

The information given in this document is not to be communicated, either directly or indirectly, to the media or any person not authorised to receive it.

Mt ISA RIFLE RANGE STANDING ORDERS



Australian Government

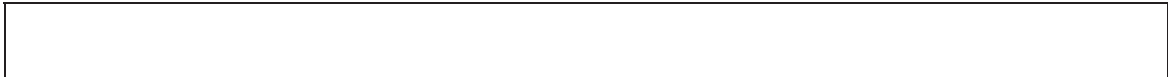
Department of Defence

This publication supersedes
Mt Isa Rifle Range Standing Orders 13 July 2018

This publication has been printed in a limited production run.
Units are responsible for the strict control of issues and returns.

No replacements are available.

Mt ISA RIFLE RANGE STANDING ORDERS



© Commonwealth of Australia 2019

**Issued in 2019, by Directorate Operations and Training Area
Management on authority of:**

andrew.poynting Digitally signed by andrew.poynting
Date: 2019.03.29 14:39:58 +10'00'

A. POYNTING
LTCOL
DDOTAM-QLD

CONDITIONS OF RELEASE

1. This document contains Australian Defence information. All Defence information, whether classified or not, is protected from unauthorised disclosure under the *Crimes Act 1914* (Commonwealth). Defence information may only be released in accordance with *Electronic Defence Security Manual (eDSM)* and/or *DI (G) OPS 13-4* as appropriate.
2. When this information is supplied to Commonwealth or foreign governments, the recipient is to ensure that it will:
 - a. be safeguarded under rules designed to give it the equivalent standard of security to that maintained for it by Australia;
 - b. not be released to a third country without Australian consent;
 - c. not be used for other than military purposes;
 - d. not be divulged to a non-Defence organisation unless that organisation is sponsored and cleared by an accepted Defence organisation ('sponsoring' means giving an assurance that the organisation has a need to know for Defence purposes; 'clearing' means guaranteeing for security); and
 - e. not be downgraded or declassified without Australian Government approval.

Released to:

Released by:

(Signature)

.....

(Appointment)

Date Released:

MT ISA RIFLE RANGE STANDING ORDERS – 2019

DSRG is responsible for the management and sponsorship of this publication. The doctrine contained herein was approved in 2015.

1. Proposals for amendments or additions to the text of this publication should be made through normal channels to the RCO.
2. A separate Amendment List will be published and text amendments in the electronic copy are coloured blue with a note of the amendment number on the base of the page.
3. It is certified that the amendments promulgated in the under mentioned amendment lists have been made in this publication.
4. The 2019 release of Standing Orders is a rewrite of the Mt Isa Rifle Range Standing Orders of 13 July 2018 version and all previous copies should be destroyed.

AMENDMENT CERTIFICATE

| <i>Amendment List</i> | | <i>Produced By</i> | <i>Amended By</i> | <i>Date of Amending</i> |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Number</i> | <i>Date</i> | | | |
| 1. | | | | |
| 2. | | | | |
| 3. | | | | |
| 4. | | | | |
| 5. | | | | |
| 6. | | | | |
| 7. | | | | |
| 8. | | | | |

FOREWORD

1. These orders, known as Mt Isa Rifle Range (MIRR) Standing Orders, apply to all formations, units, organisations and personnel including contractors and non Defence personnel who are authorised to enter the MIRR.
2. The aim of these Standing Orders is to provide users of the Mt Isa Rifle Range with the safety, coordinating and control orders and instructions required for the safe and efficient conduct of training.
3. These orders contain the minimum safety measures, individual responsibilities and processes and procedures to minimise and manage the risk associated with conducting activities on the Mt Isa Rifle Range and are to be read in conjunction with current instructions and training publications. These orders are to come into effect from the time of publication. It is the responsibility of all Range user unit personnel and other non-Defence Range users to be aware of these orders and comply with their content.
4. User-units and Officer in Charge Practices should verify that this volume is fully amended. This may be confirmed by checking the latest Amendment List number and date with Range Control.
5. User unit Commanding Officer / Officer Commanding and Officer in Charge Practice are to ensure that all unit personnel entering the Mt Isa Rifle Range are conversant and comply with these orders.
6. It is a Defence requirement that instructions released in electronic format be capable of incorporating safety amendments quickly. To comply with this requirement the issue of these Standing Orders within units and organisations must be closely controlled so that safety updates when released can be passed directly to users. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that the correct version of the Mt Isa Rifle Range Standing Orders is being used.
7. **Warning to Troops** The OCE, or OIC of a Practice / activity to be conducted on the MIRR is to ensure the following warning is read to all troops participating within 7 days prior to entry to the MIRR:

“Blinds and UXO may be found anywhere in the Training Area and no person is to pick up, touch or disturb, any object which resembles a bomb, shell, fuse, detonator or pyrotechnic or any fragment, remnant or waste thereof. The position of such an object is to be marked, reported to Range Control without delay, and the area cleared of troops. Vehicles are not to be driven off formed roads or tracks unless involved in tactical training as part of an authorised activity.”
8. Attention is drawn to the requirement for units utilising High Explosive Munitions, to report all blinds / UXO to Range Control and conduct a thorough and comprehensive search of the impact area or demolition area and destroy those located prior to departure from the MIRR.
9. Any UXO encountered by units exercising in the MIRR are to be marked and reported to Range Control for destruction or removal.
10. Any item of ordnance, which cannot be positively identified as being Free From Explosive (FFE), is to be considered as UXO and authorised procedures for the destruction of UXO are to be used for its disposal.
11. It is an offence both civil and military to remove ammunition or range produce from the MIRR, unless it is part of an organised cleanup after a unit activity.
12. Destruction of malfunctioned explosive ordnance and unexploded bombs may only be conducted by qualified personnel who have been authorised to do so by Range Control.

PREFACE

Aim

1. The aim of this publication is to provide guidance and orders for Units utilising the Mt Isa Rifle Range.

References

2. This publication should be read in conjunction with other publications and documents, in particular:
 - a. DI(G) Admin 59-1 Management of Defence Training Areas;
 - b. LWP-G 7-3-0 Australian Defence Force Range Orders series of publications;
 - c. Defence Explosive Ordnance Publication (DEOP 101 DODER);
 - d. DI(A) OPS 25-1 Explosive Ordnance Disposal 2008 AL 1;
 - e. DI(A) LOG 02-2 Safety of Explosive Ordnance 2006;
 - f. DI(A) Admin 23-2 Reporting and Investigation of Incidents 2004 AL 7;
 - g. Electronic Defence Security Manual (eDSM);
 - h. SafetyMan 2017;
 - i. DI(G) Admin 20-26 Manual of Fire Protection and Engineering, Chapter 6;
 - j. National Guidelines for Mitigation of Bushfire on Defence Estate;
 - k. Defence Training Area Management Manual;
 - l. DI(G) Admin 40-2 Environmental and Heritage Management in Defence 2005;
 - m. DI(G) Admin 40-3 Assessment and approval of Defence Actions under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999, 2005;
 - n. DI(A) Admin 70-5 Environmental and Heritage Management in Defence 2005;
 - o. DI(A) Admin 70-7 Environmental Responsibilities in the Planning, Conduct and Post Conduct of Army Training Activities 2010;
 - p. ARR Environmental Management System;
 - q. CDF Signal 'RESTRICTIONS ON LIVE FIRING ON DEFENCE RANGES AND TRAINING AREAS DURING PERIODS OF HEIGHTENED FIRE DANGER – AMENDMENT OF INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS' of 5 Mar 14 and,
 - r. Map Reference Australia Orthophotomap, 1:10000, Edition 1-DIGO, SERIES Special, SHEET DIGO-00411-13;
3. As Publications listed above are amended or superseded the lasted version or replacement has precedence.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in this publication:

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| AGR | Assault Grenade Range |
| AMSL | Above Mean Sea Level |
| ARCO | Assistant Range Control Officer |
| BES | Battle Effects Simulation |
| BERP | Base Emergency Response Plan |
| BNS | Battle Noise Simulation |
| BSR | Battle Shooting Range |
| CAR | Corrective Action Report (Environmental Incident reporting) |
| CASEVAC | Casualty Evacuation (PHC Assisted) |
| QRFS | Queensland Rural Fire Service |
| Class 1 sealed road | Bitumen road, two lanes, line marked, formed verges, 3m lanes, and two way traffic capable, heavy transport capable if employed in one way travel configuration. Separate categories in Class to cater for highways, major and minor roads. |
| Class 2 formed gravel road | Unsealed road, compacted gravel or sand wearing surface, formed or graded, water diversion drains constructed, maintained on a regular basis |
| Class 3 unformed track | Unsealed track, not gravelled, unformed but defined dirt track, natural surface, little grading or maintenance, no water diversion works, compacted by traffic, may comprise graded or ploughed fire breaks. |
| Class 4 off road | Little or no marked tracks to follow across cross country, no support works undertaken, minimal erosion control measures, may comprise chemical sprayed and burnt fire breaks. |
| CNR | Combat Net Radio |
| CO / OC | Commanding Officer/Officer Commanding |
| Coord | Coordination |
| COTS | Commercial Off The Shelf |
| CSO | Chief Safety Officer |
| CP | Command Post |
| C/s | Callsign |
| CQB | Close Quarter Battle |
| CTA | Close Training Area |
| DART | Disappearing Automatic Retaliatory Target Mechanism |
| DI (G) | Defence Instruction (General) |
| DFSW | Direct Fire Support Weapon |
| DMEO | Disposal of Malfunctioned Explosive Ordnance |
| DTARP | Directorate Training Area Regulation and Policy |
| DOTAM | Directorate Operations and Training Area Management |
| D-DOTAM | Deputy - Directorate Operations and Training Area Management |
| ECC | Environment Clearance Certificate |
| EOW | Explosive Ordnance Waste |
| EOLA | Explosive Ordnance Loading Area |
| FF | Field Firing |
| FFA | Field Firing Areas |

| | |
|---------|---|
| GR | Gallery Range |
| GZR | Grouping and Zeroing Range |
| HD | Hazard Division |
| HE | High Explosive |
| IAS | Intruder Alarm System |
| IAW | in accordance with |
| Illum | Illumination |
| LHA | Laser Hazard Area |
| LOA | Left of Arc |
| JLU | Joint Logistics Unit |
| MEDEVAC | Medical Evacuation |
| MEO | Malfunctioned Explosive Ordnance |
| MHz | Megahertz |
| MLW | Manual of Land Warfare |
| MPITS | Multi Purpose Infantry Targets Systems (Portable Target System) |
| MTR | Marksmanship Training Range |
| NCO | Non-commissioned Officer |
| NEQ | Net Explosive Quantity |
| NOTAM | Notice to Airmen |
| OCE | Officer Conducting Exercise |
| OIC | Officer in Charge |
| PC | Protective Clothing |
| POL | Petrol, Oil and Lubricants |
| PT | Physical Training |
| RAAF | Royal Australian Air Force |
| RCO | Range Control Officer |
| RDA | Range Danger Area |
| REO | Regional Environmental Officer |
| ROA | Right of Arc |
| SATO SQ | Senior Ammunition Technical Officer South Queensland |
| SDR | Section Defence Range |
| SFS | Supplementary Fire Symbols |
| SGR | Standard Grenade Range |
| SMR | Static Mechanical Ranges |
| SP | Service Provider |
| STARSN | Standard Training Area Range Safety Network |
| TA | Training Area |
| TAIT | Commercial supplier of STARSN radios |
| TAMA | Training Area Management Authority |
| TACS | Training Area Control Station at Range Control for STARSN |
| UOTF | Urban Operations Training Facility |
| UXO | Unexploded Ordnance |

| | |
|-----|---------------------|
| VHF | Very high frequency |
| WP | White Phosphorus |

Abbreviations used in Tables

| | |
|-------|-------------|
| hrs | Hours |
| Hy | Heavy |
| Lt | Light |
| mm | Millimetres |
| No. | Number |
| Offrs | Officers |
| Ops | Operations |
| OR | Other Ranks |
| qty | Quantity |
| Ser | Serial |
| STD | Standard |
| SVC | Service |
| Veh | Vehicle |
| wpons | Weapons |

WARNING

UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE (UXO)

1. Unless specifically authorised otherwise by the Range Control Officer, the firing of weapons and ammunition which could result in a UXO remaining undetected after an activity is to be restricted to the approved impact areas.
2. All users are warned of the possible existence of UXO in the training area, in particular within the approved impact areas. If discovered, on no account is the UXO to be touched or moved.
3. Any UXO found is to be marked in accordance with Annex D to Chapter 12 of these Standing Orders and reported without delay to Atherton Range Control Officer, Telephone (07) 4411 7447 or mob 0427 972 691.

NOTE

IAW paras 5.2 of DTMM - RSO are lawful 'General Orders' to all ADF members and reasonable direction for APS employees.

IAW para 4.20 of DTMM - The sponsoring Service, formation or unit is responsible for arranging the appropriate level of support including information on the relevant RSO.

IAW paras 11.5 (g) and 11.10 of DTMM - Non-Defence organisations must comply with all Defence safety and management requirements as set out in the applicable Range Standing Orders (RSO), including environmental impact assessment and associated approval conditions.

NOTE

Medical support requirements for the conduct of live fire activities are detailed in LWP-G 7-3-0 Australian Defence Force Range Orders and are to be applied in conjunction with Corps specific Range Safety Doctrine and these Standing Orders.

CONTENTS

PRELIMINARIES

| | |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| i-ii | Title page and Issue Authority |
| iii | Conditions of Release |
| iv | Amendment Certificate |
| v | Foreword |
| vi | Preface |
| vii-ix | Abbreviations |
| x | Warning |
| xi-xii | Contents |

PART 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

| | |
|------------------|--|
| <u>CHAPTER 1</u> | Introduction and Description |
| <u>CHAPTER 2</u> | Management Structure and Responsibilities |
| <u>CHAPTER 3</u> | Security and Emergency Procedures |
| <u>CHAPTER 4</u> | Camp Facilities and Supporting Resources |
| <u>CHAPTER 5</u> | Booking and Access |
| <u>CHAPTER 6</u> | Restrictions and Requirements on General Use |
| <u>CHAPTER 7</u> | Communications |

PART 2 – ADMINISTRATION

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| <u>CHAPTER 8</u> | Administrative Support |
| <u>CHAPTER 9</u> | Medical and Dental |
| <u>CHAPTER 10</u> | Fire Orders / Management |
| <u>CHAPTER 11</u> | Storage / Safety and Transportation of Ammunition |
| <u>CHAPTER 12</u> | Ammunition Incident Reporting |

PART 3 - ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <u>CHAPTER 13</u> | Environment and Heritage Management |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|

PART 4 - LIVE FIRING PRACTICES

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| <u>CHAPTER 14</u> | Live Firing Practices - General Provisions |
| <u>CHAPTER 15</u> | Live Firing Practices - Safety Responsibilities |
| <u>CHAPTER 16</u> | Laser Operations |
| <u>CHAPTER 17</u> | Category A Permanent Live Firing Ranges |
| CHAPTER 18 | Category B Permanent Live Firing Ranges RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
| CHAPTER 19 | Category C Permanent Live Firing Ranges RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
| CHAPTER 20 | Battle Shooting and Field Firing Sectors/Areas RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
| CHAPTER 21 | Armoured Fighting Vehicle Ranges (AFV FFTS) RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |

| | |
|------------|---|
| CHAPTER 22 | Conduct of Field Artillery and Mortar Practices RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
| CHAPTER 23 | Conduct of Air Defence Artillery Practices RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
| CHAPTER 24 | Demolition Practices and Live Firing of Mines RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
| CHAPTER 25 | Conduct of Buried Explosive Cache Recovery Training RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
| CHAPTER 26 | Other Training Facilities RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |

PART 5 - AIR OPERATIONS AND AIR WEAPONS RANGES

| | |
|------------|---|
| CHAPTER 27 | General Instructions for Aircraft Operations RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
| CHAPTER 28 | Orders and Procedures for the Safe Conduct of Air Weapons Practices RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
| CHAPTER 29 | Airborne Laser Operations RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
| CHAPTER 30 | Practice / Inert Bombing and Rocketry RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
| CHAPTER 31 | HE Bombing and Rocketry RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
| CHAPTER 32 | Air to Ground Gunnery RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
| CHAPTER 33 | Air Delivered Sea Mine Practices RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
| CHAPTER 34 | Army Aviation Weapon Practices RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |

PART 6 - WATER OPERATIONS

| | |
|------------|--|
| CHAPTER 35 | Watercraft and Amphibious Type Operations and Training RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
| CHAPTER 36 | Naval Gunfire Support Range RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |

PART 7 – OTHER OPERATIONS, TRAINING AND ACTIVITIES

| | |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| CHAPTER 37 | Trials RESERVED (NOT INCLUDED) |
|------------|--------------------------------|

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION

Background

1.1 Brief History. The Mt Isa Rifle Range (MIRR) is located on 884 acres (357ha) of Crown land under Defence permissive lease as of 27 July 1971. The range includes a small Firing Rights Agreement on the Northern edge of the property as agreed with a neighbour in 2015.

1.2 Purpose or Main Functions. The main purpose of the range is to provide a Live Fire training facility to 51 FNQR to enable them to remain operational and current in service issued weapons.

1.3 The range is sub-leased to the North Queensland Rifle Association (NQRA) Mount Isa Branch, and Sporting Shooters Association of Australia (SSAA) Mount Isa Branch who have signed Duty of Care Declarations to abide by all rules and regulations imposed by Defence, including these TASO.

1.4 ADF Cadets are authorised to use the 300m SSAA Open Range IAW the restrictions included in Chap 17 Annex B.

1.5 Scope for Conduct of Activities. Activities may be conducted in the MIRR by the three Services of the ADF, operating either singularly or jointly and, by invitation and approval, troops from the Defence Forces of other nations. At all times, scientific and other suitably accredited organisations may conduct activities in the area when authorised to do so by Defence Estate and Infrastructure Group - Queensland (DEIG-Q).

General Description

1.6 The MIRR is located 16km East of Mount Isa in GS 57 09, 57 08 and GS 57 09, 57 08. Access is gained from the Barkly Highway at GR 585094.

1.7 The range contains a 1000 yard Classification Range (Category 4) consisting of 4 lanes with target mounds at 1000 yd to 100 m from a fixed firing line.

1.8 A 300 m SSAA Open Range (Category 3) consisting of 10 lanes with target mounds at 50m, 75m, 100m and 200m from a fixed firing line is also located on this range.

1.9 A Skeet and Trap Shotgun Range consisting of 5 firing lanes along concrete walkways set out in an inverted fan formation and marked with distances from 25m to 15m.

1.10 MIRR can also facilitate the following types of training:

- a. survival training;
- b. infantry minor tactics;
- c. unit deployment training;
- d. command post exercises;
- e. navigation and field craft training;
- f. individual training (instruction) logistic support training; and
- g. the conduct of non live firing training at both individual and collective levels.

Landscape and Climate

1.11 Topography and Major Features. MIRR mainly consists of flat, dry arid desert like conditions with cleared fairways for the two Rifle Ranges.

1.12 Vegetation. MIRR is lightly covered with small trees and turpentine bushes.

1.13 Temperature. The weather during the wet season (November to March) is usually very hot with temperatures often well into the thirties. The dry season temperatures are more moderate around the mid to late twenties with night time temperatures as low as 15 degrees.

1.14 Rainfall and Drainage. Rainfall throughout the area ranges from 50 mm to 680 mm with the peak being in Feb-Mar with falls of up to 100mm in an hour and the lowest being in Sep. In the dry season, there is normally a lack of water throughout the area. There are no natural watercourses that run through the area although heavy rain can produce considerable scouring of tracks from water run off which is usually within 1-3 days.

1.15 Prevailing Winds. The prevailing winds at MIRR are from the South East.

1.16 Tropical Cyclones. The MIRR lies inland and therefore is not normally affected by cyclones.

Approaches and Access Routes

1.17 Road Approach Route to MIRR. The approach route to MIRR is via Barkly Highway.

1.18 Access Restrictions. MIRR has not yet been declared a Defence Practice Area (DPA). This means that personnel acting in the capacity as an ADF member have no authority to prohibit entry to, or remove people, vehicles or aircraft from the area. If such a situation arises the OIC Practice is to immediately suspend live firing until the situation is resolved. See Chapter 6.

1.19 Rail Access. There is no rail access to MIRR.

1.20 Air Access Fixed Wing. There is no landing strip at MIRR; however the Mt Isa airport is capable of taking C130 aircraft.

1.21 Helicopter Landing Points. Helicopter landing points may be selected at the discretion of pilots anywhere within the MIRR provided current flying safety instructions are observed, however, over flight (including hovering) above buildings is prohibited. Helicopter main rotor down wash can cause damage to buildings and serious topsoil erosion, pilots are to be aware of this and restrict their use of these areas to the minimum required by the tactical scenario.

1.22 Parachute Drop Zones. There are no parachute drop zones at MIRR.

Internal Road System

1.23 Asset Roads. The tracks in MIRR are maintained by DEIG-Q Tracks are generally in good repair, however, during the wet season movement is often impossible and roads can be closed at short notice. A maximum enforceable speed limit of 30 kph applies in MIRR.

1.24 Training Roads. There are no training roads in MIRR.

1.25 Tracked vehicles. The use of tracked vehicles on any road system in MIRR will require approval from the Ranges and Training Areas Manager (RTAM) and Regional Environmental Officer (REO).

Vehicle Facilities

1.26 There are currently no vehicle facilities at MIRR.

CHAPTER 2

MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Management Structure

2.1 Functional Responsibility. The Directorate Operations and Training Area Management (DOTAM) provide overall management and policy/development guidance on the operation of the range. The functional management of MIRR rests with the TAMA. Control of MIRR is exercised through TAR and Range Staff. Repair and maintenance of the estate and facilities is provided by DEIG-Q.

Responsibilities

2.2 DOTAM. In developing policy on the operation of the range, DOTAM consults with the single service headquarters (Army in particular), regarding user requirements. DOTAM is responsible for:

- a. overall policy guidance on matters pertaining to the control and management of MIRR,
- b. specific policy guidance on facilities and operational matters pertaining to MIRR, and
- c. dealing with ministerial correspondence relating to MIRR.

2.3 RTAM. The RTAM is responsible for:

- a. ensuring that all ministerial requests relating to MIRR are actioned;
- b. drafting and issuing MIRR Standing Orders;
- c. the management, control and allocation of facilities and areas within MIRR;
- d. implementing safety directions in the allotted area of responsibility;
- e. authorising civilian access to the MIRR;
- f. monitoring environmental and ecological aspects in consultation with REO NQ, and other environmental personnel;
- g. identifying maintenance works requirements and proposing development works requirements for MIRR;
- h. issuing Environmental Certificate of Compliance (ECC) for training activities which comply with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) or arranging Environmental Impact Assessment of training activities outside the scope of the EMP; and
- i. carrying out other duties and implementing control measures as directed by DOTAM.

2.4 MIRR Range Control Officer. The Range Control Officer (RCO) is responsible for the day to day management and control of MIRR. The RCO is MSTA Range Control Office Bld 802 Mount Stuart Training Area. Responsibilities of the RCO include the following:

- a. liaison with neighboring land holders for the MIRR;
- b. monitoring environmental matters, preparing training area condition reports and record information to be entered into the training area management data base;

STANDING ORDERS FOR MIRR

2-2

- c. the RCO may close or restrict access to any, or all of MIRR due to prevailing environmental conditions;
- d. assist in activity planning by providing local knowledge and advice to unit staff;
- e. reviewing and amending Range Standing Orders;
- f. the conduct of investigations into accidents and incidents as required by the TAMA;
- g. provision of technical advice to the operator; and
- h. overseeing all matters of safety pertaining to MIRR operations.

2.5 Responsibilities of Rifle Clubs. The Rifle Clubs have a signed agreement with Defence. They shall:

- a. assists the RCO in all matters relating to Ranges where possible;
- b. monitor the activities of each member of their respective clubs to ensure adherence to Range Standing Orders and other relevant safety publications;
- c. carry out immediate temporary repairs to Range which affect safety or security as directed by the RCO;
- d. conduct environmental maintenance and surveillance;
- e. report any damage to buildings, fixtures, fences, roads and ranges to the RCO;
- f. to ensure compliance with the regulations, orders and instructions for the use, transport and storage of ammunition/explosives within MIRR;
- g. report all accidents and incidents that occur within MIRR to the RCO;
- h. control access to MIRR when in use;
- i. conduct briefings for range users, prior to them entering the range, which shall include safety, allocation of call-signs, restrictions and details of activities and locations of other range users as required;
- j. report all fires to the RCO and assist in coordinating the fire fighting;
- k. assisting the RCO in ensuring all training area users are authorised and all supporting documentation has been prepared and submitted; and
- l. assisting the RCO in ensuring all training area users plans comply with the appropriate standing orders, including an appropriate level of environmental compliance.

Status of Command

2.6 Formations and units using MIRR are to maintain their normal status of command and are required to establish their own communications to maintain their command links.

User Responsibilities

2.7 Formations and units using MIRR are responsible for:

- a. investigating all incidents which occur as a consequence of activities conducted on MIRR and notify the RCO as soon as possible, but within 14 days of the incident.

STANDING ORDERS FOR MIRR

2-3

Incidents, which require investigating, includes any damage to fences and accidental death of stock or fauna, i.e., Kangaroos;

- b. the safety of personnel and material;
- c. stopping or modifying range practices when there are insufficient safety staff available and the level of risk is no longer manageable. It may therefore be necessary for units to request additional safety staff to ensure the safe conduct of range practices;
- d. ensuring that reliable communications exist for the proper control of activities;
- e. the repair of exercise damage within unit capabilities. All damage which occurs as a result of activities conducted on MIRR is to be reported to the RCO;
- f. reporting unusual incidents, trespass and discoveries of historical or cultural significance. Users are to be conscious of potential trespass by unauthorised persons and advise range staff as soon as practicable after discovery of such people. As a principle, suspected trespassers should be handled in accordance with Chapter 3 of these orders;
- g. fire fighting in accordance with Chapter 10 of these orders;
- h. provision of all administrative and logistic support required for the activities conducted in the MIRR; and
- i. complying with the provisions of these Range Standing Orders and all directions given by the RCO MIRR.

CHAPTER 3

SECURITY AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Security and Trespass Procedures

3.1 Entry by Defence members. Entry by Defence members into MIRR is FORBIDDEN without the prior approval and authorisation of the RCO MIRR. Gaining of access into MIRR by way of cutting fences or padlocks and any other form of forced entry is STRICTLY PROHIBITED. All offenders will be subject to disciplinary action.

3.2 Physical Security and Surveillance. The MIRR is not fully fenced. The RCO and Contractor conduct occasional checks of the area, however all user units should be on the lookout for any suspicious or unauthorised personnel in the area.

3.3 Illegal Entry and Trespass. Entry by other persons into MIRR without prior approval and authorisation of the RTAM-NQ and/or the RCO MIRR is FORBIDDEN. Persons suspected of being in MIRR are to be challenged in the following manner:

- a. ask the person their name and to provide identification;
- b. ask the person on what authority they are on MIRR;
- c. in the event of that the person not being able to satisfy you that they have authority to be on MIRR, they are to be told that:
 - (1) for reasons of safety they should not be on MIRR and escorted to a safe area,;
- d. in the event of the person refusing to leave MIRR, in accordance with the directions at sub-para c above, the following action is to occur:
 - (1) If practical, the person is to be requested to accompany you to a safe area of the range to gain approval from the RCO to enter MIRR, or to clear up any ambiguity with their approval to enter MIRR;
 - (2) If the person/s still refuse to follow your directions, then QPS are to be notified.
- e. **Arrest.** Units using MIRR do not have the power to detain or remove any person/s who is on MIRR. Units are to cease their activity and inform the person/s that they are conducting a live fire practice and for their own safety they should exit the range.

3.4 Searching. Searches are only to be conducted in cases of extreme emergency (e.g., the person is carrying a weapon or dangerous goods). As a general rule, searches should be left to the civilian police.

3.5 Reporting. All details of incidents are to be immediately reported to TAR Office. The following information is to be reported:

- a. name of person;
- b. address of person;

- c. description of person and their clothing;
- d. time of incident;
- e. location of incident;
- f. presence of weapons and/or dangerous goods; and
- g. make, model, colour and registration number of any vehicle.

Emergency Contingency Plans

3.6 Ammunition and Explosives. The procedures to be followed in dealing with ammunition or explosives are detailed in Chapter II, Storage, Safety and Transport of Ammunition.

3.7 Bush Fire. Refer to Chapter 10 Fire Orders.

3.8 Flood. Between the months of Dec– Mar the range may become extensively waterlogged. This water will close most of the internal roads and tracks. Range Control staff will inform user units of any danger areas or road closures.

3.9 Aircraft/Motor Vehicle Accident or Multiple Casualties. The procedures for the foremost mentioned are detailed in Chapter 9, Medical and Dental.

3.10 Quarantine Zones / Bio Security. Refer to Chapter 13.

CHAPTER 4

RANGE FACILITIES AND SUPPORTING RESOURCES

Range Training Areas and Facilities Available at MIRR

4.1 Facilities available at MIRR are;

- a. Category A4 Classification Range,
- b. Category A3 300m Open Range, and

Accommodation

4.2 Accommodation/Administrative Area. There is no accommodation/administration area at MIRR.

4.3 Field Training Area. The above ranges can all be booked together and used as a field training area which is relatively small and can be used for the following:

- a. infantry minor tactics up to sub unit level;
- b. unit deployment training (dismounted);
- c. command post exercises;
- d. survival training;
- e. logistics courses;
- f. navigation and field craft; and
- g. communications and training/exercises; and
- h. In Service Pyrotechnics Qualification Area, 100m diameter vic GR 58266 08278.

4.4 Kitchen Facilities. There are currently no kitchen facilities at MIRR. Units are to provide their own field kitchen or rations.

Administration of Rifle Club Facilities

4.5 March In/March Out Requirements. Units who have booked MIRR are responsible for their own March-In to MIRR and March-Out. Arrangements for the March In/March Out are to be conducted by the OIC Practice at the beginning and end of the activity. Details of this are to be recorded on the Range Clearance Certificate at Annex A within a minimum of 14 days from completion of activity.

