Small unit ammunition storage
Warning

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Foreword

Ageing, unstable and excess ammunition stockpiles pose the dual hazards of illicit proliferation and accidental explosion, which have caused destabilization and humanitarian disaster in all regions of the world.

Crucial for adequate stockpile management is the identification of surpluses – that is, the portion of weapons and ammunition that does not constitute an operational need. When surpluses are not recognized, the entirety of the stockpile may continue to be seen as of operational value. Although not used, weapons and ammunition surpluses thus continue to fill warehouses and can thus pose a significant risk to safety and security.

Defective stockpile management has been assessed as the norm rather than the exception in many countries. Often it is not only surplus stocks that should be the focus of attention, but the lack of appropriate policy for stockpile management. Governments remain unaware of surpluses; their national stockpiles remain a risk to public safety; and diversion from warehouses feed into crime and armed violence.

In 2011, the United Nations developed the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) to ensure that the United Nations as a whole consistently delivers high-quality advice and support in ammunition management. Many stakeholders, including international organizations, non-governmental entities and national authorities, use these guidelines.

The IATG, along with other conventional ammunition issues, are managed through the United Nations SaferGuard programme.

Taking into account the diversity in capacity of States, three levels of ascending comprehensiveness are offered in the IATG, referred to as “risk-reduction process levels” (RRPLs). These are indicated within each IATG as either LEVEL 1 (basic), LEVEL 2 (intermediate) or LEVEL 3 (advanced).

The aim of implementing partners should be to maintain stockpile management processes at RRPL 1 as a minimum. This will often reduce risk significantly. Ongoing and gradual improvements could then be made to the stockpile management infrastructure and processes as staff development improves and further resources become available. These additional actions would equate to RRPLs 2 and 3.

The RRPLs are determined by calculating a weighted score of questions about a particular ammunition stockpile. A checklist is available at: https://www.un.org/disarmament/un-saferguard/risk-reduction-process-levels/.

The IATG are reviewed on a regular basis to reflect developing ammunition stockpile management norms and practices, and to incorporate changes due to changing international regulations and requirements. The IATG are also available in multiple languages.

The latest version of each guideline, together with practical IATG implementation support tools, can be found at https://www.un.org/disarmament/un-saferguard/.
Introduction

This IATG is designed for the guidance of personnel within any government organisation where individuals are involved in the storage, handling and use of ammunition and explosives but are not directly managed by ammunition qualified personnel. This will usually occur in small units, (e.g. police stations or isolated military units).

The principles and procedures for the safe, effective and efficient storage, handling, transport and use of ammunition are the same whether the ammunition and explosives are in an explosive storage area or whether they are held within a small unit. However, it is recognised that the range of procedures at the small unit level will be substantially less than at the logistic level.

This IATG is designed to guide those responsible for the storage and handling of ammunition and explosives within small units. Many clauses in the IATG series are directly applicable for safe storage within small units. Where appropriate these Clauses have been included in this IATG for ease of reference.
Small unit ammunition storage

1 Scope

This IATG introduces guidance for the safe storage and handling of ammunition and explosives in small units.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

A list of normative references is given in Annex A. Normative references are important documents to which reference is made in this guide and which form part of the provisions of this guide.

A further list of informative references is given at Annex B in the form of a bibliography, which lists additional documents that contain other useful information on ammunition storage within small units.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this guideline the following terms and definitions, as well as the more comprehensive list given in IATG 01.40:2015(E) Terms, definitions and abbreviations, shall apply.

The term ‘explosive limits licence’ refers to the permitted amount of explosives at a potential explosion site.

The term ‘explosive storage area’ refers to an area used for the storage of explosives and within which authorised ammunition or missile preparation, inspection and rectification operations may also be carried out.

The term ‘magazine’ refers to any building, structure, or container approved for the storage of explosive materials. (c.f. explosive storehouse (ESH)).

The term 'national technical authority' refers to the government department(s), organisation(s) or institution(s) charged with the regulation, management, co-ordination and operation of conventional ammunition storage and handling activities.

The term ‘potential explosion site’ refers to the location of a quantity of explosives that will create a blast, fragment, thermal or debris hazard in the event of an accidental explosion of its content.

The term ‘small unit’ refers to any government organisation, at the tactical level, where individuals are involved in the storage, handling and use of ammunition and explosives but are not directly managed by ammunition qualified personnel.

