**Weapons and Ammunition Management in UN Peace Operations**

**Initial Assessment**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name: |  |
| Date: |  |
| Location |  |
| Instructor: |  |
| Result: |  |

Read each question carefully and circle the correct answer. If you wish to change your answer then put a cross through the circle and then circle your new answer.

1. **As part of UN Policy for safety with weapons and ammunition, who are the WAAB?**
	1. World Ammunition Agreement Body
	2. Weapons Ammunition Acceptability Branch
	3. Weapons and Ammunition Advisory Board
2. **Which of these is not a key factor in the management of ammunition on UN missions?**
	1. Ammunition storage and management is a T/PCC responsibility
	2. T/PCCs will ensure that ammunition brought to the mission area is interoperable with other T/PCCs
	3. All ammunition must be safe and suitable for service
3. **Where can you find the relevant form and calculations for determining UN Contingent Ammunition stocks?**
	1. IATG 03.10 Inventory Management
	2. UN Manual of Ammunition Management, 1st Ed
	3. T/PCC Host Nations’ National Doctrine and Operations Policies
4. **Which of the following is NOT used to determine the relevant quantity and types of contingent ammunition stocks to be brought to the mission area?**
	1. Assessed threat level
	2. Method of operation and tactics of T/PCCs
	3. The amount of surplus ammunition in the T/PCC national ammunition stockpile
5. **What does the acronym “NEQ’ mean?**
	1. New Explosive Qualification
	2. Net Energetic Quantity
	3. Net Explosive Quantity
6. **How many Hazard Sub-Divisions exist within the UN Hazard Class Coding system for explosive materials (Hazard Division 1)?**
	1. Four
	2. Three
	3. Six
7. **What is the purpose of using Hazard Class Compatibility Groups?**
	1. It helps to identify the ammunition type being stored or transported
	2. It identifies commonalities between ammunition types to allow safe storage and reduced risk
	3. It determines whether the ammunition can be transported by air or road only
8. **Which of these hazards can significantly decrease the chemical stability of ammunition in storage?**
	1. Ammunition storage containers that are filled to capacity with ammunition and explosives
	2. Ammunition storage containers that are exposed to excessive high temperatures for long periods
	3. Ammunition storage containers that are not grounded effectively to Earth
9. **Which of these risk management activities is most effective in regard to the security of ammunition storage?**
	1. Applying separation distances between Potential Explosion Sites and Exposed Sites
	2. Implementing a strict ammunition inspection regime to ensure that all storage conditions are optimum
	3. Vetting of personnel working in the Ammunition Storage Area
10. **Risk Management is the overall process that includes which of the following?**
	1. Risk Assessment, Risk Reduction & Mitigation, Risk Acceptance, Risk Communication
	2. Risk Analysis, Risk & ALARP Evaluation
	3. Hazard Identification & Analysis, Risk Estimation
11. **What** **specifications does the UN MAM say must be included in an Ammunition Storage Container?**
	1. A fire and smoke alarm fitted with a water sprinkler system.
	2. Internal lighting and concealed wiring.
	3. Be no larger than 20 foot container, have temperature & humidity controls and be grounded
12. **When managing an Ammunition Storage Area, what single factor promotes the greatest safety to people and property?**
	1. Regular inspection and recording of ammunition in storage
	2. Separation distances from the Potential Explosion Site and Exposed Sites
	3. Adequate firefighting equipment, training and drills
13. **What typically makes up one “Unit Of Space’ in terms of ammunition storage?**
	1. A pallet containing ammunition that is 1m x 1m x 3m (Length x Width x Height)
	2. A single box of ammunition
	3. A pallet containing ammunition that is 1m x 1m x 1m (Length x Width x Height)
14. **Under Temporary Storage conditions, which type of Explosive Limit Licence should be used?**
	1. Either a ‘Standard’ or ‘Non-Standard’ Explosive Limit Licence
	2. A ‘Non-Standard’ Explosive Limit Licence
	3. A ‘Standard’ Explosive Limit Licence
15. **When transporting ammunition by road, what distance should be maintained between vehicles in a non-urban area?**
	1. 15 metres
	2. 100 metres
	3. 50 metres
16. **What may NOT be used as fill material when constructing a barricade?**
	1. Sand, earth or water
	2. Gravel with a diameter greater than 20mm
	3. Gravel with a diameter less than 20mm
17. **As part of an Explosive Safety Case, it is necessary to produce an ECA. What does ECA stand for?**
	1. Explosion Consequence Analysis
	2. Explosive Confinement Area
	3. External Consequence Area
18. **Which of these is considered a Vulnerable Building when siting an Ammunition Storage Area?**
	1. A local villagers house
	2. Military accommodation
	3. A local Hospital
19. **What is the purpose of the Safeguarding Map?**
	1. To ensure the greatest safety possible to civilian personnel and property by outlining safety zones where civilians may not inhabit
	2. To provide the Contingent commander with an overview of where the ammunition storage containers are positioned in the compound
	3. To highlight the “No Fly Zones’ for aircraft such as helicopters or unmanned aerial systems (UAS)
20. **Which of these is NOT a reason to include physical security, such as locks and cages for Weapons storage?**
	1. Deter and reduce attempted incursions or thefts from weapons stores
	2. To increase the time taken to illegally remove weapons from stores
	3. To exclude animals such as dogs and cats that may damage the weapons store