4.6 Joint Occupancy. Occasionally, more than one unit will occupy the area. TAR NQ will nominate the unit, which is to accept the responsibilities of the 'User Unit'. The 'User Unit' is responsible for compiling the Range Clearance Certificate.

4.7 Cleanliness of Facilities. Hygiene and cleanliness at MIRR is to be at a high level.

4.8 Security. The security of facilities is the responsibility of the User Unit whilst on MIRR

4.9 Structural Alteration. Structural alteration of any kind to any building, or installation on MIRR is not permitted.

4.10 Damage to Facilities. Any damage to buildings, installations or services is to be reported immediately to TAR NQ.

Electrical Reticulation

4.11 Electrical Fittings. Unauthorised personnel are not to carry out maintenance nor interfere with or modify the electrical reticulation system or electrical fixtures installed in any building at MIRR. Reports of defects and requests for repairs and maintenance to existing electrical services are to be submitted to TAR NQ. The installation of new electrical services or equipment is to be certified "safe" by a qualified electrical tradesman.

4.12 Fire Risk. The danger of fire arising from the use of wrong materials, or the use of unauthorised electrical equipment resulting in the overloading and burning out of circuit wiring is very high. Under no circumstances are the following actions to be attempted:

- a. renewal of fuses with materials above the rated capacity of the fuse,
- b. unauthorised installation of electrical equipment or appliances, or
- c. use of high wattage electric lamps above the rated capacity of the system.

Utility Services Provided

4.13 Telephones. There is only 'spotty' mobile phone coverage at MIRR. Details of services are provided in Chapter 7 of these orders.

4.14 Power. There is no mains power at the range

4.15 Toilet. There is a single Environmental toilet located at the class range.

4.16 Water. MIRR has no potable water; units are to provide their own potable water.

Vehicle Facilities and Fuel Management

4.17 Wash point. There are no wash points at MIRR. All vehicles should be clean on entry and soon after exit from MIRR are to have moved through a veh wash point / de-seeder in the Mt Isa area. For larger activities/exercises a temporary wash point can be set up at MIRR.

4.18 POL Storage and Dispensing. All refuelling should be conducted in conjunction with ECC requirements at MIRR.

4.19 POL Servicing. Vehicle servicing is not to be conducted at MIRR.

4.20 Fuel. MIRR has no available fuel on site; units are to provide their own.

4.21 Driver and Vehicle Recovery Training Areas. There are no recognised areas in which to conduct this type of training at MIRR. All Units wishing to conduct driver training should conduct it at either MSTA, LCTA or TFTA.

Waste Disposal

4.22 Disposal of Waste. Where possible, bulk rubbish items should be back loaded. No accountable, classified or dangerous items are to be disposed of at civilian garbage tips. No waste is to be burnt, buried or left at the Range.

4.23 Toilet Waste Disposal. Portable toilets or pan services are to be used at the Range and sites occupied by troops of platoon strength (or more) for periods exceeding 12 hours. All waste is to be removed from MIRR by user unit.

4.24 Defence Stores. All Defence stores are to be back loaded by the user units.

Annex:

A. Range Clearance Certificate

MIRR RANGE CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

General

1. All relevant parts of this certificate are to be completed during march-in and march-out inspections. Users are to ensure that all damage is properly recorded during the march-in inspection, as they will be held responsible for all new damage found during the march-out inspection.
2. Corrections are to be initialled by both parties. All parts of the certificate are to be completed.
3. On completion of the activity the OIC Practice will conduct a march-out inspection.

March-in

4. I _____ of _____
(Rank) (Surname) (Initial) (Unit / Formation)

Hereby certify that I have completed a march-in inspection of the Ranges in the
Administrative Areas of MIRR on _____ Date.

I have recorded below all damages found and the conditions of the Ranges.

5. Damages / irregularities found during the march-in inspection:
- i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____
6. Number of keys issued: _____
7. Date of March Out _____

(OIC Practice Signature)

March-out

8. I _____
(Rank) (Surname) (Initial)

Of Unit _____ On _____ (Date).

Hereby certify that I have completed a march-out inspection of the Ranges.

9. I have recorded all additional damages found and the conditions of the Ranges.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

10. Number of keys returned: _____

(Unit Representative Signature)

Notes: Any damage that can be repaired from within users' resources is to be completed prior to march-out.

Allow 10 minutes for the inspection with the OIC Practice and have two personnel accompany you that can be sped away to fix up any problem that is not up to standard, or has been overlooked.

CHAPTER 5

BOOKING AND ACCESS

Access

5.1 Authority for Access. No entry to MIRR is permitted without prior approval from the RTAM and/or the RCO MIRR; this applies to all units, activities and individuals. A minimum 14 days notice is required to TAR NQ or RCO MIRR. The authority for access to conduct training at the MIRR is signed approval by the RTAM-NQ on the TASMIS booking cover sheet.

5.2 Emergency access. By Police/Fire Service/Ambulance is through the front gate.

Booking Procedure

5.3 General. TAR NQ is responsible for the management and control of all training areas in North Queensland. The RCO/Range Control Staff is also responsible for all liaison with Local, State, and Federal authorities.

5.4 Booking Requests. MIRR is available for booking seven days a week between 0800hrs to 2200hrs. A minimum of 14 days notice is mandatory for all bookings.

5.5 Military units. Are to make bookings for the range via the Training Area Safety Management Information System (TASMIS) and submit a Permanent Range Detail (PRD) via TASMIS for a live fire booking, or a MIRR Dry Activity Range Instruction for a dry activity. Because civilian rifle clubs also use this range, military units should make their bookings as early as possible. A copy of this is at Annex A. Units are responsible for any de-confliction if the range is already booked by another unit. Priority of use is to be allocated to military units.

5.6 A civilian rifle club. Requesting the use of the MIRR is to forecast for the range at least each quarter to TAR NQ, or place a supplementary bid at least one month prior to the practice. TAR NQ will input these bookings into TASMIS when received, de-conflict usage as necessary and confirm with the club the success or otherwise of their bookings.

5.7 The OIC Practice is responsible for checking the current Fire Danger Rating (FDR) prior to the commencement of any activity and to ensure that NO tracer is fired if local fire restrictions are Very High. Appropriate fire fighting equipment is to be located with the closest party to the impact area (usually the Butts Party). The firing of ammunition is not permitted during periods of a total fire ban.

5.8 Environmental Clearance. Certain activities within the MIRR require an approved ECC. All ECCs must be approved by the Range Environmental Officer (REO) for DSRG-Q, before entering the range.

Cancellation of Activities

5.9 Routine Cancellations. Units cancelling activities for which an allocation has been approved are to notify TAR NQ immediately the cancellation of the activity has been decided. Cancellations are to be forwarded through unit Ops Staff using TASMIS.

5.10 Environmental Cancellations. TAR NQ may direct the cancellation of all training activities within MIRR for environmental reasons including prolonged periods of rain and fire danger.

Reconnaissance Requirements

5.11 Requirements for Unit Representative to Conduct a Reconnaissance. Units and individuals who have confirmed bookings through TAR NQ and who are seeking access to MIRR are to inform TAR NQ or the RCO MIRR that they wish to conduct a reconnaissance.

5.12 Bookings. A TASMIS booking is not required to conduct a single day reconnaissance.

Exercise Instruction

5.13 Requirement to Submit. On acknowledgement from TAR NQ / RCO MIRR of a units booking, a PRD or MIRR Activity Range Instruction detailing the nature and scope of activities is to be submitted to TAR NQ. Details of all supporting units are also to be provided.

5.14 Timings for Submission. PRD's and MIRR Activity Range Instructions are to be submitted to TAR NQ no later than 14 days prior to the commencement of the activity. If exercise instructions are not received by TAR NQ 14 days prior to the activity commencement date, the booking may be subject to cancellation.

5.15 Authorisation and Checking. PRD's and MIRR Dry Activity Range Instructions are to be approved by the unit Commanding Officer or his delegate (of the Rank of Major or above). See Annex B to this Chapter for CO Delegation Proforma.

5.16 Illumination/Flares. For illumination/flares to be used at MIRR a minute is to be sent to TAR NQ stating the dates, timings, number and colour of flares to be fired, TAR NQ will then raise a LUMENS for approval.

5.17 Modification by Range Controlling Authority. If TAR NQ finds your activity to be unsafe or unsuitable for the particular Range that has been booked, TAR NQ will reject the booking back to the Unit for modification.

Arrival/Departure Procedures

5.18 MIRR March-In Procedure. DOP/OIC of activities being conducted in MIRR will be required to inspect the Range prior to commencement of any activity and note any issues of concern. Then report them to TAR NQ.

5.19 MIRR March-Out Procedure. Prior to a Unit/Formation departing from MIRR, a senior representative is to conduct a post activity inspection of all areas and facilities used with the MIRR.

5.20 Redeployment Administration. Formations/Units are responsible for the refurbishment and cleanliness of all areas of MIRR used during their activities. Formations/Units are to ensure sufficient time is allocated for these activities to occur, so as to enable any rehabilitative work to be undertaken, if necessary, before march-out.

Annexes:

- A. MIRR Dry Activity Range Instruction
- B. CO Delegation Proforma

5A-1

**MT ISA RIFLE RANGE
ACTIVITY INSTRUCTION**

SUB UNIT..... UNIT.....

ACTIVITY DETAIL FOR BOOKING NUMBER.....

References:

- A. Standing Orders for The Mt Isa Rifle Range
- B. LWP-G 7-3-0 ADF Range Orders series of publications
- C. SafetyMan 2017
- D. DI(G) Admin 59-1 Management of Defence Training Areas
- E. Standing Shooting Rules for Australian Rifle Clubs

1. OIC Activity:

Rank.....Name.....Signature.....MOB PH.....

2. Date / Time to commence activity:

3. Date / Time to complete activity:

4. Brief out line of Activity to be conducted:.....

5. Type of Weapons / Number to be fired:.....

6. Ammunition / Pyrotechnics to be used:.....

7. The recon of the range/trg area to be completed by:.....

8. A risk analysis on this activity has been carried out and the appropriate steps have been taken to mitigate those risks. The analysis and the management of the said risks associated with this activity have been found to be acceptable to the **CO**.

I certify that all safety appointments for the above activity have the appropriate Qualifications as detailed in Reference B and/or the safety references pertinent to the activity.

CO/DELEGATES SIGNATURE

NAME:

APPT:

EXT:

DATE:

NOTE:

- 1. **Activity to be submitted to TAR no later than 14 days prior to activity.**

CHAPTER 6

RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS ON GENERAL USE

Exercises and Activities

6.1 This chapter details all restrictions which apply to exercises and activities conducted within the MIRR. Users should comply with the requirements laid down in this chapter, in conjunction with any restrictions or limitations relating to specific activities, which may also be prescribed elsewhere in these orders. Where an Environmental Certificate of Compliance (ECC) has been issued for an exercise or activity, the ECC is to have precedence ahead of the provisions of this chapter. During the planning phase for an activity to be conducted on MIRR, units should assess whether the activity proposal is within the guidelines provided by the Sector Usage Table (Table 1), and the Land Usage Rates Table (Table 2) contained in Annex B to Chapter 1.

6.2 The provisions of this chapter which relate to environmental matters are to be read in conjunction with Chapter 13 of these orders.

6.3 **Exercise/Activity Instructions.** Units are advised to liaise with TAR on all aspects of any operational and administrative planning which involves MIRR and/or DEIG-Q, prior to the issuing of any instructions.

6.4 **Post Exercise/Activity Reports.** All users are requested to provide feedback on any problems experienced while on MIRR or on possible improvements to management practices and range infrastructure, by submitting to TAR timely Post Exercise/Activity Reports.

6.5 **Environmental Reporting.** Environmental Clearances, Post Activity Environmental Reporting Processes and Environmental Incidents Reporting are as per instructions contained within Chapter 13.

Fire Restrictions on MIRR

6.6 Activities on MIRR and Defence practices in particular carry inherent fire risks. Range Control Staff (RCS) and users share responsibility for fire safety during the conduct of all activities. As a result, all parties are responsible for ensuring that fire risks are appropriately managed and the restrictions outlined in this chapter and chapter 10 are completely understood and adhered to.

6.7 **Fire Danger Ratings.** State/Territory and/or local fire authorities issue fire danger ratings (FDR), including fire danger indices (FDI) in response to local fire conditions. MIRR is located in the Northern Goldfields and Upper Flinders Fire District of Queensland. FDR and FDI for the Northern Goldfields and Upper Flinders Fire District apply to MIRR and are generally issued for each day. The FDR consists of the following levels of fire danger:

- a. Low-Moderate
- b. High
- c. Very High
- d. Severe
- e. Extreme
- f. Catastrophic / Code Red
- g. Total Fire Ban.

6.8 In addition to the FDR, when the conditions require further restrictions, the State/Territory and/or local fire authorities may apply a Total Fire Ban to the State or Fire District.

6.9 **Fire Danger Period.** A Fire Danger Period (FDP) is declared by State/Territory and/or local fire authorities when the weather and environmental conditions govern the need to impose restrictions on the lighting of fires or the conducting of activities that may cause fires. This period is usually

declared during the hot dry months of the year. For MIRR this normally applies from the beginning of August to the end of February. However, this period may be varied at the discretion of the responsible authorities.

6.10 **Live Fire Restrictions Associated with Fire Danger Ratings.** Live fire restrictions will be activated during the FDP and when environmental conditions dictate a need to increase the fire mitigation measures. Live fire is defined in Reference B as: ‘any discharge, release, detonation or firing of ammunition and/or ordnance’. Reference K defines ammunition as: ‘All munitions, pyrotechnics, explosives and ordnance that contains an energetic chemical composition (propellant, explosive, pyrotechnic etc). Blank and practice natures are classified as live ammunition’. Airsoft is not classified as ammunition and is therefore not affected by Reference K.

6.11 The restrictions outlined in Table 6.1 correlate with the direction provided by Reference K.

| Promulgated FDR | Ball/Inert/Non-explosive/Non-trace Munitions | | High Explosive, Trace, Blank and Pyrotechnic Munitions and all other activities that pose an increased fire risk |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| | Permanent range with fixed firing points, targets and RDA | Field Firing | |
| Low-Moderate | <p>No waiver is required.</p> <p>The conditions outlined in Reference K, Chapter 7, Annex A, and TAFMR/BMP must be adhered to. The RCO may require additional mitigation measures and/or restrictions on live fire or other activities to reduce the risk of fire. Where agreement on the restrictions cannot be reached between RCO/ARCO and the user, parties are to seek resolution through their respective Chains of Command.</p> | | |
| High | | | |
| Very High | | | |
| Severe | | | |
| Extreme | | | |
| Catastrophic / Code Red | <p>NO LIVE FIRING PERMITTED - UNITS SHOULD HAVE OR ARE IN THE PROCESS OF EVACUATING TO A SAFE AREA AS AGREED BETWEEN RANGE CONTROL STAFF AND UNIT REPRESENTATIVES</p> | | |
| Total Fire Ban | <p>If approval for the activity is granted by the RCO and all fire mitigation and response measures are agreed to by the OIC Practice and are available, no waiver is required.</p> | <p>A waiver stating the minimum fire mitigation measures required is to be submitted via the user unit and DOTAM Chain of Command for 2-Star Functional Command and SES Band 2 TAOA approval.</p> | |
| | <p>Where agreement on the need to impose additional restrictions on live fire or other activities cannot be reached, parties are to seek guidance through their respective Chains of Command for resolution.</p> | | |

Table 6.1: FDR Live-Firing Restrictions derived from Reference K.

6.12 **Waiver Approval and Processing.** The following waiver process is to be applied when seeking to conduct activities as detailed in Table 6.1:

- a. The waiver submission and approval process is outlined in Annex A.

- b. An activity waiver template is located in Annex B.
- c. All waivers must be approved by the user unit Chain of Command at the Functional Command two (2) star level (or the member acting in that position) and the DEIG TAOA, First Assistant Secretary Defence Support Operations (FASDSO). This approval may be provided via email.

6.13 All waivers are to include agreed 'GO/NO GO' parameters. The 'GO/NO GO' criteria require a daily assessment of the activity-based fire risks against available fire mitigation measures, and prevailing environmental and weather conditions. These criteria can be captured using the Activity Fire Risk Management Checklist as in Annex C.

6.14 **Suspension of an activity.** IAW Reference K regardless of the issue of an approved waiver for an activity, the RCO and users are responsible to determine whether an activity should continue as planned, have further mitigation measures put in place, or be terminated. If agreement cannot be achieved regarding the activity both parties are to escalate the issue through their respective Chains of Command (CoC).

6.15 **Training Area Fire Management Restrictions.** Training Area Fire Management Restrictions (TAFMR) are determined via a combination of the Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) through liaison with the REO, the Local Fire Authority and RCS knowledge and experience. These restrictions may be raised in response to particular fire, environmental or weather conditions or the state of fire-readiness of the TA. TAFMR are independent of the measures in Table 6.1. TAFMR are managed as follows:

- a. TAFMR are promulgated in chapter 10 of these Standing Orders and on TASMIS. As part of the booking process, units are to ascertain if TAFMR for specific ranges or sectors are in force;
- b. TAFMR are to be complied with in conjunction with live-firing restrictions, noting that they may be in force at any time of the year.
- c. Where there is a perceived conflict between the fire mitigation requirements, the more conservative or restrictive condition is to apply.

6.16 The RCO/ARCO are to ensure that the Director of Practice (DPRAC) / OIC Practice understand TAFMR and that their activities are compliant. Where TAFMR cannot be complied with and there is an operational imperative to conduct the activity, units and RCO/ARCO are to escalate the activity decision process through their CoC to respectively confirm the need for the activity and the ability to safely deviate from TAFMR requirements.

6.17 **TAFMR Variation.** RCS do not have the authority to waive activity restrictions outlined in RSO. Any such request is to be referred to the delegated Training Area Operational Authority (TAOA), identified as the issuing authority for Standing Orders. The TAOA delegate will consider the following when making a decision regarding a TAFMR variation:

- a. the inherent fire risk of the activity, and
- b. the mitigation measures that can be applied.

6.18 The decision, by the delegated TAOA and in conjunction with the REO, will be conveyed in writing to the user via the RCO.

6.19 TAFMR activity restrictions, mitigation measures and environmental/climatic "GO / NO GO" criteria are to be recorded using an Activity Fire Risk Management Checklist as per Annex C prior to the commencement of the activity.

6.20 **Non-firing Activities.** Non-firing activities, e.g. range maintenance (slashing, welding), driving training involving 'A' or 'B' vehicles manoeuvring through long grass, may carry inherent fire risks. Users are responsible to ensuring that all such activities are subject to a fire risk assessment as part of the overall activity risk management strategy and have appropriate mitigations applied. The

RCS and user are to continually liaise in regards to the commencement or continuance of activities in response to changes in local environmental and weather conditions.

6.21 **Live Firing when no State/Local FDR is Issued.** Local Fire Authorities will generally not prescribe an FDR outside of the FDP. In such cases, an FDR of LOW/MODERATE is assumed for planning and fire mitigation purposes. An FDR of LOW/MODERATE does not negate the requirement for users to consult with the RCO and REO during extended periods of dry or unseasonably hot conditions in preparation for the conduct of an activity.

Live Fire Restrictions

6.22 For all live fire restrictions at MIRR see Chapter 17 for further guidance.

Vehicle Movements

6.23 **Vehicle Safety.** The speed limit in MIRR is 30 km/h, unless otherwise signposted. This speed is not to be exceeded. Users may impose further speed limit restrictions for tactical, safety or dust suppression reasons. As detailed in Chapter 1, DRTI's are to be followed when creeks and roads are flooded.

6.24 **Movement Outside the Training Area.** Personnel and vehicles are not to trespass nor move onto private property, forestry reserves or National Parks adjoining MIRR without the prior consent and authority of both the owner/manager and TAR.

6.25 **Movement Within the Training Area.** While in MIRR, units/personnel are to remain within the sectors/areas allocated to them. Clearance to transit through other sectors/areas must first be obtained from the DPRAC, OIC, unit involved or Range Control.

6.26 MIRR internal roads, and the public roads used to access MIRR, may be ordered closed to all military vehicles if continuing heavy rain makes road conditions unsafe, or is causing extensive damage to the roads. This order may be issued by either the RCO MSTA or the RTAM.

6.27 **Special Restrictions on Vehicle Operations.** Tracked vehicles are forbidden to make locked tread turns on any road.

6.28 To minimise environmental damage during vehicle operations the following practices are to be avoided:

- a. Travelling across eroded areas.
- b. Running tracked vehicles in gullies adjacent to roads.
- c. Running tracked or heavy wheeled vehicles across side drains, run-off drains or creeks adjacent to roads.
- d. The use of sharp turns or locked tread turns. and
- e. Tracking the vehicle in front during cross country operations.

6.29 These precautions will help prevent compacting of the soils and the formation of water channels.

6.30 **Vehicle Operations at Night.** When operating vehicles at night, the following rules are to be observed:

- a. Vehicles driven in areas occupied by troops are to have a dismounted guide, with a torch, who is to walk in front of the vehicle.
- b. Vehicles being reversed are to have a dismounted guide who is to guide the driver from the front of the vehicle, having already cleared the reversal path.

- c. Sleeping under vehicles or near parked vehicles is prohibited.
- d. Drivers are to ensure that an area of 15 metres all around their vehicle is clear prior to movement.
- e. Vehicles carrying real casualties are to use full lights.

Route Denial Operations

6.31 Prior to any route denial or tank trap operation being conducted in MIRR which involves explosives, felling of trees or other engineer works, an ECC with special conditions must be first obtained in accordance with chapter 13 of these orders.

6.32 Route denial operations are not to be conducted on:

- a. Main internal roads.
- b. Any asset or installation of a permanent nature.
- c. An area identified as environmentally sensitive by these orders, the RCO MIRR or the Environmental Officer.

6.33 Damage caused by such operations is to be repaired to the satisfaction of the Environmental Officer prior to units/formations departing from MIRR.

Field Defences and Defence Stores

6.34 Field defences of a permanent or long term nature are not normally permitted to be constructed on MIRR. Units wishing to construct field defences for continuous use over a number of activities are to seek permission through the RCO.

6.35 When establishing defensive positions, including weapon pits, top soil to a depth of between 10 and 20 cm is to be removed and stored separate from other excavated material. The separated topsoil contains the seeds and nutrients required to promote regrowth and is to be used to top dress disturbed and refurbished areas.

6.36 Defensive positions are to be restored to their original condition prior to departure from MIRR. The depositing of rubbish and used defence stores into shell scrapes, weapon pits, tunnel systems and command posts prior to backfilling is forbidden. The deceptive concealment of rubbish or defence stores into hollow logs and the like is also strictly forbidden. All defensive diggings are to be backfilled with the original dirt and overfilled to allow for natural compacting of the soil.

6.37 All wire obstacles, entanglements, barriers, star pickets, communication wire and any other equipment used in the construction of field defences, is to be recovered by the user unit and either back loaded or taken to the nearest authorised rubbish dump outside MIRR. Where recovery action is not possible due to matters beyond the user's control, the OIC of the activity is to notify the RCO MIRR before leaving the area advising of:

- a. Type and quantity of stores not recovered.
- b. Location(s) of the stores.
- c. Reasons for non recovery/removal.
- d. Arrangements made to recover/remove the stores.

6.38 Failure to comply with the above directions will result in units being recalled to rectify problems and refurbish damaged areas.

Out of Bounds Areas

6.39 The following areas are out of bounds to all personnel unless access is authorised by the RCO MIRR:

- a. MIRR SSAA storage sheds at 300m Open Range.
- b. Properties and outstations adjacent to MIRR.
- c. Facilities not assigned for use by units.
- d. Biologically and environmentally sensitive areas as advised from time to time by the Environmental Officer.

No-Go Areas and/or Temporary Area Closures

6.40 Units will be advised when/if an area within MIRR is a No-Go Area or has a Temporary Closure.

Timber / Vegetation

6.41 **Timber.** Where clearing of trees is required for safety, tactical, special engineering projects or large defensive positions, prior approval from the RCO MIRR must be obtained. Notice of intent must be submitted to the Environmental Officer no later than 6 weeks prior to the activity to enable an ECC to be raised and issued in accordance with chapter 13 of these orders.

6.42 **Tree Felling.** Range Staff or the Environmental Officer is to personally assist in identifying those trees to be felled for user's requirements prior to the commencement of felling operations. When approval has been obtained, the following prescribed guidelines for the felling of trees are to be adhered to:

- a. Tree felling is not to occur within 30 metres of any stream, creek or water hole.
- b. Trees are to be felled at ground level to avoid stumps.
- c. Trees are not to be felled to provide experience in use of equipment.
- d. Corduroy constructions should, wherever possible, be made with paper bark trees or suitable dead timber.
- e. Engagement of trees as targets, and the attachment of targets to trees is prohibited.

6.43 **Clearance of Vegetation.** Authorities for approval to clear vegetation in MIRR are:

- a. Less than 2 ha – RTAM.
- b. Greater than 2 ha - Environmental Section, Directorate of Environment, Department of Defence.
- c. In all cases where a user wishes to clear timber and vegetation, an ECC must first be obtained from TAR in accordance with chapter 13 of these orders. Failure to comply with these directions may result in disciplinary action being taken against those responsible, and any costs required for restoration and repair of the area may be borne by the person or unit at fault.

Noise Restrictions

6.44 Nil

Alcohol

6.45 **Military and civilian personnel.** No alcohol is to be consumed prior to or during a range practice either on or across the Defence range, no firing of weapons by anyone under the influence of alcohol no matter how small. Alcohol is not to be consumed outside the club BBQ area.

Privately Owned Firearms and Vehicles

6.46 Privately owned firearms are not to be carried or used in MIRR. Failure to comply with this order may lead to confiscation of the weapon and disciplinary action being taken against the offender. Privately owned vehicles, except those belonging to range management staff or members of the Australian Defence Industries (ADI), are not permitted in MIRR without specific approval from the RCO MIRR. Members of the local SSAA and Rifle clubs are approved to use and carry civilian weapons on MIRR.

6.47 Any civilian vehicle encountered must be stopped and the driver questioned as to his authority to be driving such a vehicle in MIRR. At times, civilian contractors will be assigned maintenance work in MIRR and their company vehicles will be authorised access by the RCO MIRR.

Property Damage / Compensation

6.48 Damage to civilian or Council property such as roads, bridges, culverts, fences or livestock is to be reported immediately to Range Control MIRR. Units are to conduct a quick assessment without delay and ensure Range Control receives a copy. Subsequent compensation claims are to be processed in accordance with current guidelines.

Flora and Fauna

6.49 **Flora.** MIRR has a rich and diverse range of ecosystems and plant communities. Users are to take due care in keeping their impacts on vegetation to a minimum. Removal of flora from the MIRR is forbidden.

6.50 **Fauna.** The fauna of MIRR is divided into two categories:

- a. Native animals. Native animals, birds and reptiles are to be left alone when users come into contact with them.
- b. Feral animals. Feral horses, cattle, pigs and other animals may be found throughout parts of MIRR and sightings are to be reported to Range Control. A feral animal eradication strategy controlled by DEIG-Q is being undertaken.

6.51 The interference with, intimidation of or the deliberate killing or wounding of any animal in MIRR is strictly forbidden. The only exception is where express permission has been given by the RCO MIRR for an animal to be killed for survival training purposes, an injured animal suffering or where life is actually threatened.

6.52 Unit mascots and private pets are not to be taken into MIRR under any circumstances.

6.53 Police and sniffer dogs are permitted to be taken into MIRR, provided they are under the control of their handlers at all times and that their entry has been authorised in advance by the RCO MIRR.

6.54 Animals used for survival training purposes such as chickens, sheep or goats may only be taken into the MIRR if written authority has been given by an Environmental Officer.

