



Chapter 6

Disposal Procedure

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1. Introduction

The disposal of UXO and landmines involves inspecting, verifying and, if necessary, making UXO safe and ultimately destroying UXO found during clearance and the disposal of UXO must be carried out safely and efficiently, avoiding risks to personnel and damage to property.

2. Scope

This standard of operations defines the rules and procedures by which the clearance unit of Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Ordnance Disposal Company Limited (abbreviated name) (SLV) mentioned in this chapter shall include the handling of mines.

3. Types of Explosives Ordnances Disposal Tasks

Generally, the Types of Explosives Ordnances Disposal Tasks by Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Ordnance Disposal Company Limited (abbreviated SLV) is carried out in two ways: in-situ disposal and removal to a disposal site or other suitable location. Sometimes, before removal, the UXO must be made safe.

The task supervisor is the one who considers and decides on the disposal method to be used in each case based on lessons learned from training and actual experience.

Note: The task supervisor may be a Level 2, 3 or 4 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technician responsible for the task.

3.1 In situ disposal.

UXOs during the operations of Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Ordnance Disposal Company Limited (abbreviated SLV) whether at the clearance site or during the disposal work, the attempt will be made to destroy UXO in situ if the conditions permit because the disposal in situ is the easiest and safest method.

If it is necessary to destroy UXO in situ and there is a risk of damage to property or debris being left on the clearance site, protective equipment should be used during demolition or low-order techniques should be considered.

3.2 Moving UXO.

UXO that is capable of being moved will be moved for destruction at a safe location, which may be a temporary or permanent demolition site. Guidance on moving UXO is provided in the Appendix D to this chapter of the Standard Operating Procedures.

3.3 Securing UXO (Render safe techniques).

The operations of Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Ordnance Disposal Company Limited (abbreviated SLV), in some cases, it may be necessary to use techniques to secure UXO or to use low-order techniques. The techniques that may be used are as follows:

- a. Disrupter disarmer
- b. Manual fuze removal
- c. Cracker barrel plate
- d. Round tom

The procedures for using the above techniques and tools will follow the lessons taught in the Level 4 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technician Course.

The techniques for securing UXO will only be performed by authorized demolition supervisors as specified in the attached document A.

4. Authorization for Disposal

4.1 Qualifications for Disposal

The disposal of the munitions of Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Ordnance Disposal Company Limited (abbreviated SLV) will be carried out only by qualified personnel in accordance with the National Standards. For details, see the attached document A to this chapter.

4.1.1 Disposal of special explosives Ordnances

During the operations of Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Ordnance Disposal Company Limited (abbreviated SLV). There may be opportunities to encounter the special explosives Ordnances such as:

- a. Missile fuel
- b. Incendiary bombs
- c. Chemical agents that cause death or damage.

During the clearance operations of Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Ordnance Disposal Company Limited (abbreviated SLV). If the above-mentioned explosive ordnances are found, the company will report to the NRA office for guidance and assistance in destroying the explosive ordnances as appropriate.

5. General Safety Requirements

General safety requirements that must be followed for all bomb disposal operations are:

- a. Do not carry out demolition work if there is a thunderstorm in the area.
- b. The demolition supervisor must ensure that the correct safety distance is maintained for each task.
- c. Smoking is prohibited within 30 meters of explosives/UXO

6. Responsibility of the Disposal Supervisor

The Disposal Supervisor shall be responsible for all safety issues. Therefore, the Disposal Supervisor shall plan carefully to ensure the safety and efficiency of the disposal by ensuring the following:

- a. Disposal Planning. Study the site and UXO information to prepare sufficient equipment and personnel to carry out the disposal effectively.
- b. Medical Support. Ensure that the necessary medical support is available as specified in Chapter 9 of the Company's Operating Standards.
- c. Communications. Ensure that adequate communication equipment is available and can communicate with support personnel in accordance with Chapter 8 of the Company's Operating Standards.
- d. Transportation and Storage of Explosives. Explosives and related equipment must be managed and secured as specified in this Chapter of the Operating Standards and Chapter 22 of the National Standard on "Storage, Transportation and Handling of Explosives".
- e. Notify the community or local authorities. At least 24 hours' notice must be given before the demolition of UXO.
- f. Ensure that all personnel performing explosive ordnance disposal tasks are qualified for the tasks and they will perform and in accordance with the level allowed for disposal. See attached document A.
- g. Maintain records of disposal tasks.