NOTE 1 Examples of small units would include police stations, isolated small military units, border guard posts etc.

In all modules of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, the words 'shall', 'should', 'may' and 'can' are used to express provisions in accordance with their usage in ISO standards.

a) 'shall' indicates a requirement: It is used to indicate requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform to the document and from which no deviation is permitted.
b) **'should' indicates a recommendation:** It is used to indicate that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required, or that (in the negative form, 'should not') a certain possibility or course of action is deprecated but not prohibited.

c) **'may' indicates permission:** It is used to indicate a course of action permissible within the limits of the document.

d) **‘can’ indicates possibility and capability:** It is used for statements of possibility and capability, whether material, physical or casual.

## 4 Background

It would be inappropriate to expect personnel not qualified in ammunition management to be aware of all the detailed technical requirements for the safe storage of ammunition and explosives. However, this should not affect their responsibility to protect the health and safety of unit members or the general public.

This IATG is designed to be used as a checklist and reference guide to the more important Clauses within the IATG series that should be applied to small unit ammunition stores in order to ensure that the storage complies with Risk Reduction Process Level 1.¹

## 5 Small unit ammunition storage requirements

Table 1 summarises the Clauses in the IATG series that should be applied to small unit ammunition storage to ensure the safety of unit personnel and the general public. The requirements are listed alphabetically for ease of reference:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>IATG Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IATG # Clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>- Accounting systems.</td>
<td>03.10 14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Stack tally cards.</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Stocktaking and audits.</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition Accidents</td>
<td>- Actions by user unit.</td>
<td>11.10 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Reporting format.</td>
<td>Annex C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bans and Constraints</td>
<td>- Ensure that ammunition that is either banned or constrained for use is identified and segregated.</td>
<td>01.70 6 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification of Ammunition and Explosives</td>
<td>- Ammunition and explosives are classified in accordance with the UN Globally Harmonised System.</td>
<td>01.50 6.1 6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controlled Articles and Contraband</td>
<td>- The prohibition of contraband within small magazines.</td>
<td>06.10 5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation and Records</td>
<td>- Explosive Limits Licence</td>
<td>02.30 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Held in Magazine)</td>
<td>- Humidity Record</td>
<td>06.70 Annex D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- PES Log Book</td>
<td>06.70 Annex C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Temperature Record</td>
<td>06.70 Annex D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosives Licence</td>
<td>- Required to ensure that safe levels of storage are authorised and maintained.</td>
<td>02.30 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ See IATG 01.20:2015[E] *Index of risk reduction process levels.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>IATG Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faults and Performance Failures during use</td>
<td>▪ System for the reporting of ammunition faults and performance failures when used for training or on operations.</td>
<td>01.60 7, 8, 10, Annexe C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Safety</td>
<td>▪ Fire alarm systems.</td>
<td>02.50 7, 8.2, 10.2, 10.3, 11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspections (External)</td>
<td>▪ To ensure that unit ammunition stores are appropriately inspected on a regular basis.</td>
<td>06.70 5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspections (Internal)</td>
<td>▪ To ensure that unit ammunition stores are appropriately inspected on a regular basis.</td>
<td>06.70 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log Books (Magazine)</td>
<td>▪ Log books for potential explosion sites (PES) should be kept and maintained.</td>
<td>06.70 5.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixing Rules</td>
<td>▪ Ensures that ammunition of conflicting compatibility groups are not stored together.</td>
<td>01.50 7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity and Separation Distances</td>
<td>▪ These should be developed by qualified ammunition personnel and will be clearly stated on the Explosive Limits Licence.</td>
<td>02.20 Not for Unit Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Analysis and Acceptance</td>
<td>▪ Should resources not be available to achieve the requirements of this IATG, then the residual risk SHALL be formally accepted at the appropriate level. This should normally not be below Ministerial level.</td>
<td>02.10 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security of Magazines</td>
<td>▪ Access Control.</td>
<td>09.10 8.5, 8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport of Ammunition</td>
<td>▪ In accordance with UN Model Regulations.</td>
<td>08.10 All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warning Signs</td>
<td>▪ In accordance with the UN Globally Harmonised System.</td>
<td>01.50 6.1, 6.1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Small unit ammunition storage requirements

6 Magazine infrastructure

The unit explosives store or magazine should comprise a single room, or a number of compartments separated from each other by internal walls. A Receipts and Issues (R&I) room may form an integral part of the explosives store but should be situated at one end of the building.