Annexes:

- A. Activity Waiver Process
- B. Request for Activity Waiver

C. Activity Fire Risk Management Checklist

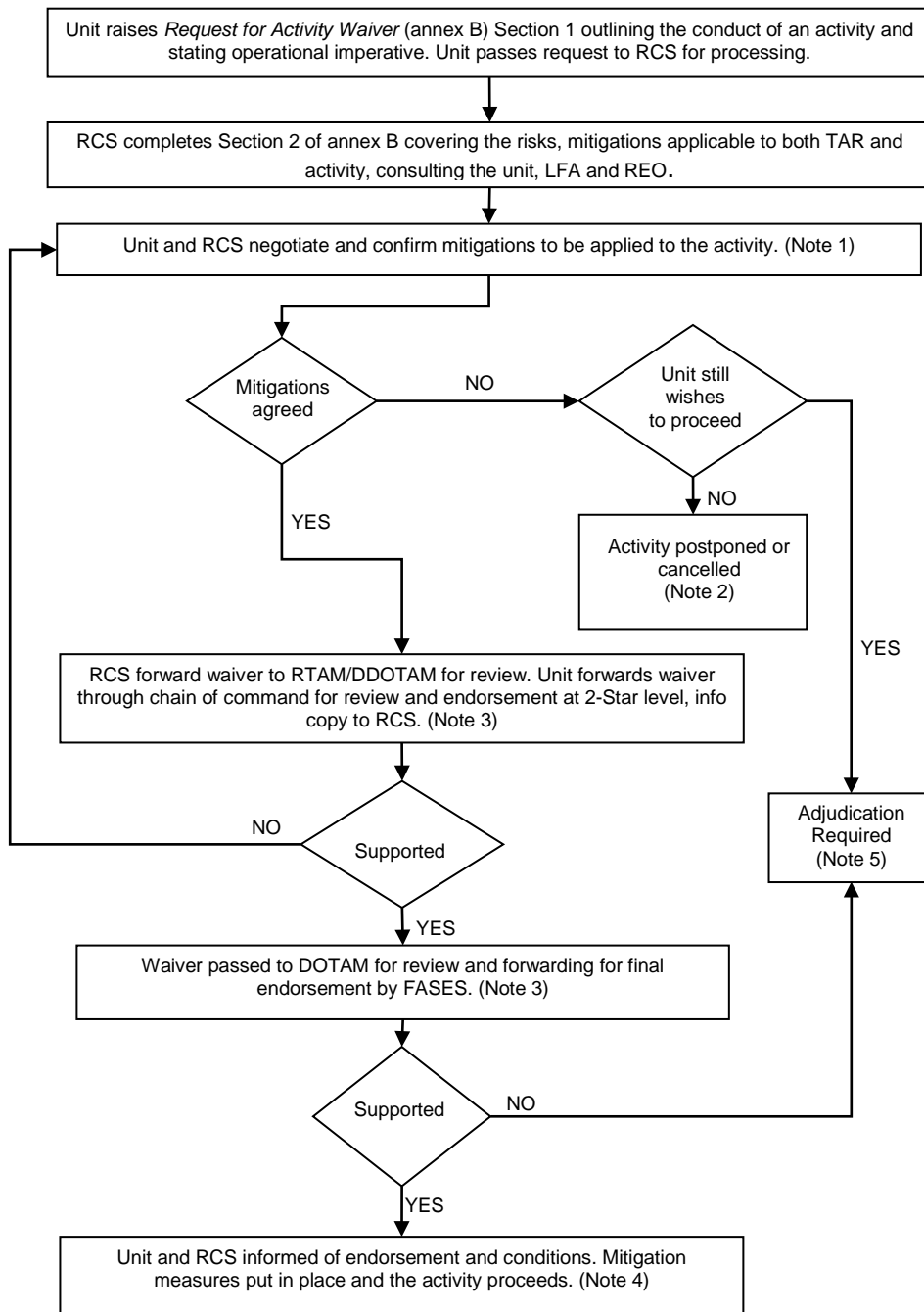
ACTIVITY WAIVER PROCESS

1. The following outlines the process for the submission and approval for an activity waiver:
 - a. The RCS, DPRAC, and/or OIC Practice are to document the fire mitigation and response measures as agreed IAW reference K. The RCS is to include these measures in an electronic version of the waiver template, as provided in Annex B.
 - b. The RCS is to forward the waiver to the DPRAC and/or OIC Practice for processing through their unit. If the user does not agree to the mitigation measures, the user is to provide justification for proposed modified mitigation measures and why the activity is to be conducted on the day identified and cannot be adjusted noting the requirements of reference C.
 - c. The user unit is responsible for the waiver endorsement by their two star Functional Commander. The waiver, once endorsed by the Functional Commander, is to be forwarded to FAS ES for TAOA endorsement. If a change is made to the content or mitigation measures included in the waiver by the unit's Chain of Command a copy is to be returned to the RCS in order to notify them of those changes.
 - d. In parallel with the submission of a waiver through the user unit chain of command, an email warning order based on Section 1.1 of annex B is to be submitted by the RCS via the DOTAM Chain of Command to DOTAM for information.
 - e. All waivers will be returned to regional DOTAM staff either, direct from FASDSO office or via DOTAM Chain of Command. RCS are to ensure a copy of the waiver they receive is supplied to the user unit.
 - f. RCS are to ensure the DPRAC and/or OIC Practice, or equivalent, is briefed on the agreed documented fire mitigation and response measures contained in the endorsed waiver.
2. Where there is a requirement to modify the original content/intent of an approved waiver due to a change in FDR, the degradation of environmental and/or weather conditions and/or a residual operational imperative; the user unit Functional Commander and the TAOA are to be informed and a new waiver submitted for approval. In the first instance this approval can be via email, however this is to be followed by a signed copy of the waiver either directly from HDSO office or DOTAM HQ.
3. A flowchart showing the process for the submission and approval process is in Appendix 1.

Appendix:

1. Activity Waiver Process Flow Chart

ACTIVITY WAIVER PROCESS FLOW CHART



Notes:

1. Note that suitable mitigation measures may not be possible. If this is the case, RCS in conjunction with DPRAC, OIC Practice are to recommend the best available mitigation measures and whether or not these measures are considered sufficient for the activity.
2. All parties are to be notified that the waiver is not supported and the activity has been postponed or cancelled.
3. DOTAM HQ provides final advice to FASES regarding the activity, mitigation measures and weather implications.
4. The activity may only proceed within description of practice and mitigations as described in the waiver. Annex B is to be completed by RCS, DPRAC and/or OIC Practice prior to the commencement of the activity.
5. Where agreement on the mitigation measures necessary to conduct an activity cannot be reached the issue is to be raised through the respective Chains of Command. If agreement cannot be reached through to the 2 Star/Band 2 level the issue may be elevated to the Service Chief and Deputy Secretary Estate and Infrastructure Group.

REQUEST FOR ACTIVITY WAIVER

References:

- A. MIRR Training Area Standing Orders
- B. Defence Training Area Management Manual

Directions for Use:

1. A waiver should be submitted for all activities to be conducted during a TFB.
2. RCS and DPRAC/OIC Practice are to complete Sections 1.1, 2.1 and 4.1.
3. RCS to forward Waiver to RTAM/DDOTAM to complete Section 2.2.
4. Form is forwarded to DPRAC/OIC Practice to forward through the unit CoC to complete Section 3.1 and then to the relevant Functional Command HQ (user unit two star).
5. Functional Command HQ completes Section 3.2 and then forwards form to DOTAM to complete Section 3.1.
6. The waiver is sent to FASES to complete Section 3.2.
7. A copy of the form is returned to Director Military Commitments-Army (or Service equivalent), Functional Command HQ, Unit and RCS.
8. RCO and DPRAC/OIC Practice reconfirm Section 4 prior to the commencement of each activity.

SECTION 1

1.1 ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION (Unit to complete)

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| TA: | |
| Proposed Activity date/s: | |
| Unit requesting: | |
| Unit POC: | POC Phone No: |
| | Email: |
| Description of practice/activity (including ammunition/HE/Pyrotechnic types): | |
| Operational / Training Imperative for activity: | |
| Effect on Training which cannot be conducted: | |
| Alternative resolution if training cannot be conducted on planned date: | |
| Waiver requested for: TFB including /not including | |

6B-2

SECTION 2 – RCS/DPRAC/OIC PRACTICE WORKSHEET

2.1 To be completed by RCS in conjunction with DPRAC or OIC PRACTICE

| | |
|--|--|
| RCO Name: | |
| Has the fire risk been identified in the unit risk management assessment? | Yes / No Comments: |
| Is there a current BMP in place for the TAR? | Yes / No Comments: |
| Has the critical works identified in the BMP for the Sector/range where this activity is to take place been conducted? | Yes / No Comments: |
| TA Fire mitigations required for activity to proceed (and can be provided) | |
| Activity mitigations required for activity to proceed (and can be provided) | |
| Assessment of fire risks following mitigation | Following the mitigations identified above, the risk is for this activity is assessed as |

6B-3

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| SME consulted (state position/s and advice provided) | |
| Is the conduct of the activity supported based on the mitigations listed and advice received? | Yes / No Comments: |
| RCO Signature: | Signature: |
| DPRAC/OIC Practice Name: | |
| DPRAC/OIC Practice Signature: | Signature: |

2.2 FIRE RISK AND MITIGATION (Regional DOTAM CoC to Complete)

| | |
|--|------------|
| Activity is supported by RCO, if conducted IAW mitigations identified in Section 2 – RCO Worksheet | YES / NO |
| Comments | |
| RTAM / DDOTAM (Region): | Signature: |

SECTION 3 – ACCEPTANCE OF MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1 UNIT ACCEPTANCE (Unit to complete)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Unit concurs with mitigations in Section 2 – RCO Worksheet | YES/NO |
| Unit requests Waiver | YES/NO |
| Comments: (grounds for non-concurrence to be described) | |
| Unit Commander: | |
| Signature: | |

DOTAM HQ

| | |
|---|--------|
| Request for waiver supported IAW mitigations in Section 2 | YES/NO |
| Comments: | |
| Dir OTAM: | |
| Signature: | |



3.2 FUNCTIONAL COMMAND (Unit CoC)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Request for waiver supported IAW mitigations at Section 2 | YES/NO |
| Comments: | |
| Functional Commander: | |
| Signature: | |

FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY ESTATE SERVICES

| | |
|---|--------|
| Request for waiver supported IAW mitigations in Section 2 | YES/NO |
| Comments: | |
| FASES: | |
| Signature: | |



SECTION 4 – ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

4.1 Activity Schedule and Formation Commander Approval

| Serial | Date | Activity | Ammunition Types | Location | BoM Fire Danger Rating | Approved/Not Approved | Range Category |
|--------|------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. | | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | | | |
| 4. | | | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | | | |

Appendix:

- 1. Example of Request for Activity Waiver

EXAMPLE OF REQUEST FOR ACTIVITY WAIVER**References:**

- A. MIRR Training Area Standing Orders
- B. Defence Training Area Management Manual

Directions for Use:

1. A waiver should be submitted for all activities to be conducted during a TFB.
2. RCS and DPRAC/OIC Practice are to complete Sections 1.1, 2.1 and 4.1.
3. RCS to forward Waiver to RTAM/DDOTAM to complete Section 2.2.
4. Form is forwarded to DPRAC/OIC Practice to forward through the unit CoC to complete Section 3.1 and then to the relevant Functional Command HQ (user unit two star).
5. Functional Command HQ completes Section 3.2 and then forwards form to DOTAM to complete Section 3.1.
6. The waiver is sent to FASES to complete Section 3.2.
7. A copy of the form is returned to Director Military Commitments-Army (or Service equivalent), Functional Command HQ, Unit and RCS.
8. RCO and DPRAC/OIC Practice reconfirm Section 4 prior to the commencement of each activity.

SECTION 1**1.1 ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION (Unit to complete)**

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| TA: | |
| Proposed Activity date/s: | |
| Unit requesting: | |
| Unit POC: | POC Phone No: |
| | Email: |
| Description of practice/activity (including ammunition/HE/Pyrotechnic types): <i>Insert a description of the exercise or practices to be conducted.</i> | |
| <i>EXAMPLE - During the period 16 – 20 Nov 15, 2RAR will an MRE at TFTA in preparation for deployment to the MEAO including live firing F88/F89 5.56mm ball and 4B/1T, 40mm and 84mm HE, MAG 58 7.62mm ball and 4B/1T and Combat Shooting.</i> | |
| Operational / Training Imperative for activity: | |
| <i>EXAMPLE - 2RAR is required to conduct continuation and mission specific training in preparation for deployment to the MEAO this includes Live fire training which is essential for ensure responses to current TTP and SOP are.</i> | |
| <i>2RAR Operational capability would be affected through the reduced ability of their member to undertake this specific training.</i> | |
| <i>The inability to conduct this training utilising live ammunition natures will have significant impact on the interoperability and cohesiveness of the unit. The current deployment timeframe does not allow the re-scheduling of this training.</i> | |
| Effect on Training which cannot be conducted: <i>Non certified member will not be capable of deploying with the unit or will be required to undertake subsequent training in the AO</i> | |
| Alternative resolution if training cannot be conducted on planned date: | |
| <i>There is no alternative solution due to deployment requirements.</i> | |
| Waiver requested for: TFB including /not including (insert FDR) | |

6B1-2

SECTION 2 – RCS/DPRAC/OIC PRACTICE WORKSHEET

2.1 To be completed by RCS in conjunction with DPRAC or OIC PRACTICE

| | |
|--|---|
| RCO Name: | XXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXX |
| Has the fire risk been identified in the unit risk management assessment? | Yes / No Comments: Ensure the appropriate response is circled or identified or the non applicable response is struck through |
| Is there a current BMP in place for the TAR? | Yes / No Comments: Ensure the appropriate response is circled or identified or the non applicable response is struck through |
| Has the critical works identified in the BMP for the Sector/range where this activity is to take place been conducted? | Yes / No Comments: Ensure the appropriate response is circled or identified or the non applicable response is struck through |
| TA Fire mitigations required for activity to proceed (and can be provided) | <p>A summary of TA fire mitigation measures conducted, in place or agreed to by the RCO/ARCO and DPRAC/OIC Practice or Activity</p> <p><i>Example</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 x CAT 1 Fire Tanker – Available for fire fighting response during normal business hours; • 2 x Utility mounted 600ltr Water Pod - available on call via Range Warden; • 12 x 90,000 ltr water tanks for Fire Tanker replenishment; • Numerous freshwater dams located throughout the Range complex. • The centralised Impact area is surrounded by a grade 2 road system acting as a fire break. • Extremities of the range contain fire breaks to mitigate the spread of fire from the range complex into neighbouring property. • Back burning of the impact area was achieved in Oct 2013. • Fire breaks within TFTA are well maintained. • Movement is only restricted within the impact areas due to the UXO risk. |
| Activity mitigations required for activity to proceed (and can be provided) | <p>A summary of activity mitigation measures agreed by the RCO/ARCO and DPRAC/OIC Practice or Activity</p> <p><i>Example</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At completion of practices, the ranges will be inspected and declared safe from fires IAW TFTA SO. • The OIC Practice will identify an 8 man designated fire fighting party. The party will be prepared to immediately respond to any spot fires for the duration of the activity. • All OIC Practice/s are appointed as the fire officer for the duration of all activities IAW STA SO. • All OIC Practice/s are conversant with TFTA SO and are ensure that the fire fighting precautions identified in TFTA SO are implemented. • A designated fire fighting party will be prepared to immediately respond to any spot fire for the duration of the practices. |
| Assessment of fire risks following mitigation | Following the mitigations identified above, the risk is for this activity is assessed as Low. |

6B1-3

| | |
|---|---|
| SME consulted (state position/s and advice provided) | Insert all SME consulted during the preparation of this waiver e.g. Local Fire Authority |
| Is the conduct of the activity supported based on the mitigations listed and advice received? | Yes / No Comments: Ensure the appropriate response is circled or identified or the non applicable response is struck through |
| RCO Signature: | Signature: |
| DPRAC/OIC Practice Name: | |
| DPRAC/OIC Practice Signature: | Signature: |

2.2 FIRE RISK AND MITIGATION (Regional DOTAM CoC to Complete)

| | |
|--|--|
| Activity is supported by RCO, if conducted IAW mitigations identified in Section 2 – RCO Worksheet | YES / NO Ensure the appropriate response is circled or identified or the non applicable response is struck through. |
| Comments | |
| RTAM / DDOTAM (Region): | Signature: |

SECTION 3 – ACCEPTANCE OF MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1 UNIT ACCEPTANCE (Unit to complete)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Unit concurs with mitigations in Section 2 – RCO Worksheet | YES/NO |
| Unit requests Waiver | YES/NO |
| Comments (grounds for non-concurrence to be described) | |
| Unit Commander: | |
| Signature: | |

DOTAM HQ

| | |
|---|--------|
| Request for waiver supported IAW mitigations in Section 2 | YES/NO |
| Comments: | |
| Dir OTAM: | |
| Signature: | |

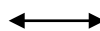


3.2 FUNCTIONAL COMMAND (Unit CoC)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Request for waiver supported IAW mitigations at Section 2 | YES/NO |
| Comments: | |
| Functional Commander: | |
| Signature: | |

FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY ESTATE SERVICES

| | |
|---|--------|
| Request for waiver supported IAW mitigations in Section 2 | YES/NO |
| Comments: | |
| FASES: | |
| Signature: | |



6B1-4

SECTION 4 – ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

4.1 Activity Schedule and Formation Commander Approval

| Serial | Date | Activity | Ammunition Types | Location | BoM Fire Danger Rating | Approved/Not Approved | Range Category |
|--------|-----------|--|---|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | 16 Nov 15 | F88/F89 Qualifications | 5.56mm Ball 5.56mm Ball Link 5.56mm 4B/1T | MTR | | | A |
| 2. | 17 Nov 15 | GSMG Qualification Practices | 7.62mm ball link 7.62mm 4B/1T link | MTR | | | A |
| 3. | 18 Nov 15 | Live Fire Section Defence day and night | 5.56mm Ball 5.56mm Ball link 5.56mm 4B/1T link 7.62mm 4B/1T link 7.62mm ball link 40mm HEDP 40mm Illum 84mm Illum Simulator Grenade Smoke Grenade Signal Flare Illumination | Battle Inoculation 1 | | | C |
| 4. | 19 Nov 15 | Blank and Live Fire Section Attacks | 5.56mm Blank 5.56mm Blank Link 7.62mm Blank Link 5.56mm Ball 5.56mm Ball link 5.56mm 4B/1T link 7.62mm 4B/1T link 7.62mm ball link Smoke Grenade 40mm HE 84mm HEAT Simulator Grenade | Sector 3, 4 | | | Training Sector |
| 5. | 20 Nov 15 | Break contact drills blank and live fire | 5.56mm Blank 5.56mm Blank Link 7.62mm Blank Link 5.56mm Ball 5.56mm Ball link 5.56mm 4B/1T link 7.62mm 4B/1T link 7.62mm ball link | Classification Range | | | A |

ACTIVITY FIRE RISK MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST

(To be completed by RCO and a delegated user representative prior to the commencement of an activity and will be reassessed during the activity as/or if environmental and weather conditions degrade)

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| TASMIS Booking Number: | |
| DTG: | |

| Promulgated FDR | Ball/Inert/Non-explosive/Non-trace Munitions | | High Explosive, Trace, Blank and Pyrotechnic Munitions and all other activities that pose an increased fire risk |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Permanent range with fixed firing points, targets and RDA | Field Firing | |
| Low-Moderate | No waiver is required. The conditions outlined in Reference K, chapter 7, annex A and TAFMR/BMP must be adhered to. The RCO may require additional mitigation measures and/or restrictions on live fire or other activities to reduce the risk of fire. Where agreement on the need to impose these restrictions cannot be reached, parties are to seek resolution through their respective Chains of Command. | | |
| High | | | |
| Very High | | | |
| Severe | | | |
| Extreme | | | |
| Catastrophic / Code Red | NO FIRING PERMITTED AND UNITS SHOULD HAVE OR ARE EVACUATING TO A SAFE AREA AS AGREED TO BY RANGE CONTROL STAFF AND UNIT REPRESENTATIVES | | |
| Total Fire Ban | If approval for the activity is granted by the RCO and all fire mitigation and response measures are agreed to by the OIC Practice and are available no waiver is required | A waiver stating the minimum fire mitigation measures required is to be submitted via the user unit and DOTAM Chain of Command for 2-Star Functional Command and SES Band 2 TAOA approval. . | |
| | Where agreement on the need to impose additional restrictions on live fire or other activities cannot be reached, parties are to seek guidance through their respective Chains of Command for resolution | | |

Training Area Fire Management Restrictions (TAFMR) applicable to activity:

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |

Agreed Mitigation Measures

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |

Agreed environmental/climatic "GO/NO GO" Criteria and "GO/NO GO" review triggers

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |

By signing below we (RCO/RTAM/DDOTAM and the delegated User Representative) agree that the practice/activity risks have been reduced so far as reasonably practicable and that the mitigation measures, TAFMR and environmental and climatic “GO/NO GO criteria” discussed have been accepted by both parties and are in place.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| RCO/RTAM/DDOTAM Name | | RCO/RTAM/DDOTAM Signature | |
| User Representative Name | | User Representative Signature | |

CHAPTER 7

COMMUNICATIONS

General

7.1 MIRR Range Control. The Range Control Staff at MSTA/TFTA on weekends will provide a range briefing prior to the commencement of any live fire activity. Units are responsible for establishing and maintaining their own tactical command and admin communications nets.

Permanent Telephone Facilities

7.2 Public Telephones. There are no public telephone's located at or near the MIRR.

7.3 Telephone Network. There are no telephones at the MIRR and mobile coverage is 'spotty' at best. Units should request via the telecommunications help desk for access to satellite phones should they be needed.

7.4 Range Staff Telephones. Range Control is at MSTA and is manned Monday to Friday 0700 – 1600, though core hours are 0700 – 2200 inclusive of weekends. The telephone numbers for MSTA Range Control are as follows:

- a. MSTA Range Control Office – (07) 4772 9829 week days during work hours, and
- b. TFTA Range Control Room (outside work hours and weekends) (07) 4775 58500.

7.5 Other. Telephone contact numbers are as follows:

- a. RTAM - (07) 4411 7569;
- b. RCO - (07) 4472 9834;
- c. RCO mobile – 0427 972 691; and
- d. TAR NQ Bookings - (07) 4411 7179;
- e. TAR FAX - (07) 4411 7932;
- f. Lavarack Barracks Duty Officer/Room – 0408 022 613, or (07) 4411 9709 between 0700-1600;
- g. Military Police - (07) 4411 7368, A/H (Duty Officer mobile) – 0417600424;
- a. Lavarack Health Centre - (07) 4411 5262 A/H (Ward) - (07) 4411 5262;
- h. Mt Isa Hospital - (07) 4744 4444 / 000;
- i. Mt Isa Police - (07) 4744 1111 / 000;

- j. Mt Isa Fire Brigade - (07) 4747 2398 / 000, and
- k. Mt Isa Ambulance - (07) 4747 2347 / 000.

Defence Restricted Network (DRN)

7.6 DRN. MIRR access to the DRN is via DREAMS. Units will require a DREAMS Token and an Internet Service Provider (ISP) account (to gain access to the internet and the DREAMS Website). Units can request a DREAMS Token through the DRN Support Help Desk (ph 133 136).

7.7 Radio. MIRR has no permanently allocated radio networks for the conduct of range activities. It is the responsibility of the user unit to provide their own admin traffic and operational command net communications in all areas of MIRR.

Exercise Rear Link

7.8 Range Control is not available to provide a rear link. This is a unit responsibility.

CHAPTER 8

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Administrative Arrangements/Support for Units at MIRR

8.1 Command and Control. Users are responsible for the command and control of their personnel whilst in MIRR.

8.2 Reporting. The OIC Practice is to receive a range briefing from MSTA Range Control prior to the commencement of any live fire activity

8.3 Defence Support and Reform Group. General maintenance and upkeep of the range is requested through IBIS. If a maintenance problem is identified, inform the Range Control Staff who will raise an IBIS request to have it rectified. In the event of the Range Control Staff being away at the time, or in an emergency, the user unit may raise the IBIS request by calling SPOTLESS Base Services Support Centre on 1300 6580 975 to explain what needs to be repaired or replaced.

8.4 Exercise Support Facilities. Map Reference Australia Orthophotomap, 1:10000, Edition 1-DIGO, SERIES Special, SHEET DIGO-00411-13 map shows the exercise area available for training.

8.5 Medical and Dental. Units using MIRR are to provide their own support whilst conducting their activities. There are no medical or dental personnel permanently available at MIRR; the closest support is located in Mt Isa.

8.6 Accommodation. There is no permanent accommodation available at MIRR. An understanding of the facilities is best gained by a reconnaissance.

8.7 Rations. Units are to arrange for ration deliveries and the back loading of all milk and bread crates. Units must have someone in location for the receipt and storage of any rations and or equipment for planned activities. If there is no one in location, the stores will not be accepted by anyone and the Unit will incur all expenses.

8.8 POL. Units are to arrange their own refuelling requirements through unit resources or from civil outlets.

8.9 Kitchen. MIRR has no kitchen facility available for use by visiting units. Units are required to provide their own field kitchen or rations.

8.10 Rubbish Bins. All rubbish to be removed by user Unit.

8.11 Messes and Canteens. There are no messes or canteen facilities available at the MIRR.

8.12 Material Handling Equipment. There is no MHE available at MIRR. Units are to preposition forklifts and other such equipment prior to their exercise to accommodate their needs.

8.13 Vehicle Wash point. All vehicles are to utilise a wash point in Mt Isa to ensure vehicles are clean upon entry and washed as soon as practical on exit of MIRR. Fire hydrants are not to be used for the washing or servicing of exercise vehicles.

8.14 Bulk Water Filling Points. Nil.

8.15 Potable Water. There is no potable water provided at MIRR. User Units are to provide their own.

8.16 Helipad. Details of landing locations are in Chapter 1.

8.17 Repair/Recovery. Repair and recovery is to be effected in accordance with Unit arrangements.

8.18 Staging Area. Nil.

CHAPTER 9

MEDICAL AND DENTAL

General

9.1 The collection, treatment and evacuation of casualties at MIRR is the responsibility of the exercising force, formation, unit or element. Medical plans are to be incorporated into exercise instructions and cover the mandatory medical support requirements outlined in LWP –G 7-3-1 Australian Defence Force Range Orders (Land). No activity will be permitted to proceed if proper contingencies have not been planned for to adequately support the exercise.

9.2 Arrangements are to be made at each practice/activity to enable casualties to receive appropriate resuscitation and surgical intervention to Mt Isa Base Hospital.

Mandatory Medical Support Requirements

9.3 All live firing and dry training activities at a minimum must have one or more designated personal trained in first aid (or more highly qualified) and equipped with a stretcher and an appropriate medical kit immediately available to treat a casualty. There is also to be available a dedicated driver and vehicle capable of transporting a sitting Priority 3 casualty.

9.4 Immediate Casualty Treatment. All live firing range activities must have a minimum of one or more designated soldiers/persons trained in first aid (or more highly qualified) and equipped with a stretcher and an appropriate medical kit immediately available to treat the casualty.

9.5 In addition, specific and minimum on site medical support requirements for live fire practices vary from range to range. OIC/DOP are to ensure the minimum medical support requirements outlined in LWP-G 7-3-1 Australian Defence Force Range Orders (Land) are adhered too, and the following medical precautions are implemented.

- a. **Casualty Resuscitation.** Advanced resuscitation and life support must be available as soon as possible but within one hour for any casualty suffering a serious injury or illness, regardless of whether the casualty is evacuated or treated “in location”.
- b. **Surgical Intervention.** As a minimum, arrangement must be made at each practice/activity to ensure a casualty suffering an acute injury or illness will reach a properly equipped hospital/medical facility with a functioning surgical capability within two hours of injury.
- c. **Communications.** Personal conducting activities must confirm that direct communications to all supporting military or civilian medical support assets is available and functioning prior to commencement of activity.

Casualty evacuation priorities

9.6 Classification of Priority 1, 2 and 3 Casualties. Casualties prepared for evacuation are to be prioritised as follows:

- a. **Priority 1.** In priority one casualties, life is immediately threatened. Rapid evacuation, urgent resuscitation and/or surgery are required.

- b. **Priority 2.** In priority two casualties, life or limb is in serious jeopardy. Evacuation to allow early resuscitation and/or surgery is required.
- c. **Priority 3.** In priority three casualties, neither life nor limb is in serious jeopardy. Evacuation should be as soon as practicable.

9.7 Medical Personnel. Medical staff in attendance will determine the classification of casualties (PRI 1, 2, or 3) and prioritise evacuation. When medical personnel are not present, medical advice or casualty classification and evacuation priorities can be obtained from the Lavarack Health Centre (LHC), (07) 4411 5262 or the Mt Isa Hospital, (07) 4744 4444. Non medical personnel in attendance may determine casualty classification if circumstances warrant this.

9.8 Disease Hazards. There is currently minimal potential for contracting diseases at in MIRR.

9.9 Water Purification. The water in the creeks and streams at MIRR is non potable and contain unacceptable levels of contamination. The following is to apply:

- a. Water is to be supplied direct an authorised source outside the training area and transferred by air or vehicle to the required areas.
- b. In extenuating circumstances, the OIC of the training activity may grant approval for members to draw water from streams. This water is to be sterilised prior to consumption. For this purpose every man should be issued with water sterilisation outfits. Under no circumstances is water to be consumed direct from rivers, creeks or streams.

9.10 Training. Personnel moving into MIRR should be prepared to guard against the normal tropical hazards shown in Annex B of this chapter. Training in the treatment of snake bite, heat exhaustion and measures to control heatstroke should be undertaken prior to moving into the area and remedial training carried out where necessary.

9.11 Other Hazards. Local hazards found in MIRR which constitute a possible danger to personal are detailed in Annex B to this chapter.

Casualty Evacuation

9.12 General. The unit or control headquarters is to notify the Mt Isa Hospital of the CASEVAC requirement. Details required are:

- a. Unit.
- b. Location (Grid Reference).
- c. Details of casualty:
 - (1) number, rank, name of the patient;
 - (2) priority;
 - (3) description of injury or wound; and
 - (4) stretcher/sitting/walking patient.

- d. Proposed method of evacuation.
- e. Reception arrangements required, including need for hospitalisation.
- f. Brief description of accident.

Priority 1 Casualties

9.13 Priority 1. Casualties are to be evacuated by air wherever possible. Units with Priority 1 casualties are to request civilian AEROMEDEVAC using the format at Annex C of this chapter. Civilian AEROMEDEVAC **CANNOT BE GUARANTEED** and alternatives must be considered. It is a unit responsibility to move the casualty/ies to an LZ or RV with the QAS ambulance, if necessary.

Priority 2 Casualties

9.14 Priority 2. Casualties are to generally be evacuated by road transport. Road Ambulance support from QAS will be coordinated by mobile phone. Units are responsible for the transport of casualties to the sealed road, as QAS ambulances normally do not have dirt/off road capabilities.

Priority 3 Casualties

9.15 Priority 3. The usual means of evacuation of priority three casualties is by road transport, which is a unit responsibility. Priority three casualties, depending on the nature of the injury or illness, are to be handled either by:

- a. Treatment at unit RAP or medical / dental facility.
- b. Evacuation to Mt Isa Hospital for hospital admission or treatment.

Hospitalised Patients

9.16 In all cases. Where a casualty is evacuated from MIRR and is hospitalised, the unit is to inform Range Control Staff and raise a NOTICAS. The Admissions/Discharges Clerk at LHC is responsible for medical administration of hospital patients, including those admitted to Mt Isa Hospital, and will arrange inter-hospital transfer from Mt Isa Hospital to Military or other civilian hospitals if necessary.

Field Hygiene

9.17 General. The general requirements contained in the reference I are to be implemented by all units occupying MIRR. Care must be taken to avoid polluting the area. Constant supervision and strict discipline are essential. Hygiene requirements are essential factors in the planning of training activities. Whilst every effort should be made to maintain tactical realism, this must not be at the expense of an acceptable standard of hygiene.