7. Rules for Disposal

7.1 Preparation of Explosives

These rules shall be followed when preparing explosives during the disposal task.

- a. Use of the minimum personnel when preparing and placing explosives on the explosive ordnance device.
- b. The supervisor of the demolition work shall keep and control the exploder or exploder key from the starting time of preparation until the demolition is completed.
- c. Do not bury the detonator (blasting cap) used to initiate the detonation of explosives.
- d. Do not use the electric detonation system, taking precautions regarding the dangers, especially in the following cases:
 - (1) Do not remove the detonators from the box/case within 15 meters of the vehicle
 - (2) Person who will touch the electric detonator must first discharge static electricity by touching the ground with their hands.
 - (3) Do not use radio communication or mobile phones within 15 meters of the electric detonators (in case the detonator has been removed from the box) or near a complete detonation circuit ready to be fired, except in the case of a radio at the firing point before the firing.

- (4) Do not use an electric firing system with high voltage power lines within 50 meters.
- (5) The firing cable line should be placed on the ground, not hanging from trees.
- e. All components of the electrical system (firing cable, electrical detonators) must be checked individually to ensure that they can still work continuously. For the firing cable test, both the closed circuit (connecting the ends of the wires together) and the open circuit (separating the ends of the wires) must be checked to ensure that the firing cable is not broken or damaged. When testing, the following procedures must be followed:
 - (1) The detonator must be placed under a sandbag or covered with some kind of natural protection.
 - (2) The ohmmeter used must be a standard resistance meter.
- f. If a firing system with time fuse system is used, the following shall be followed:
 - (1) The length of the time fuse cord to be used shall be long enough to allow the operator to reach the firing point or a safe area.
 - (2) Any time fuse cord roll or time fuse cord remaining from previous use shall be checked for serviceability and tested to determine the rate of burning to be used.
 - (3) The minimum length of the time fuse cord to be used shall not be less than 1 meter.

7.2 Procedures before firing

The procedures before firing are as follows:

- a. All persons, vehicles, non-material equipment related and livestock must be removed from the danger area.
- b. The sentry guards must be informed that the firing is about to commence.
- c. If an electric firing initiation system is used, the entire firing circuit must be re-checked for continuity.
- d. The demolition supervisor must contact the sentry guards to confirm safety and inform him that the demolition is about to commence.

7.3 How to deal with a misfire

In the event of a misfire, before the bomb disposal supervisor leaves the firing point to enter the blasting area at the disposal site, the following minimum waiting times must be observed:

- a. Electric detonator ignition system: wait 10 minutes
- b. Time fuse ignition system: wait 30 minutes

No person is allowed to enter the disposal site during the waiting period.

7.4 Post-disposal Actions

The post-disposal action procedures are as follows:

- a. The “waiting time” procedure according to the type of disposal is to be completed before

- entering the demolition area.
- b. The disposal supervisor enters the disposal area to ensure that all UXO has been destroyed and that no hazardous materials remain at the disposal area.
Post-disposal actions such as: clearing or sweeping the disposal area to remove any remaining white phosphorus.
- d. When the disposal supervisor has inspected the area and found no hazardous materials, he/she will announce that it is safe. While the disposal supervisor is inspecting the area, no one is allowed to leave the safe area or enter the disposal area until the disposal supervisor declares that “disposal has been safe.”

8 Methods of initiating explosives

The method of initiating explosives for the disposal work of Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Ordnance Disposal Company Limited (abbreviated SLV) mainly uses an electric ignition system. This system is convenient and easy to control.

