

Lead Nations



Spain



Switzerland

Other Contributors



Ireland



Germany

NATO Trust Fund projects have provided in Jordan a modern demilitarisation centre and an initial propellant surveillance testing capability. Far away from the encroachment of city housing, a new demilitarisation centre was constructed to NATO safeguarding rules and distances in a desert zone. Through initial propellant testing the safety conditions for stockpile demilitarisation have improved significantly and a baseline has been recorded for all propellants.



Due to historical legacy, gifting and assistance programmes to Jordan, ammunition data upon which management decisions can be made is not commonly available. Decisions to prioritise destruction are usually based upon a calculation between at least two data sets and may involve testing a number of components. An appropriate range of tests and results are therefore necessary to enable strategic stockpile decisions on demilitarisation.

Ammunition dismantling allows for an efficient and effective remove and demilitarisation of ammunition. Explosives may be subsequently destroyed but materials, mostly metals, can be recovered for scrap recycling. While destruction by burning or demolition has no revenue return, it is appropriate that revenue from recoverable and saleable materials should off-set the dismantling and demilitarisation costs.

The project is to set the conditions for a self-sustaining Jordanian ammunition demilitarisation capacity. The following three initiatives will be implemented over 24 months period:

Milestones

- January 2018 - Project started
- June 2018 - Incinerator periodic maintenance completed
- October 2018 - Environmental Assessment Report completed
- March 2019 - Site Emergency Controller training and exercise

Financial information

- Estimated budget EUR 1,3 M over 2 years (100% funded)



1. Demilitarisation Centre. Through the development of procedures and accreditation, the project will support HQ Ammunition Command to provide the frameworks and tools to sustainably manage and conduct demilitarisation. This will include environmental management and resource planning.
2. Propellant Surveillance. The project will provide additional test equipment capacity for analysing legacy ammunition systems and will support accreditation as an international laboratory. Support will also be given for Jordan's involvement in NATO Ammunition Safety Group activities.
3. Destruction and Recycling. The project will support destruction of 240 gross tonnes of ammunition identified as unsuitable for service and as a priority through testing. The process will also trial recycling and recovery to maximise returned revenue to resource this and future demilitarisation activities.

This proposal is the finalisation of a capability to manage Jordan's ammunition stockpile and to identify and prioritise aged and obsolete stocks for demilitarisation. The capability provides a lead in technical support available to regional demilitarisation through bilateral services to Allies, Partners or advice to NGOs working in areas of conflict.

The project has an estimated budget of EUR 1,300,000.

Objectives

Package 1 – Demilitarisation Centre (DC)

The project is supporting the continuing professionalisation of the DC operations and staff. 26 officers have attended introductions to ISO 9001 and 14001 training. The Royal Scientific Society commenced a one year four phase programme to September 2019 supporting the implementation of ISO 9001 Quality Management in Arabic. The Environmental As-

essment Report had been completed and the testing and monitoring regime as part of a system of Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) is in preparation. In March 2019 training is planned for Ammunition Officers as Hazard Site Controllers and to host a Multi-Agency response exercise at the DC.

Package 2 – Propellant Surveillance

The Propellant Surveillance Laboratory (PSL) now contributes and influences strategic stockpile decisions and is critical to the identification of ageing stocks and the planning priorities for demilitarisation. Regionally the services can also provide surveillance tests and informed analysis for Gulf Allies and to support NGOs working to prioritise PSSM programmes in logistic stockpile or conflict reduction. The project will leverage NATO expertise and contractors to support the continuing development of the surveillance capability through:

- Developing a strategic surveillance policy for the throughlife sampling and management of ammunition. Criteria for each test results will be developed for ammunition performance and end-of life planning. This will enable test results to be used decisively in prioritising for destruction.

- Initial accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025 for competence of testing and calibration laboratories certification. This is now incorporated into a JAF programme for all military laboratories.



- Introducing 100 reusable temperature data recorders with supporting software in May 2018 aiding the analysis and safety decisions for critical munitions
- Procuring explosive test machines, spares and training for NATO impact, friction and electrostatic discharge tests.

Package 3 – Demilitarisation and Recycling

The project will support the demilitarisation of 240 gross tonnes of ammunition identified through testing as a priority with additional stock selected to develop procedures and experience. Recycling and recovery will also be trialled to maximise returned revenue to resource future demilitarisation activities. The recycling of recovered metals will be through existing scrap arrangements where tonnage shall be recorded and the value off-set to the costs. In preparation spares have been provided and the incinerator has undergone a successful periodic maintenance. In addition to expand the incinerator capability two engineers attended Programme Logic Control courses to enable adjusting the controls for wider ammunition types.



For further information

Mr Graham Brooks
Graham.brooks@nspa.nato.int