Each compartment should only have one door and this should open outwards. In certain situations, (for example where only Hazard Division (HD) 1.4 ammunition is to be stored) a purpose built explosives store is not required.

The physical infrastructure should be in line with the guidance contained within IATG 05.20:2015[E] Types of buildings for explosives storage. The magazine should be unheated.

7 Unit ammunition inspections

Small units holding ammunition and explosives should be formally inspected by ammunition qualified personnel at the frequencies shown in Table 2:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Explosives Licence</th>
<th>Inspection Frequency</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>▪ Small units are unlikely to hold one of these licences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Standard</td>
<td>Two Yearly</td>
<td>▪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorised Quantity</td>
<td>Two Yearly</td>
<td>▪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Three Yearly</td>
<td>▪ For those small units holding only small arms ammunition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Small unit ammunition inspection frequency

The efficiency of the unit in relation to its ammunition responsibilities should, on completion of each periodic inspection, be graded in terms of **Satisfactory** or **Unsatisfactory**. The grading shall be based on the standard found at the time of the inspection and give an accurate picture of the efficiency of the unit.

Small infringements may be corrected as the inspection proceeds but a general comment observing this is to be recorded in the report. Subsequent corrective action may be taken as necessary to correct faults and bring the unit up to an acceptable standard. Accurate reporting is essential to give the chain of command a clear and unambiguous view of ammunition and explosives safety across their area. This grading shall be recorded on IATG Form 12.10A (see Annex C) (or national equivalent) by the Inspector.

When assessing the grading of a unit’s efficiency the Inspector should base his or her judgement on the points listed in IATG 06.70:2015[E] Inspection of explosive facilities, Annex E. An unsatisfactory grading should only be given if:

a) there is more than one inexcusable violation of a major point which is considered to compromise explosive safety;

b) there are four or more minor points violated and no corrective action has been taken during the inspection; or

c) recommendations to resolve a major point or two minor points specified in a previous inspection report have not been carried out.

At unit inspections the Inspector shall report any ammunition, which, in his or her opinion, has deteriorated or has been damaged through the fault of the unit. Such ammunition is to be the subject of a Damage Report that is to be processed in the usual manner.

The Inspector shall also recommend if more specialist inspections are warranted, (e.g. electrical, lightning protection, infrastructure stability etc).

A recommended report format for small unit ammunition inspections is at Annex C for information.

8 **Recovered ammunition and explosives**

Ammunition and explosives that are recovered by the police, or other security agencies, should be stored in accordance with the principles and requirements contained within the IATG Series 6 modules. Magazine explosive limits licences should not be broken unless operationally urgent, in which case the advice of an ammunition qualified officer or explosive ordnance disposal operator shall be immediately sought.

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Explosive limit licences for small units may not allow or facilitate the storage of recovered ammunition and explosives. In such circumstances the recovered ammunition and explosives shall not be stored with the unit's own ammunition. A separate container, such as a blast containment bin or threat containment unit, should be used.

8.1 Disposal of recovered ammunition and explosives

Recovered ammunition and explosives may be required as evidence in legal proceedings and hence retained in the custody of the legal system until required at trial; this may take years. This requires that a system should be developed to ensure the safe and secure storage of such ammunition and explosives pending trial. Alternatively evidence from a qualified ‘expert’ witness as to the type and quantity of recovered ammunition and explosives could be used; this would allow for the safe disposal of recovered ammunition and explosives and a subsequent reduction in risk.

Immediately upon discovery of illicit ammunition and explosives, the agency recovering the ammunition and explosives should summon following agencies to the recovery site:

   a) an ammunition or Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) specialist, appointed by the national technical authority or relevant government organisation, to evaluate the physical condition of the recovered ammunition and explosives and to provide advice on storage or immediate disposal. In the event of disposal this individual should be competent to act as an ‘expert witness’ in court;

   b) a representative of the crime scene investigation or forensic science department to ensure that the continuity of evidence is preserved; and

   c) if appropriate, or required by national legislation, a representative of the public prosecutor to ensure that all appropriate ‘rules of evidence’ are complied with.

