

SOUTH AFRICA IM OVERVIEW

JOHAN NIEMAND
CHAIRPERSON: SA IM STEERING COMMITTEE
ARMSCOR
SOUTH AFRICA
Email: johann@armscor.co.za
Tel.: +27 12 428 3363
Fax: +27 12 428 3782
Mobile: +27 82 554 1441

- IM Statements
- Incidents in Africa
- South African IM Policy
- Current IM International Status
- International Membership Status
- IM Technology Projects
- Acquisition Programmes
- Current Activities
- Conclusions

IM STATEMENTS

- Successful implementation of IM is incident driven.
- The closer the incident and the more severe, the quicker the response from the decision makers.
- Unfortunately loss of life during an incident enhances the process of IM implementation.
- Loss of life during an incident cancelled the theory of unaffordable.

INCIDENTS IN AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA – POTCHEFSTROOM, 2000

- Ammo were packed outside Magazine, ready to be collected.
- Field fire outside Ammo Magazine.
- Heat of fire causes Mortar bombs to detonate, resulted in sympathetic detonation of rest of ammo.
- 2 people injured during cleanup operation.

INCIDENTS IN AFRICA

Pyrotechnic projectiles only ammo not detonated



INCIDENTS IN AFRICA

NIGERIA - LAGOS AMMO DEPOT, 2002

- Fire in township next to Depot got out of control.
- Heat of fire causes ammo to detonate, resulted in massive explosion.
- More than 1,000 people killed.
- Buildings and infrastructure destroyed.

INCIDENTS IN AFRICA



Buildings and
infrastructure
destroyed



INCIDENTS IN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE - AMMO DEPOT, 2007

- What really initiate the incident not known yet. The following were reported:
 - Heat wave from environment
 - Fire from nearby township
 - Temper with ammo for scrap metal recovery
 - Human error
- 117 civilians reported killed, several injured.
- 1 South African ammo specialist and 5 Mozambique people killed during cleanup operation.
- Buildings, houses & vehicles destroyed.

INCIDENTS IN AFRICA



Houses and vehicles
destroyed

INCIDENTS IN AFRICA

Cleanup Operation
– 6 people killed



- First IM Defence Policy promulgated in 1999.
- Policy stated that IM are to be introduced *"where it is sensible, practicable and cost effective to do so"*.
- Policy was largely ignored. All three services had made minimal progress to introduce IM.
- No Cost Benefit tool or Threat Hazard Assessment procedure was available to assist with the assessment of whether *"it is sensible, practicable and cost effective to introduce IM"*.

IM POLICY

- Policy recently updated and replaced by Department of Defence Instruction (DODI Log No. 00053/2005, dated 19 September 2006) and Joint Defence Publication (JDP Log No. 00018/2005, dated 19 September 2006).
- Update of IM Policy executed by an IM Workgroup comprising of members of the SA Navy, SA Army, SA Air Force, Log Support Formation, Log Division, and DOD Pol & Plan Division under the Chairmanship of Armscor.

- Policy states that IM **MUST BE APPLICABLE DURING:**
 - Refurbishment of munitions stocks
 - Routine replenishment of munitions stocks
 - Munitions research and development programmes
 - New munitions acquisitions
 - A retrofit approach is not envisaged for existing stock unless it is feasible and cost effective.

DOD IM PROCESS

- IM characterisation must be executed on existing stock according to a priority list. Target date end 2008.
- All munitions in the DOD must comply with IM requirements or exemption (waiver) not later than December 2016.
- For non-compliant munitions the IPT must submit a request for exemption or deviation, including the associated risks and implications from the full requirement to the DOD Explosives Board.

DOD IM PROCESS

- The Board's decision and recommendations, with risks and implications, must be submitted to the Sec Def for ratification.

CURRENT IM INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIP STATUS

- Applied for MSIAC Membership.
- South Africa was invited to attend future IM Steering Committee meetings as an observer nation until membership application is approved.
- Recently approved to join Group AC/326 as an observer Nation.

