

**A P P E N D I X    D**

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**C A R E    A N D**

**P R E S E R V A T I O N**

**O F    A M M U N I T I O N    A T**

**T H E    A S P    L E V E L**

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This appendix discusses care and preservation of ammunition at the ASP level. Care and preservation are the terms commonly used to describe ammunition maintenance. Care stresses protection. Preservation, while it includes protection, stresses maintenance. Both are performed at the ASP. Care and preservation of ammunition are critical for ensuring that stocks are serviceable for combat missions.

Care and preservation operations at the DS level are limited. These operations are normally limited to repalletizing, repacking, cleaning, removing rust from, repainting, and remarking ammunition. A care and preservation line is the ideal place to identify and segregate unexpended ammunition and to check it for serviceability. The line should be able to operate under the most austere and adverse conditions. A typical layout for a care and preservation line is shown in Figure D-1, page D-2. A brief discussion of care and preservation operations follows.

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**TEMPORARY STORAGE**

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ASPs must accept ammunition returned by using units. The segregation area of the ASP is used for the temporary holding (up to 180 days) of unexpended ammunition returned by using units. To avoid unnecessary segregation and to ensure that compatibility requirements of TM 9-1300-206 are met, only items of the same DODIC and lot number are placed in temporary storage.

repacked or palletized as required. Intraline distance and explosive and personnel limits as well as equipment specifications must comply with TM 9-1300-206.

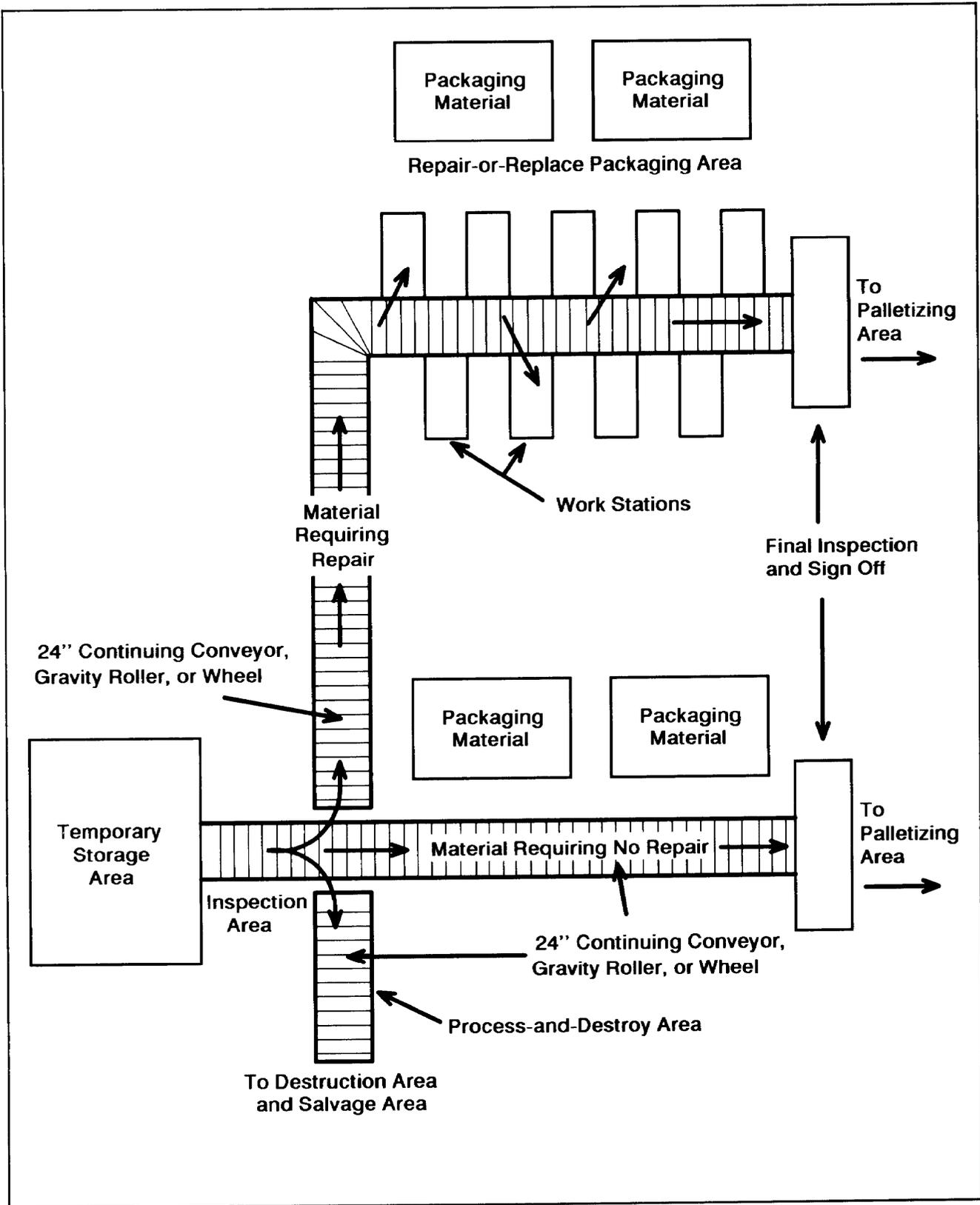
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**INSPECTION**

