

1.0. Introduction.

To ensure the timely inspection of munitions assets, it is necessary to research the supply bulletins, technical manuals, and other documents associated with the munitions for proper inspection interval and proper procedure. By doing this, you will be able to schedule inspections so that resources are available to accomplish the mission. This lesson will provide you the detail required to enable you to correctly schedule munitions inspections.

2.0. Inspection Types.

Scheduling will be determined by the type of inspection being conducted. In addition, special inspections may be directed by higher headquarters (special inspection).

The principal types of inspections to be performed on munitions material include:

- Initial Receipt Inspection (IRI)
- Receipt Inspection (RI)
- Acceptance Inspection (AI)
- Periodic Inspection (PI)
- Safety in Storage Inspection (SIS)
- Storage Monitoring Inspection (SMI)
- Special Inspection (SPI)
- Pre-Issue Inspection (PII)
- Verification Inspection (VI)
- Basic Load Inspection (BLI)
- Surveillance Function Test Inspection (SFTI).

The following sections define each type of inspection.

2.1. Initial Receipt Inspection (IRI).

The IRI will be performed within 30 days after receipt or prior to shipment (whichever comes first) of material received directly from the manufacturer, vendor, or government activity that has been inspected and accepted by the government at the point of origin. This inspection is expected to identify gross manufacturer errors; it is not intended to be the manufacturer's acceptance inspection.

2.2. Receipt Inspection (RI).

When material is received from another CONUS or OCONUS storage activity or post, camp, station, or other using unit at which QASAS is assigned, the DSR card stipulates that required inspections/test were performed on the lot within the specified time interval for the item. Inspection will be on a sampling basis by lot or group for damage in transit only. If additional inspection is indicated, the scope will be determined by the QASAS in charge. Materiel returned from CONUS and OCONUS locations without accompanying DSR cards that document a

current valid inspection by a QASAS will be inspected according to paragraph 2-3 (b)(2), SB 742-1.

2.3. Acceptance Inspection (AI).

Acceptance inspection is performed on materiel received from a contractor or plant requiring inspection and acceptance at destination, materiel inspected at the origin and requiring acceptance at destination, and components from demilitarization to be reused or restored to stockpile. Instructions for the AI will be furnished by the applicable commodity command, when required. Depots receiving materiel from procurement for stock will process DD Form 250 (Materiel Inspection and Receiving Report) according to AR 715-29.

2.4. Periodic Inspection (PI) (Cyclic).

All required stocks will be inspected periodically for deterioration and nonstandard conditions for classification of true level of serviceability. The purpose of inspecting unserviceable, economically repairable, and suspended munitions is to detect evidence of further deterioration that may alter percentages requiring rework or necessitate a change of condition code. Tables 1 and 2 below illustrate the correct periodic inspection intervals.

Table 1. Periodic Inspection Intervals

ITEM	CAT
Activators	X
Additive Jacket	Y
Munitions fixed and semi fixed, 37mm through 165mm for guns and howitzers:	
a. Cartridge, 105mm, semi-fixed for howitzer assembled with propelling charges less than 15 years old	Y
b. Cartridge, 105mm, semi-fixed for howitzer assembled with propelling charges 15 years or older	Z
c. AP (except 105mm and 120mm, tank ammo with depleted uranium), CAN, HE (all types, except 120mm M830), WP, and TP.	W
d. Blank, illuminating and 120mm M830, M831, and M865	Y
e. Chemical, colored smoke, HC, leaflet, pyrotechnic, riot control	Z
Munitions for mortars (jungle pack):	
a. HE, WP, and practice with explosive components	V
b. Practice without explosive components (inert)	U
c. FS smoke, leaflet riot control	X
d. Illuminating	W
Munitions for mortars (regular pack):	
a. HE, WP, and practice with explosive components	X
b. Practice without explosive components (inert)	W
c. Chemical, FS smoke, leaflet, riot control.	Z
d. Illuminating	Y
Munitions for mortars (plastic Mono Pack)	Z