8.1.1. Modus operandi

On arrival of the authorities at Clause 8.1, an inventory of the recovered ammunition and explosives should be prepared, together with photographic evidence:

   a) type of ammunition or explosives (including calibre etc as appropriate);

   b) quantity recovered of each type;

   c) any serial, lot or batch numbers;

   d) the physical condition of the ammunition or explosives as determined by the technical specialist. This should formally state whether the ammunition and explosives are ‘safe (or unsafe) to move and store’;

   e) authentication required for continuity of evidence and rules of evidence;

   f) disposal recommendation of technical specialist; and

   g) formal authority for disposal or retention from the public prosecutor’s department.

Wherever possible, and so long as evidential requirements permit, recovered ammunition and explosives should be disposed of as soon as possible in order to reduce risk during storage. This may require a review of extant evidential procedures or legislation.

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3 An example is at http://www.aegis.co.uk/bomb-containment-1000.aspx
9 Risk management

In many public security situations the ammunition and explosives of the police or other security agencies, plus that recovered from criminals being kept for forensic or judicial requirements, will often be stored within urban areas. This may place the local population at risk unless the requirements of this IATG are strictly adhered to.

The risk management process explained in IATG 02.10:2015[E] Introduction to risk management principles shall be followed and once the residual risk has been identified it must be formally accepted at an appropriate level. If human life is still at risk that appropriate level should be at Ministerial level.

The risk acceptance criteria will result from three factors:

a) local perceptions of societal risk and hence the detailed specification of ‘tolerable risk’;

b) the potential economical cost and losses due to an undesired explosive event (which will include: 1) explosive ordnance disposal remediation costs; 2) reconstruction costs (for public and civilian buildings); 3) injury compensation costs; and 4) ammunition replacement costs); and

c) environmental impact.

Where tolerable risk has been achieved, then that risk and the residual risk should be formally accepted by the appropriate authority within the ammunition users’ organisation. In terms of ammunition storage this should usually take the form of issuing Explosive Licences for the ammunition storage area. (See IATG 02.30:2014[E] Licensing of explosive storage areas).

Where tolerable risk has not been achieved, and where resources are not being made available to achieve tolerable risk in the short term, then the residual risk should be formally accepted in writing by the entity responsible for the allocation of resources to the stockpile management organisation. Provided measures to achieve tolerable risk have been identified, then the residual risk is now an issue of resource allocation and not one of technical knowledge.

Should the resource allocation entity refuse to formally accept the risk in writing, then the issue should be referred to the next level of government for reconciliation of the issue. If this stage is reached it is then a political responsibility to free up the required resources, or the risk should be formally accepted in writing at that level of government. Formal acceptance of risk means taking individual and personal responsibility should there be future consequences; hence it is likely that the issue of risk acceptance may reach quite high levels of government and the political level. This assures accountability should there be an undesirable explosive event in the future, as politicians should have accepted the consequences of a decision not to allocate sufficient resources to achieve tolerable risk. This process should take place annually during the budget development process for the stockpile management organisation.

9.1 Risk communication (LEVEL 1)

Risk communication is an interactive process of exchange of information and opinion on risk among risk assessors, risk managers, and other stakeholders, which may include representatives from the local civilian community that may be impacted by the risk.

Risk communication is an integral and ongoing part of the risk management process, and ideally all stakeholder groups should be involved from the start. Risk communication makes stakeholders aware of the results of the risk assessment, the logic behind the risk analysis process and the remedial measures taken to ensure a level of tolerable risk.

The identification of particular interest groups and their representatives should comprise a part of an overall risk communication strategy. This risk communication strategy should be discussed and
agreed upon between risk managers early in the process to ensure two-way communication. This strategy should also cover who should present information to the public, and the manner in which it should be done. The risk communication strategy should aim to improve the perceptions of safety for the personnel within the ammunition depot and also the local community.

10 Useful forms and report format templates

The IATG software contains a range of templates for the necessary forms and report formats to support the safe, effective and efficient management of ammunition at the small unit level.
Annex A
(normative)

References

The following normative documents contain provisions, which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of the guide. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of the guide are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO maintain registers of currently valid ISO or EN:

a) IATG 01.20:2015[E] Index of risk reduction process levels. UNODA. 2015;
b) IATG 01.40:2015[E] Terms, glossary and definitions. UNODA. 2015;
c) IATG 01.50:2015[E] UN Explosive hazard classification system and codes. UNODA. 2015;
d) IATG 02.10:2015[E] Introduction to risk management principles and processes. UNODA. 2015;
e) IATG 02.20:2015[E] Quantity and separation distances. UNODA. 2015;
f) IATG 02.30:2015[E] Licensing of ESA. UNODA. 2015;

The latest version/edition of these references should be used. The UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UN ODA) holds copies of all references used in this guide. A register of the latest version/edition of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines is maintained by UN ODA, and can be read on the IATG website: www.un.org/disarmament/un-safeguard/. National authorities, employers and other interested bodies and organisations should obtain copies before commencing conventional ammunition stockpile management programmes.