In each case where there is a danger from electromagnetic waves or radio waves or other conditions that hinder electric ignition, the electric ignition method will be substituted by the time fuse ignition method.

9. Safety Distance

The hazardous area for the disposal task will be determined based on the safety requirements for the type of UXO to be destroyed. The minimum safety distance for the demolitions of UXO or a single mine is specified in Appendix B to this chapter.

The safety distance specified in Appendix B may be increased based on actual conditions.

The safety distance may be reduced if the operators is under a SPS that provides comprehensive protection for the operators inside from the impact and debris of the explosive. The SPS must also provide protection from debris and other objects that may fall from above.

10. Selection of Disposal Site

The Company’s operations are not static and are based on customer requests, therefore the Company does not intend to establish a permanent site. If it is necessary to establish a permanent site for Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Ordnance Disposal Company Limited (abbreviated SLV), the approval will be sought from the relevant local authorities as appropriate.

The selection of sites for carrying out disposal work, whether general disposal work or disposal at a clearance site, must be carefully selected to ensure that the demolitions of UXOs can be carried out safely and does not cause unnecessary damage to property, infrastructure, agricultural areas or places of historical importance.

General characteristics of the selection of sites for the disposal by Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Ordnance Disposal Company Limited (abbreviated SLV). Including the demolitions

of UXOs detected at the clearance site, there should be a command-and-control area as necessary, in accordance with Section 3 of the Company's Operating Standards and Chapter 5 of the "National Standards".

The locations used for disposal work (on-site and roving task) shall include the following:

- a. Safe Area: An area assessed as being outside the hazardous area to which personnel, vehicles and equipment will be evacuated.
- b. Firing Point: The firing point must be outside the hazardous area. Except in the case of a skid-proof protection system (SPS), a firing point may be established in the hazardous area.
- c. Sentry Point: See Appendix D below:

11. Movement of Unexploded Ordnance

If conditions are appropriate, the demolitions of UXOs by Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Ordnance Disposal Company Limited (abbreviated SLV) will operate the disposal in situ. In cases where UXO needs to be moved from its location, it must be assessed and verified by a qualified and licensed technician as specified in the Appendix A to this chapter to determine whether it is safe to move. Any movement that may be possible or may be render safe should be moved.

For guidance on moving UXO, see Appendix D of this section of the Standard Operating Procedures.

11.1 Waiting Time Requirements

The mandatory requirements for minimum waiting times to be observed when conducting explosive ordnance disposal tasks in the Lao PDR are as follows:

- a. Techniques used to detonate low-explosive explosives, such as using a shape charge, must wait 30 minutes from the last time smoke or flame is seen.
- b. When detonating explosives that still have a tail or a tail, such as detonating explosives contained in a bomb, using the "use explosive soil to cut the tail of the bomb" technique, if no tailing sound is heard, must wait 30 minutes.
- c. When detonating bombs dropped from aircraft using techniques that use explosives, must wait 10 minutes.
- d. When detonating bombs containing white phosphorus (after the last time smoke is seen), must wait 30 minutes.

12. Disposal of multiple explosives ordnances

Disposal of multiple explosives ordnances shall be considered and carried out as follows:

12.1. Demolitions

Each batch of explosives ordnances devices shall not exceed the limits of the “gross weight of bombs” or “net explosive weight of bombs” permitted for each destruction site.
Also based on the actual safety distance in accordance with the attached document to this section

12.2 Safety and Munitions Tracking List

UXOs destroyed during disposal work, whether in bulk at demolition sites, mobile demolition sites or clearance sites operated by Silavan UXO Survey Clearance and Ordnance Disposal Company Limited (abbreviated SLV), must be recorded and tracked accurately to ensure that all UXO has been destroyed.

12.3 Using a bomb disposal pit

If a pit is required for disposal, follow the instructions below:

- a. The excavation site must be inspected with a metal detector to ensure that there are no UXO before excavation begins.
- b. Measures to ensure that the operators do not walk or stand on the excavation, drill holes into the side of a stream bank or steep ground (undercuts).
- c. The excavation must be inspected both before and after each demolition to ensure that no hazardous materials are left in the excavation pit.
- d. For excavation pits used to destroy white phosphorus bombs and high-energy bombs, separate excavation pits must be used.
- e. Before re-destructing white phosphorus bombs in the old excavation pit, a minimum of 24 hours must be allowed.