ITEM	CAT
Munitions for recoilless rifles	X
Munitions, inert, all types	W
Munitions, small arms, through 30mm (except through cal .50 packed in steel cans with gaskets)	W
Munitions, small arms, through cal .50 packed in steel cans with gaskets	U
Bag loading assemblies for mortars	Y
Bangalore torpedoes	X
Black powder charges:	
a. In hermetically sealed containers	Y
b. Not in hermetically sealed containers	Z
Blasting caps, non-electric	V
Blasting caps, electric	Z
Bombs:	
a. HE, non-cluster type, unfuzed	U
b. Fragmentation and WP unfuzed	W
c. HE, fragmentation, WP, fuzed or packed with fuze, and photoflash	Y
Boosters, all types	X
Bursters	Y
Canisters, smoke	Z
Cartridge, actuated devices (CADs)	Y
Cartridge, bomb ejection	Y
Cartridge cases, primed:	
a. Artillery	Z
b. Small Arms	Y
Cartridge, delay	Y
Cartridge, engine starter	Y
Cartridge, ignition	Y
Cartridge, impulse	Y
Cartridge, photoflash	Y
Cartridge, powder actuated	Y
Charge, practice, hand grenade	Z
Coupling base with primer	Y
Cutters	Y
Delay elements and delay plungers:	
a. Hermetically-sealed elements	Y
b. Not hermetically sealed	Z
Demolition kit, projected charge	X
Demolition block charges, C4 or TNT	V
Demolition block charges (except C4 or TNT)	X
Destroyers, all types (document, cryptographic equipment, file)	Z
Destructors	Y
Detonating cord:	

ITEM	CAT
a. In hermetically-sealed container	W
b. Not in hermetically-sealed container	W
Detonation simulator, explosive M80	Z
Detonators	Y
Dispenser, aircraft mine, M56 and practice M132 loaded, and reload kits	Y
Dispenser, riot control	Z
Dynamite, military	Y
Expelling charges:	
a. Black powder filled	Z
b. Propellant filled	Y
Explosive bolts	X
Fire starters	Z
Firing devices	Y
Flares	Z
Fuse, blasting, time	Z
Fuses	Z
Fuzes, all types except fuzes with black powder time train rings or unsealed black powder delay elements:	
a. In hermetically-sealed containers	W
b. Not in hermetically sealed containers	Y
Fuses containing black powder time train rings or unsealed black powder delay elements	Z
Grenades:	
a. HE, HEAT, offensive, WP, practice with explosive components	Y
b. Colored smoke, HC, incendiary, riot control	Z
c. Practice, without explosive component, inert	W
High explosives, bulk	X
Igniters, all types	Z
Ignition cylinders	Z
Incendiary devices, all types	Z
Increment, propellant	Y
Inert munitions, all types	W
Inert components and metal parts for munitions items	W
Initiators for bomb fuzes	X
Launcher and 35mm cartridges CS	Z
Launcher and grenade, smoke M176, M226	Z
Mines:	
a. APERS, AT, practice with explosive components	X
b. Practice without explosive components, inert, empty	W
Packing material	R
Primers:	
a. Artillery	Z

ITEM	CAT
b. Small Arms	Y
Projectiles, separate loading and Naval separated:	
a. Fuzed or unfuzed ADAM, RAAM, illuminating, practice with explosive components, 155mm M483A1	Y
b. Fuzed HERA, baseburner, WP	Y
c. Unfuzed HERA, baseburner WP	W
d. Fuzed HE (except ADAM, RAAM, 155mm, M483A1)	Y
e. Unfuzed ICM HE (except ADAM, RAAM, 155mm M483A1)	W
f. Unfuzed non-ICM HE (except 8 inch M424)	U
g. 8 inch M424	X
h. colored smoke, HC	Z
Projectile 64mm, riot control M742, M743	Z
Propellant actuated devices (PADs)	Y
Propellant, bulk and component charges	Y
Propelling charge, separate loading:	
a. First interval	R
b. Subsequent interval	V
Reducer, flash	Y
Rocket motors	X
Rockets, complete rounds:	
a. Flechette, HE, WP, RP, MPSM and practice	X
b. Flare and illuminating	Y
c. Incendiary, riot control	Z
Shaped charges	Y
Signals	Z
Simulators	Z
Smoke pots	Z
Spotting charges	Z
Squibs	Z
Supplementary charges	X
Thermal batteries	X
Thickener	Z
Thrusters	Y
Tracers, all types	Y
Warheads, warhead sections:	
a. Flechette, HE, WP, RP, and practice with explosive components	X
b. Flare and illuminating	Y
c. Incendiary, riot control	Z