Current IM Technology Projects:

- Gun Propellant Technology
 - New insensitive energetic materials
 - Small-scale IM testing
 - Full-scale IM characterisation
 - Propellant Processing and Evaluation
 - Dynamic testing in Weapon Systems

Bullet Attack Test



Test Results



Current IM Technology Projects:

- Explosives Technology for High Setback Forces and Spinned Projectiles
 - Manufacture and characterisation of RDX - and HMX based PBX's
 - Small-scale and Full-scale IM Tests
 - Different IM booster charge designs
 - Packaging designs
 - Ageing tests on IM formulations (samples subjected to 70 °C for 12 months)

Bullet Attack Test



Current IM Technology Projects:

- Explosives Technology for Missile Applications
 - IM High Explosives
 - Binders with plasticiser in combination with HMX
 - Binders with no plasticiser in combination with HMX
 - Booster formulations for IM main charges
 - Enhanced blast High explosives
 - Characterisation technology
 - New energetic materials

High Explosive for Fragmentation Warheads

Fragment Impact Test

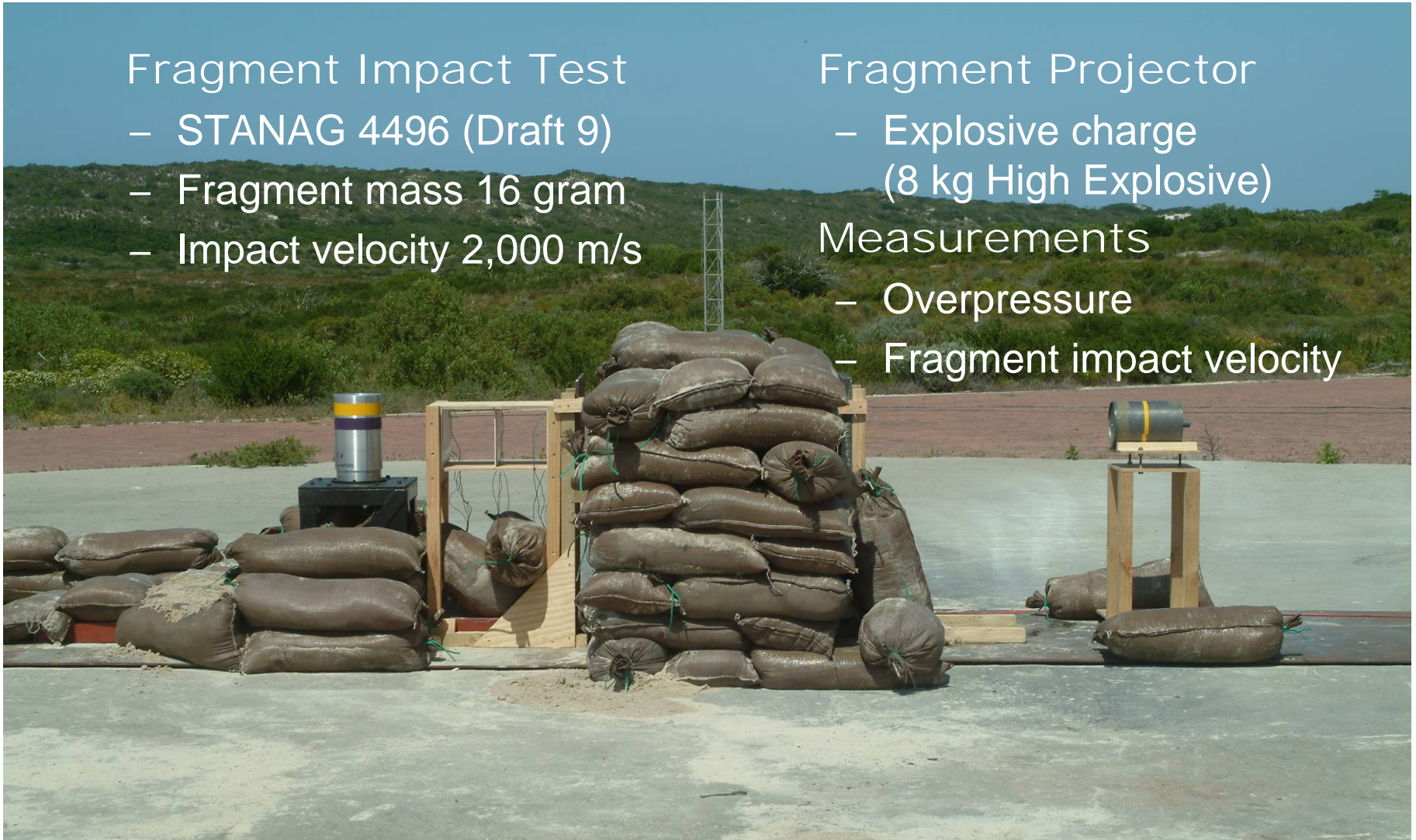
- STANAG 4496 (Draft 9)
- Fragment mass 16 gram
- Impact velocity 2,000 m/s

