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

**Final Assessment**

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