12.4 Pile up UXO for Disposal

To collect a stack of a bulk of UXOs for disposal proceed as follow:

- a. The explosives ordnances devices in the stack must be sufficiently durable and adequately protected from the effects of demolition from the pit or nearby demolition.
- b. Attempts should be made to use the explosives contained in the bomb itself to enhance the effect of helping to destroy other bombs in the same stack.
- c. Mixture pileup of high-explosive bombs and low-explosive bombs must be arranged in accordance with the principles.
- d. Stack of UXOs for disposal must be stored without leaving any gaps between the bombs.
- e. The use of a bag filled with soil to protect the stored bomb is preferable to the use of unfilled soil in the bag.

12.5 Laying explosives on explosive ordnance devices

Laying explosive to destroy munitions mounted with shape charge or motorized rockets

must ensure the following:

- a. Do not allow the rocket engine to initiate combustion.
- b. Do not cause the destructor shape or the metal rod to melt into a sharp shape.

13. **Personal Protective Equipment of the Staff**

If applicable, personal protective equipment of staffs must be used in carrying out demolition tasks in accordance with the "Personal Protective Equipment of staffs" guidelines.

14. **Explosive Ordnance Report**

If the company's UXO clearance unit receives a report of UXO or finds the munitions during its normal operations, but the UXO is outside the company's area of responsibility, the company will report it to the NRA office and other responsible agencies.

Appendix A

Level of authorization for explosive ordnance disposal

S/ N	Types of demolition tasks	EODT	- EODT	EODT	EODT
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4

1.	Assist with unexploded ordnance disposal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Disposal in situ for unexploded ordnance up to 84 mm in size	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Disposal in situ for unexploded ordnance up to 240 mm in size	No	No	Yes	Yes
4.	Disposal of 2000 lbs. bombs dropped from the aircraft. ^{Notes 1 and 2}	No	No	No	Yes
5.	Disposal of multiple unexploded ordnance with a net explosive weight of up to 250 kilograms	No	No	Yes	Yes
6.	Bomb Render Safe	No	No	No	Yes
7.	Disposal of all types of aircraft-dropped bombs, including 100 lbs. white phosphorus bombs.	No	No	No	Yes
8.	Use low-order techniques	No	No	No	Yes
9	Destroy the unexploded ordnance containing the fuel of the missile ^{Note 3 missile.}	No	No	No	Yes ^{Note 3}
10	Destroy unexploded ordnance containing air burning substance ^{Note 3}	No	No	No	Yes ^{Note 3}
11	Destroy unexploded ordnance containing chemicals that cause death and damage ^{Note 3}	No	No	No	Yes ^{Note 3}

Note:

1. The levels for UXO clearance technicians in this table apply to personnel who are qualified in the disposal of Unexploded ordnance as specified in Chapter 3 of the National Standard on " [Training and Competency Qualifications](#)" and the supporting document of the National Standard on " [Training Standards for the Unexploded Ordnance Disposal Sector in the Lao PDR](#)".
2. The permits in rows 2, 3 and 5 of the table shall also include white phosphorus. The UXO Clearance agency may set stricter levels of destruction permits for its personnel.