Fragment Projector

- Explosive charge
(8 kg High Explosive)

Measurements

- Overpressure
- Fragment impact velocity



High Explosive for Fragmentation Warheads

Test reaction

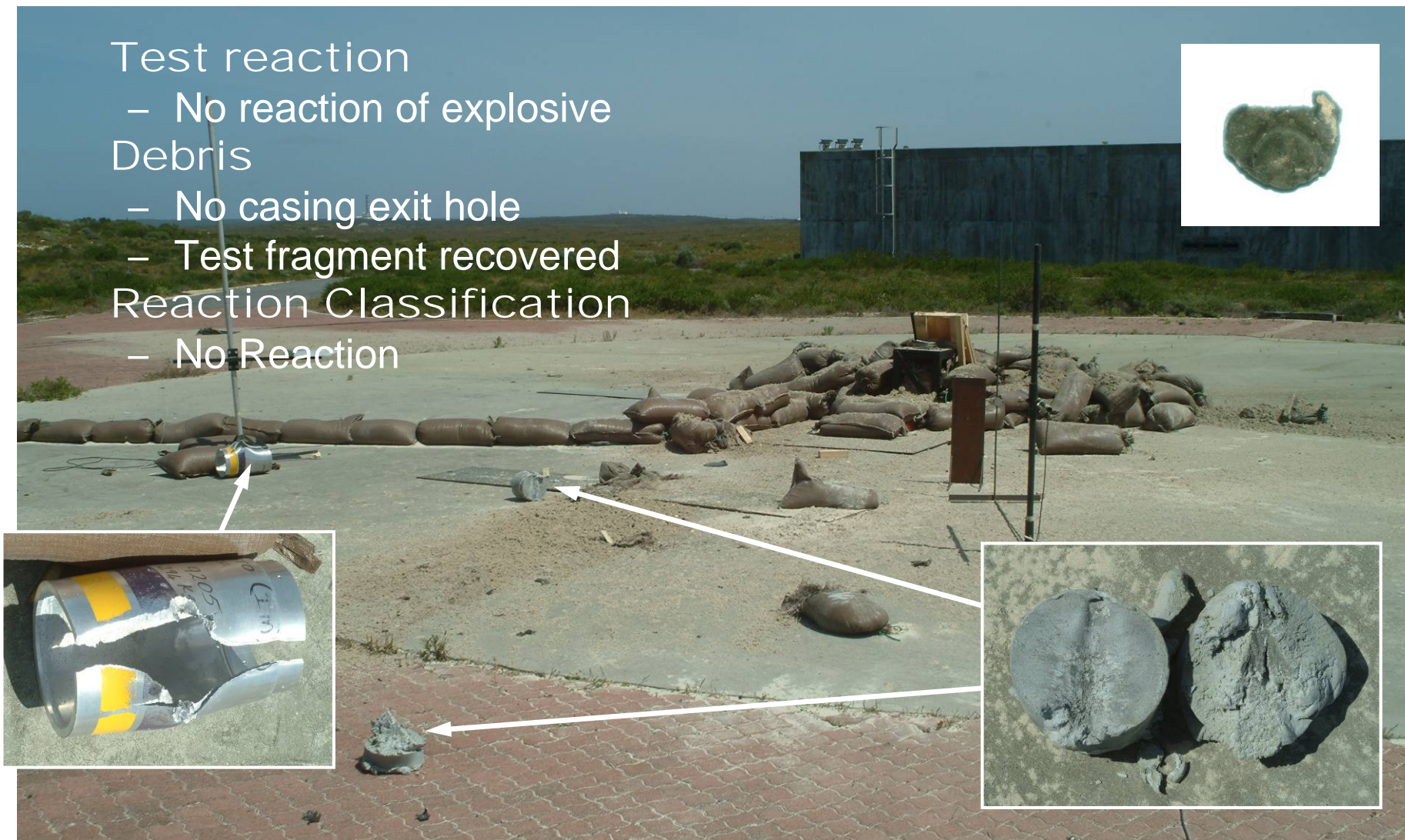
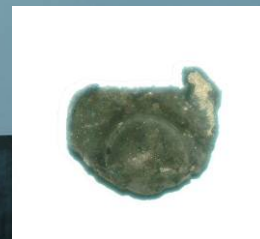
- No reaction of explosive