NOTE: Propelling charges for separated munitions for naval guns are inherently different from other propelling charges. They are essentially like fixed cartridges in their deteriorative properties. Therefore, consider them as coming under munitions, fixed, category W. Separated projectiles come under Fuzed HE (except ADAM, RAAM, 155mm M483A1), Category Y.

Table 2. Periodic Inspection Categories

Category	Interval
R	10
S	9
T	8
U	7
V	6
W	5
X	4
Y	3
Z	2

2.5. Safety in Storage Inspection (SIS).

Non-required wholesale stocks, unserviceable non-repairable munitions, and all munitions in an RRDQA account, whether serviceable or unserviceable, will be inspected to ensure it is safe for continued storage and handling. Handling includes those preparatory actions necessary to demilitarize the item. The QASAS will determine whether the defects noted could result in a hazardous situation for either handling or storage. An SIS inspection is not required for inert or empty munitions.

2.6. Storage Monitoring Inspection (SMI).

Storage monitoring inspection is performed, as required, by applicable technical instructions for specific items or as determined necessary by the QASAS in charge. It is performed on items while in the storage site and includes but is not necessarily limited to:

- Inspecting lethal chemical agent munitions, containers of bulk lethal chemical agent, or containerized lethal chemical agent munitions to detect leakers and other visual defects.
- Reading and recording pressure and relative humidity of items packaged in pressurized or desiccated containers.

The frequency of SMI will be as required by the technical instructions for the specific item. SMI may also be conducted when determined necessary by the QASAS in charge. Combining SMI with magazine inspection is recommended.

2.7. Special Inspection (SPI).

Special inspections are performed at the direction of higher headquarters or to satisfy special or local requirements when approved by the QASAS in charge. Reasons for conducting an SPI must be entered in the inspection remarks.

2.8. Pre-Issue Inspection (PII).

The PII is an inspection other than that required for a PI that must be performed prior to issue. Examples are munitions destined for prepositioned (PREPO) ships or a special check for specific defects as determined by the QASAS in charge or directed by higher headquarters. A lot or lot cluster overdue for PI will be given a PI prior to shipment, not a PII. Normally, the appropriate sampling plan contained in SB 742-1 will be used. Reasons for conducting PII must be entered in the inspection reports. PII will not be performed on Navy Weapons Quality Evaluation Center (WQEC) samples unless specifically directed.

2.9. Verification Inspection (VI).

This inspection is performed on materiel processed during preservation and packaging (P&P) and maintenance (renovation, modification, overhaul, etc.) type operations. If you are required to conduct a verification inspection, conduct it in accordance with SB 742-1 paragraph 4-4.

3.0. Basic Load Inspection (BLI).

The following organizations are to receive BLI and technical support assistance from QASAS. This includes technical assistance visits and inspection of operational load, training load, mission load and contingency stocks.

- Active Army.
- Reserve Component units and activities.
- National Guard units.
- Security forces at installations where AR 50-5 and AR 50-6 apply.
- Activities and individuals located outside the real property boundaries of coordinating and/or support installations.

Ammunition surveillance support (BLI and technical support) in CONUS will be implemented by scheduling support on a periodic basis as established in a letter of agreement between the command providing QASAS support and the recipient activity. Provisions of AR 5-9 and FORSCOM/TRADOC supplements also apply.

- Theater regulations will govern frequency of support OCONUS, but in no case will the visit occur less frequently than 12-15 months. This inspection excludes war reserve stocks in storage for customer issue.

- Training munitions drawn for immediate use from ASPs is excluded provided procedures for turn in of unused munitions are immediately complied with.
- Depot surveillance records (DSR) are not required for the above stocks of munitions.

3.1. Inspection Requirements.

FORSCOM or TRADOC installations (post, camp, station) with assigned QASAS will perform an inspection of stored conventional and guided missile basic load and training munitions under unit control no less frequently than 12-15 months. Appropriate SBs and TMs will be used for the inspection.