9.18 Responsibilities. Officers and NCO's supervising training activities are directly responsible to ensure that the highest standard of hygiene is maintained. Before vacating an exercise area, the OIC is to inspect all localities that have been occupied. He is responsible to see that all latrines and drainage systems have been closed and filled in and that the area that was occupied by the unit is clear of litter. He is to ensure that the appropriate signs, e.g., "Foul Ground", have been erected.

9.19 Medical Waste. Medical waste is to be disposed of in the correct medical containers or bags that have been provided for such waste and are correctly marked as medical waste.

9.20 Sanitation. Units are responsible to bring all sanitation products and chemicals with them to the area ie toilet paper, hand washes, disinfectants etc. They are also to bring cleaning products to complete the march out requirement inspection.

9.21 Latrines. Irrespective of the type or location of a base, no latrine or drainage system is to be constructed in an area likely to cause pollution through seepage or run off into perennial or non-perennial watercourses. The following additional precautions are to apply:

- a. Portable toilets are to be used in static or semi-permanent living areas and sites occupied by troops of platoon strength (27 pers) for periods exceeding 12 hours.
- b. When exercising in areas where permanent latrines are not provided, shallow trench latrines are to be constructed as required. The shallow trench latrine is to be constructed in accordance with current doctrine. Before the area is vacated, the latrine is to be filled in and a 'FOUL GROUND' sign is to be erected in accordance with paragraph 9.18. If, however, the unit is of platoon strength (or more) then portable toilets must be used.
- c. When on the march, a suitable hole is to be dug. This is to be at least 30 cm deep.

Note: There is to be no defecation or urination within 400 metres of MIRR watercourses.

9.22 Foul Ground Marking. Signs are to be made of timber; 60 cm long and 10 cm wide painted white with FOUL GROUND printed in black, 5 cm letters. Each sign is to be marked with the date the latrine was closed and unit name.

9.23 Sewage Farm Facility. This facility has a bio-cycle septic system. Toilet paper only is to be flushed into this system. Paper towel etc., will cause the system to break down.

9.24 Refuse. Officers and NCOs supervising training activities are to:

- a. Ensure that no litter is discarded on the march.
- b. Ensure that a suitable bag is carried by each man for the collection of litter and refuse.
- c. Arrange for the return of all litter and refuse for disposal at the rubbish tip:
 - (1) Ensure that on no account rubbish, etc is burnt or buried at MIRR.
- d. Brief all personnel on the requirement for the control of litter and refuse disposal.
- e. Ensure no litter or garbage is dumped at MIRR.

Dental

9.25 Units. Proceeding to MIRR for exercises or other activities are to ensure that all personnel are dentally fit. Emergency dental treatment can be sought by contacting the authorised Dental Practitioner in Mt Isa and is to be carried out in accordance with DI(A) PERS 57-1 Dental Examination and Treatment of Members. Units are to contact their dental unit prior to departure to get the dentists details.

9.26 Contact Details for Medical Facilities. All contact details for medical facilities are located in chapter 7 Communications.

Annexes:

- A. Medical Planning
- B. MIRR Local Hazards
- C. AEROMEDEVAC Request

MEDICAL PLANNING

General

This information is provided for the benefits of units using MIRR and is a guide to assist in the preparation of medical plans.

1. The collection, treatment and evacuation of casualties in MIRR are the responsibility of the exercising force, formation, unit or element. Medical plans are to incorporate into the exercise instructions and cover the mandatory medical support requirements outlined in LWP-G 7-3-1 Australian Defence Force Range Orders (Land). No exercise will be permitted to proceed if proper medical contingencies have not been planned for to adequately support the exercise.
2. Arrangements are to be made at each practice/activity to enable casualties to receive appropriate resuscitation and surgical intervention to Mt Isa Base Hospital.

Mandatory Medical Support Requirements

3. **Immediate Casualty Treatment.** All live firing range activities must have a minimum of one or more designated personnel trained in first aid (or more highly qualified) and equipped with a stretcher and an appropriate medical kit immediately available for treatment of a casualty. They are also to have a vehicle and dedicated driver IAW LWP-G 7-3-1 Australian Defence Force Range Orders (Land). The identification and location of these personnel must be included in safety briefs.

Road Evacuation

4. Road evacuation may be achieved using either military or civilian ambulance assets. These assets are not necessarily required to be on site; however they must be available to ensure that casualties reach medical support within the prescribed time limits. When military or civilian ambulance assets are available, but not permanently on site, the activity may continue but is to have a dedicated driver and vehicle capable of transporting a sitting Priority 3 casualty present. The driver is to have conducted a reconnaissance of the route to the supporting hospital/medical facility by day and/or by night.
5. The evacuation time is relative to the particular geographic areas being used and the prevailing driving conditions. The following is a guide to road evacuation timings given good conditions.
 - a. Stop Butt to MIRR front gate area is 1 (one) Km. Evacuation time is approx 3 min.
 - b. MIRR front gate to Mt Isa Base Hospital is 18 Km. Evacuation time is approx 18 min.

Air Evacuation

6. Air evacuation to Mt Isa will depend on the type of aircraft being used for CASEVAC and the state of preparedness of the aircraft.

Medical Treatment

7. Medical treatment is to be provided by qualified personnel and the level of support depends on the type of activity being conducted. Units are to adhere to the requirements laid out in current

doctrine with consideration given to training exercises, the number of personnel attending and the time taken for a casualty to arrive at a medical facility.

Hospitalisation



8. The senior medical staff member present or ambulance officer depending on the type of injury is to determine the destination for treatment.

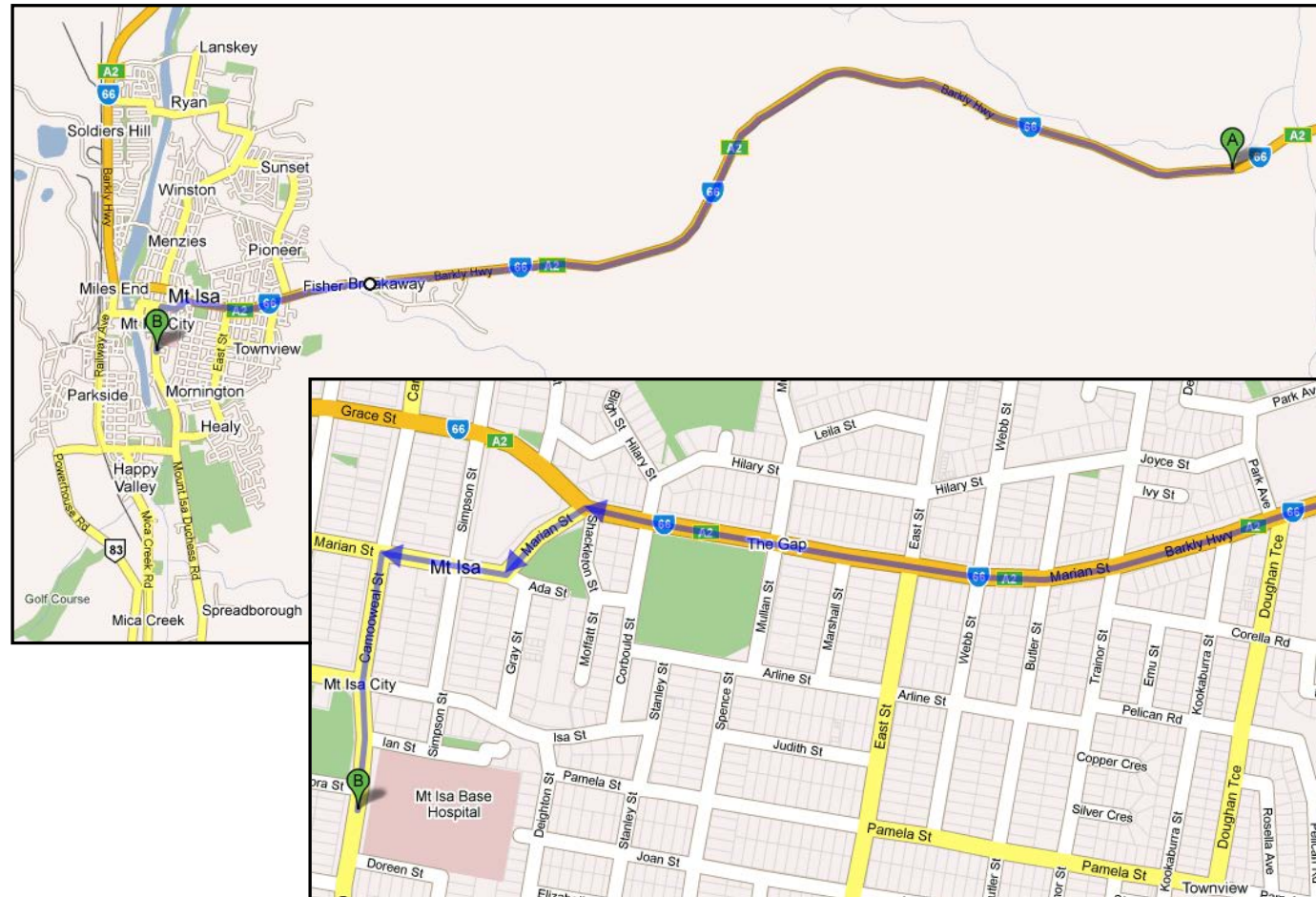
9C1-1

ROAD DIRECTIONS TO MOUNT ISA BASE HOSPITAL

Travel directions from Mount Isa Rifle Range to Mount Isa Base Hospital.

Approx 17.6km – about 16 mins.

1. From  the Mount Isa Rifle Range Entrance on the Barkly Hwy, head west along the Barkly Hwy.
2. Continue along the Barkly Hwy as it becomes Marian St.
3. Continue along Marian St.
4. At the intersection with Grace St., turn left to continue on Marian St.
5. Turn right to continue on Marian St.
6. At the intersection with Camooweal St., turn left into Camooweal St.
7. Continue along Camooweal St. to  Mount Isa Base Hospital.



MIRR LOCAL HAZARDS

Snakes

1. **Avoiding Snake Bite.** Most cases of snake bite are clearly avoidable. Snakes are not normally aggressive and tend to bite when they are under threat or mishandled. The preventative measures to apply within MIRR, are:

- a. leave snakes alone;
- b. wear closed in shoes and adequate protective clothing, do not wear sandals or thongs, and
- c. never put hands in hollow logs, in thick grass or man made snake havens, such as under corrugated iron, without prior inspections.

2. **MIRR Species.** The following venomous snakes are found in MIRR:

- a. **Taipan.** This snake is Australia's largest venomous snake; the maximum length recorded being three and half metres. The long fangs and large output of highly neurotic venom make it one of the world's deadliest snakes. It has long head, which is distinct from the neck and a notable slender fore-body. Most specimens are dark brown above with creamy yellow bellies spotted with orange. The eye pupil is round;
- b. **Death Adder.** This snake is easily distinguished from the other species by the short thickset body up to a metre in length, the wide triangular head, the slender neck and the short tail, which terminates in a very characteristic spine. The snake is generally greyish to reddish with irregular darker bands. The belly is lighter in colour, with dark blotches. The pupil is vertically elliptical;
- c. **Brown Snake.** The large venomous snakes of this family are easily aroused and when antagonised will strike repeatedly. Generally, brown snakes are slender with small deep squarish heads, which are hardly distinct from the neck. All varieties grow to two metres in length but larger specimens of the common brown snake are frequently encountered, the record length being about three metres. Brown snakes assume a number of strikingly different colour forms although their anatomical characteristics are similar. The common brown snake may be any shade of brown and the belly yellow or cream with brown pink or orange blotches. Spotted specimens are not uncommon and occasionally some are banded. The pupil is round, and
- d. **Black Snake.** The Black Snake is also known as a Red-bellied Black snake. They are typically black above with white or pink underside. Black Snakes are usually found near watercourse, swamps or dams. If disturbed a Black Snake will flatten its neck and body in a threat display, but quickly retreat if an escape route is present.

First Aid for Snake Bite

3. It is the user unit's responsibility to ensure all personnel are proficient in the current treatment for snakebite.

4. Pressure Immobilisation Method (PIM) is to be used in the treatment of snake bite.

The Common Bush or Scrub Tick

5. This tick will attach itself to any warm-blooded animal, which brushes the foliage upon which it has been waiting. Once attached to a host, its well-designed mouthpieces go to work engorging blood as the tick becomes partially buried in the skin. When fully engorged it usually drops off the host to digest its meal. Unfortunately, the tick secretes a toxin in its saliva, which can produce a progressive and even fatal paralysis in both man and domestic animals. The saliva can also promote a hypersensitive state in susceptible individuals and severe anaphylactic reactions have been reported.

6. The relevant symptoms and signs for tick bite may consist of:

- a. unsteadiness in walking;
- b. muscular weakness leading to staggering and falling;
- c. difficulty in swallowing;
- d. diplopia (seeing double);
- e. photophobia (painful to look at bright lights), and
- f. difficulty in breathing leading to death.

7. Most cases of tick bite do not produce any symptoms or signs. Children tend to be affected more frequently.

8. **Treatment.** The treatment for tick infestation is to remove the tick as soon as possible. The tick should be extracted with its mouth parts intact. Usually it can be levered out with an open pair of fine scissors slipped under the tick's head. A check should be made for the presence of other ticks. A tick anti-toxin is available for treatment of severe cases. **Do not use pressure immobilisation.**

9. **Prevention.** Prevention involves the use of anti-mite repellent on clothes and bedding and regular, thorough body inspections to facilitate early detection.

Scorpions and Centipedes

10. **Symptoms and signs.** Stinging by scorpion and centipedes are rare. Australian species are small and the sting causes only local pain and swelling. The symptoms and signs of Australian species of scorpion and centipede stings are local pain and swelling. Generalised effects are rare.

11. **Treatment.** The treatment of scorpion and centipede stings is as follows:

- a. treat the pain;
- b. apply a cold compress to the bitten area;
- c. reassure the casualty and keep comfortable, and
- d. seek medical aid.

Ross River / Dingee Fever Virus

12. The virus, which may be contracted by a mosquito bite, is prevalent throughout coastal North Queensland. Precautionary measures that should be taken include the use of repellent and mosquito nets and ensuring that all personnel wear long trousers and roll their sleeves down at dusk. Field clothing impregnated with the insecticide permethrin will further prevent bites of mosquitoes and other insects.

Feral Pigs

13. Feral Pigs. Feral pigs are quite common and roam the entire training area. They are very reclusive and move mainly at night. Try to avoid patches of ground that have been rooted up, as they can carry several diseases. Be weary when driving vehicles, especially at night, as they can cause excessive damage to smaller vehicles when hit.

Heat Illness

14. Heat Illness Precautions. The MIRR lies within tropical North Queensland where temperatures may raise above 38 degrees in the summer months. A monitor is be used in these conditions as to prevent any heat illnesses from accruing. It is the responsibility of the NCS to report temperature readings to personnel training in the field. All other heat illness precautions are to be enforced as per reference I, Defence Safety Manual Vol 1 AL 16 and current doctrine.

AEROMEDEVAC REQUEST

General

1. Whenever possible, helicopter support should be allocated in support of the unit or exercise headquarters. When this is not possible units are to request AEROMEDEVAC for emergency casualty transport to a medical facility. **Units are not to liaise directly with either Queensland Ambulance or Emergency Services in order to formulate their own CASEVAC plan for MIRR.**
2. Casualties that require AEROMEDEVAC are prioritised as follows:
 - a. **Priority 1.** In priority one casualties, life is immediately threatened. Rapid evacuation, urgent resuscitation and / or surgery are required.
 - b. **Priority 2.** In priority two casualties, life or limb is in serious jeopardy. Evacuation to allow early resuscitation and / or surgery is required.
3. The preferred destination for AEROMEDEVAC is Mt Isa Base Hospital, however this may not be appropriate in some circumstances, therefore the final decision rests with the senior medical person present.

Note:

1. The availability of the QAS air ambulance cannot be guaranteed.
2. When planning evacuation – If available, the QAS aircraft will not arrive for at least 30 minutes from the time it was requested.
3. It is a unit responsibility to move any casualties to an LZ or RV with unit transport/QAS ambulance, if necessary.

Initiating AEROMEDEVAC

4. The unit requesting AEROMEDEVAC is to contact the Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS) by phoning the 000 emergency number and give the following information.
 - (1) Priority numbering of casualties, the number of casualties, the nature and extent of casualties as known at the time.
5. If available the Range Control Staff are also to be informed as soon as possible

Note: The range control staff or duty personnel are not to question the priority allocated to the casualty.

- (1) Whether a medical team (with doctor) and /or any special equipment is required.

Note: The QES operates using Latitudes and Longitudes, not grid references. Grid References will be converted by the QES, however Latitude and Longitude references are to be given where possible.

- b. a. Advise the Air Traffic Control **Manager** (ATCM) **who is located in Brisbane on ph. (07) 3866 3224 and confirm** that the range is **INACTIVE**, and all use of ammunition and pyrotechnics has ceased.

~~**Note:** ATC closes between 2300hr and 0600hr. Between 2300hr and 0600hr advice is to be given direct to Queensland Ambulance Services.~~

- c. Establish radio or telephone communications with the QES aircraft.
- d. If enforced, maintain '**CHECK FIRING**' until advised by OIC / ATC that all air movement and medivac actions are complete.

6. Method of identifying the LZ's (for QES aircraft to identify):

- a. By Night - Strong white light directed on to the LZ should be used. Where possible strobe or flashing lights should be used to assist the pilot in locating the LZ.

Note: The QES aircraft uses white light and has no NVG capability.

- b. By Day - Smoke / LZ markers / flashing lights should be used.

Ambulance Transportation

7. If after contacting QAS to request AEROMEDEVAC and no aircraft is available, QAS will dispatch an ambulance to MIRR.
8. As above pass all information for the ambulance being dispatched.

Note: The location of the ambulance changeover point (e.g., Front Gate) is essential. In the case of multiple casualties at the accident scene, all available ambulances should be dispatched.

Appendixes:

1. [CASEVAC Request](#)

9C1-1

MIRR CASEVAC REQUEST

DATE TIME RECEIVED

CASEVAC PRIORITY (1, 2 OR 3)

UNIT REQ EVAC

NOMINATED LZ

NO OF CAS - WALKING

NO OF CAS - LYING

INJURY SPECIFICS

.....
.....
.....

CASUALTY DATA

| | CAS 1 | CAS 2 | CAS 3 | CAS 4 |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| SEX | | | | |
| AGE | | | | |
| HEIGHT | | | | |
| WEIGHT | | | | |

TREATMENT ALREADY ADMINISTERED

.....
.....

REQUIREMENTS FOR SPEC EQUIP

.....
C/S AND FREQ AT RV/LZ

CHAPTER 10

FIRE ORDERS/MANAGEMENT

10.1 **Emergency POC.** The Emergency point of contact is Range Control MSTA. If a fire breaks out users are to inform Range Control ASAP, who are then to inform the RCO/RTAM.

Bushfire Management Strategy

10.2 Units are to note that Army personnel who are not appropriately qualified and equipped to undertake fire fighting duties are not permitted to fight fires. Only when confronted with a life threatening situation and there is no alternative, is there an exception to the rule. Fire fighting of any nature is only to be undertaken by competent and qualified personnel.

10.3 **Bushfire Management Plan.** The bushfire management plan for MIRR is IAW References J, K and is contained as part of the environmental management plan detailed in Chapter 13 of these Standing Orders. Areas of MIRR are identified for risk reduction burns and these are conducted prior to the bush fire danger periods.

10.4 Range Control is to be informed of all fires on MIRR. Range Control staff will monitor and escalate the response as appropriate, using the contracted response organisations.

10.5 **Allocated or Unit-provided Fire Appliances.** When the agreed fire mitigation measures require a fire fighting appliance to be allocated under control of/or provided by the user unit the following requirements apply to that appliance:

- a. **Location.** The appliance is to be located at the nearest safe location (sentry point, range admin area, or a point outside the RDA) for the allocated range during the period the range is active.
- b. **Communications.** The OIC Practice/OCE and appliance crew are to maintain direct communication with the crew ready to respond immediately to a fire event. In the event of lost communications with the allocated crew of the appliance OIC Practice/OCE is to 'Check Fire' or stop the activity until effective communications are re-established.
- c. **Vehicles.** A Defence vehicle or allocated fire fighting appliance should only attempt to suppress a fire commensurate with the equipment levels of the vehicle and experience of the crew.

10.6 **Redirection of Fire Appliances.** In the case of a fire event, an allocated fire fighting appliance may be recalled and redirected by RCS in order to suppress the more immediate fire risk. Where an appliance, allocated to meet mitigation requirements, has been redirected the unsupported practice/activity is to cease until the appliance has been released by RCS, is resupplied and back in location.

10.7 **Movement to Safety.** No unit or vehicle is to leave its position on the range during a wildfire, except to either leave the TA via a safe route or to move to a safe area if under threat. This may only be done if the exit route and/or safer area to be utilised is assessed as of lesser risk than the current position and its use has been communicated to OIC Practice/OCE and/or RCS. Use of that exit route and/or safer area must be approved by RCS.

10.8 **Monitoring Environmental Conditions.** RCS, DPRAC or OIC of any live-firing practice or other activity that may pose a fire risk are to ascertain and consider current and near future (e.g. four days) weather and environmental conditions prior to and during any activity. This is required to:

- a. Be aware of and prepared to act on environmental conditions which may increase fire risk
- b. Allow time to submit waivers and implement necessary fire mitigations.

10.9 **SME Guidance.** The RCS are to seek fire and weather forecast information from the Bureau of Meteorology, and confer with the relevant subject matter experts (including the REO and

STANDING ORDERS FOR MIRR

local fire authority), to establish surrounding weather station readings on current and near future (out to four days) weather and environmental parameters, to adequately inform the conduct/non-conduct of a practice/activity.

10.10 This information is to be passed to the DPRAC, OIC Practice and/or OCE before allowing a practice/activity to commence and prior to allowing a practice/activity to continue past 1300h.

10.11 IAW Reference J and K, the RCO and/or DPRAC/OIC/OCE have the authority to suspend a live fire activity on the day if they consider there is an unacceptable risk of wildfire. The RCO and/or DPRAC/OIC/OCE will determine whether the practice should continue as planned, have further mitigation measures put in place, or be terminated.

10.12 This decision is to take into account the nature of the activity, the state of the TA, current and near future weather and environmental conditions, safety measures applied during the practice and the available fire response capability.

10.13 Where agreement cannot be reached between the RCO and DPRAC, OCE, and/or the OIC Practice regarding the conduct/non-conduct of a practice/activity, the matter is to be referred to DOTAM and the equivalent functional commander or training centre commandant for review.

10.14 **Policy Inconsistency or Ambiguity.** Where there is ambiguity or apparent inconsistency between policy documents and FDR/FDI as to when live firing can be conducted during the declared wildfire season, the more conservative or restrictive guidance is to be followed until formal clarification can be provided.

Bushfire Danger

10.15 **Fire Danger Warning System.** All users on the Range will be notified if there is a fire on the MSTA range as soon as possible via the range safety net.

10.16 **EDD Cache** – in the event of a fire reaching an EDD Cache no attempt is to be made to recover the cache. If the OIC EDD Cache Activity is in location at the time of the fire then the OIC in consultation with the RCO should undertake a Risk Assessment prior to any action being taken to recover the cache.

Bushfire Equipment

10.17 **Fire Equipment Provided by the Training Area Managers.** Nil

10.18 **Fire Equipment to be provided by User Units.** All units exercising within MIRR are to have a fire fighting capability. They may be called upon to contain/control any fire that occurs within the MIRR. Fire containment and control is commanded by the OIC in conjunction MSTA Range Control (via telephone).

10.19 The scale of fire fighting equipment to be brought to the MIRR is listed at Annex A. User units are responsible for the provision of portable fire fighting equipment. Units are to ensure that fire-fighting equipment is properly maintained and that details of the equipment and its location are contained in unit fire orders and briefings.

Bushfire Prevention/Precautions

10.20 Preventative measures are to be implemented to reduce the incidence of fires occurring within MIRR. Bushfire survival principles are detailed in Annex B.

10.21 **Bush Fire Danger Periods.** The annual bushfire danger period is from August to February but may vary depending on the wet season. During the bushfire season, or on days where fire restrictions are in place, units are to comply with all restrictions imposed by these orders or declared by the Range Staff.

10.22 These Orders are to be applied in conjunction with any restrictions imposed by State Bush Fire Authorities. It is the responsibility of all units to be fully conversant with any fire restrictions imposed by State proclamation from time to time on the lighting of fires in the open during bushfire danger periods. Details of such restrictions are promulgated through radio, television and in the daily

STANDING ORDERS FOR MIRR

press. Units planning to use MIRR are to seek advice from the Range Staff on prevailing conditions. The degree of fire hazard is expressed in the Fire Danger Rating (FDR) as:

- a. LOW-MODERATE
- b. HIGH
- c. VERY HIGH
- d. SEVERE
- e. EXTREME
- f. CATASTROPHIC / CODE RED
- g. TOTAL FIRE BAN.

10.23 **Training Area Fire Management Restrictions (TAFMR).** No matter what level at which the FDR is issued, there is always the danger of wildfire. To help mitigate this danger the RCO may require additional mitigation measures and/or restrictions to further reduce the risk of wildfire. To counter the increased risk of unplanned fire as the level of FDR increases, additional restrictions are applied. Listed within Table 10.1 at Annex C is the TAFMR to be applied at each level of FDR.

10.24 **Additional Precautions.** In addition to the actions detailed in unit orders, unit commanders are to ensure that the following fire precautions in MIRR are observed:

- a. No fire is left unattended.
- b. All fires, including cooking fires and fires resulting from range practices, are to be extinguished before the unit leaves the area. If a fire starts during a practice, the OIC is to endeavour to ensure the fire is contained within the Range Boundary without endangering life or equipment.
- c. A watch is maintained during periods of high fire risk and a party is detailed to inspect the area after all field-firing activities to ensure no fire is burning.
- d. All camp fires are covered with soil when extinguished. The area is to be cleared of grass and other combustible materials.

10.25 **Fire Prevention.** The following fire prevention measures are to be adhered to by all users:

- a. Smoking is prohibited in all workshops, petrol or ammunition dumps or stores. Matches or other lighting substances are forbidden in these areas.
- b. The use of electrical lighting other than authorised electrical lighting is forbidden.
- c. Unauthorised interference with electrical apparatus is forbidden.
- d. Cigarette butts, pipe ash, lighted matches, burning papers, etc., are not to be thrown into waste paper baskets or open rubbish bins.
- e. Electrical appliances and lighting are to be switched off and where applicable, the plug removed from the socket when they are not in use.
- f. Spilled petrol or other fuel is to be wiped up at once. On no account is petrol or other fuel to be allowed to run into drains.
- g. Caps on fuel cans and tanks are to be kept firmly screwed shut and are not to be left open except when being filled.
- h. Refuse is not to be allowed to accumulate outside rubbish bins.

STANDING ORDERS FOR MIRR

- i. Smoking or the use of naked lights is not permitted within 15 metres of vehicles being refuelled.
- j. Lit stoves are not to be left unattended.
- k. Grass or undergrowth to be kept cleared five metres from tents, buildings, stores dumps and vehicle parks.
- l. All rubbish is to be back loaded.

10.26 **Bushfire Precautions in Tented Areas.** The main causes of fire in tented areas are the throwing down of burning cigarette butts or matches, overturning of lamps or candles and sparks from cooking stoves. The following precautionary measures are to be adhered to:

- a. Suitable receptacles are to be provided outside tents for all matches and cigarette butts.
- b. Smoking is to be prohibited in or near store tents, and in all tents.
- c. Store, reception and mess tents are to be sited so that in the event of fire occurring, the likelihood of it spreading to any other part of the area is kept to a minimum.
- d. Tents are to be dispersed as far apart as the site will allow.
- e. Where oil or petrol lamps or stoves are used they are to be properly secured so that there is no danger of them being knocked over. The use of naked lights in tents is prohibited.
- f. Where electric lighting is authorised for tents it is to be installed under the direction of an electrical Supervisor. Under no circumstances is an electric lamp exceeding authorised wattage to be used.
- g. Care is to be exercised when using flammable liquid operated field cookers and immersion type water heating equipment. Adherence to operating instructions is to be exercised at all times, only those personnel competent in the use of the equipment are to use them.
- h. Open fires, including kerosene stoves are not permitted inside buildings/tents.
- i. Camp fires are not permitted within 15 metres of tents.
- j. An area of 5 metres in diameter is to be cleared around open fires and an area of one metre in diameter is to be cleared around kerosene stoves.
- k. Water buckets and fire extinguishers are to be placed outside every tent.
- l. Rakes and beaters are to be readily available in tent lines.

Unit Bushfire Orders

10.27 As with any rural area in Australia, the chance of spot or bushfires within the MIRR is always a possibility. MIRR contains approximately 357 hectares of undeveloped dry arid bushland. In the dry season, combustible materials such as grass, leaves and timber may combine to create a fire risk.

10.28 These orders constitute a subset of Army Fire Orders and are applicable to all personnel, whether civilian or military, whilst in MIRR.

10.29 Commanders at all levels are to be conscious of this risk, and take adequate precautions to minimise the danger from fire and make arrangements to ensure that the best possible use is made of available fire fighting equipment to control or contain an outbreak. Commanders are to ensure that their personnel and visitors to their sections are aware of these orders and the precautions to be taken.

Fire Orders Part 1 - Outline of Unit Fire Organisation

10.30 Fire Prevention is the user responsibility and Range Control is available for consultations on fire risk if required. Unit Commanders are to ensure that regular practices with fire-fighting appliances are conducted.

10.31 Unit commanders are to ensure the following points are covered in their activity risk assessment and briefed to all exercising troops:

- a. Situational awareness to include climate, fuel state, Fire Danger Index, burning works etc
- b. Fire prevention
- c. Fire alarms
- d. Duties
- e. Fire pickets
- f. Fire fighting equipment.

Fire Orders Part 2 – Action on Outbreak of Fire

10.32 Unit commanders are to ensure the following action on outbreak of fire points are briefed to all exercising troops:

- a. By persons discovering it
- b. By duty officer, fire officer or duty NCO
- c. By the fire picket
- d. By the remainder of the unit.