Debris

- No casing exit hole
- Test fragment recovered

Reaction Classification

- No Reaction

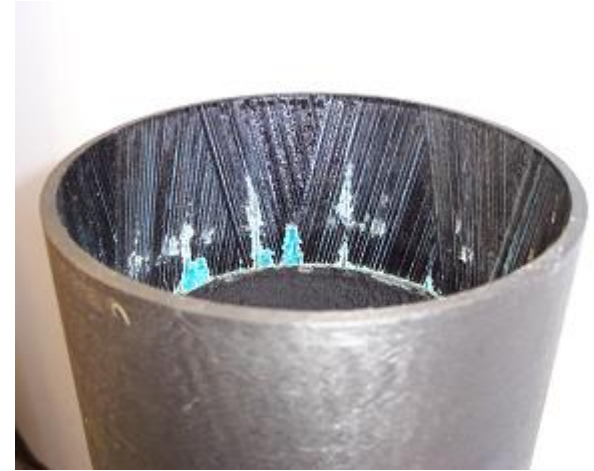


Current IM Technology Projects:

- IM Technologies for Tactical Rocket Propulsion
 - Less sensitive propellant formulations
 - System design and analysis
 - Passive mitigation
 - Active mitigation
 - Controlled auto-initiation of thermally sensitive propellants
 - Thermally-initiated active case venting
 - Evaluation
 - Small-scale testing
 - Full-scale characterisation

Composite Casing Technology

Laminated end rings with reduced structural integrity of bondline interface at elevated temperatures