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At the segregation area, unexpended ammunition is identified and segregated by type and lot number, checked for nonstandard or hazardous conditions, and

All loose or opened ammunition is visually inspected to ensure that it is properly identified. Containers that have been opened must be checked to ensure that the items inside are what is named on the outside of the container. The contents of defective containers are inspected to determine serviceability. The inspector should also look for items that are not compatible and that are in a hazardous condition. Additional precautions should be taken when ammunition containing depleted uranium (DU) is handled (TB 9-1300-278).



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Figure D-1. Typical layout for a care and preservation line.

Once inspected, serviceable items are sent to the palletizing area. Unserviceable but repairable items or containers are tagged to indicate the repair and sent to the repair-or-replace packaging area for repair. Suspended ammunition lots listed in TB 9-1300-385 are considered not repairable and sent to the process-and-destroy area. Nonrepairable ammunition and packaging that are considered explosive hazards are repacked in suitable containers, labeled, and sent to the process-and-destroy area for destruction as soon as possible. Any scrap material found during the inspection is placed in suitable containers and sent to the salvage area.

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### **REPAIR OR REPLACE PACKAGING**

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When an inspection calls for repairs to a container, the contents of the container must be removed first. The only exceptions are to restencil or retouch markings or to replace bands on a container. Repairable containers are repaired as tagged. When repairs are complete, the ammunition is placed back in the containers. Enough filler material is used to ensure a tight fit. Repaired containers are restenciled or remarked, if necessary. Seals and metal bands are then replaced, and the containers are sent to the palletizing area.

Rockets and items loaded with white phosphorous (WP) and plasticized white phosphorous (PWP) are packaged with all of the nose ends pointed in the same direction. The outside of the containers are then marked "Nose End" to indicate the location of the forward end of the rounds.

When an inspection calls for a container to be replaced, the seals and the metal or wire bands are removed from the outside of the container first. The contents and filler material are then removed. The nonrepairable container is sent to the process-and-destroy area. Once the container has been replaced, the contents and filler material are packed in the new container. The outside of the new container is stenciled with markings identical to the markings on the

original container. If palletization is required, the container is sent to the palletizing area. If palletization is not required, the container is sent to a storage area or shipping site within the ASP after packaging.

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### **PALLETIZE BOXED AMMUNITION**

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Once processed and packaged, ammunition should be palletized according to the proper United States Army Materiel Command (AMC) drawing and the appropriate appendixes to the drawing. Some drawings are still designated as US Army Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) drawings.

No more than one ammunition lot is permitted on any one pallet. Palletized units are inspected to ensure that they conform to standards. Once inspected, pallets are transferred to a storage area or to a shipping site within the ASP.

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### **PROCESS AND DESTROY AMMUNITION AND SCRAP MATERIAL**

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As stated earlier, preservation operations at the ASP are limited. The processing of conventional ammunition at the ASP is generally limited to cleaning, painting, and remarking. Operations that are beyond the unit's capability are reported to higher headquarters for disposition using DA Form 2415 (Ammunition Condition Report) or facsimile-formatted document.

Destruction of unserviceable ammunition and packaging that poses an explosive hazard to personnel is done by, or under the supervision of, EOD personnel. Routine disposal of unserviceable ammunition and packaging is done by, or under the supervision of, surveillance personnel. The general criteria for disposal operations are in TM 9-1300-206, TM 9-1375-213-12, and FM 5-250.