10.33 **Fire Drills.** Unit commanders are to ensure all exercising troops are briefed and rehearse fire drills whilst on MIRR.

Annexes:

- A. Fire Equipment to be provided by units
- B. Bushfire Survival Principles
- C. Training Area Fire Management Restrictions (TAFMR)

FIRE EQUIPMENT TO BE PROVIDED BY UNITS USING MIRR

1. **Range practices.** The following is to be provided by units for standard range practices.
 - a. Low to Moderate Fire Danger, units are to provide two knapsacks (filled) and two fire rakes at each firing point; and
 - b. High Fire Danger or above, units are to provide six knapsack sprays (filled), six fire rakes at each firing point. The RCO may impose that units are to provide extra fire fighting equipment when HE and tracer are used during heightened fire danger periods.

2. **Exercise, Deployment or Bivouac.** The following fire fighting equipment is to be provided by units if on exercise, deployment or bivouac on MIRR:
 - a. Axe felling - 1 per bushfire party.
 - b. Mattock complete - 1 per bushfire party.
 - c. Rake fire fighting - 3 per bushfire party.
 - d. Spray knapsack - 3 per bushfire party.
 - e. Shovel round mouthed, long handled - 2 per bushfire party.
 - f. Goggles industrial multipurpose - 1 per member of fire party.
 - g. Helmet - 1 per member of fire party.
 - h. Chain saw - 1 per fire party.
 - i. Gloves - 1 pair per person.

3. **Tented Areas.** Are to have a red fire bucket filled with sand available at the entrance of every tent.

Note: A bush fire party consists of one NCO and twelve ORs with five ORs in reserve.

BUSH FIRE SURVIVAL PRINCIPLES

1. The basic principles of bushfire survival are as follows:
 - a. Remain calm and do not panic.
 - b. The value of protective clothing as a shield against heat radiation should not be overlooked. All members engaged in bush fire fighting should attempt to protect themselves by leaving as little of the body exposed to heat radiation as possible. For example sleeves should be rolled down. Shirts should be buttoned around the neck. Do not wear clothing which melts in the heat of a fire, causing severe and complicated burns. Woollen materials are least susceptible to burning and are to be preferred.
 - c. If caught in a fire situation do not try to out run the fire up a hill. A fire runs at least 16 times faster uphill than it does down. Conserve your energy and consider alternative courses of action.
 - d. The burned area is the safest place to be. Always take advantage of it when possible.
 - e. Note safe areas where refuge may be sought such as creeks, dams, dugouts etc.
 - f. If necessary use matches to enlarge a safe burnt area around you (always carry matches).
 - g. Take advantage of large bare spots and rocky areas if the need arises. It may be necessary to wet a handkerchief, tie it over your face and lie face down behind protective rocks or anything else which will shield you from radiated heat.
 - h. Fires may jump roads, firebreaks and control lines by spotting. Always be aware of this possibility. Fire storms are also a distinct possibility under extreme fire conditions.
 - i. In all cases it is wise to keep personnel informed of your presence and whereabouts. They may be able to assist you if you get into difficulties.
 - j. Travel only downhill. Follow streams or ridges which lead down into valleys.
 - k. Carry water bottles and ensure that they are full.
 - l. Never run through a fire unless you can clearly see through the other side.
 - m. Avoid elevated water tanks. A body immersed in luke-warm water cannot sweat and at a temperature of 46°C, a state of collapse will be reached after approximately three minutes.
 - n. Never run from a fire unless your chances of survival are obviously high (conserve energy).
 - o. Limit your breathing rate. When smoke is dense wait for the cool pockets of fresh air before filling your lungs. The air near the ground is the freshest and the coolest.
 - p. A vehicle can offer good protection to the occupant if caught in a fire. Close all windows cover yourself with a woollen blanket and remain inside the vehicle until the emergency passes. The

danger of a fuel tank exploding is minimal; instances where this has occurred have been attributed to a fault in the fuel system.

q. Remember, if trapped in a bush fire situation:

- (1) remain calm and don't panic,
- (2) place your self in an area where there is the least amount of combustible fuel, and
- (3) use every and any means to protect yourself from heat radiation.

Table 10.1: Training Area Fire Management Restrictions (TAFMR)

| FIRE DANGER RATING (FDR) | LIVE FIRING | COOKING | OPEN FIRES | OFF-ROAD MOVEMENT | GROUND MAINTENANCE |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| <p>LOW-MODERATE FDI<12</p> <p>There is some potential for fires and those that occur will normally stop (meteorological conditions allowing) at roads, tracks and watercourses. Fires that occur can generally be extinguished by the use of hand operated knapsack sprayers.</p> | <p>There are nil restrictions on allowable ammunition natures. Restrictions apply for smoke grenades and simulators (BNS / BESS); a minimum area 4m by 4m is to be cleared of combustible material.</p> | <p>An area of 30cm by 30cm is to be cleared from equipment in use (hexamine stoves, section cookers, etc.).</p> | <p>The lighting of camp fires are permitted with permission from the RCO. There is to be a clearance of combustible material from around the fire site and appropriate fire fighting stores are to be held in the immediate area.</p> | <p>There are nil restrictions for off-road vehicle movement or parking/deployment.</p> | <p>There are nil restrictions in the employment of any ground maintenance equipment.</p> |
| <p>The RCO may impose mitigation measures and/or restrictions on live firing or other activities to reduce the risk of unplanned fire.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>HIGH FDI 12-24</p> <p>Fires are capable of spreading rapidly, particularly in the absence of preventative measures and may require additional work effort to be extinguished.</p> | <p>Further ammunition restrictions may be imposed to prevent unplanned fires and enable range users to conduct their activities without disruption.</p> | <p>Further restrictions may be imposed on the use of hexamine to reduce the risk of unplanned fires.</p> | <p>Further restrictions may be imposed on the use of campfires / open fires to reduce the risk of unplanned fires.</p> | <p>Restrictions may be imposed on the off-road movement of vehicles to reduce the risk of unplanned fires.</p> | <p>Restrictions may be imposed on the use of slashers to reduce the risk of unplanned fires.</p> |
| <p>The RCO may impose mitigation measures and/or restrictions on live firing or other activities to reduce the risk of unplanned fire.</p> | | | | | |
| <p>VERY HIGH FDI 25-50</p> <p>Fires are capable of spreading rapidly, with or without preventative measures. Fire containment may require significant effort and the use of earthmoving equipment and/or back burning.</p> | <p>Due to the risk of starting unplanned fires, the use of tracer ammunition, smoke grenades, flares, pyrotechnics, rockets and blank ammunition is not permitted without the approval of the RCO. The use of ball, non explosive and inert ammunition is permitted.</p> | <p>To reduce the risk of unplanned fires, further restrictions may be imposed on the use of cooking fires by the RCO. Hexamine fires are permitted provided they are continuously monitored.</p> | <p>Campfires are not permitted without specific RCO approval. Open fires are not permitted.</p> | <p>Off-road movement of vehicles is not permitted through grassed areas without RCO approval. Parking of unattended vehicles on grassed road verges is not permitted.</p> | <p>Any use of a slasher is to be closely monitored by an observer.</p> |
| <p>The RCO may give approval for the use of tracer ammunition, smoke grenades, flares, pyrotechnics, rockets and blank ammunition when he considers the specific conditions safe to do so. The RCO may direct activities to areas less likely to pose a threat from unplanned fire. The RCS may impose additional mitigation measures and/or restrictions on live firing or other activities to reduce the risk of unplanned fire.</p> | | | | | |

| FIRE DANGER RATING (FDR) | LIVE FIRING | COOKING | OPEN FIRES | OFF-ROAD MOVEMENT | GROUND MAINTENANCE |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">SEVERE FDI 51-74</p> <p>Fires are capable of being uncontrollable, unpredictable and extremely fast moving, and will NOT be contained without extensive effort on established fire lines with adequate personnel and equipment (this may include water bombing aircraft).</p> | <p>The use of tracer ammunition, smoke grenades, flares, pyrotechnics, rockets and blank ammunition is not permitted due to the high risk of starting uncontrollable fires. The use of ball, non explosive and inert ammunition is not permitted without the approval of the RCO.</p> | <p>Further restrictions may be imposed on the use of cooking fires by the RCO. Hexamine fires are not permitted without RCO approval and they are to be continuously monitored.</p> | <p>Campfires are not permitted. Open fires are not permitted.</p> | <p>Off-road movement of vehicles is restricted to bare or burnt ground. Parking of vehicles is restricted to bare or burnt ground.</p> | <p>A slasher may be used only with approval from RCO and must be closely monitored by an observer at all times.</p> |
| <p>The RCO may give approval for the use of ball, non explosive and inert ammunition when he considers the specific conditions and risk safe to do so. The RCO may direct activities to areas less likely to pose a threat from unplanned fire. The RCO may impose additional mitigation measures and/or restrictions on living fire or other activities to reduce the risk of unplanned fire.</p> | | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">EXTREME FDI 75-100</p> <p>Fires are capable of being uncontrollable, unpredictable and extremely fast moving, and will NOT be contained without extensive effort on established fire lines with adequate personnel and equipment (this may include water bombing aircraft).</p> | <p>The use of tracer ammunition, smoke grenades, flares, pyrotechnics, rockets and blank ammunition is not permitted due to the high risk of starting uncontrollable fires. The use of ball, non explosive and inert ammunition is not permitted without the approval of the RCO.</p> | <p>The use of hexamine is not permitted. The use of other closed cooking fires is not permitted without RCO approval and they are to be continuously monitored.</p> | <p>Campfires are not permitted. Open fires are not permitted.</p> | <p>Vehicle movement is restricted to formed roads. Vehicles are not to be driven on unmaintained tracks. Parking of vehicles is restricted to bare or burnt ground.</p> | <p>The use of a slasher is not permitted.</p> |
| <p>The RCO, in consultation with the RTAM, may give approval for the use of ball, non explosive and inert ammunition when he considers the specific conditions and risk safe to do so. The RCO may direct activities to areas less likely to pose a threat from unplanned fire. The RCO may impose additional mitigation measures and/or restrictions on live firing or other activities to reduce the risk of unplanned fire.</p> | | | | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">CATASTROPHIC or CODE RED FDI>100</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">NO LIVE FIRING PERMITTED - UNITS SHOULD HAVE OR ARE IN THE PROCESS OF EVACUATING TO A SAFE AREA AS AGREED BETWEEN RANGE CONTROL STAFF AND UNIT REPRESENTATIVES</p> | | | | |

| FIRE DANGER RATING (FDR) | LIVE FIRING | COOKING | OPEN FIRES | OFF-ROAD MOVEMENT | GROUND MAINTENANCE |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| <p>TOTAL FIRE BAN (TFB)</p> <p>TFBs are declared by State civilian fire agencies and are not influenced by Defence. They are declared to reduce the risk of bushfire ignitions during or (rarely) immediately preceding a period of dangerous fire weather.</p> <p>FDR on days of TFB is typically very high or higher.</p> | <p>NO WAIVER REQUIRED:</p> | <p>The use of hexamine is not permitted. The use of other closed cooking fires is not permitted without RCO approval and they are to be continuously monitored.</p> | <p>Campfires are not permitted. Open fires are not permitted.</p> | <p>Restrictions are as per the FDR for that day.</p> | <p>Restrictions are as per the FDR for that day.</p> |
| | <p>Firing of ball, inert, non-explosive &/or non-trace munitions on permanent ranges with fixed firing points, targets and RDA is permitted if approval for the activity is granted by the RCO and all fire mitigation and response measures are agreed to by the OIC Practice and are available, no waiver is required.</p> | | | | |
| | <p>Where agreement on the need to impose these additional restrictions cannot be reached, parties are to seek guidance through their respective Chains of Command for resolution.</p> | | | | |
| | <p>WAIVER REQUIRED:</p> <p>All Field Firing and/or the use of high explosive, trace, blank and other pyrotechnic munitions and all other activities that pose an increased fire risk require a waiver. The request for waiver stating the minimum fire mitigation measures to be implemented is to be submitted via the user unit and DOTAM Chain of Command for 2-Star Functional Command and SES Band 2 TAOA approval.</p> | | | | |

CHAPTER 11

STORAGE, SAFETY AND TRANSPORTATION OF AMMUNITION

Handling and Storage

11.1 General. The storage, handling and transportation of ammunition and explosives present inherent risks. These risks must be kept to an acceptable level by the correct application of the regulations which are designed to protect life and property as detailed in References D, E and F. Although the safety mechanisms and the explosive content of ammunition are designed to be effective and safe during normal handling and usage, they may not remain so after careless or rough handling. To ensure the continued serviceability and safety of ammunition in a unit's possession, attention must be paid to a continuing program of preventative maintenance.

11.2 COMD/CO/OC Responsibilities. It is the responsibility of all COMD/CO/OC to ensure that Officers, Warrant Officers, NCO's and supervisors engaged in the handling, movement and storage of ammunition and explosives are familiar with the relevant regulations and instructions pertaining to ammunition.

Security

11.3 COMD/CO/OC are Responsible. For the security of all ammunition and explosives on charge to, or in the custody of, their formation/unit. Ammunition, pyrotechnics and explosives are never to be left unattended when delivered into MIRR. It is a formation/unit responsibility to provide a security piquet to safe guard all holdings of ammunition, pyrotechnics and explosives that are stored in the training area.

Delivery Procedures

11.4 Delivery. All paperwork regarding the quantity and type of ammunition, pyrotechnics and explosives are to be signed for, and accounted for, by the OIC or his appointed ammunition NCO, when it is delivered onto MIRR.

Storage

11.5 General Storage Principles. The factors which most commonly cause ammunition to become unusable and make it dangerous to handle, store or transport are:

- a. exposure to moisture;
- b. exposure to heat; and
- c. careless / rough handling.

11.6 Care. The proper care of ammunition requires these factors to be kept in mind to ensure that ammunition is:

- a. kept dry and well ventilated.
- b. kept cool and protected from excessive or frequent changes of temperature and the direct rays of the sun.

- c. not subject to careless or rough handling during storage, transport or use.

11.7 Rain and Damp. Ammunition which is allowed to become wet, or is stored in damp conditions, may deteriorate to an unusable state within a short space of time. Efforts should be made to ensure, as far as possible, protection from rain, water, spray and damp during the use, storage and transport of ammunition. All ammunition, except palletised ammunition, should be on dunnage, normally timber. The ammunition should be at least 100mm from the ground. Increased clearances may be necessary, even for palletised ammunition, if the area is susceptible to flooding.

11.8 Protection from High Temperatures. In hot conditions, i.e., temperatures over 35°C, both firing and storage limits can be exceeded if either packaged or unpackaged ammunition is left exposed to direct sunlight or enclosed without ventilation (e.g., covered with a tarpaulin) in direct sunlight.

11.9 Protection from extremes of temperature may be afforded by applying the following principles:

- a. adequate ventilation;
- b. protection from direct sunlight; and
- c. use of natural features / vegetation.

11.10 When ammunition is covered with a tarpaulin, the following principles should apply:

- a. The tarpaulin must be supported at least 150mm above the ammunition to allow for ventilation;
- b. Protective sides should be provided unless the top tarpaulin overlaps sufficiently to prevent direct sunlight affecting the ammunition during the hottest time of day; and
- c. The sides must allow good ventilation around the ammunition stack.

11.11 Electrical Hazards. The antenna of radio transmitters or radar can, when transmitting, produce electromagnetic impulses of sufficient strength to cause unprotected electrically initiated ammunition to function prematurely. Safety is achieved by screening the electrically initiated ammunition with a metal barrier and by observing a safe distance to or from transmitters, if in doubt advice should be sought from the SATO North Queensland Region. Nylon/Nomex flying suits, raincoats and foul weather gear can generate significant charges of static electricity when being put on or taken off. For this reason, personnel are not to put on or remove these types of clothing whilst handling ammunition and explosives.

11.12 Storage Areas. Ammunition is to be segregated and stored into stacks by Compatibility Groupings as detailed in Reference D and F. Each storage stack is to have the appropriate Hazard Division (HD) sign displayed on posts clear of the ammunition stack and placed where they can be easily seen by anyone approaching the site from any direction. Each storage stack should be separated from other ammunition stacks by the minimum distance guidelines shown in Annex A (Table 1 for Small Holding Areas and Table 2 for Field Storage Sites). These safety distances are designed to help safeguard personnel and protect the storage site from bushfires as well as preventing the destruction of adjoining ammunition stacks by propagation of blast, flame and radiant heat. Ammunition storage sites should also be located at safe distances away from military installations and inhabited areas. Guidelines for the minimum safe distances to be employed are detailed in Annex A (Table 3 for Small Holding Areas and Table 4 for Field Storage Sites). No storage stack is to be placed within 100 metres of MIRR range boundary.

11.13 Magazines. The MIRR has no secure magazines.

11.14 Prohibited Articles in Explosive Areas. The following articles are expressly forbidden inside an explosives area/ammunition storage site:

- a. Liquid fuelled lanterns, lamps and stoves;
- b. Alcoholic liquor or beverages;
- c. Open Fires;
- d. Radioactive stores;
- e. Matches, cigarette lighters or other portable means of producing a spark or flame;
- f. Tobacco in any form and any article used for the purpose of smoking or carrying tobacco;
- g. Fuels, oils and solvents not contained in any vehicle fuel tanks or in sealed commercial or service containers;
- h. Battery operated devices including mobile phones; and
- i. The above list is not comprehensive, additional items may be added to meet local or special requirements.

Transportation

11.15 Transportation. The threat to the safety and security of ammunition and explosives is greatly increased when in transit. It is therefore imperative that movement is carried out in accordance with laid down procedures. Procedures for the transit and movement of ammunition and explosives are contained in References D and F and their related publications. It is the responsibility of units moving ammunition and explosives to observe these procedures. Passengers are not to ride in the back of a vehicle in which ammunition or other explosive material forms part of the load, except in specially designed vehicles such as gun tractors. The minimum safety distance of 100 metres is to be observed between vehicles carrying ammunition and/or explosives. Smoking is prohibited within 50 metres of any vehicle carrying ammunition and/or explosives.

Fire

11.16 Fire Precautions. Ammunition in non-tactical storage areas of MIRR is more vulnerable to fire than in permanent depots and therefore more importance is to be placed on fire precautions and fire fighting. Every effort is to be made to prevent a fire from occurring. 'NO SMOKING' signs are to be prominently displayed at all likely access routes to an ammunition stack. It is prohibited to smoke or to use naked lights within 50m of any ammunition site. The major threat to ammunition in MIRR is from bushfires. Undergrowth, foliage and grass surrounding an ammunition stack is to be reduced as much as possible, and, if practicable, totally cleared out to a radius of 20m from the outer edge of the stack. Where the fire danger rating becomes 'High' or above, the firebreak may have to be extended further or dependant upon vegetation, the ammunition removed. Fire fighting equipment and appliances are to be easily accessible and to be generally located in a central area of the storage site. All fire fighting equipment must be fully serviceable. Fire buckets are to be checked daily for levels of water and sand.

11.17 Fire Fighting. When a fire incident occurs, every effort is to be made by the security members in attendance to extinguish the fire using all available fire fighting equipment. Every effort is to be made to restrict the spread of the fire before it reaches an ammunition stack. The procedures to be adopted for fighting ammunition fires are shown at Annex B.

Annexes:

- A. Ammunition Storage Safety Distances
- B. Fire Fighting Procedures – EO Behaviour when involved in a Fire

AMMUNITION STORAGE SAFETY DISTANCES**TABLE 1 MINIMUM INSIDE SAFETY DISTANCES BETWEEN HAZARD DIVISIONS FOR SMALL HOLDING AREAS**

| Hazard Division | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 (Note 1) |
|--|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| 1.1 | 100m | 100m | 100m | 100m |
| 1.2 | 100m | 100m | 100m | 100m |
| 1.3 | 100m | 100m | 50m | 50m |
| 1.4 (Note 1) | 100m | 100m | 50m | 25m |
| Note: | | | | |
| 1. Explosive Ordnance (EO) of HD 1.4 and Compatible Group S may be stored without regard to distances. | | | | |

TABLE 2 MINIMUM INSIDE SAFETY DISTANCES BETWEEN HAZARD DIVISIONS FOR FIELD STORAGE SITES

| Hazard Division | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 (Note 1) |
|---|--|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1.1 | 200m 100m (Note 2) 300m (Note 3) | 100m | 100m 200m (Note 4) | 100m |
| 1.2 | 100m | 100m | 100m | 100m |
| 1.3 | 100m 200m (Note 4) | 100m | 50m 100m (Note 4) | 50m 100m (Note 4) |
| 1.4 (Note 1) | 100m | 100m | 50m 100m (Note 4) | 25m |
| Note: | | | | |
| 1. EO of HD 1.4 and Compatible Group S may be stored without regard to distances. | | | | |
| 2. If traversed, a reduced distance of 100m is permitted. | | | | |
| 3. Protection of vital stocks of EO. | | | | |
| 4. For propelling charges in HD 1.3 | | | | |

TABLE 3 MINIMUM SAFETY DISTANCES OF AMMUNITION FROM INFRASTRUCTURE AND EXERCISE INSTALLATIONS FOR SMALL HOLDING AREAS

| Exposed Site | HD | Distance |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| Main Supply Routes | 1.1 | 250m |
| | 1.2 | 200m |
| | 1.3 | 100m |
| | 1.4 | 50m |
| Inhabited Cantonment Area, bivouac and tented areas | 1.1 | 400m |
| | 1.2 | 300m |
| | 1.3 | 200m |
| | 1.4 | 50m |
| Hospitals, Airfields, Military Storage Locations and Radio Sites | 1.1 | 1000m |
| | 1.2 | 1000m |
| | 1.3 | 500m |
| | 1.4 | 50m |

TABLE 4 MINIMUM SAFETY DISTANCES OF AMMUNITION FROM INFRASTRUCTURE AND EXERCISE INSTALLATIONS FOR FIELD STORAGE SITES

| Exposed Site | HD | Distance |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| Main Supply Routes | 1.1 | 400m |
| | 1.2 | 400m |
| | 1.3 | 200m |
| | 1.4 | 50m |
| Inhabited Cantonment Area, bivouac and tented areas | 1.1 | 500m |
| | 1.2 | 500m |
| | 1.3 | 300m |
| | 1.4 | 50m |
| Hospitals, Airfields, Military Storage Locations and Radio Sites | 1.1 | 1000m |
| | 1.2 | 1000m |
| | 1.3 | 500m |
| | 1.4 | 50m |

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES - EO BEHAVIOUR WHEN INVOLVED IN A FIRE

| FIRE DIVISION | EXPECTED BEHAVIOUR | ACTION |
|---------------|--|---|
| 1.1 | <p>Expected to explode en masse very soon after fire reaches it.</p> <p>Major hazards will be from blast accompanied by high velocity projections and debris.</p> | <p>SOUND ALARM.</p> <p>Fires detected in the early stages should be fought with all available means. If unsuccessful evacuate to a safe distance.</p> <p>No attempt should be made to fight the fire after it reaches the ammunition.</p> <p>All non essential personnel are to evacuate the area.</p> |
| 1.2 | <p>Not expected to explode en masse. Initially there will be small sporadic explosions which will increase in intensity as the fire takes hold.</p> <p>Hazards will be from hot fragments, firebrands, unexploded and self propelled items which may be expected to explode on impact.</p> | <p>SOUND ALARM.</p> <p>Fires detected in the early stages should be fought with all available means.</p> <p>If the fire cannot be extinguished, the scene of the fire is to be evacuated and fire fighting concentrated on preventing the spread of fires to exposed sites.</p> |
| 1.3 | <p>Explosives in this division have only a minor or no explosion effect.</p> <p>The hazards will range from intense flame and radiant heat through to items which burn sporadically with minor explosions.</p> | <p>SOUND ALARM.</p> <p>Fires detected in the early stages should be fought with all available means. If the fire cannot be extinguished, the scene of the fire is to be evacuated and fire fighting concentrated on preventing the spread of fires to exposed sites.</p> <p>Take full advantage of any available protection from radiant heat.</p> <p>All non essential personnel are to evacuate the area.</p> |

| FIRE DIVISION | EXPECTED BEHAVIOUR | ACTION |
|---------------|---|--|
| 1.4 | Explosives in this division have only a moderate fire hazard. Minor explosions may occur but there will be no blast and fragments will be limited to the vicinity of the fire. | <p>SOUND ALARM.</p> <p>Fires detected in the early stage are to be fought with all means available. If the fire cannot be extinguished, full advantage is to be taken of any available shielding during the continued action.</p> <p>All non essential personnel are to evacuate the area.</p> |
| 1.5 | Explosives with a mass explosive hazard but are so insensitive that there is little probability of initiation or transition from burning to detonation under normal storage conditions; or articles which contain only extremely insensitive detonation substances and which demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation. The probability of transition is greater when the stores are confined. | <p>SOUND ALARM.</p> <p>Fires detected in the early stages should be fought with all available means. If unsuccessful evacuate to a safe distance.</p> <p>No attempt should be made to fight the fire after it reaches the explosives.</p> <p>All non essential personnel are to evacuate the area.</p> |

CHAPTER 12

AMMUNITION INCIDENT REPORTING

Ammunition Incident Reporting

12.1 Responsibilities. The CO/OC of a unit conducting an activity on MIRR is to ensure that OIC's of all practices are fully conversant with the procedures for ammunition incident and defect reporting in MIRR. These procedures have been extracted from References D and G.

12.2 Reporting. When an incident occurs, the OIC Practice is responsible for ensuring that it is reported in the first case verbally to the nearest ATO/AT. This is to be followed by a written report as per Reference G. Additionally the OIC is to determine his requirements for also reporting any incident to the Commission for the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation of Commonwealth Employees (COMCARE) and / or the Defence Safety Management Agency (DSMA). Failure to report Explosive Ordnance (EO) incidents and defects is a serious matter. Personnel at any level are not to withhold the reporting of any incident or defect. All incident and defect reports are to be submitted within the timeframes specified.

Accident Procedures and Classifying Reportable Occurrences

12.3 General. Reference D categorises EO occurrences into accidents, dangerous occurrences or potential accidents, and defects. A defect is any fault or failure in the performance (e.g., malfunctions and misfires), make up, marking or any deterioration or damage to the physical state of EO or its container. An incident is any occurrence that results in an accident or dangerous occurrence or potential accident as defined:

- a. An accident is unplanned or unexpected event or series of events that result in death, injury, occupational illness, substantial damage to the environment or damage to or loss of equipment or property, regardless of ownership.
- b. A dangerous occurrence or potential accident, i.e., a 'near miss' event, is an unplanned or unexpected event or series of events that could have resulted in death, injury, occupational illness, substantial damage to the environment or damage to or loss of equipment or property, regardless of ownership.

Ammunition Malfunction, Incidents and Defects Reporting

12.4 General. The protocol for reporting ammunition incidents is contained in Reference D. A guide for OIC at the incident site is contained at Annex A to this chapter. The form for reporting EO incidents and defects (EO 016) is contained at Reference D; it is also contained at Annex B to this chapter and is available on Web Forms. Message format of the Explosive Ordnance (EO) Incident or Defect - Initial Report (EO 016).

Contact Details

12.5 Contact. Details for Ammunition Incident reporting in NQ are as follows:

- a. SATO-NQ - 0438 764 705;
- b. After Hours – SATO-NQ -0438 746 705;

- c. Fax - (07) 4752 1060 (EO 016);
- d. Message Address – JLU (NQ) EOS (see Annex C); and
- e. 10 FSB EOD Duty Operator – 0407 739 741 (only if SATO-NQ is not contactable)

Loss or Theft of Ammunition

12.6 General. Do not confuse ammunition incidents with ammunition loss or theft. The loss or theft of ammunition, while just as serious, is another matter. The procedures for reporting the loss or theft of ammunition are detailed in the Defence Security Manual.

Annex:

- A. Guide for OIC at the Incident Site and Evidence Requirements
- B. EO Incident or Defect – Initial Report
- C. Marking of MEO/UXO

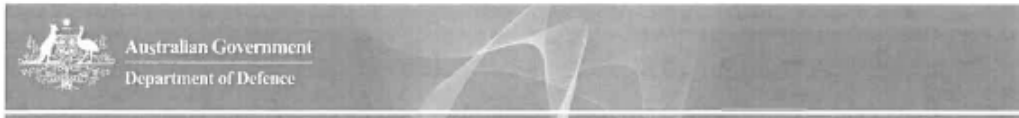
GUIDE FOR OIC AT THE INCIDENT SITE

1. Cease fire, if applicable, and suspend use and movement of all remaining EO of the same type. This action is taken to prevent possible repetition of the event and to assist the subsequent investigation to accurately identify the store involved.
2. Make the incident site safe for emergency personnel to render assistance and note actions taken. Administer First Aid and evacuate the casualties if necessary.
3. Inform the Range Control Officer/OIC Exercise and request that the incident be reported to the Joint Logistic Unit Explosive Ordnance Services (JLU EOS) regional office. Request the attendance of a suitably qualified and authorised EO technician or engineering officer. Inform the Commanding Officer of your unit and any other units involved.
4. If appropriate, inform the Civil (in case of fatality) and/or Service Police.
5. Seal off the area to ensure that evidence is not destroyed, damaged, lost or moved. Access must be kept to authorised personnel only. Arrange for the site to be guarded pending the initial technical investigation that should include photographing the position of all fragments, which must remain in-situ, and any remaining unfired EO.
6. Record (when applicable):
 - a. Time, date, location:
 - b. weather conditions - temperature, humidity, rain, etc;
 - c. storage conditions of the EO – exposed to sun, rain, under cover, etc;
 - d. number of rounds or missiles fired previously ;
 - e. possibility of obstruction - natural (trees, etc) or artificial (muzzle cover, etc);
 - f. rate of fire;
 - g. quadrant elevation and charge setting;
 - h. any abnormalities; or incorrect drills
 - i. distance of premature ignition from muzzle or launcher;
 - j. fuse setting and checking;
 - k. location of personnel before and after event;
 - l. names of all witnesses and their location at the time of the event;
 - m. description of events leading up to and following the event with comment of any unusual occurrences, e.g., description of smoke cloud, unusual sound of discharge or burst;

- n. any possible sources of electro magnetic radiation, e.g., aircraft, radars, radio transmitters;
 - o. wpn serial numbers, modifications to wpn, recent or last tech inspection;
 - p. ammunition batch and lot numbers, expire date, and
 - q. any other information considered relevant.
7. If there are any fatalities, DSMA and COMCARE are to be informed by telephone within 2 hours.
 8. Prepare an initial report to the appropriate authority in accordance with Reference D.