The BLI will be conducted by a QASAS, who may be supplemented and assisted by a military MOS 55B (SSG/SFC) and/or qualified wage grade or local national personnel. In addition, the unit being inspected must furnish support personnel for efficient handling, unpacking, correction of minor deficiencies, repacking, and storage of munitions as required.

The local organization responsible for maintaining subject materiel may perform operator/organizational inspection/basic maintenance functions as authorized in the maintenance allocation chart of appropriate technical manuals. Any problems encountered that cannot be resolved locally will be brought to the immediate attention of the supporting QASAS. The results of such operations will be documented for review by the QASAS during periodic technical support visits.

BLI will be conducted on all uploaded munitions and all open (unsealed) containers. Munitions sealed in original package shall be opened and inspected to the extent necessary to verify serviceability based on such parameters as storage conditions, appearance of outer pack, lot size, or length of time in basic load.

- Barrier material packaged items will be treated according to requirements contained in Chapter 2, paragraph 2-3c, SB 742-1.
- BLI will be conducted using appropriate SBs and TMs.
- Ammunition lots must meet minimum serviceability standards for the specific type munitions for retention in the basic load.
- The latest model of munitions appropriate to the weapon system will be placed in the UBL.

3.2. Technical Assistance Visit.

QASAS will conduct a review in the following areas in conjunction with BLI:

- Explosive safety.
- Munitions storage.

- Unit procedures for transportation of munitions, upload plans, disposition of excess munitions including training munitions, and investigating and reporting malfunctions.
- Property books and munitions records and reports.
- Check lots against suspension/restriction files and AINs. Check that units have an adequate suspension system.

4.0. Small Caliber Stockpile Reliability Program (SCSRP) and Centralized Trace Test Program (CTTP) for small arms ammunition (SAA).

SCSRP and CTTP testing of SAA will be accomplished under a centralized control program managed by IOC (AMSIO-IOE-S). All candidate lots under test should be considered as functionally serviceable by the shipping installation unless otherwise notified by IOC.

4.1. Centralized Control Function Test Program (CCFTP).

The CCFTP includes all stocks reported under the Worldwide Ammunition Inspection and Lot Number Report (WARS), Part III (AR 700-22), for which a munitions surveillance function test procedure exists. These procedures are published as DA Supply Bulletins and can be found in Appendix A, SB 742-1.

Function testing, except for material covered by SBs relating to special tests, will be accomplished under a centralized control program managed by the IOC. The storing installations will normally be notified annually of the lots to be tested.

5.0. Large Caliber Stockpile Reliability Program (LCSR).

The LCSR is managed by AMSIO-IOE-S under the provisions of AR 702-6 and supplements. The program provides functional data on gun, howitzer, and mortar munitions larger than 40mm, mines, and small rockets. The testing is conducted at various proving grounds and test centers located in both CONUS and OCONUS.

During the third quarter of each fiscal year, CONUS and OCONUS commands will be queried on the availability of candidate lots for testing. After receiving confirmation of sample availability and finalizing the program, IOC will issue an MRO for shipment of samples. MROs will be issued 30-45 days prior to the required date for CONUS installations or 120-130 days for OCONUS commands.

6.0. Magazine and Explosive Area Inspection.

Magazines and other buildings in which munitions and explosives are stored will be given a formal inspection every 12 months (except as noted below). Such inspections will be performed by QASAS who will record and report the results. A formal record of the inspection results will

be maintained, to include discrepancy reports forwarded to responsible installation activities and the resolution of corrective actions resulting from these reports.

At the discretion of the QASAS in charge, the magazine inspection interval may be increased to a maximum of quarterly or reduced to a minimum of every 24 months depending on activity or local conditions which would increase or decrease the possibility for deficiencies to occur. Reasons for changing intervals (lack of funding or personnel does not constitute justification) must be documented.

6.1. Lightning Protection Systems.

Lightning protection systems within the munitions area will receive a visual examination every 6 months and a test once every 24 months for electrical continuity and adequacy of grounding.

