. Instructions

Answers must be based upon the actual testing of controls (for example document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, sampling, and/or others). Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and the corrective action indicated in the supporting documentation. These internal controls must be evaluated at least once every 5 years and then certified on DA Form 11–2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

B-4. Test questions

- a. Did AMC ensure the ammunition stockpile meets the established performance, explosives safety, readiness, quality, and reliability requirements?
- b. Did AMC review type, block, or serious impact suspensions recommended by JMC LCMC and the AMCOM, LCMC?
- c. Did AMC notify the DCS, G–4 when test and analysis of an ammunition item has resulted in a recommendation for shelf life nonextension that will significantly impact the Army's inventory of a weapon system?

B-5. Supersession

Not applicable.

B-6. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating management controls. Submit comments to the DCS, G–4 (DALO–SPM), 500 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0500.

Glossary

Section I

Abbreviations

ACOM

Army command

AF

ammunition and explosives

AMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

AMCOM

U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command

ASCC

Army service component command

CAC

common access card

CAI

centralized accident investigation

CG

Commanding General

DA

Department of the Army

DAC

Defense Ammunition Center

DAITM

Department of the Army Investigation Team for Malfunctions

DCS, G-3/5/7

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7

DCS, G-4

Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4

DOD

Department of Defense

DODAAC

Department of Defense Activity Address Code

DRU

direct reporting unit

DSN

defense switched network

EOD

explosive ordnance disposal

JMC

Joint Munitions Command

LAR

logistics assistance representative

LCMC

life cycle management command

MHP

Munitions History Program

OASAS

quality assurance specialist, ammunition surveillance

SA

security assistance

UIC

unit identification code

USACRC

U.S. Army Combat Readiness Center

USATCES

U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety

Section II

Terms

Ammunition and explosives (see military munitions)

Includes, but is not necessarily limited to, all items of U.S. titled (such as, owned by the Government through the DOD components) ammunition; propellants, liquid and solid; pyrotechnics; high explosives; guided missiles; warheads; devices; and chemical agent substances, devices, and components presenting real or potential hazards to life, property, and the environment. Excluded are wholly inert items and nuclear warheads and devices, except for considerations of storage and stowage compatibility, blast, fire, and nonnuclear fragment hazards associated with the explosives (see DOD 6055.9M, Volume 8). Conventional ammunition includes the following:

- a. Grenades, cartridges, projectiles, mines, pyrotechnics, bombs, warheads with all type fillers (for example, high explosives or chemical), simulated nuclear weapons, bulk explosives, demolition materiel, and rockets without nuclear capability.
- b. Propellant and cartridge-actuated devices, as well as airdrop and air crew escape systems components (for example, line cutters, delay cartridges ejection seats, and extraction systems).
- c. Missile parachute airdrop and recovery systems.
- d. Chemical ammunition.
- e. Other special purpose munitions.

Dud

(See unexploded ordnance.)

Guided missiles and large rockets

All guided missiles and large rockets with non-nuclear or chemical capability either in complete round configuration or in separately packaged items for issue in a complete round assembly, solid and liquid propellants, and explosive components.

Hang fire

Temporary failure or delay in the action of a primer, igniter, or propelling charge. Example: A hang fire for a rocket occurs if the rocket propellant is ignited by the firing impulse, but the rocket fails to exit the launcher within the expected time.

Incident

An unintentional or chance event considered likely to result in property damage or injury to personnel. In regard to ammunition and explosives, this specifically includes the suspected or detected presence of unexploded explosive ordnance that constitutes a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or materiel.

Malfunction

Failure of an ammunition item to function as expected when fired or launched and explosive items that fail to function.

a. Malfunctions include hang fires, misfires, duds, abnormal functioning, and premature functioning of explosive ammunition items under normal handling, maintenance, storage, transportation, and tactical deployment. Malfunctions do not include accidents or incidents that result solely from negligence, malpractice, or situations such as vehicle accidents or fires.

- b. ACOMs, ASCCs, and/or DRUs divide malfunctions into three classes, Class A, Class B, and Class C. Class A malfunctions result in death or lost-time injury, are similar to previous malfunctions that have resulted in death or lost-time injury, are judged as having had an appreciable probability of causing death or lost-time injury, or have adverse political implications:
- (1) Class B malfunctions result in damage to major equipment that cannot be repaired at the unit level of maintenance or result in an ammunition suspension that significantly impacts readiness or training.
- (2) Class C malfunctions involve any other performance incident not covered above. Class X malfunctions involved any other nonperformance incidents (visual defects).