EO INCIDENT OR DEFECT – INITIAL REPORT

UNCLASSIFIED



EO 016
Revised 14 Nov 16

**Explosive Ordnance (EO)
Incident Report**

EOIAC Registration Number

Instructions

- Fields marked with * are mandatory, and must be completed before signing or submission.
- This form is to be completed and submitted according to the instructions embedded within and processed in accordance with eDEOP 101- Department of Defence Explosive Ordnance Regulations – Regulation 1.3 – Procedure 1. Any supporting reports, photos, diagrams etc relating to the incident being reported are to be attached before forwarding.
 - Attach additional pages as required if insufficient space.

Part 1A - Unit staff

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Incident date * | Originator's Reference (optional) | Attachments Included | Number of files attached |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | <input type="text"/> |

Originator's details

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Printed name * | Group * | Service * | Rank or title * |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Unit point of contact

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Printed name | Group | Service | Rank or title |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Unit or ship * | Email address | Phone number | |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | |

Incident type *

Accident
 Near miss
 Malfunction
 Defect
 FFE security incident

Occurrence details

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Location of occurrence (Range, Ship, base, including State / Territory) | Time of occurrence |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Name or title of practice, exercise or operation | |
| <input type="text"/> | |
| Description of occurrence | |
| <input type="text"/> | |
| Environmental conditions at time of occurrence (ie wind speed, temperature, light, sea state etc) | |
| <input type="text"/> | |
| Probable cause of occurrence | |
| <input type="text"/> | |

UNCLASSIFIED

Personnel and equipment affected

Brief description of injuries, number of injured persons, and relation of injured persons to incident *(if applicable)*

Details of equipment loss or damage *(ie vehicles, test equipment, buildings, etc)* and relation to incident

Explosive ordnance details

TSN NIIN Item Nomenclature *(eg Grenade Hand F1)*

Lot / batch / serial number(s)

Sub-assembly or component details *(As required)*

Package or loose item inspection markings / station monogram / sealing details *(if known)*

Quantity of EO fired until occurrence Quantity of EO found defective Quantity of EO available for inspection EO inspected / tested by user before use

 Yes No

Weapon / ordnance / platform details

Weapon / ordnance / platform type involved

Serial number(s)

Part / model number

Weapon or barrel history / life details

Report is to be sent to Operational / Unit Command staff for clearance and release.



UNCLASSIFIED

Part 1B - Unit / Operational HQ staff

Releasing officer

Remarks (if applicable)

Report is to be sent to supporting JLU Regional EO Services

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Printed name | Rank or title | Date | Time |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Group | Appointment | Email address | Phone number |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Part 2 - REOS

Joint Logistics Unit (EO Services)

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Printed name | Rank or title | Date | Time |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Appointment | Email address | | |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |

Is EO in service life or subject to any active EOSM? Yes No

Has a local suspension been applied? Yes No

Comments (if applicable)

Remarks / recommendations / next actions

Confirmed incident category

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Causal code | Sub code description |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Technical Investigator appointed? Yes No

UNCLASSIFIED

Part 3 - Joint Logistics Command - EOAC staff

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Date Registered | Action agency | | |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | | |
| Comments (if applicable) | | | |
| <input type="text"/> | | | |
| Printed name | Rank or title | Date | Time |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| Group | Appointment | Email address | |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | |

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT OR DEFECT - INITIAL REPORT COMPILATION**INSTRUCTIONS**

This form is to be completed and processed as a high priority in accordance with DEOP 103 Defence Explosive Ordnance Safety Manual Part 1, Section 6, Chapter 1.

DO NOT FAX INSTRUCTION PAGES 12B-3, 12B-4 & 12B-5.

Note: Contact nearest JLU EOS office if assistance is required completing this form.

1. **Originator's Reference.** The originator is to insert a local reference for the purposes of filing and tracking the report.
2. **AS&P Registration No.** The originator is to insert the Registration Number assigned by GWEO AS&P if known.
3. **Report Date.** The originator is to insert the date the report is raised (not the occurrence date).

Part 1 - Type of Occurrence

4. Based on the explanation of terms below, designate the term or terms that best define the occurrence being reported by ticking the appropriate box(es).

Explanation of Terms

5. The following terms and definitions apply with respect to occurrences involving EO, regardless of whether the EO is suspect or not:
 - a. **Incident.** An incident is any occurrence that results in an accident or dangerous occurrence or potential accident as defined - this definition intentionally excludes defects:
 - (1) **Accident.** An accident is an unplanned or unexpected event or series of events that result in death, injury, occupational illness, substantial damage to the environment or damage to or loss of equipment or property, regardless of ownership.
 - (2) **Dangerous Occurrence/Potential Accident.** A dangerous occurrence or potential accident, i.e., a 'near miss' event, is an unplanned or unexpected event or series of events that could have resulted in death, injury, occupational illness, substantial damage to the environment or damage to or loss of equipment or property, regardless of ownership. The following are examples of dangerous occurrences/potential accidents:
 - (a) An unauthorised discharge (UD) of any nature of ammunition that does not cause death, injury or damage. If the UD causes damage to the weapon platform then it is classified as an accident.
 - (b) During ammunitioning of a warship with 5in projectiles, a member of the ammunitioning party drops a round that narrowly misses another member of the ammunitioning party, but no one is injured.

- (c) A fragmentation hand grenade that had been miss-thrown rebounded into the throwing bay after hitting the wall, but the bay was quickly evacuated with no injuries to personnel.
 - (d) A missile falls from an aircraft in flight and is subsequently found to have fallen harmlessly into open ground, or is never found with no report or no untoward reports of the incident from the public.
 - (e) An aircraft gun is accidentally fired during electrical installation checks at the aircraft flightline, but no injuries or damage are sustained.
 - (f) The erroneous issue by a distribution authority of unserviceable and unsafe ammunition to users as serviceable stock, e.g., issue of ammunition classified as Suspended from Issue, Transportation, Storage and Use (SITSU).
- b. **Defect.** A defect is any fault or failure in the performance (e.g., malfunctions and misfires), make up, marking, or any deterioration or damage to the physical state of EO or its container.

Part 2 - Originator's Details

6. **Originator.** Provide details of the person compiling this report and the immediate organisation to which that person belongs.

7. **Unit Point of Contact.** Provide contact details for the person nominated as being responsible for responding to any queries regarding the occurrence being reported.

Part 3 - Explosive Ordnance Details

8. Provide details of the EO involved in the occurrence, as follows:

- a. **NSN and/or TSN.** Provide NATO Stock Number (NSN) and Training Serial Number (TSN) if both known - as a minimum provide NSN details.
- b. **EO Nomenclature.** Provide name description of item as shown in DEOP 200.001-002 'List of EO and associated Components - Packaging and Hazard Classification Data'.
- c. **Lot / Batch / Serial Numbers.** Provide exact details of Lot, Batch or Serial number.
- d. **Package Markings.** Provide details of Quantities, Inspectors Workmark, Fraction Labels etc., marked on the packages.
- e. **Sub-assembly or Components Details.** Provide details of sub-assembly or componentry such as fuze details for aircraft bombs or artillery projectiles.

Part 4 – Weapon / Ordnance / Platform Details

9. Provide details of the weapon, ordnance or other weapon platforms involved in the occurrence, as follows:

- a. **Weapon / Ordnance / Platform involved.** Provide details of weapon, e.g., F88 Styer Rifle, Ordnance, e.g., Light Gun, or Weapon Platform such as ship type, aircraft type and armoured vehicles etc.

10. **Serial Number.** Provide Serial number(s), if applicable.

11. **Part / Model Number.** Provide Part and Model numbers, if applicable.

Part 5 – Personnel and Equipment Affected

Note: This part is only applicable if personnel have been injured or equipment damaged or affected in any way.

12. **Brief description of Injuries and Relation of Injured Persons to Incident.** Indicate the number of persons killed or injured and provide brief details of injuries, e.g., burns, abrasions, broken limbs etc. It must be stressed here that full details must be provided on report Form AC 563. Also indicate how the injured were involved with respect to the incident, e.g., the injured may have been observers at a weapons demonstration or may have been directly involved by being part of a Gun Crew.

13. **Details of Equipment Loss or Damage and Relation to Incident.** Provide brief details of damage sustained to any equipment directly or indirectly involved and the relationship of the equipment to the incident, e.g., the complete destruction of velocity measuring equipment being used with an artillery gun which sustains an in-bore premature, or aircraft in a flightline not involved with a HE weapons program sustain Category 2 blast damage when a HE bomb explodes during loading onto weapons aircraft on an adjacent flightline, or damage to a soldier's equipment such as webbing and rifle when a HE hand grenade the soldier was carrying explodes prematurely.

Part 6 – Details of Occurrence

14. **Location, Date and Time of Occurrence.** Provide details of the place, date and time the occurrence, e.g., incident occurred or defect was found.

15. **Name or Title of Practice, Exercise or Operation.** Insert details such as Course Title or the name of the event, e.g., Exercise Kangaroo, during which the occurrence occurred.

16. **Quantity of EO Fired until Occurrence.** Indicate the quantity of EO of the Lot under consideration used until the occurrence, or if the Lot details are unknown, the total quantity used.

17. **Quantity of EO found Defective.** Indicate the quantity of defective EO of the Lot under consideration, or if the Lot details are unknown, the total quantity defective.

18. **Quantity of EO Available for Inspection.** Indicate the quantity of EO of the Lot under consideration available for inspection, e.g., the number of rounds of ammunition not fired or destroyed as a result of the occurrence, or if the Lot details are unknown, the total quantity available for inspection.

19. **EO Inspected / Tested Before Use by the User.** Insert a tick in the appropriate box depending on whether the EO was inspected and/or tested by the user prior to its use in accordance with prescribed instructions.

20. **Description of Occurrence.** Provide a description of the occurrence together a brief summary of events leading up and following the occurrence. For example, member prepared grenade and threw grenade correctly resulting in an UXO. Grenade was disposed of in accordance with prescribed procedures after waiting 30 minutes.

21. **Environmental Conditions at Time of Occurrence.** Provide a brief report of weather and other environmental conditions (wind speed, temperature and terrain, airborne and sea state

conditions), considered applicable to the occurrence For example: Incident (on HMAS Success) occurred at 0200 h at the end of work shift; wind speed - 40 knots, temperature - minus 5 degree C, Sea State 4.

22. Probable Cause of Occurrence. Provide a brief description of what is the considered cause of the occurrence. If unable to provide, write UNKNOWN.

23. Actions Taken to Prevent Re-occurrence and Originator's Recommendations. (Optional) Outline briefly actions taken to prevent re-occurrence and any recommendations for consideration in preventing similar occurrences.

Part 7 - Joint Logistics Unit Explosive Ordnance Services Use Only

24. Comments. If applicable JLU Explosive Ordnance Services should comment here on any actions taken after being informed or becoming aware of the occurrence. For example: EO Incident logged and reported / forwarded onto AS&P by phone/fax/e-mail, investigation initiated etc.

Supporting Documentation

25. Attach any supporting reports, photos, witness statements, diagrams etc relating to the occurrence being reported.

Distribution

26. This report is to be actioned and distributed in accordance with DEOP 103 Defence Explosive Ordnance Safety Manual Part 1, Section 6, Chapter 1.

MARKING OF MEO/UXO

1. Any item of MEO that has been located on MIRR cannot be disposed of by a DMEO operator and must be reported for disposal/removal by an ATO.
2. The area surrounding the MEO is to be marked. The purpose of such marking is:
 - a. to warn personnel of the potentially dangerous MEO, and
 - b. to enable the qualified personnel sent to dispose of the MEO to find it easily.
3. The area surrounding the MEO is to be marked as follows:
 - a. A fence is to be erected using four pickets, each 2m from the MEO and protruding not less than 1 m above the ground.
 - b. A perimeter tape is to be stretched around the pickets approximately 1 m above the ground.
 - c. An MEO sign patterned after Figure 1 and produced by the unit from metal, wood, plastic, composition board, adhesive material, or any other durable material, is to be attached to each side of the enclosure and facing outwards.



Figure 1

When materials for the construction of a fence are not available, a temporary marker pyramid is to be erected in the vicinity of the MEO. If the MEO cannot be disposed of within 24 hours the pyramid is to be replaced within that time by a proper enclosure as indicated above.

4. Details of the temporary marker pyramid, to be constructed from stones, log or other locally available material, are as follows:
 - a. It is to be positioned 2 m from the MEO.
 - b. It is to be not less than 1 m high and not more than 2 m high thus reducing the risk of the marker falling onto the MEO.
 - c. The marker is to clearly visible from a distance of not less than 50m in all directions, and the direction from the pyramid to the MEO is to be clearly marked.

CHAPTER 13

ENVIRONMENTAL AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Obligation for Environmental and Heritage Management

13.1 The approval for Defence to develop MIRR as a military training area is based on a comprehensive Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), as required by Commonwealth Law. More information on Environmental Management in Defence and the MIRR environment is contained in Annex A of this chapter. Continued long term military access relies on Defence complying with a number of detailed environmental obligations. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been prepared to integrate management for MIRR. The MIRR EMP provides specific details on the obligations that Defence is required to undertake in accordance with the description of the uses Defence proposes to undertake. These Standing Orders contain these obligations as Standard Environmental Conditions in Annex B.

13.2 No military training is to occur without an ECC (blanket or specific). It is mandatory that all unit Commanders / OC's / exercise OIC's and the exercise participants under their command carry out their training activities in accordance with the conditions defined in these Standing Orders, and in the appropriate ECC. The future availability of MIRR relies upon their professional conduct.

13.3 Proposed activities that do not fall within the current description of use for MIRR may still be addressed but this requires more detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and there is no guarantee that the activity will be approved.

Range Maintenance and Development

13.4 Any construction and maintenance activities on MIRR are to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and environmental damage. An Environmental Impact Assessment of proposed construction and maintenance activities will be managed by the environmental personnel at DEIG-Q.

Environmental Management Plan Implementation

13.5 Environmental management implementation works occur on a regular and on going basis. These activities are essential for protecting the environment and for supporting the long term availability of MIRR for military purposes. The nature of the activities is as follows:

- a. weed control,
- b. environmental monitoring,
- c. feral animal control,
- d. environmental impact assessment,
- e. biological surveys,
- f. heritage surveys,

- g. environmental research projects,
- h. fire suppression burns, and
- i. rehabilitation of contaminated sites.

Incident Reporting

13.6 RCO holds an Incident Register. TAR and the REO is to be informed about any unusual environmental incident as part of the post activity clearance or immediately if posing environmental threat. Incident reporting and corrective action format is contained in Annex C.

Damage Reporting

13.7 Damages to the environment (eg. vegetation clearance, soil erosion etc.) are to be reported to the RCO including the location as part of the post exercise report.

Monitoring environmental impacts

13.8 The RCO in conjunction with the REO will monitor environmental impacts being caused in each sector. When necessary, allocated parts of sectors will be rested to allow adequate time for sufficient natural regrowth to occur or to repair and control any excessive environmental damage that has occurred.

13.9 The RCO or Range Control staff must conduct a post activity inspection using the checklist provided in the blanket or activity ECC. The RCO can request support form DSRG-Q Environmental Section.

DI(G) Admin 40-2

13.10 DI(G) Admin 40-1 Environmental and Heritage Protection provides Defence policy guidelines on the assessment and approval procedures for all Defence activities including use and management of military training areas.

DI(G) Admin 59-1

13.11 DI(G) Admin 59-1 Management of Defence Training Areas provides guidelines for managing training areas. According to DI(G) Admin 59-1, TAR has the overall responsibility for the management and operation of MTA. Responsibilities of TAR are to assess the environmental impact for authorised training activities and to monitor compliance of all users with the ECC conditions and investigate incidents of non-compliance. DSRG-Q is responsible for supporting the tasks of TAR through provision of environmental advice for the conduct of training activities, and through the Environmental Section DSRG-Q, assessing the environmental impact on the training area.

Booking process

13.12 The majority of the activities undertaken on MIRR have been assessed, through the EIS process as being appropriate subject to compliance with a number of specific environmental conditions. To maximise the environmental efficiency of the booking process, the flow chart at Annex D is to be followed. In summary the process is designed to allow the majority of exercises to proceed to booking and conduct phases without further environmental scrutiny. The key decision made by TAR is whether the activity proposed is within the guidance provided by the Sector Usage Table (Table 1).

Environmental Compliance Certificate

13.13 No activity is to commence on MIRR without ascertaining if it is covered by the blanket ECC, if not, an ECC with specific dates and conditions of the activity will have to be obtained. The Exercise Instruction must be submitted to REO 28 days prior to commencement of the activity to allow development of the ECC. The Exercise Instruction has to contain information that might be relevant for the Environmental Clearance, such as number of vehicles involved, duration of the exercise, vegetation clearance required and any other details relevant for Environmental Impact Assessment.

Environmental Impact Assessment

13.14 Non-standard activities will require specific EIA prior to determination as to whether approval will be granted and according to DI(G) Admin 59-1 will require referral to DSRG-Q. The nature and extent of activities that are considered to be standard are detailed in Table 1. A minimum of 9 weeks lead time must be allowed to enable the appropriate technical and scientific advice to be obtained prior to a determination being made.

13.15 Due to the unpredictability of the climate and unforeseen impacts of approved exercises there will be ongoing liaison between Environmental Section and TAR to ensure that significant environmental impacts do not occur.

Table 1: SECTOR USAGE MIRR

| SECTOR | USE | WEAPONS | REMARKS/FACY |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| All Sectors | Infantry minor tactics up to sub unit level Unit deployment training (dismounted) Command post exercises Navigation and field training Communications training / exercises (Refer also to ECC) | No illumination unless authorised by TAR All other blank ammunition and pyrotechnics are permitted (Fire hazard restrictions may apply) | No illumination unless authorised by TAR Vehicles only permitted on formed roads Tracked vehicles with ECC approval (Refer also to ECC) |

Compliance with Orders and Instructions

13.16 Any contravention or disregard of the conditions contained in these Standing Orders or in the appropriate ECC, in respect of any exercise or activity in MIRR, may result in disciplinary action being taken against the OIC of that exercise or activity. All ADF members and Defence civilian personnel participating in exercises or range management activities within MIRR must be aware that they are subject to the legislation governing environmental and heritage protection.

13.17 The Environmental Section, DEIG-Q may impose additional environmental protection requirements for a part of or all of MIRR, subject to post activity assessment of actual impacts and/or the impacts of climatic events including high rainfall events and drought conditions.

Individual Responsibilities

13.18 Comd/CO/OC of user units are to ensure that the need for protection and conservation of the environment in MIRR is understood by all ranks. Commanders at all levels are to exhibit and instil in their subordinates a responsible attitude towards the preservation of the environment. It is a commander's responsibility to continually check and monitor any environmental damage being caused during exercises/activities to report the damage to Range Control and TAR and take necessary action to rectify such damage as it occurs.

Exercise participants / Range Management Staff

13.19 All users and management staff are responsible for undertaking their activities in a responsible manner. They are to comply with all directions contained in these Standing Orders, the Environmental Management Plan and the conditions of the ECC under which they are operating.

OIC Practice

13.20 The OIC Practice must be aware of the environmental conditions of the exercise and is to ensure that exercise participants are briefed on environmental conditions in the blanket ECC or (if any) the specific ECC. He must appoint an Environmental Damage Control Officer (EDCO).

13.21 The OIC must lead by example in terms of environmental protection.

13.22 The OIC must attend the range briefing, acknowledge by signature that they know and understand the environmental conditions required for MIRR and accept responsibility for the appropriate undertaking of a particular exercise.

Exercise Planning Staff

13.23 Effective environmental management starts with effective exercise planning. The Exercise planners are responsible for ensuring that the exercises are based on a comprehensive understanding of the environmental conditions of use of MIRR. They are to plan to minimise potential environmental impacts by:

- a. matching proposed activities with the matrix of approved sector usage/frequency and conditions of the relevant and current ECC;
- b. avoiding areas and periods of the year that are designated as no go for specific activities; and
- c. designating a senior exercise participant as the EDCO.

Environmental Damage Control Officer

13.24 All exercises are to have a designated EDCO who will be responsible for the following:

- a. understanding the environmental protection conditions (blanket and/or specific ECC conditions);

STANDING ORDERS FOR MIRR

13-5

- b. briefing all exercise participants on their individual responsibilities using the environmental conditions in the relevant blanket or specific ECC;
- c. monitoring the exercise to ensure compliance with the conditions;
- d. notifying RCO of any environmental incidents and environmental damage. The EDCO is responsible for initiating immediate action to minimise the impacts of environmental incidents. This process is to follow the contingency methods detailed at Annex C;
- e. organising and completing the repairing of environmental damage; and
- f. conducting the post exercise clearance with a representative of range control to confirm compliance. Confirmation is to be demonstrated by delivery of a post exercise report as requested in the ECC.

Annexes:

- A. Environmental Management within the Department of Defence and the MIRR Environment
- B. Standard Environmental Conditions for MIRR
- C. MIRR Environmental Incident Report
- D. Exercise Approval Procedure Flowchart
- E. MIRR Range Clearance Certificate

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE AND THE MIRR ENVIRONMENT

Background

1. The Environmental Policy Statement for Defence states that Defence personnel are responsible for any of their actions which affect the environment. Effective management of the environment contributes to the Defence charter, 'to maintain and develop capabilities for the self-reliant defence of Australia and its security interests' by enabling sustainable and cost-effective use of resources. The term 'environment' encompasses all aspects of human surroundings, including natural, cultural, social and built environments. Individuals found to be negligent in their environmental duties or who ignore Defence's environmental obligations risk internal indictment and the uncertainty of external litigation.

Environmental Goals

2. Defence's environmental goals relevant to MIRR are to:
- a. Manage the environment responsibly.
 - b. Conduct comprehensive environment impact assessments.
 - c. Comply with environment legislation and policy obligations.
 - d. Minimise or remediate environmental impacts associated with military operations and training.
 - e. Conserve and manage renewable and non-renewable resources.
 - f. Conserve Australia's natural and cultural heritage.
 - g. Conserve energy.
 - h. Minimise waste.
 - i. Control pollutin.
 - j. Minimise and remediate contaminated sites.
 - k. Consult effectively with the community.

3. The ability of Defence to accomplish its mission requires operations, trials and training in a variety of environments. The nature of such activities can, if not appropriately planned and managed, have serious and long-lasting environmental effects. Defence is committed to acting in a manner that does not compromise the integrity of the environment in which it trains and operates. Defence activities and environmental conservation can be compatible goals.

Environmental Principles

4. In implementing the above commitment all Defence personnel are to recognise and adopt the following environmental principles:
- a. **Leadership.** The chain of command is to provide leadership to ensure that all Defence personnel develop and show a commitment to environmental protection; that is, the prevention of pollution and protection of the environment, including natural and cultural resources.
 - b. **Integrated Planning.** Environmental considerations are to be integrated in the early planning of Defence training, trials and operational activities. Appropriate environmental clearances and permits are to be sought from relevant authorities well in advance of the proposed activity taking place. Compliance with the terms and conditions of environmental clearances is mandatory. Compliance conditions are not to be waived without referral to Environmental Section, DEIG-Q for consideration. Approved activities by foreign forces using MIRR are to recognise and comply with environmental compliance terms and conditions.
 - c. **Impact Avoidance.** Minimisation of environmental impacts is an important tactical and strategic consideration in military operations. A Defence military operation can be compromised through actions that modify the environmental character of the operational area. Environmental damage and pollution are detectable and permit hostile forces to gain military intelligence. It therefore makes good sense to practise the avoidance of environmental modification when undertaking training activities.
 - d. **Environmental Management.** Environmental management procedures have been developed for military activities where appropriate Defence Environmental Management Plans (EMP) do not already exist. The procedures include obtaining detailed operating requirements and assessing whether there are any negative environmental impacts, identifying chain of command responsibilities, and determining performance monitoring, compliance auditing and reporting requirements. Environmental management procedures are required for military activities on land, sea and air, including trials.

STANDAND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS FOR MIRR

1. **Flora Protection.** Deliberate cutting or destruction of trees and saplings in MIRR is forbidden unless prior approval is granted by REO. Native plants and trees are not to be removed from the training area.
2. **Fauna Protection.** Native animals, birds and reptiles and their nests or shelters are to be left alone when users come into contact with them. The principle of 'let sleeping dogs lie' is to be applied. All hunting and trapping of wildlife is forbidden in MIRR without approval of REO.

Vehicle Movement

3. Vehicle movement is to be restricted where possible to formed roads and tracks and due regard for the preservation of the environment is to apply when cross country movement is necessary. All vehicles are to be washed down and be free of noxious weeds before entering, and on leaving MIRR.
4. Additional vehicle movement restrictions will apply during the months of October to March and OIC of exercises are to consult Range Control for advice prior to the conduct of planned activities due to the effect of seasonal rain.
5. Units causing damage to areas through vehicle use are to report the extent immediately to Range Control. All gates are to be left as found.
6. No tracked vehicle is permitted in the area without prior approval. If approved, APC/tracked vehicle restrictions are as follows:
 - a. Tracked vehicle commanders must pay particular attention to avoid destroying trees or causing avoidable environmental damage.
 - b. Only designated tracks to be used.

Digging Restrictions

7. There is to be no digging on MIRR without prior approval of RTAM and REO.

Rotation of Areas

8. The REO, in conjunction with the RCO, will monitor environmental impacts being caused in each sector. When necessary, allocated parts of sectors will be rested to allow adequate time for sufficient natural regrowth to occur or to repair and control any excessive environmental damage which has occurred.

Fire Restrictions

9. Units are to obey all directions from the RCO concerning the lighting of fires and training involving blank ammunition and pyrotechnics during periods of sensitive fire danger periods. All fires are to be extinguished or controlled where possible, and must be reported immediately to the RCO.

Aboriginal Sites/Artefacts – RESERVED

Burial Places – RESERVED

Memorials – RESERVED

Noise

10. A 200 m noise buffer is to be established where the boundary joins a private residence.

Range Maintenance and Development

11. Any construction and maintenance activities on MIRR are to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and environmental damage. Environmental Impact Assessment of all proposed activities will be undertaken by the Environmental Section, DEIG-Q.

MIRR ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT REPORT

MT ISA RIFLE RANGE



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

DEFENCE ESTATE AND INFRASTRUCTURE GROUP – QUEENSLAND

This report must be completed when an environmental incident has occurred or an event has occurred that has the potential to be an environmental incident.

Site location and Facility No. _____

Date of incident: ___ / ___ / ___ Time: _____ am/pm

Description of incident: _____

Extent of environmental harm
or nuisance caused: _____

Incident reported by: _____

Signature: _____ Time: _____ am/pm

TO BE COMPLETED BY RCO/Range Control Staff

Action Taken: _____

Further action to be implemented: _____

Authorities notified:

| | Yes | No | Time | Date | Officer |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|------|------|---------|
| Unit O.I.C. (Property) | | | | | |
| Environmental Officer (DSRG-Q) | | | | | |
| Fire Section | | | | | |
| DSRG-Q | | | | | |

RCO/Range Control Staff Signature _____

TO BE COMPLETED BY ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION DSRG-Q

| | Yes | No | Time | Date | Officer |
|---|-----|----|------|------|---------|
| Does Department of Environment need to be notified? | | | | | |
| Does Council need to be notified? | | | | | |

Department of Environment must be notified if any event has caused or threatened environmental harm.

Responsible Officer: _____ Date: ___/___/___

Note: The attached Corrective Action Report must be completed.

**CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT
MT ISA RIFLE RANGE**



**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE
DEFENCE ESTATE AND INFRASTRUCTURE GROUP – QUEENSLAND**

Officer responsible for site: _____

Cause of incident: _____

Effectiveness of emergency action: _____

Further action required: _____

Action to prevent recurrence: _____

Date action implemented: ____ / ____ / ____

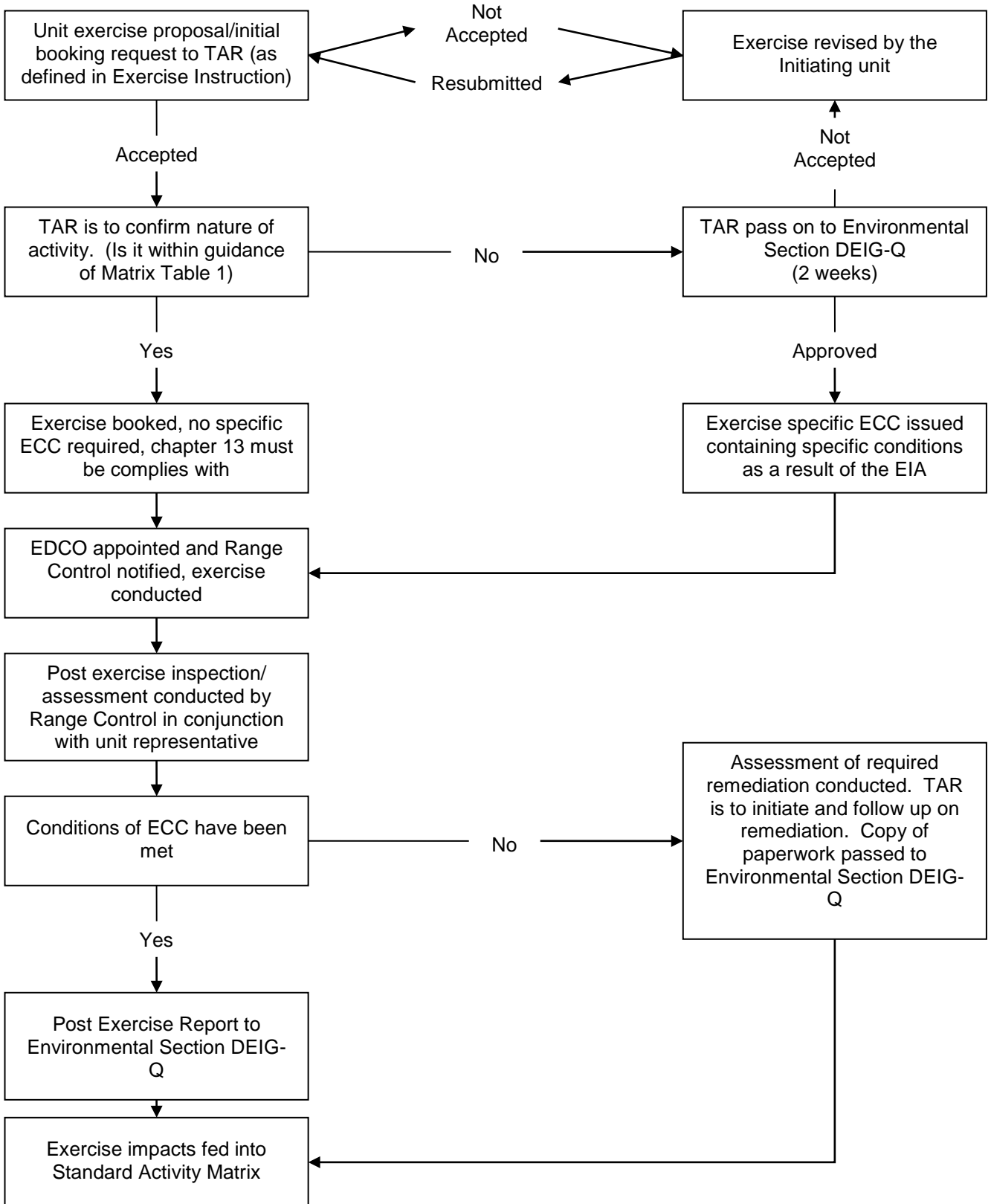
Implemented by: _____

Comments:

Circulation:

| | Signature | Date |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Reporting Officer | | |
| EO DSRG-Q | | |
| Unit | | |
| Incident Report File | | |

EXERCISE APPROVAL PROCEDURE FLOW CHART



13E-1

MIRR CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

UNIT: _____ **EXERCISE NAME:** _____ **INSPECTION DATE:** _____

AMMUNITION BLINDS

1. I certify that a thorough search of all sectors used in training have been conducted for any known UXO/UXB that were fired/dropped/thrown and were subsequently not found. Details of ammunition not recovered are as follows:

| Serial | Date | Weapon System | Ammo Nature | Qty | Grid Reference |
|--------|------|---------------|-------------|-----|----------------|
| | | | | | |

RANGE CLEARANCE

2. I certify that all areas, to my best knowledge, used during the exercise/activity, have been inspected with a Range Control staff member. All identified faults/damage/impacts which were discovered have/have (Note 1) been rectified to the satisfaction of the Range Control staff member.

3. If upon leaving MIRR, further faults/damages/impacts are discovered which can be attributed to the unit I represent, I will take immediate steps to have these shortcomings rectified in the shortest possible time.

Note: Details of outstanding faults/damage/impacts on March Out are to be listed on the reverse of this certificate.

Range Staff (Signature)

Unit Representative (Signature)

CHAPTER 14

LIVE FIRING PRACTICES – GENERAL PROVISIONS

NOTE

USER UNITS ARE TO ENSURE THAT ALL LIVE FIRE PRACTICES ARE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RELEVANT SERVICE, ARM OR WEAPON DOCTRINAL PUBLICATION AND THAT THE RATES OF FIRE OUTLINED IN THE RELEVANT PUBLICATION ARE NOT EXCEEDED.

Introduction

14.1 This chapter outlines the provision set aside for the conduct of live firing practices at MIRR. The orders within this chapter prescribe the minimum safety measures to be observed and are to be read in conjunction with the appropriate safety or training manual applicable to the activity, weapon or equipment.

Range Instructions

14.2 To ensure that all range practices are conducted safely and efficiently, the OIC Practice is to prepare a range instruction as detailed in Chapter 5 of these Standing Orders. The range instruction is prepared once the necessary administrative preparations and range recce have been completed.

14.3 Mandatory Requirements. Range Instructions or a PRD from TASMIS is required for boarded ranges the minimum requirement is the submission of a PRD from TASMIS. For all other activities on MIRR a Range Instruction will be required. They are to be submitted to TAR IAW Chapter 5 of these orders.

Range Details

14.4 Units are to prepare range details for all live firing practices conducted in MIRR and submit copies to TAR at least 14 days before the commencement date of the practice. This requirement is to allow sufficient time to issue the necessary warning to the civil aviation agency if required as well as to check and ensure the safety of other range users. It also provides adequate time for range details to be amended and resubmitted by the originating unit where necessary. Any range detail not received by TAR 14 days prior to the commencement of the practice, may result in the practice being cancelled.

Range Danger Area Safety Traces

14.5 There are no RDA traces required to be submitted for MIRR

COs Delegation

Where a CO authorises another person (not to be below the rank MAJ [E]) to be his delegate for the purpose of approving range instructions, range details and range danger area safety traces, TAR is to be notified in writing with the specimen signature of the delegate/s, signed by the delegating CO.

14.6 IAW the relevant references it is the responsibility of the unit CO or his delegate to check and approve the appointments, technical data and safety requirements contained in the range instruction, range detail and RDA safety trace.

14.7 TAR staff will check the certification of range instructions and range details.

Permanent Ranges

14.8 Units are to prepare the Permanent Range Detail Proforma (located on TASMIS) for all permanent practices conducted at MIRR. All permanent range details are to be submitted to TAR for approval, for the unit's use of MIRR, at least 7 days before the commencement of the practice.

Restrictions

14.9 Live Firing Restrictions. Live firing is permitted in the MIRR under the following conditions:

- a. all firing and fall of shot is to be contained within the MIRR range boundary; and
- b. live firing activities are not to be conducted in violation of any restricted air space limitations in force at the time of firing

Live Firing

14.10 Authority to Fire. The DOP/OIC is to authorise the commencement of all live firing practices in MIRR once satisfied that all safety pre-requisites have been met. Prior to authorising commencement of any practice the DOP/OIC is to request permission to open the appropriate range from Range Control Mt Stuart Training Area (07) 4772 9829 during normal working hours Mon-Fri 0700 to 1600 or Range Control TFTA on (07) 4775 8500 outside of normal week day working hours.

14.11 Check Fire. Safety Supervisors are to be equipped with a whistle as it may be necessary to implement a 'Check Fire'. On this signal all firing is to stop immediately. In all cases where firing is stopped, irrespective of the reasons for the cessation, firing is not to recommence without the approval of Range Control and DOP/OIC Practice.

14.12 Suspension of Firing. Firing is to cease if any emergency or unsafe practice occurs on the range. The initial orders for a cease-fire may be given by ANY PERSON shouting 'STOP' in a loud clear voice, or a whistle blast. The safety supervisor or OIC Practice is immediately to order 'STOP' or initiate a predetermined action to signal 'STOP'. On being ordered to 'STOP', firers are to place safety devices on their weapons at SAFE and, if possible, place the weapons on the ground. Immediate action should be taken to meet the emergency. Firing may recommence once it is safe to do so.

14.13 Safety Appointment Qualifications. Range practices are only to be conducted by qualified personnel. The OIC Practice is to brief all safety staff prior to conducting the brief to all firers.

14.14 Completion of Firing. On completion of live firing, OIC's are to inform TFTA Range Control. Range Control on (07) 4775 8500 then they will then officially close the range.

14.15 Night Firing. During night firing practices, Red lights are to be used in substitution for red flags. These lamps must be placed not less than 1.5 metres above ground level and are to be clearly visible. Red lights may also to be placed at the flanks of the firing point for control of movement on or off the firing point.

14.16 Firing Waivers for Extreme/Catastrophic Fire Danger Rating. Where there is a real and immediate requirement to conduct a live-fire activity during a period of State or Territory declared Total Fire Ban, a waiver may be granted at 2 Star level after consideration of the circumstances on a case-by-case basis. A decision to allow an activity must be jointly agreed by an operational authority approving the imperative for the activity and the relevant TAOA responsible for the TA management.

14.17 The Commanding Officer for any live-fire activity conducted under the authority of a waiver is to ensure that an appropriate high fire danger risk mitigation plan is prepared for the activity and that it documents the mitigation measures to be put in place. This plan is in addition to any site BMP that may be current.

14.18 Medical. Details of medical requirements are contained within Chapter 9 of these Orders. Users must be aware that aeromedevac cannot be guaranteed. Unit medical plans MUST include a suitable alternative to AME. LWP-G 7-3-1 Australian Defence Force Range Orders (Land) also stipulate the medical requirements for the range category

14.19 Ear Protection. Suitable ear or double ear protection is to be worn in accordance with the relevant publications.

14.20 Eye Protection. Suitable eye protection is to be worn in accordance with the relevant publications.

14.21 Targets. Standard targets are obtained from Range Control MSTA. Standard targets are to be ordered at least 7 working days in advance.

14.22 Responsibility for Destruction of MEO/UXO. Units are responsible for the destruction of their own MEO/UXO. Unit commanders are to ensure whenever an exercise/activity, which could result in a MEO/UXO, a person qualified to destroy MEO/UXO's, or an ATO is present or on call.

14.23 Reporting and Marking the Location of a MEO/UXO. In the event of an accident resulting in death, injury, damage to property / equipment, a technical fault in the ammunition, and any unusual occurrence, the OIC Practice is to act in accordance with the procedures contained in Chapter 12 of these Orders.

14.24 If the destruction of a MEO/UXO is not possible for any reason or a UXO foreign to the practice being conducted is found on the range, its location is to be marked and an eight-figure grid reference is to be recorded.

14.25 Marking the Site of a MEO/UXO. The area surrounding the MEO/UXO is to be marked as detailed in Chapter 12. When materials for the construction of a fence are not available, a temporary marker pyramid is to be erected in the vicinity of the MEO/UXO.

Ammunition General Safety Precautions

14.26 Accountability of Ammunition. The DOP/OIC Practice is to ensure a thorough search is conducted at the completion of any live firing activity for unexpended ammunition whether live or blank. Before leaving a range or exercise area, all unexpended ammunition is to be collected for return to the ammunition point or depot.

14.27 Security. It is the user's responsibility to arrange for and maintain appropriate security measures at all ammunition storage sites and ammunition points. It is prohibited to leave live ammunition unattended.

Clearance of Weapons

14.28 Warning to Troops. Prior to the final inspection, all personnel are to be given the following warning: *'You are hereby warned that it is an offence for ammunition or produce to be retained in private possession after any activity. If you have any ammunition or produce in your possession, declare it to me now. (Pause) If you find any ammunition or produce in your equipment at a later time, report it immediately to your superior. If ammunition or produce is discovered in your possession after you leave this activity, you will be liable to prosecution. You have been warned.'*

14.29 Inspection of Weapons, Magazines and Equipment. After the warning has been issued, an inspection of all weapons, magazines, equipment and vehicles that the participants had access to is to be carried out to ensure that weapons are unloaded and that personnel, equipment and vehicles do not have/contain ammunition or produce. As their equipment is inspected, they are to make the following declaration: *'I have no ammunition or range produce in my possession'*, prior to leaving MIRR at the end of an activity.

Communications

14.30 The HQ controlling an exercise/activity is to ensure that adequate communications exist for proper control. Also, where safety of personnel or equipment may be prejudiced, the exercise / activity must be able to be stopped with the minimum of delay. Communications, which fail or become unreliable, are prejudicial to safety. When this situation occurs, the activity is to be stopped immediately and is not to proceed until adequate communications are re-established.

Sentries – General

14.31 Role. Sentries are to be positioned to identify, report, and, if possible, prevent unauthorised entry by land or air into a range danger area. Positioning of sentries, issuing of written orders and the administration of sentries is the responsibility of the Director of Practice or OIC Practice as appointed.

14.32 Sentry Position. Sentries are to be positioned at the road junction between the Class Range and 300 m Open Range and are to be in communications with the OIC at all times.

14.33 Tasks. Sentries are to inform all personnel and occupants of vehicles desiring to enter the danger area that they are not permitted to do so unless the Director of Practice/OIC Practice gives approval. Should any persons disregard this warning, they are to be reported to the Director of Practice/OIC Practice immediately.

14.34 Communications. If communications between the sentry and the Director of Practice/OIC Practice fail at any time, live firing practices are to cease immediately and not recommence until workable communications have been re-established. Radio checks to all sentry posts are to be initiated by the Director of Practice/OIC Practice no less than every 60 minutes.

14.35 Red Flags and Lanterns. Red flags are used to indicate danger. Red flags on the MIRR boundary, within MIRR itself and at each individual range indicate to military personnel and civilians alike that the area or range is in use. During night firing practices, all red flags are to be replaced by red light sources. The flying of red flags (120cm x 90cm) on the MIRR boundary is the responsibility of OIC Practice. The DPRAC/OIC Practice is responsible to ensure that red flags (120cm x 90cm) are flown prior to the start and during range practices as follows:

- a. at sentry points, entrances to firing points and at danger points (e.g., locations where any road or track system is cut by the RDA);
- b. at the firing point;
- c. flags are to be lowered at the completion of the practice or at the end of the day's firing for practices which extend over a number of days; and
- d. the supply of flags and lanterns are a unit responsibility.

14.36 Flags are to be lowered at the completion of the practice or at the end of the day's firing for practices, which extend over a number of days.

14.37 Written Orders for Sentries. The DOP/OIC Practice in charge of live firing is responsible to issue each sentry with a completed copy of the Orders for Sentries for each individual Range. See Orders For Sentries at Annex A to this Chapter.

Air Safety

14.38 For all exercises, the Director of Practice/OIC Practice is to ensure that the Range Safety Net is established and manned at all times. Aircraft wishing to enter the MIRR are to gain clearance prior to entering the MIRR restricted air space. Should any aircraft be endangered, the Director of Practice/OIC Practice is to suspend all firing and issue instructions for the aircraft to be directed out of the danger area.

Notice to Airman (NOTAM)

14.39 Air Space. MIRR has a restricted airspace D615 from SFC to 2400', a NOTAM is required when Live Firing is occurring and a NOTAM will be raised by Range Control Staff (RCS). This is a three person process involving RCS and defence personnel to ensure accuracy before submission of NOTAM. Minimum 5 working days' notice is required for a NOTAM to be actioned by Air Traffic Control/Airservices Australia.

14.40 The firing of flares and illumination is to be notified to Range Control NLT 14 days prior to the activity for the raising of LUMENS to cover the activity. Illumination is not to be fired without LUMENS being raised for the activity. Details required are:

- a. DTG.
- b. Colour.
- c. Quantity.
- d. Location.

Display of Range Warning Notices

14.41 TAR is responsible for the promulgation of annual warning notices for MIRR.

14.42 Warning signs and notices are placed on the external boundary and road entry points into MIRR. All signs are to be maintained by TAR.

Annex:

A. Orders for Sentries

ORDERS FOR SENTRIES

1. You are the sentry at Post no. _____ at the _____ Range.
2. You are positioned at this point as a safety requirement to restrict access to the range danger area and to provide an early warning to the OIC of any incursion into the danger area. The area you are to pay particular attention to is _____.
3. The OIC practice is _____ (Name and Rank) and is located at _____ (position) which is _____ (direction and distance).
4. You are to display a red flag by day and a red lamp at night at your post.
5. You are to remain alert and remain in contact with the OIC on this net at all times until closed down. Should communications fail, you are to remain at your post until physically contacted by the OIC practice or a member of the range safety staff. You are to stop all vehicles and people approaching your post and inform them that they may not enter the range or danger area until you have re-established communications and obtained permission for them to do so from the OIC Practice.
6. You are to stop all vehicles and people approaching your post and inform them that live firing is in progress.
7. You are to inform any person wishing to enter the danger area that they are not permitted to do so while live firing is in progress. No person is to be permitted to enter the area unless the OIC Practice has given clearance. You are to seek such clearance from the OIC Practice.
8. You are to point out the danger area to them before allowing them to proceed and inform them that it is safe to remain on the road but they must not leave the road for the next _____ km until they reach either the 300m Open Range carpark or stop 100m short of the firing line in use at the 1000yd Class Range and wait till called forward by the OIC practice.
9. Should any person disregard this warning or should you see any persons entering the range area without clearance you are to contact the OIC Practice immediately and inform him of the circumstances.
10. You are to keep a lookout for any aircraft in the area, and should an aircraft approach the danger area at a height that appears below _____ metres (air clearance height), you are to warn the OIC Practice immediately.
11. Should you be confronted with a situation not specifically detailed in these orders, you are to contact the OIC Practice immediately.

12. While you are a sentry, you are to conduct yourself in a soldierly manner, remain correctly dressed at all times, pay the correct compliments to all officers and act and speak in a civil manner to all civilians approaching your post.

13. You are to remain alert and in the vicinity of your post until properly relieved by the OIC Practice or his authorised representative.

14. You are to keep the area about your post clean and tidy at all times. In particular:

a. Any latrines located in your area are to be kept hygienic.

b. All rubbish is to be removed on the completion of your duty.

15. You are to take proper care of the equipment issued to you for use at your post.

16. No live timber is to be cut or defaced in any way.

17. If you are given permission to light a fire, you must ensure an area of at least two metres around the fire is cleared of all combustible material. The fire is to be extinguished before you retire or leave the post unless properly relieved.

(Signed)

Date:

Issued and signature witnessed by

Rank & Name: _____

Signed: _____

Date: _____

CHAPTER 15

LIVE FIRING PRACTICES - SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities and Duties Applicable to all Users

Note: This chapter is to be read in conjunction with the relevant publication applicable to the Service, Arm or Weapon.

15.1 General. All officers, soldiers, sailors and airmen who are to any degree associated with the conduct of training in which ammunition, explosives or pyrotechnics are to be used in practices/exercises are to be fully conversant with the safety factors associated with the use of the particular weapon, ammunition or equipment plus the safety regulations for the exercise and these Orders prior to the practice/exercise commencing.

15.2 Notwithstanding the appointment of Officer/NCOs with specific responsibilities, it is stressed that all Officers and NCOs have a responsibility to ensure that all safety regulations are rigidly observed.

15.3 The OIC of the practice is to be qualified in accordance with the sponsor corps requirements as detailed in the appropriate current range practice publication.

15.4 The aim of this chapter is to expand on the definitions and orders contained in current doctrine specific to the situation in MIRR.

Range Control

15.5 Range Control is responsible for the following safety factors:

- a. The enforcement of Range Standing Orders.
- b. The coordination of range safety procedures.
- c. The approval of range details received from units.
- d. Arranging for the appointment of a DPRAC when required.
- e. The checking of RDA safety trace submissions.
- f. Approving the adjustments of RDA safety trace details as required.
- g. The control of range access and movement within the range area and airspace.
- h. The granting of approval to commence use of an approved trace.
- i. The suspension of firing.
- j. The briefing of range users.

Director of Practice (DPRAC)

15.6 General. In some situations units will be required to appoint a DPRAC to ensure safety coordination between OIC practices when a unit conducts multiple practices. The RCO may also direct the appointment of a DPRAC when safety coordination between unit exercises/range practices is required. DPRAC is to be located in the allocated range area and is to be responsible for the range safety of all units and sub-units in that area.

15.7 Appointment. When appointing a DPRAC units are to appoint an officer or WO qualified to conduct field firing exercises in accordance with corps doctrine as the DPRAC. The rank and experience of the DPRAC is to be commensurate with the complexity of the activity.

15.8 Responsibilities. The DPRAC is to convene a coordination safety brief for all safety staff and activity commanders. This brief is to include an overview of the activity with details of all activities to be conducted. This brief must include sufficient information to ensure the safe conduct of the activity (timings, start/end points, safe areas, routes in and out, the location of the DPRAC/Chief Safety Officer [CSO] and/or SSO, primary and secondary communications means, actions on, latitude, and/or procedure to amend plans, etc.). For exercises that run for extended periods, it will be necessary to conduct these meetings at least once every 24 hours. The DPRAC is also required to conduct assurance checks with safety staff and activity commanders to ensure that activities are being conducted safely and as planned. The DPRAC is responsible for the coordination of range safety for all units and sub-units placed under their control. The DPRAC is always subordinate to Range Control. The DPRAC is responsible for the following between units under his control:

- a. To co-ordinate all safety aspects for units both firing and non-firing.
- b. Ensure that sentries are positioned to cover each day's activities and that they are correctly briefed in accordance with Chapter 14 of these orders. All sentries are to be issued with written orders.
- c. Ensure continuous communications with TFTA Range Control and all OIC's under his control. If communications are lost he is to impose 'CHECK FIRING' immediately until communications are re-established.
- d. To authorise OIC practice to commence their practice once satisfied that all safety pre-requisites have been met.
- e. To control the movement of personnel, vehicles and aircraft under their control throughout the assigned area to ensure their safety.
- f. To terminate immediately any firing practice in contravention of these orders or safety requirements laid down in sponsor corps publications.
- g. To report immediately to TFTA Range Control any breach of safety orders or any other unsatisfactory safety aspects.
- h. The DPRAC is to be present on the range area when any firing is taking place.
- i. Carry out a handover/takeover with TFTA Range Control before entering or leaving the range.

Officer in Charge of Practice (OIC)

15.9 General. A person qualified to conduct practices on the range used, of appropriate rank, known as the OIC Practice, is to be appointed for every range practice. The OIC Practice must be present on the range during firing, and must be positioned to be able to control all aspects of the practice.

15.10 Responsibilities. The OIC Practice is responsible for the orders given, the safe conduct of the practice and the safety of all personnel under their control. The OIC Practice must conduct a safety brief to all safety staff and firers prior to every range practice. The OIC Practice must also maintain situational awareness of all firers under their control. The OIC Practice is to maintain situational awareness by communications with their SS. The OIC Practice is also to ensure that the RDA safety trace is clear. The OIC is to keep Range Control informed of any incident or fires within the TA.

Safety Supervisor (SS)

15.11 General. SS are responsible for the safety of their allocated firers and the safe conduct of their tasks in accordance with the directives of the OIC Practice. Accordingly, they are to maintain control of their firers and situational awareness of flanking troops. They are to be fully conversant with the practice. When an unsafe practice is observed they are to directly intervene to correct the unsafe act, or advise the OIC Practice (if direct intervention is not possible) and if necessary stop the practice. Additionally, SS are to assist the OIC Practice where practicable with regard to clearances, ammunition distribution, brass collection, and checking for lost magazines, link and EO (ensuring that any lost ammunition is reported to the OIC Practice).

15.12 Appointment. Only members qualified as SS for the range used may be appointed as SS.

Responsibilities Special Appointments

15.13 Foreign Visiting Forces. Members of foreign forces may visit Australia as either individual deployments or part of unit deployments. When visiting forces are required to fire live ammunition with their weapons on Australian ranges, the safety regulations detailed in LWP-G 7-3-1 are to be followed.

Combined Arms Operations

15.14 Officer Scheduling the Exercise (OSE). The OSE is responsible for issuing an initiating directive that orders the conduct of an activity or training. Initiating directives are required for exercises/activities down to unit level. The initiating directive is to identify the OCE and should also include:

- a. constraints and restraints;
- b. forces involved in the exercise and their C2 arrangements/status;
- c. risk management;
- d. specific safety requirements;
- e. evaluation and validation; and
- f. acknowledgment requirements.

15.15 Officer Commanding the Exercise (OCE). The OCE is responsible to the OSE for the conduct of all aspects of the exercise, including the planning and issue of all necessary instructions/orders.

The OCE will allocate senior safety and range appointments in writing. The OCE is also to obtain environmental clearances from the TAMA for the proposed exercise. Environmental restrictions, if any, will need to be identified early in the planning process, as they may impose severe restrictions on the design and conduct of the training activity.

15.16 Chief Safety Officer (CSO). For the conduct of all joint and combined exercises, a CSO is to be appointed in writing by the OCE. A CSO is also to be appointed when a unit is conducting a live firing activity with integrated single-service or joint support. The OCE may appoint a CSO when a unit activity is large and/or complex and the regulatory authority requires a higher level of control to be in place. The CSO is responsible to the OCE for the planning, coordination, monitoring and control of all aspects of safety within an exercise area. Specific responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Establishing a CSO safety cell.
- b. Producing exercise safety instructions.
- c. Conducting a risk management assessment for the exercise.
- d. Recording all safety incidents communicated between the CSO safety cell and subordinate safety staff.
- e. Ensuring that safety personnel are:
 - (1) appointed in accordance with the appropriate joint and single service safety publications and instructions relevant to the activity prior to its commencement;
 - (2) currently qualified and competent to perform their safety duties; and
 - (3) appointed in writing;
- f. Ensuring that any activities that may conflict or become unsafe practices are resolved, rescheduled or cancelled.
- g. Convening regular range safety conferences, as required, to coordinate and control all aspects of safety between range users.
- h. Terminating or suspending firing or training activities in the event of any potential hazard to personnel or equipment.
- i. Investigating any breaches of safety as a priority.
- j. Controlling the range safety net and ensuring that continuous communications are maintained.
- k. Coordinating the medical evacuation plan for the exercise;
- l. Ensuring that safety staff comply with extant safety instructions and publications;
- m. In conjunction with the RCO, coordinating fire fighting efforts within the exercise area (when required).

- n. In conjunction with the RCO and DPRAC, coordinating and controlling the movement of all personnel, vessels, aircraft and vehicles within the exercise area;
- o. If required, establishing and maintaining liaison with federal, state and local government emergency services to utilise their capabilities in emergency situations;
- p. In conjunction with the OSE, reporting all notifiable incidents in accordance with current Defence Instructions and government legislation; and
- q. In conjunction with the DPRAC, providing a SITREP to the OCE (as required) on UXO, notifiable incidents, and any safety-related occurrence.

15.17 Director of Practice. The DPRAC is appointed in writing by the OCE. The rank, qualification and experience of the DPRAC are to be commensurate with the complexity of the activity. The DPRAC is responsible to the OCE (or CSO, when appointed) for the coordination of all live fire activities in the exercise area. The DPRAC, or if appointed a Deputy Director of Practice (DDPRAC), must be present on the range/training area during firing, and must be positioned in order to coordinate practices. Specific responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Establishing a DPRAC safety cell;
- b. Recording all safety incident related activities, including live fire activities;
- c. Prior to the commencement of each discrete activity, ensuring that the activity is conducted by personnel who are currently qualified to perform their allocated duties;
- d. Removing any potentially unsafe activities within their area of responsibility, including amending the RDA trace and rescheduling or cancelling those activities which cannot be amended;
- e. In conjunction with the CSO, convening a regular range coordination conference to facilitate coordination and control of all aspects among range users (as required);
- f. On behalf of the CSO, authorising the opening and closing of safe target areas and live fire ranges;
- g. Terminating or suspending firing or training activities in the event of any potential hazard to personnel or equipment;
- h. Investigating any breaches of range safety as soon as practicable;
- i. Controlling the DPRAC safety net and ensuring that continuous communications are maintained;
- j. Ensuring that exercising units comply with relevant and current safety instructions and orders;
- k. Coordinating and controlling the movement of all personnel and vehicles, including the safe and expeditious medical evacuation of casualties;
- l. Reporting all notifiable incidents in accordance with current statutory requirements and Defence instructions;
- m. Providing a SITREP to the CSO, as required, on UXO, notifiable incidents and range-related activities;

- n. Ensuring that an RDA clearance is conducted.
- o. Ensuring that all range sentries have been correctly briefed and positioned on all access routes leading into impact areas and live fire danger areas (it may be more efficient to employ discrete area sentries and range sentries).
- p. Issuing in writing any detailed local instructions necessary for the safe conduct of any practice under DPRAC control.
- q. Receiving a thorough briefing from each OIC Practice on activities being conducted within respective area(s) of responsibility.
- r. Performing the duties of the CSO, when required.

15.18 Deputy Director of Practice. For the conduct of complex exercises, the OCE may appoint a number of DDPAC. DDPAC are responsible to the DPRAC for the safe integration of range practices within their designated areas. The responsibilities of DDPAC within a designated area are identical to those of the DPRAC.

15.19 Safety Officers. SO are to be appointed in writing by unit commanders for specialist activities, including SO parachute and SO SF. SO are responsible to the CSO for specialist safety issues in accordance with corps or Service doctrine.

15.20 Range Safety Officer (Air). The Range SO (Air) is responsible to the DPRAC for the safe conduct of live fire air-to-air and air-to-surface practices within an exercise danger area. The Range SO (Air) is responsible for the following:

- a. Ensuring that all aircrew are familiar with relevant RSO.
- b. Ensuring that air operations are conducted safely within the area of responsibility.
- c. Providing and maintaining appropriate air safety communications.
- d. Coordinating all aircraft sorties employing live or practice munitions within the area of responsibility.
- e. Cancelling or suspending firing in the event of any possible hazard to personnel or equipment.
- f. Satisfying all relevant Air Force and Army aviation safety requirements, and the regulations contained in Australian Air Force publications, flight manuals and technical orders relating to specific aircraft.

15.21 Linkage between Safety and Joint Offensive Support Coordination Centre. To ensure effective coordination of live fire and manoeuvre (ground/air/sea) activities within an exercise area, the safety organisation will be independent of, but linked to, the Joint Offensive Support Coordination Centre, where possible.

15.22 Responsibilities for the Issue of Range Safety Instructions. Where multiple weapon platforms are involved in any activity, the responsibility for the production and issue of specific range instructions, RDA traces and MRM for that platform remains with the person from the providing organisation as detailed in single-Service regulations.

15.23 Bushfire Reporting and fighting. Unit's are responsible for undertaking the first response to any bushfires only if it is safe to do so, Range Control is to be notified of all bushfires at the earliest opportunity.

15.24 Biosecurity Outbreaks. The DEIG-Q Senior Environmental Manager or their representative is the POC for all matters relating to biosecurity.