*Where copyright permits.*
Annex B
(informative)

References

The following informative documents contain provisions, which should also be consulted to provide further background information to the contents of this guide:5


The latest version/edition of these references should be used. The UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UN ODA) holds copies of all references6 used in this guide. A register of the latest version/edition of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines is maintained by UN ODA, and can be read on the IATG website: www.un.org/disarmament/un-safeguard/. National authorities, employers and other interested bodies and organisations should obtain copies before commencing conventional ammunition stockpile management programmes.

5 Data from many of these publications has been used to develop this IATG.
6 Where copyright permits.
## Annex C
(informative)

### Example small unit ammunition inspection report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Small Unit Ammunition Inspection Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(SPECIAL / ROUTINE)²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Inspection:</th>
<th>Other Units using Store:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serial Number:</td>
<td>Store Inspected (Location)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit:</td>
<td>Explosive Licence(s) Serial Number:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Grading of Unit Efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspected by:</td>
<td>Inspection Unit:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1. Inspector’s Comments

The following inspection report has been compiled by (Insert Inspector’s Full Name and Appointment) under the authority of (Insert Technical Authority).

The inspection has been conducted in accordance with the criteria laid down in IATG 06.70 Inspection of explosives facilities. The inspection covers the management and control of explosives and explosives facilities in accordance with those guidelines. The inspection has been a sample of the documentation, facilities and activities. It is to be noted that there may be documentation, facilities or activities unobserved by the inspector that remain non-compliant with the IATG Guidelines.

### 2. Previous Reports (Fire, Security etc)

### 3. Explosives Licensing and Safeguarding Maps

### 4. Ammunition Accounts

### 5. Standing Operating Procedures (SOP)

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² Delete as applicable.
⁶ Delete as applicable.
6. Condition of Ammunition

7. Closing Remarks
# Small Unit Ammunition Inspection Report

**IATG Form 12.10A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit:</th>
<th>Serial Number:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Date of Previous Inspection and Serial Number:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspected by:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Batch/lot or Date</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Sentence and Quantity</th>
<th>Remarks and reason for sentence other than “S”</th>
<th>Action to be taken by Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>On Charge</td>
<td>Inspected S&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt; R&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt; U/S&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<sup>9</sup> Serviceable. Unit to retain for training or operations.

<sup>10</sup> Return. Unit to return to ammunition depot. (May be used in extremis).

<sup>11</sup> Unserviceable. Unit to return to ammunition depot.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Batch/lot or Date</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Sentence and Quantity</th>
<th>Remarks and reason for sentence other than “S”</th>
<th>Action to be taken by Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>On Charge</td>
<td>Inspected</td>
<td>S³</td>
<td>R⁵⁰</td>
</tr>
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INSPECTED:
Signature of Inspector: 
Date: 

INSPECTOR’S REMARKS:
Signature of Inspector: 
Date: 

CONFIRMED:
Signature of Chief Inspector: 
Date: 

Amendment record

Management of IATG amendments

The IATG guidelines are subject to formal review on a five-yearly basis, however this does not preclude amendments being made within these five-year periods for reasons of operational safety and efficiency or for editorial purposes.

As amendments are made to this IATG they will be given a number, and the date and general details of the amendment shown in the table below. The amendment will also be shown on the cover page of the IATG by the inclusion under the edition date of the phrase 'incorporating amendment number(s) 1 etc.'

As the formal reviews of each IATG are completed new editions may be issued. Amendments up to the date of the new edition will be incorporated into the new edition and the amendment record table cleared. Recording of amendments will then start again until a further review is carried out.

The most recently amended, and thus extant, IATG will be the versions that are posted on the UN SaferGuard IATG website at www.un.org/disarmament/un-saferguard/.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>01 Feb 15</td>
<td>Release of Edition 2 of IATG.</td>
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