6.2. Munitions and Explosive Materiel in Outside Storage.

Munitions placed in outside storage will be given adequate continuing inspection to ensure that packaging is not damaged or deteriorated to the extent that munitions contents are exposed in any manner not intended by the original design of the package. Each outside site will be examined immediately following any unusual weather condition, such as severe rain, snow, or wind storms, which might damage or affect the munitions. Required stocks of munitions in outside storage will be subjected to a complete PI at least semiannually.

7.0. Summary.

This lesson has discussed the various required munitions inspections and provided you with the basic tools required for you to adequately schedule required munitions inspections.

**PRACTICAL EXERCISE
SCHEDULE MUNITIONS INSPECTIONS**

This practical exercise will enforce the information covered in this lesson. Answer the following questions. Cite the appropriate paragraph and table number (if applicable) in the lesson that supports your answer.

1. What generally determines scheduling of inspections?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

2. When must Initial Receipt Inspections be performed?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

3. When are Acceptance Inspections conducted?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

4. What is the periodic inspection interval for practice mortars (inert)?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

5. What is the periodic inspection interval for smoke canisters?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

6. What is the periodic inspection interval for black powder expelling charges?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

7. What is the periodic inspection interval for riot control grenades?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

8. What is the periodic inspection interval for the first interval for propelling charges?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

9. What is the periodic inspection interval for thermal batteries?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

10. What is the interval period for category V items?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

11. What determines Storage Monitoring Inspection requirements?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

12. Where must you enter the reasons for a Special Inspection?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

13. What organizations receive Basic Load Inspections?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

14. How often must BLI inspections be conducted?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

15. How often must training munitions under unit control be inspected?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

16. What documents must be used in conducting a BLI?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

17. What stocks are included in the Centralized Control Function Test Program?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

18. When will OCONUS commands be queried on the availability of lots for testing as part of the LCSRP?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

19. How often must magazines be given a formal inspection?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

20. How often must lightning systems be given a visual inspection?

ANSWER: _____

REFERENCE: _____

PRACTICAL EXERCISE
55B40B07
SCHEDULE MUNITIONS INSPECTIONS
SOLUTION KEY

1. Answer: Scheduling will be determined by the type of inspection being conducted.
Reference: Paragraph 2.0.
2. Answer: Within 30 days after receipt or prior to shipment.
Reference: Paragraph 2.1.
3. Answer: Acceptance inspections are performed on materiel received from a contractor or plant requiring inspection and acceptance at destination.
Reference: Paragraph 2.3.
4. Answer: U.
Reference: Paragraph 2.4, Table 1.
5. Answer: Z.
Reference: Paragraph 2.4, Table 1.
6. Answer: Z.
Reference: Paragraph 2.4, Table 1.
7. Answer: Z.
Reference: Paragraph 2.4, Table 1.
8. Answer: R.
Reference: Paragraph 2.4, Table 1.
9. Answer: X.
Reference: Paragraph, 2.4 Table 1.
10. Answer: 6 years.
Reference: Paragraph 2.4, Table 2.
11. Answer: It is determined by applicable technical instructions for specific items or as determined necessary by the QASAS in charge.
Reference: Paragraph 2.6.
12. Answer: In the inspection remarks block.
Reference: Paragraph 2.7.

13. Answer: Active Army, Reserve Component units and activities, National Guard units, Security forces at installations where AR 50-5 and AR 50-6 apply, and activities and individuals located outside the real property boundaries of coordinating and/or support installations.
Reference: Paragraph 3.0.
14. Answer: Not less than every 12-15 months.
Reference: Paragraph 3.0.
15. Answer: No less frequently than every 12-15 months.
Reference: Paragraph 3.1.
16. Answer: BLI will be inspected using appropriate SBs and TMs.
Reference: Paragraph 3.0, Paragraph 3.1.
17. Answer: It includes all stocks reported under the WARS, Part III for which an ammunition surveillance function test procedure exists.
Reference: Paragraph 4.1.
18. Answer: During the third quarter of each fiscal year.
Reference: Paragraph 5.0.
19. Answer: Every 12 months.
Reference: Paragraph 6.0.
20. Answer: Every 6 months.
Reference: Paragraph 6.1.