CHAPTER 16

LASER OPERATIONS

General

16.1 The use of high-powered lasers for military operations poses potential safety hazards for personnel and fauna in MIRR. Lasers are to be controlled and handled with the same care as forward firing weapons. The detailed requirements of laser safety are covered in the DRSM, and the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Regulations 1999. Procedures detailed in these orders have been developed to control laser safety hazards and are based on the requirements contained in current references. This chapter details the general considerations applicable to all laser operations in WRR.

Terms and Definitions

16.2 Some frequently used terms and definitions listed in appropriate corps specific publications applicable to these orders are as follows:

- a. **Laser Hazard Area (LHA).** The LHA is that area in which an unprotected person looking directly up the beam to the laser source, either with the naked eye or through an optical instrument, could suffer eye damage. Dimensions of the LHA are dependent on many factors, including the Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance (NOHD), laser beam divergence, buffer zone and Fault Hazard Area (FHA);
- b. **Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE).** The MPE level represents the maximum level of laser radiation to which the eye or skin can be exposed without consequential injury. The MPE is related to the wavelength of the radiation, the pulse duration, exposure time, the tissue at risk and, for visible and near visible radiation, the size of the retinal image;
- c. **Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance (NOHD).** The NOHD is the distance from the laser source within which an unprotected person may suffer eye or skin damage by viewing a direct or reflected laser beam. The filter in use on the laser governs this distance. When magnifying optics are used to view the target area, the NOHD is increased by a factor equal to the magnification of the equipment. For example, the use of service issue binoculars, which have a magnification power of six, will increase the NOHD six fold; and
- d. **Fault Hazard Area (FHA).** The FHA is an area that could possibly be irradiated in the event of a severe control system malfunction that causes the laser to point in an unintended direction.

16.3 Warning Signs. Range User is responsible to display the appropriate laser warning on the Range Boundary as shown at Annex A.

16.4 Laser Alert. The LSO is to declare a 'Laser Alert' and advise all personnel in the LHA accordingly immediately prior to a period of laser operations. The 'Laser Alert' is to be terminated following the completion of laser operations with the order 'All Clear'.

16.5 The laser operator is responsible for ensuring accurate aiming of the laser beam and its termination whenever safety is in danger of compromise. Whenever possible, aiming errors are to be minimised by target location and contrast, e.g., IR enhancement of the target for Pavetack and LTD-R operations.

16.6 Protection. Personnel are to be protected during laser operations by:

- a. restricting access to the LHA to authorised personnel only.
- b. providing adequate warning to personnel in the LHA.
- c. ensuring all personnel in the LHA are wearing the correct protective eyewear and the appropriate skin protection when the beam irradiance exceeds the skin MPE.

- d. ensuring protected and/or unprotected warned personnel are the only personnel allowed to enter the LHA;
- e. reporting any suspected overexposure of personnel to laser irradiance to the appropriate medical authority;
- f. ensuring that laser hazard warning signs are displayed at likely points of entry to WRR; and
- g. all waiting details, observers, and spectators are to be positioned behind the operating laser. These persons are to be briefed by the LASO on personal protective measures to be adopted when the cautionary warning 'Laser Alert' is given.

16.7 Use of Binoculars, Movie/Still Cameras. No person is to view directly, with binoculars or other image-intensification devices, the emergent or reflected beam at less than the minimum safe viewing distance multiplied by the magnification factor of the image intensification device; e.g., if the minimum safe viewing distance, as detailed in the relevant pamphlet is 1 km and the binoculars are 6 power - do not view under 6 km without correct and approved filters. Magnifying optical equipment is not to be used during laser operations without the approval of the LASO.

Laser Classes

16.8 The designated 'class' of the laser roughly indicates the extent of the emission hazard. There are seven main classes and in summary, their classifications are as follows:

- a. Class 1. Class 1 lasers have a very low power output. These are inherently safe and if used correctly will not cause injury to the eye or any part of the body.
- b. Class 1M. Class 1M comprises low power visible and invisible lasers. Providing magnifying optics (binoculars) are not used, they are safe to the eye. These lasers are not capable of causing serious skin injury.
- c. Class 2. Class 2 lasers incorporate low power visible lasers. In practice, the blink reflex normally protects the eye, even when binoculars are used.
- d. Class 2M. Class 2M comprises moderately low power visible lasers. Providing binoculars are not used, the blink reflex normally protects the eye. These lasers are not capable of causing serious skin injury.
- e. Class 3R. Class 3R involves medium power visible and/or invisible lasers. Direct intrabeam viewing is potentially hazardous on the unprotected eye. The risk is lower than Class 3B lasers.
- f. Class 3B. Class 3B lasers are normally hazardous when direct intrabeam or spectrally reflected exposure occurs. Viewing diffused reflections is normally safe.
- g. Class 4. Class 4 lasers are high power lasers. These lasers can cause injury from the direct beam and or its specular reflections and from diffuse reflections. Eye, skin or fire damage may exist.

Visiting Forces

16.9 All laser usage by visiting forces must be approved by the Australian Defence Organisation. If a laser requires approval the process is as follows:

- a. sponsoring Authority is to prepare a Range Laser Safety Clearance Paper, and submit them to the respective Service Laser Authority (SLA) for approval.
- b. the SLA is the authority responsible for the assessment and endorsement of Range Laser Safety Clearance Papers for the use of lasers on Defence owned and/or controlled property.

- c. the SLA is to forward a copy of the Laser Safety Clearance Paper(s) to the Secretary of the Laser Safety Committee for review and comment as required.

16.10 The respective SLAs are:

- a. Army (including Marine ground forces) - parent command.
- b. RAAF (Including Marine aviation assets) - HQAC for RANGE0.

16.11 Endorsed papers are to be returned to Range Control no later than six weeks prior to the commencement of the exercise/activity or as stipulated in combined exercise planning. The Range Details and LHA safety traces are to be constructed using the approved data and submitted in accordance with the provisions detailed in Chapter 14 of these orders.

Duties of OIC Practice

16.12 OIC Practice. Previously known as a range practice Laser Safety Officer (LSO), the OIC Practice and SS on all ranges or training areas where Class 2 lasers or higher are employed are as a minimum to be Laser Safety Officer Level 2 (LSO2) qualified or equivalent. They are also to be qualified on the laser device being used during the practice, and qualified to deliver Level 3A – User laser safety training as identified in the DRSM and to have conducted the annual laser safety awareness training. The responsibilities of the range practice LSO staff are detailed in the DRSM.

Hazard Controls

16.13 Briefing. The LSO is to brief all personnel at the firing point or entering the LHA on the hazards associated with lasers. The LSO is to also ensure they have the correct eyewear or when unprotected, are aware of their requirements when the warning 'Laser Alert' is given.

16.14 Duties of the OIC Practice are:

- a. when all safety requirements have been met and on advice from the LASO, personally approve the commencement of firing of laser systems under his control.
- b. ensure sentries are briefed and posted and the laser hazard area is clear before firing commences.
- c. ensure only protected or unprotected warned personnel enter the LHA.
- d. carry out and perform all duties of the LASO (if appropriately qualified).
- e. carry out and perform all other applicable duties of an OIC Practice as detailed in Chapter 15 of these orders.

16.15 Laser Safety Officer (LASO). For an OIC Practice or LSO to be qualified, they are to be trained on a course of instruction approved by the Defence Laser Safety Committee or in the case of Army, appropriately corps trained and qualified at the CATC on the laser equipment's being fired.

16.16 A Range LSO is to be appointed in writing by the CO/OC of the unit to oversee laser operations and is to:

- a. brief all personnel requiring access to the range impact sector on potential laser hazards and laser safety procedures to be adhered to when lasers are firing. This is to include ensuring all authorised personnel in the LHA wear the appropriate pattern laser protective eyewear or are using the appropriate protective filters fitted to optical instruments that give protection of the laser wavelength being used.
- b. Investigate any reports of possible overexposure.

STANDING ORDERS FOR MIRR

16-4

- c. prior to the range practice, remove or cover all specular reflective surfaces, or if this is not practicable, ensure such surfaces are marked on the RDA/LHA safety trace.
- d. ensure the backstop and target area is clear of both unprotected and unauthorised personnel.
- e. before any laser is fired, ensure safety regulations, arcs of fire, minimum target firing range, and backstops are known and understood by all users.
- f. ensure lasers are not fired at aircraft, vehicles, buildings or structures that may be occupied by unprotected personnel.
- g. ensure lasers are not fired at POL, unpacked bulk explosives or explosives not enclosed in metal casings.
- h. advise the OIC Practice when it is safe to commence laser firing. Under no circumstances can a laser be fired unless the OIC Practice gives approval.
- i. retain direct control of all laser equipment(s) being operated on the range.
- j. declare the 'Laser Alert' and 'All Clear' status as the only person authorised to do so.
- k. ensure that only those personnel authorised by him/her are given access to the LHA when a 'Laser Alert' has been declared and ensure that they are appropriately protected throughout the 'Laser Alert' periods. This includes protected and unprotected warned personnel.
- l. ensure that magnifying optical equipment such as binoculars, telephoto lenses and telescopes are not operated on the range without approval.
- m. perform other functions and duties as required by Service doctrine/publications for the laser system being fired.

16.17 Laser Operator (LASOP). For Laser Target Designator System (LTDS) exercises the LASOP is to:

- a. assemble and disassemble equipment as required by the LASO and in accordance with Service publications;
- b. Inform the LASO if he suspects that the target to be engaged could have specular reflection characteristics;
- c. perform operational level maintenance, function tests and alignment testing of the equipment as required and in accordance with current publications and under the direction of the LSO;
- d. during periods other than Laser Alert periods ensure all laser power sources are set at 'SAFE';
- e. perform other tasks in accordance with current publications;
- f. during Laser Alert period designate authorised targets only as directed by the LASO; and
- g. during periods other than Laser Alert periods ensure all laser power sources are set at 'SAFE'.

16.18 The OIC Practice is responsible for preparing the Range Detail and LHA Safety Trace in accordance with current Service doctrine for the equipment in use (as appropriate).

16.19 Range Details and LHA Safety Traces are to be approved by the unit CO or delegate (minimum rank major) before submission to Range Control. Range Details and LHA Safety Traces are submitted to Range Control in accordance with the provisions as detailed in Chapter 14 of these orders.

Laser Incident Procedures

16.20 A laser incident is an unintentional or unexpected occurrence arising from the operation or functioning of laser equipment. There are two categories types to define a laser incident and they are:

- a. a Category 1 Incident is an incident that results in injury to personnel; and
- b. a Category 2 Incident is an incident that may have resulted in injury to personnel.

16.21 Incident Procedures. In the event of an incident involving a laser, the OIC Practice, RSO or LSO is to immediately suspend all operations in the LHA and inform the DPRAC/RCO of the incident and the following procedures carried out:

- a. render First Aid. First aid measures for overexposure to laser radiation should consist of symptomatic medical care and the protection of the injury site with a pad and bandage if necessary. Transport the casualty to a medical officer who is to undertake a preliminary examination. The record of this examination would be the basis of specialist referral to an ophthalmologist to ascertain and further document the extent of ocular damage.
Note: No medication to dilate the pupil (mydriatic) is to be given in the first aid situation or at the initial examination by the MO;
- b. Isolate the incident site and laser, and notify the LSO. Ensure that the incident conditions are left unaltered pending the subsequent investigation;
- c. notify immediately the circumstances of the incident to the units CO/OC. A full investigation of the incident should be instigated; and
- d. segregate witnesses and take statements.

16.22 Reporting. The following reports are to be submitted:

- a. where death or injury has occurred as a result of the laser incident, the personnel incident aspects are to be reported immediately in accordance with current procedures; and
- b. all laser incidents are to be reported in accordance with current procedures and Single Service requirements.

Annexes:

- A. Laser Cautionary and Supplementary Signs

LASER CAUTIONARY AND SUPPLEMENTARY SIGNS

Types of Signs

1. The following signs are used to indicate a laser hazard:
 - a. *Cautionary.* This sign (see Figure 1 below) is in the shape of an equilateral triangle with proportions as defined in *AS/NZS IEC 60825.1*. It is used to warn personnel that laser devices are operated in the area from time to time or are now being operated in the area; and

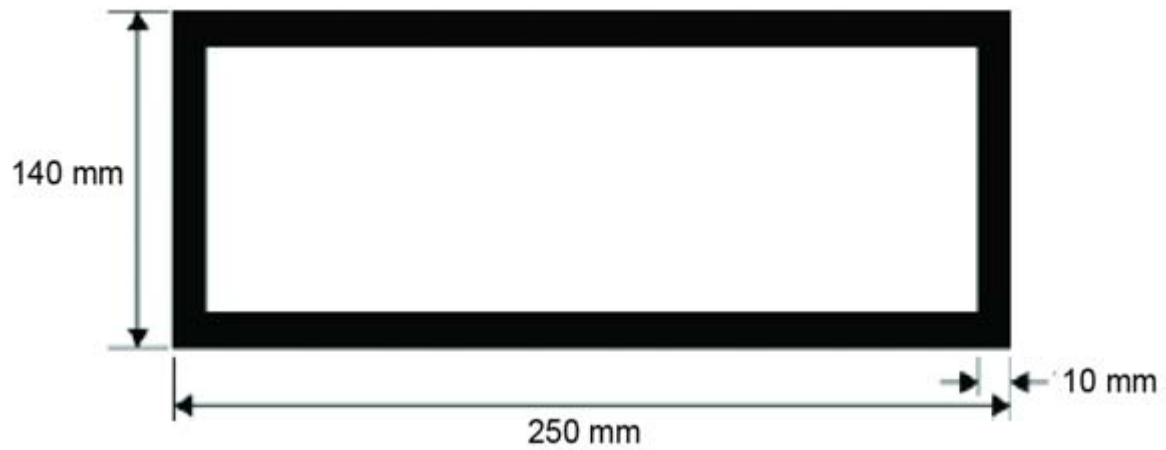


- b. *Regulatory.* This sign (see Figure 2 below) orders the viewer to take a specific action because laser devices are operated in the immediate vicinity.



- c. *Information.* This sign (see Figure 3) conveys information, usually supplementing the cautionary and regulatory signs. When used alone, information signs have a white background. If they supplement a cautionary or regulatory sign, they take the background colour of the sign they supplement. Figure 3: Laser Information Sign below:

16A-2

**Wording**

2. Information signs are to be worded as detailed in Table 1 below:

| Wording | When Used |
|--|---|
| CAUTION LASER | May be used in isolation or to supplement a cautionary sign |
| LASER OPERATING IN THIS AREA | |
| DANGER LASER | Supplements a regulatory sign |
| DO NOT LOOK INTO DIRECT OR REFLECTED BEAMS | |
| DANGER LASER | Supplements a regulatory sign |
| KEEP OUT | |
| AUTHORISED PERSONNEL ONLY | |

CHAPTER 17

PERMANENT BASIC RANGES

General

17.1 Category A ranges, in the main, enable the qualification of personnel up to Level 3/Stage 1 of Combat Shooting small arms training. These ranges are purpose-designed and constructed in accordance with formal user requirements provided by the relevant service and the current design authority specifications. The OIC Practice must write a detailed staff and firers' brief. This chapter details the specific safety precautions applicable to Permanent Basic ranges. However, where users seek to use a range using a different RDA safety trace the OIC Practice should discuss requirements with the RCO.

17.2 MIRR currently has two Permanent Basic live firing ranges:

- a. Classification Range 1000 yd.
- b. Open Range 300m.

17.3 Details of all Permanent Basic ranges are included as Annexes to this chapter.

OIC Practice Responsibilities

17.4 The OIC Practice is to receive a range brief from Range Control MSTA prior to the commencement of any live fire activity. Additional responsibilities are as follows:

- a. plan, conduct and supervise live firing IAW the relevant Service range safety and weapon publications as well as these Range Standing Orders.
- b. ensure all safety personnel are qualified IAW Reference B.
- c. ensure that prior to the conduct of the practice that each firer identifies their lane.
- d. ensure sentries are briefed and posted and red flag/red light sources are positioned IAW Range Standing Orders before the commencement of the practice.
- e. prior to commencing the practice, the OIC Practice is to establish communications with sentries.
- f. participate in hourly communications checks with Range Control Mt Stuart Training Area (07) 4772 9829 during normal working hours Mon-Fri 0700 to 1600 or Range Control TFTA on (07) 4775 8500 outside of normal week day working hours.

Annexes:

- A. Classification Range 1000yd
- B. Open Range 300m
- C. Skeet and Trap Shotgun

CLASSIFICATION RANGE 1000 YARD

Description

1. The Range is a four lane flat floor range from 100m to 1000 yd, with four cantilever type target mechanisms, The range facilitates General Service Practices from the 100 m to 400 m mounds. Sniper practices from the 100 m to the 1000 yd firing mound and Civilian Big Bore practices from 300 m to 1000 yd firing mounds.

Firing point

2. The following characteristics apply to the Classification Range:
- a. **Firing Mounds** – Within GR 58410 08930 to GR 58407 08905.
 - b. **Target Line** - GR 57536 08655 to GR 57535 086775.
 - c. **Facilitating** – Four Lanes.
 - d. **Range Axis** - 4510 mils Grid.

Restrictions

3. This facility has a Low Elevation Range Danger Area Safety Trace applied. The following restrictions are additional to those stated in LWP-G 7-3-1 Chapter 13 Annex E – Classification Range (Low Elevation):
- a. The adjoining SSAA 300 m Open Range can not be occupied or active whilst live firing is in progress or the Classification Range is active. A visual check of the facility is to be conducted prior to the commencement of any live firing;
 - b. Firing forward of the 100 m firing mound is prohibited;
 - c. Moving target practices are prohibited;
 - d. Only the approved targets positioned in the target holding devices provided are to be engaged, and
 - e. The target shed in the vicinity of the markers gallery is not to be occupied while live firing is in progress

Comments

4. The following comments apply to the Classification Range:
- a. Firers may adopt any firing position anywhere within their allocated firing lane on the firing mound;

- b. Un-aimed fire practices are permitted;
- c. Automatic fire from all service weapons approved for use on this facility is permitted from all firing postures; and
- d. Falling plate practices are permitted.

Authorised practices

5. In service rifle, carbine and machine gun practices are authorised on the Classification Range are to be IAW LWP-G 7-3-0 Chapter 4 Annex E – Classification Range (Low Elevation Danger Area Template) and all relevant weapon and safety publications as updated on Australian Army - Doctrine Online.

6. Users may devise User Designed Practices (UDP) providing all relevant weapon publications, safety precautions and these standing orders are adhered to. UDP are subject to RCO approval.

Conduct of live practices

7. All practices are to be conducted IAW Ref B and relevant weapon manuals.

Approved ammunition

8. Ammunition natures authorised for use on the 1000 yd Classification Range are detailed below:

- a. 5.56 mm F1 (QE<200 mils).
- b. 5.56 mm M855 (QE<200 mils).
- c. 5.56 mm M856 Tracer (QE<200 mils).
- d. 5.56 mm M862 SRTA (QE<170 mils).
- e. 7.62 mm Swiss P STYX Sniper (QE<180 mils).
- f. 7.62 mm x 51 mm Lapua B476 (QE<200 mils).
- g. 7.62 mm x 51 mm Lapua B492 (QE<200 mils).
- h. 7.62 mm x 51 mm Lapua B416 Sub-Sonic (QE<200 mils). (not in 10-1 LWP-G 7-3-1)
- i. 7.62 mm x 51 mm NATO (QE<250 mils).
- j. In-Service Pyrotechnics.
- l. The National Rifle Association are restricted to firing Non- Service ammunition made up for commercially available components up to 7.62 mm/0.308 Cal to the max projectile weight available IAW NRA rules and regulations.

Night practices

9. Night practices may be conducted IAW Reference B and relevant weapons manuals.

Flags and lights

10. Red flags/red lights are to be used IAW the MIRR Range Standing Orders; a red flag is to be displayed at the firing point during all firing by day or red light by night.

Range Danger Area Safety Trace

11. The Range Danger Area Safety Trace is a Low Elevation Danger Area Trace.

OPEN RANGE 300 METRE**Location and description**

1. The Category 3 SSAA 300m Open Range is a ten lane covered fixed firing lane range with eight lanes having bench rest; and target mounds at 50 m, 75 m, 100 m, and 300 m.

Firing point

2. The following characteristics apply to SSAA 300m Open Range:
 - a. **Firing Mound** – GR 57969 08250 to GR 57973 08289.
 - b. **Target Line** – GR 57679 08168 to GR 57671 08191.
 - c. **Firing Positions** - Firers may adopt any firing position anywhere within their allocated individual firing lane.

Restrictions

3. The following restrictions apply to the SSAA 300m Open Range:
 - a. Degrees of Weapon Readiness. Weapons in the 'ACTION' or 'INSTANT' condition are to remain pointed down range and within arcs at all times. Only one weapon at any one time is to be fired from the firer's allocated individual firing lane.
 - b. Target Engagement. Target engagement may only be conducted from clearly marked locations on the firing mound. Firers may adopt any firing position anywhere within of there allocated individual firing lane located on the firing mound.
 - c. Steel Report Silhouette Target plates may be used on this open range provided that no firer is closer than 25 m when firing 9 mm ball and 50 m for supersonic jacketed natures.
 - d. Only approved targets positioned correctly in the target holding devices are to be engaged. Targets maybe placed anywhere along the target line within the lane.
 - e. Moving Target Engagement. Engagement of any form of moving targets is prohibited.
 - f. Firing Forward of the 300 m Covered Firing Mound Provided. Due to the lack of control measures on the range floor and until such time as a Safety Board approves the positioning of the firing lines and points downrange firing of weapons forward of the 300 m Covered Firing Mound is prohibited.
 - g. Cross Lane-firing. Firing is only to be directed parallel to the range axis at a target/s within the firers allocated lane, therefore cross lane firing is prohibited.
 - h. Un-aimed fire of any form is prohibited.
 - i. The SSAA 300m Open Range is not to be occupied whilst live firing is in progress on the adjoining 1000yd range.
 - j. Use of Target Operators Bunkers. Occupation of the bunkers to the rear and flank of the range whilst live firing is in progress is prohibited.

ADF Cadet Restrictions

4. The following restrictions apply to ADF Cadet use of this facility:
 - a. Firing is only permitted from the covered firing mound of the SSAA 300m Open Range.
 - b. Firing is restricted to eight lanes, lanes two through to nine respectively.
 - c. Firers are only to engage targets from clearly identifiable locations within the centre of their allocated firing lane.
 - d. Firing is to be conducted from the prone position only.
 - e. Cross lane firing is prohibited.
 - f. Un-aimed fire is prohibited.
 - g. Targets are to be ground mounted at the existing 25m target bank, the use of SSAA club targets and frames is prohibited.
 - h. Night firing is prohibited.
 - i. The SSAA 300m Open Range is not to be occupied whilst live firing is in progress on the adjoining 1000yd range.
 - j. Occupation of any bunkers located on the range whilst live firing is in progress is prohibited.
 - k. Only Standing Prone Practices IAW LWP-G 7-3-0 series of publication (.22"LR) Range Practices and Standing Orders are permitted.

Authorised practices

5. Authorised practices for the SSAA 300m Open Range are to be IAW SSAA competition and local club rules.

Conduct of live fire practices

6. All practices are to be conducted IAW Reference B and relevant weapon manuals:
 - a. Firers are limited to one per lane, and
 - b. Weapons are limited to one per lane.

Approved ammunition

7. Ammunition nature authorised for use at the SSAA 300m Open Range are:
 - a. 0.22 Inch Standard Velocity Rimfire (QE<200 mils).
 - b. 9 mm Ball, 0.45 inch Ball, 10mm Ball (QE<220 mils).
 - c. 5.56 mm Ball (QE<200 mils).
 - d. Calibres up to and including 7.62mm / 0.308 inch Ball (QE<250 mils).

STANDING ORDERS FOR MIRR

17B-3

- e. Where members of SSAA use hand loaded or factory manufactured ammunition they are restricted to firing Non-Service ammunition assembled from commercially available components up to 7.62 mm/0.308 Cal for rifle and 10 mm for pistol to the maximum projectile weight available IAW SSAA rules and regulations.

Target Frames

7. The target frames are designed for civilian competition targets. Units will be required to provide their own (non metal) target frames for use on the SSAA Range.

Night practices

8. Night practices may be conducted (less cadets) IAW Reference B provided sufficient lighting is of the firing point and target galleries is available.

Flags and lights

9. Red flags/red lights are to be used IAW Ref B, a red flag is to be displayed at the firing point during all firing by day or red light by night.

SKEET AND TRAP SHOTGUN RANGE

Introduction

1. This annex is to be read in conjunction with Chapters 14, 15, and 17 of these orders.

Location

2. The Skeet and Trap Shotgun Range is located in the vicinity of GR 54K 58131 08315 at MIRR, to the east of and adjacent to the SSAA 300m Open Range.

Description

3. The range is designed to allow for standard skeet and trap shotgun practices. These practices promote rapid target acquisition and engagement skills while permitting a spirit of enjoyment and competition.
4. There are 5 firing lanes along concrete walkways set out in an inverted fan formation and marked with distances from 25m to 15m. The 25m firing point for the lane numbered 1 is located at GR 54K 58149 08315 and the 25m firing point for the lane numbered 5 at GR 54K 58128 08314.
5. There is a shed approximately 30m to the rear of the pathways which has 3 sides enclosed at one end and is utilised as the range waiting area. A shipping container is positioned next to the shed for the storage of trap equipment, clay targets and other miscellaneous range stores.
6. A trap house is located centrally on the range floor, 15m from the end of the concrete walkways. The trap house is dug in with approximately one metre of the structure, which is timber defended, protruding above the ground level.
7. There is a separate firing point to the east of the concrete pathways for live firing at a splatter pattern target.

Weapons Allowable

8. Twelve gauge (12ga) shotguns are the only weapons approved for use on this range.

Ammunition Allowable

9. Only 12ga 70mm (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in) birdshot number 6 to number 9 shotgun cartridges are authorised for use on this range.

Types of Practices

10. Only standard skeet and trap shotgun practices may be conducted on this range.
11. Any non-standard practice must have the approval of the RCO to be conducted.

Range Danger Template

12. Arcs of Fire:
 - a. Centre line of range is 3200 mils grid
 - b. Left of arc is 2550 mils grid
 - c. Right of arc is 3850 mils grid.
13. The left and right of arcs for the range are defined by red and white marker posts.

14. The firing lanes and the splatter pattern firing point are contained with a firing box made up of the following grids:

- a. Start Line – GR 54K 58155 08315 to GR 54K 58120 08315
- b. Finish Line – GR 54K 58155 08295 to GR 54K 58120 08295.

Degrees of Weapon Readiness

15. For the purpose of the term 'Safe Condition', Weapons are to be considered in the safe condition when the breach is open and unloaded.

Firing Restrictions

16. All live fire practices conducted by SSAA on this facility are to be IAW the SSAA Mount Isa Range Orders – MIRR Skeet and Trap Shotgun Range these Range Standing Orders. The following additional firing restrictions on this facility apply when conducting live fire practices:

- a. Live Firing on the MIRR Skeet and Trap Shotgun Range is only to be conducted during daylight hours.
- b. Only one firer may occupy each individual firing lane/pathway at any one time.
- c. Weapons are to be in a safe condition when moving to and from the firing points.
- d. All weapons are to be in the safe condition until the firer steps forward onto the firing point. The OIC practice will designate the firing point and firing lane to be used for the practice. The firer may adopt the loaded condition with either one or two rounds once on the firing point. The weapon is to be unloaded and cleared before leaving the firing point.
- e. Firing from any location other than the designated firing points is prohibited. Weapons are to be cleared before turning or moving to subsequent firing points.
- f. Firers experiencing a misfire or malfunction must remain with the weapon pointing down range and await instructions from the OIC practice.
- g. During any practice, if the red flag is flown at the trap house, or if any person approaches the trap house all firers are to check fire, unload, clear weapons and await instructions from the OIC practice.

17. Live firing for splatter pattern is only to be conducted from the firing point allocated for this purpose and only directly at the splatter pattern target. All other restrictions contained within this annex also apply to live firing for splatter pattern.

18. The firing point allocated for live firing for splatter pattern is not to be occupied when a live firing practice is being conducted from the range lanes/pathways. The range lanes/pathways are not to be occupied when live firing for splatter pattern is being conducted.

Sentries

19. There is a requirement for one sentry when live firing practices are being conducted. The sentry is to be positioned to the rear of the waiting area. An 'Orders for Sentries' form is at Annex A to Chapter 14 of these Range Standing Orders.

20. The sentry is to be attentive to any approach to the range from the 300m Open Range, the range car park, or the access road approaching from the direction of the MIRR entrance gate. He is to prevent unauthorised access until permission to proceed is granted by the OIC Practice.

21. The sentry is also to watch for any vehicle or person leaving the access road and moving south toward the RDA. If this is to occur, the sentry is to contact the OIC practice IOT check fire the practice and assist in rectifying the situation before the cancelling of check firing.

Waiting Area

22. The waiting area is adjacent to the access road and to the rear of the concrete pathway firing lanes of the range.

Safety Appointments and Responsibilities

23. **OIC Practice.** The OIC Practice must be fully qualified and authorised to conduct a live firing practice on this range in accordance with the requirements of SSAA regulations.

24. **Safety Supervisor.** The Safety Supervisor must be fully qualified and authorised to participate in a live firing practice as a safety supervisor on this range in accordance with the requirements of SSAA regulations.

Medical

25. Medical requirements for this range are as detailed in Reference B and Chapter 9 of these Standing Orders or as required by the SSAA regulations.

26. The casevac plan for MIRR is detailed in Chapter 9 of these orders.

Red Flags

27. Red flags are to be flown from the flagpoles at the entrance of the access road of MIRR and at the sentry post / entrance to the range, for the duration of any practice involving live ammunition on this range.

Trap House Safety

28. The OIC practice is in charge of any movement to or from the trap house during a practice. He is to ensure that all weapons are unloaded before any movement takes place.

29. If during a practice, persons are working in and around the trap houses, a red flag is to be flown at the trap-house to indicate 'No Live Firing' until the flag is lowered.

Communications

30. As per the requirements detail in Chapter 14, the OIC practice is to establish communications with the sentry post prior to contacting Range Control TFTA for authorisation to open the range and commence live firing.