

Ammunition Accountability, Handling, and Reporting Audio Script

Screen Title/Number	Audio Source and Content
<p>Lesson Introduction</p> <p>Screen 1 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: After a day of firing 81mm mortars, the range had gone cold. Now it was time to account for ammo and clean up the range. As round counts were collected from each firing position, Marines also began loading the dunnage onto vehicles to clear the range for inspection.</p> <p>Once complete, the vehicles left with the trash. In the meantime, round counts between the Fire Direction Center and the gun line did not match. The count was checked and rechecked but still the numbers were different.</p> <p>After bickering back and forth on who's numbers were wrong, the OIC decided to pull out all of the empty 'fiber' (tubes that the mortar rounds come in) and cross-check the number of empty tubes with the expended round count. Only one problem - all of the empty tubes, went out with all the dunnage to the trash.</p> <p>The RSO quickly went with a working party to retrieve the trash and to their surprise they found out why the round counts didn't match -- two live rounds had been discarded with the dunnage. Needless to say, the OIC and RSO avoided what could have been a catastrophe... and learned a valuable lesson in ammunition and accountability.</p> <p>In this lesson, you will learn about ammunition accountability, handling, and reporting.</p>
<p>Ammunition Regulations</p> <p>Screen 3 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: Handling ammunition and explosives properly will ensure safety. Marine Corps Order P8020.10 the handling of ammunition. Marine Corps Order 8011.5 provides additional safety program requirements for Class V(W) training ammunition.</p>
<p>Accountability</p> <p>Screen 4 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: Proper security and accounting of ammunition and explosives used in training is vital. Ammunition and explosives is most susceptible to loss or theft during field exercises. Strict accountability procedures must be followed.</p> <p>Chapter 7 of MCO P4400.150, Consumer-Level Supply Policy Manual, establishes policies to account for ammunition received, expended, and returned. This order also provides guidance for requisitioning, custody tracking, and expenditure reporting using the NAVMC 11381 Expenditure Report.</p>

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<p>Receipt of Ammunition</p> <p>Screen 5 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: As the Office-in-Charge or Range Safety Officer, you are required to document receipt and expenditure of ammunition on NAVMC 11381, Class V(W) Expenditure Report. Prior to the range going live, you will report the exact type, DODIC, and quantity of ammunition on hand to Range Control.</p> <p>Narrator (NAVMC 11381): When the OIC or RSO receives the ammunition from the ammunition technician; he must verify the types and quantities of ammunition on the expenditure report and sign for custody. The NAVMC 11381 list the DODIC, Nomenclature, Lot or Serial Number, and Quantity Received.</p>
<p>Expenditure Reporting</p> <p>Screen 6 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: When the range goes cold at the conclusion of the exercise, the OIC will report to Range Control the type and quantity of ammunition expended and quantity being turned in. Ammunition that has not been expended is turned over to the ammunition technician for return to the Ammunition Supply Point.</p> <p>Narrator (NAVMC 11381): For each item of ammunition that was received, you must record the Quantity expended and the Quantity turned in, serviceable and unserviceable.</p> <p>The ammunition technician will verify the quantities before accepting custody of the returned ammunition. Any apparent discrepancy between the verbal report to Range Control and the NAVMC 11381 data must be resolved immediately.</p>
<p>Ammunition Inspection</p> <p>Screen 10 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: Ammunition that is defective or damaged presents an immediate safety risk. Do not use any ammunition with visible defects or damage.</p> <p>Defective ammunition is often found before firing begins. You should check for defective or damaged ammunition before and during your exercise.</p> <p>Defects or damage include: fused rounds that are missing safety devices; visible defects in material or assembly such as a cracked cartridge case; ammunition showing damage from mishandling; and ammunition packaging that shows evidence of tampering.</p>