3. The UXO clearance agency may set permitted levels of destruction.

Appendix B Safety distance

HE, Smk, Illum (none WP)	Danger area - radius calculated in meters.			The thickness of the soil used to fill the UXO.
	The UXO on the ground has no protective cover.	The UXO on the ground covered with protective materials.	UXO in a hole drilled into the side of a bank with earth filling.	
All fuses, Fire bombs, Offensive hand grenade HE, Mine antipersonnel, Smoke hand grenade, Incendiary bomb 4 lbs. M50, Illuminating & smoke mortar diameter up to 60 mm.	200	100	100	0.40 meter

BLU 3, 24, 26, 42, 61, 63, Mk 118, Defensive hand grenade HE, Rifle grenade HE, Ground rocket diameter up to 66mm, Mortar & Artillery up to 60mm	300	150	100	0.50 meter
Artillery, Mortar & Illuminating & smoke rocket diameter 60 mm up to 122 mm, including illuminating & smoke mortar 4.2 in	350	200	150	0.60 meter
Artillery, Mortar & Illuminating & smoke rocket diameter from 122 mm up to 175 mm	400	250	150	0.70 meter
Artillery, mortar & rocket diameter from 60 mm to 85 mm, including 2.75-inch and 3.5-inch rockets and BLU 45, 49, M 83 and fragmentation and blast anti-tank mines	500	300	200	0.70 meter
Artillery, mortar & rocket HE diameter from 85 mm to 122 mm, including 4.2-inch mortars and 23-pound and 20-pound cluster bombs.	800	350	250	0.90 meter
Artillery, mortar and rocket HE diameter from 122mm to 175mm, including 5-inch rockets	1000	400	300	1.00 meter
Unexploded ordnance, white phosphorus type				
White phosphorus Hand & Rifle Grenades and BLU 17	200	None	None	None
white phosphorus Artillery, Grenades and Rockets up to the diameter 60 mm and 10-pound illuminating bombs.	200	None	None	None
White phosphorus Artillery, Mortar and Rockets with a diameter exceeding 60 mm up to 85 mm, including 2.75-inch and 3.5-inch rockets and Igniter M23.	300	None	None	None
White phosphorus Artillery, Mortar and Rockets with a calibre exceeding 85 mm up to 122 mm, including 4.2-inch Mortar shells	400	None	None	None

White phosphorus Artillery, Mortar and rockets with a diameter exceeding 122 mm up to 175 mm, including 5 -inch rockets and 100 -pound bombs.	500	None	None	None
Explosive Ordnance and Cluster bomb dispenser dropped from aircraft				
High explosives bombs exceeding 23 pounds up to 120 pounds.	800	None ^{note3}	400 ^{note4}	1.00 meter
High explosives bombs exceeding 120 pounds up to 250 pounds.	1000	None ^{note3}	500 ^{note4}	1.50 meter
High explosives bombs exceeding 250 pounds up to 1000 pounds.	1500	None ^{note3}	800 ^{note4}	2.00 meters
High explosives bombs exceeding 1000 pounds up to 2000 pounds.	2000	None ^{note3}	1200 ^{note4}	2.50 meters
A fully loaded cluster bomb units/full dispenser.	1500	None ^{note3}	800 ^{note6}	1.50 meter

Note:

1. The danger areas defined in the table above are areas where all personnel, animals and easily damaged objects that can be moved should be evacuated or under suitable cover.
2. The details set out in the table are not meant to apply to all situations. The demolition supervisor must make a thorough assessment of the situation for each task based on the knowledge, skills and experience of each demolition supervisor.
3. Constructing a barrier for bombs dropped from aircraft on the ground is impossible.
4. The disposal of an aircraft boom in a pit dug into the side of the pit or embankment will cause further ground vibrations. If necessary, the protective measures must be constructed to prevent possible damage to property.
5. The column on the right of the table indicates the minimum thickness of soil required to cover the explosive ordnance to be destroyed. In the case of destroying explosives ordnance in a hole drilled into the side of the hole, the thickness of the soil is measured from the top of the explosive ordnance device to the ground surface.
6. A fully loaded cluster bomb units can only be destroyed in a hole drilled into the side of the hole if the cluster bomb contained within is not a white phosphorus type bomb.

Appendix C

Sentry point briefing

1. Instructions

Before carrying out any demolition work at the demolition site or within the clearance site, people and livestock in the area must first be evacuated from the dangerous area, set up sentry points around the dangerous area and strictly prohibit people from entering. Before setting up each sentry point, the responsible authorities must be informed. The details that must be reported to the sentry points are specified below. The details are only guidelines. Some points may need to be added to the sentry points list based on the actual situation of the work.