Military munitions

- a. Military munitions means all ammunition products and components produced for or used by the armed forces for national defense and security, including ammunition products or components under the control of the DOD, the Coast Guard, the Department of Energy, and the National Guard. The term includes confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants; explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents; chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, and demolition charges; and devices and components of any item thereof.
- b. The term does not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components, other than nonnuclear components of nuclear devices that are managed under the nuclear weapons program of the Department of Energy after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 have been completed (see 42 USC 2011 and 10 USC 101(e)(4)).

Military Munitions Rule

A rule published by the Environmental Protection Agency on 12 February 1997, that identifies when conventional and chemical AE become hazardous waste subject to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and provides for the safe storage and transportation of such waste.

Misfire

Failure of a component to fire or explode, as intended.

Nonstandard munitions

Ammunition and explosives (munitions) that have not completed safety-type classification, do not have a national stock number or DOD identification code, and are not available for procurement through DOD's military munitions supply system. Such munitions include, but may not be limited to foreign munitions, commercial munitions, and munitions modified or that are prototypes developed for test and evaluation purposes.

Quality assurance specialist, ammunition surveillance, and/or logistics assistance representative

Quality assurance specialists (ammunition surveillance) are DA Civilians, (GS-1910 series (CP20). They accomplish the Ammunition Surveillance Program functions at DOD installations, activities, and commands that receive, store, issue, maintain, dispose, perform surveillance on, or test ammunition (see AR 702-12).

Release or release action

An order that rescinds a previously imposed suspension or restriction and restores the materiel to serviceable status. This includes munitions that are released with a restriction.

Restricted munitions

Munitions items that cannot be expected to meet required performance under all conditions but may be issued and used with qualifications on their use. For example, method of launch, temperature limitations, and weapon applicability are restricted munitions.

Standard ammunition and explosives

Ammunition and explosives (DOD military munitions) that have a safety-type classification, assigned a national stock number or DOD identification code, and are available for procurement through DOD's military munitions supply system.

Suspended munitions

Munitions items withdrawn from issue or use, with or without qualifications, because of suspected or confirmed unsafe conditions. Suspended munitions are either temporarily or permanently suspended. Temporarily suspended munitions: An interim order prohibiting issue, use, and when necessary, movement of a munitions item, with or without qualifications, due to an unsafe or defective condition that is unconfirmed; permanently suspended munitions. A permanent order

prohibiting issue, use, and when necessary, movement of a munitions item. Munitions are permanently suspended when an investigation confirms that they are unsafe or otherwise defective.

Suspension or restriction

An administrative procedure used to identify all munitions that have been withdrawn from issue or use, with or without qualifications, because of a an unsafe, or suspected unsafe, condition, or munitions that cannot be expected to meet required performance under all conditions, but may be issued and used with qualifications on their use. Suspensions and restrictions may be categorized by type, block, or serious impact:

Type suspension or restriction. A suspension or restriction applied to all lots of one model number, including all modifications or variations produced (for example, cartridge 105 millimeter high explosive plastic tracer M393A2 series).

- a. Block suspension or restriction. A suspension or restriction applied to all lots of one particular modification or variation of a model number (for example, cartridge 105 millimeter high explosive plastic tracer M393A2 series).
- b. Serious impact suspension or restriction. A suspension or restriction that results in reducing serviceable assets of a munitions item to less than 50 percent of the stockpile or 50 percent impact criteria at the outside continental United States ACOMs, ASCCs, or DRUs is determined to have a significant impact on Army readiness irrespective of percentage of stockpile affected, or prevents a unit from meeting its operational commitment.
- c. Specific suspension or restriction. A suspension or restriction may also be applied to a specific lot, group of lots, or serial numbered items without being categorized as defined above.

Unexploded ordnance

UXO means military munitions that: (1) have been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action: (2) Have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material; and (3) Remain unexploded, whether by malfunction, design, or any other cause. (See 10 USC Section 101(e) (5)). (Also referred to as duds).

Weapon

Any device used to launch a projectile, rocket, or guided missile (for example, cannon, rifle, rocket launcher, guided missile launcher, pistol, machine gun, and mortar).

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

This section contains no entries.