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<p>Ammunition Handling Rules</p> <p>Screen 11 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: Procedures for handling ammunition need to be strictly enforced and followed to avoid accidents. Mixing live and blank ammunition is extremely dangerous. There are a few simple rules to make sure that live and blank ammunition are not mixed.</p> <p>Narrator (Ammunition distribution): Ammunition distribution will occur only in areas designated for that purpose. For example, ammunition breakdown areas, ready lines, firing lines, attack positions, assembly areas, or defilade positions.</p> <p>Narrator (Live/Blank ammunition): On the range, live and blank ammunition will not be stored in or issued from the same place at the same time.</p> <p>Narrator (Returning Ammunition): All ammunition that is not fired during an exercise must be returned to the ammunition supply point in original packaging after the exercise.</p> <p>Narrator (Unified Ammunition): Do not indiscriminately fire or discard ammunition to avoid returning unfired ammunition to the proper storage facilities.</p>
<p>UXO and Misfires</p> <p>Screen 15 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: Unexploded ordnance and misfires represent a defect or malfunction in ammunition or explosives. UXO or dud munitions and misfires are unique from other less threatening defects because they can explode or fire off at any time.</p>
<p>Reporting UXO and Misfires</p> <p>Screen 16 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: The OIC is required to submit a report on all UXO and misfires that are experienced during an exercise for ammunition tracking. Reporting UXO and misfire incidents enables tracking of problems and can lead to suspension of ammunition that is potentially defective. This report helps investigators understand the causes of malfunctions.</p> <p>Narrator (MCO 8025.1): For each incident, the OIC must report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unit firing the ammunition • The type of ammunition that malfunctioned • The weapons used to fire the ammunition • A description of the malfunction. For example, a grenade that is thrown at the target, but does not detonate • Prevailing conditions during the exercise such as, date, weather, and terrain • Storage conditions that the ammunition was stored in before firing. For instance, was the ammunition in the magazine, or was the ammunition outside under a tarp • And remarks about other important information regarding the malfunction

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<p>Ammunition Data Collection Card</p> <p>Screen 17 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: The danger presented by ammunition malfunctions requires quick and detailed reporting to help avoid further occurrences. Investigations may be conducted on malfunctions and it is important that you provide accurate information to aid in the investigation.</p> <p>The NAVMC 10155, Ammunition Malfunction Data Collection Card, provides a list of essential data elements that should be noted immediately at the scene.</p> <p>Narrator (NAVMC 10155): Recording information immediately will help ensure your report is complete and accurate. There are five steps for reporting ammunition malfunctions.</p> <p>The first is to document what happened. Note the details of what actually occurred and the actions of appropriate personnel immediately prior to the malfunction. Next, record the time, date, and weather conditions. Identify the items involved by DODIC and lot number, if identifiable. Also, identify the condition of the ammunition prior to use. Was the item or packaging wet or discolored or appear deteriorated? Finally, identify the weapon used by model and serial number. Describe the condition of the weapon prior to and after firing. Include the number of rounds fired on this date.</p>
<p>When to Cease Fire</p> <p>Screen 18 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: There may come a time when someone in your exercise will experience an ammunition malfunction. Defective ammunition is often found in the pre-fire part of an exercise but some defective rounds may still make it to firing.</p> <p>Order a cease-fire and contact range control anytime someone experiences an ammunition malfunction that presents a safety risk.</p> <p>Range control will provide you with direction to either continue the exercise or halt the exercise until the problem with the ammunition can be resolved.</p>
<p>Lesson Summary</p> <p>Screen 21 of 30</p>	<p>Narrator: In this lesson, you were introduced to: the regulations that provide ammunition handling policies and procedures, ammunition accountability and expenditure reporting requirements, the specific policies for handling defective or malfunctioning ammunition, the rules for handling live and blank ammunition, and when a cease-fire should be called due to ammunition malfunction.</p> <p>You have completed the Ammunition Accountability, Handling, and Reporting Lesson. You may now proceed to the quiz.</p>

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Quiz Introduction Screen 22 of 30	<p>Narrator: This quiz will test your knowledge of the topics covered in this lesson. This is your opportunity to apply what you have learned before continuing the course.</p> <p>After selecting your answer, select NEXT to confirm your answer and advance to the next question.</p> <p>You must achieve a score of 80% or better to successfully complete this lesson. You must complete the quiz without exiting to receive a score.</p> <p>If you fail the quiz, review the lesson and retake the quiz. You may retake this quiz as many times as necessary to pass.</p>