2. Reporting on the location

The briefing of the sentry points should include the following points:

- a. Details of the task, such as the type and quantity of UXOs, the method of disposal, and the system used to initiate the firing.

- b. Location of all sentry points and firing point.
- c. Area of responsibility of each person/sentry point guard and firing point responsible.
- d. The specific responsibilities of the sentry point guard are as follows:
 - (1) Remain present at all times
 - (2) Remain outside the danger area or in a suitable shelter until the area has been cleared and inspected for safety
 - (3) Evacuate all residents and livestock from the danger area
 - (4) Maintain radio contact with the supervisor at all times
 - (5) Notify the supervisor immediately if people or livestock enter the area.
- e. Before the initiation of detonation, the task commander must inform the sentry point guard that the detonation is about to begin and check with each guard point.
- f. After detonation, the sentry point guard must report back to the task commander regarding safety in their area of responsibility.
- g. Actions in the event of a failed detonation. See chapter 11.1 of this document>

Appendix D

UXOs removal instructions

1. General Guidelines

The UXOs may be removed if it is safe to do so:

- a. Defused UXOs
- b. Still have a fuse but the function mechanism is still in a stable condition. The safety mechanism must not be tampered with within a short period of time.
- c. Safe UXOs or those that comply with the RSP or that do not have any safety measures.
- d. Any decision regarding the safe movement of UXOs shall be made by the responsible person and shall be subject to the authority set out in the attached Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) 6. No member of the clearance company shall be permitted to move without the authority and responsibility of the person in charge.

3. Munitions/Cluster bomb units

Munitions that should not be moved should be destroyed in situ. If the distance is not safe,

use protective equipment. There are two exceptions to the rule that the munitions cannot be moved. Munitions may be moved if:

- a. Munitions still contained in a container or a delivery tube or part of a container or delivery tube.
- b. Munitions that can be proven to be safe or inoperative.

4. Moving munitions by car

When moving munitions by car, the following precautions should be taken:

- a. Sandbags should be placed under the munitions to prevent it from movement or rolling on a vehicle. Smaller munitions may be placed in a box/case with sand to prevent movement.
- b. The munitions should be secured in a place to prevent movement. This can be done by securing the munitions with a rope or by placing sandbags around.
- c. Sandbags should be placed around the head and the front fuse part to prevent impact.

4. Moving munitions by hand

As a general rule, munitions that are not safely device disposed of must be destroyed on situ. However, for practical reasons, it is possible to manually move munitions over a short Distance. Under the following conditions, the Unexploded Ordnance may be moved.

- a. Artillery and mortar shells with a impact fuse attached to the head or a fuse of the type of fireworks only.
- b. Rocket shells with a fuse attached to the head.
- c. Hand grenades with a complete safety mechanism
- d. Mines without fuse.
- e. Fuses with a complete safety mechanism except that for the type with a fuse attached to the head or of the type of fireworks, it may be moved by hand without a complete safety mechanism.

5. Unremovable Munitions

General rule: If the following munitions are in a condition without safety devices and are still in their original condition, they are not to be moved

- a. All types of cluster bombs units
- b. Munitions with mechanical time-delayed fuse.
- c. Munitions with impact fuse that have been fired.
- d. Munitions with electric fuse.
- e. 40 mm rifle grenades that have been fired.

.6. Safe Munitions/no positive/negative electrical system

Munitions that are safe or do not have a positive-negative electrical system may be moved with permission from the person in charge of the work that have been carried out to ensure safety.

- a. The munitions to be transported shall be positioned correctly for the travel direction, whenever possible, which is not always possible with large bombs dropped from aircraft.
- b. Only a driver and one escort shall be sufficient. To ensure the safety of transporting unexploded munitions by vehicle, no passengers shall be allowed on board.
- c. No other items shall be carried in the munitions transport vehicle.
- d. Any restraints or safety mechanisms shall be disposed in situ or removed during the transport.