Hybrid laminate to reduce confinement of slender motors at elevated temperatures

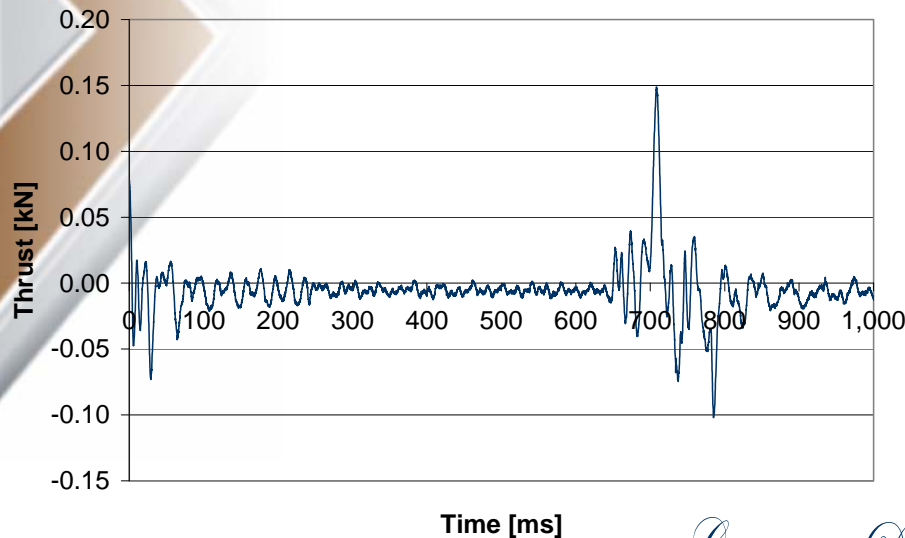
Thermally-initiated Active Mitigation (Slow Heating Test)

● Reaction

- Initiation at 140 °C
- Casing vented
- No significant impulse
- No debris beyond 15 m*

● Classification

- Type V (burning)



Establishment of a THA Methodology

- Procedure compiled (RSA MIL-PROC-152)
 - Standardised, systematic methodology
 - Step by step instructions for software program
- THA Software Program developed
 - Data basis based
 - Quantitive inputs required
 - Assumptions/analyses reported
 - User friendly, easy to use
- Positive feedback so far from Project Teams

ACQUISITION PROGRAMMES

- Upgrade of 155 mm GV6 Gun and Ammunition
 - Upgrade of Weapon (automatic loading system, 52 calibre barrel and IM compliant ammunition).
 - Target date for implementation 2010.
- Light Artillery Gun and Ammunition
 - Light weight towed system for rapid deployment forces (105mm) and IM compliant ammunition.
 - Target date for implementation 2012.
- Umkhonto – Surface-to-Air Missile
 - Recent success in IM compliant explosives.
 - Target date for qualification 2010.

- Ingwe – Anti-tank Missile
 - IM compliant shaped charge concepts demonstrated with success.
 - Target date for qualification 2009.
- Mokopa – Air-to-Ground Missile
 - IM compliant concept at initial stage.
 - Target date for qualification 2011.
- Assegaai – Short Range Air-to-Air Missile
 - IM technologies demonstrated.
 - Target date for qualification 2012.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

- IM Steering Committee Meetings
 - Address issues of concern (represented by SA Army, SA Air Force, SA Navy and Industry)
 - Discuss latest international trends
 - 3 Meetings per year
- 2 Yearly IM Feedback Sessions
 - Presentations about the latest progress on IM
 - Inform stakeholders and convince them that funds allocated are well spend
 - MSIAC Project Officer guest speaker at last session
- Project Teams execute THA on existing systems
 - Confirm and determine threats on Weapon Systems

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

- Technology work on characterisation and testing of new IM energetic materials.
- SANDF involved with peace keeping operations in Africa in conjunction with UN.
 - IM compliant systems essential for these operations
- Will participate in future Group AC/326 meetings.

CONCLUSIONS

- Ammunition Depot incident in Mozambique recently (March 2007) a definite indication that South Africa is on the right track regarding our SANDF IM Policy strategy.
- Incident also a wake-up call for the SANDF to dispose of their old obsolete Condition D, non-compliant IM munitions and to focus on new IM compliant munitions for our future Weapon Systems.

CONCLUSIONS

- Due to our revised IM Policy every new Weapon System MUST address IM in the initial stages of the project.
- IM compliant weapon systems essential for future peace keeping operations in Africa.
- IM technologies have been demonstrated and are included in present acquisition programmes.
- Participation with Group AC/326 important for South Africa (to share and obtain information on IM related issues).

CONCLUSIONS

QUESTIONS?