#### Richard McGee

#### **MOD**

Qualification, Characterisation & Classification

# Manager: Energetic Materials Mr Richard H McGee

"Qualification, Characterisation & Classification"

Requirements for the Second Sourcing and Qualification of Energetic Materials

UK lead to NATO AC/310 SG-1

Chair: SAG 15 EXPLOSIVES

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To describe departmental policy for the second sourcing of energetic materials, associated non energetic materials and how this applies to nitro-cellulose.

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#### Summary

- Introduction: Qualification & Type Qualification
- MOD Policy: Second Sourcing
- Key documents
- ◆ OB Pillar Proc P104
- ◆ Defence Standard 13-129
- ◆ STANAG 4170 Ed2
- NC bench marking
- ▶ Def Stan 68-182 Cotton Linters
- Def Stan 13-175 NC mechanical nitration process
- Mil-N-244A, NC
- Conclusions

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# STANAG 4170 - Qualification

Qualification is defined in STANAG 4170 as: The assessment of the explosive material by the National Authority according to this STANAG and AOP-7 to determine whether it possesses properties which make it safe for consideration for use in its intended role.

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## Type Qualification

Type Qualification is given when the explosive has been assessed as part of the design of the specific munition, and shown to be safe and suitable for military operation or training use in that role.

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#### **Explosive Safety**

**:** . .

- 1. STANAG 4170 Ed/2 Principles and Methodology for the Qualification of Explosive Materials for Military Use.
- 2. OB Pillar Proc P104 Procurement of Munitions Involving a Change in Manufacture.
- 13. Defence Standard 13-129/2 Requirements for Explosive Hazard Data Sheets for MOD Use

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## Aims of STANAG 4170

- a. To establish the concept & requirements for Qualification.
- b. To ensure only energetic materials fully characterised and assessed are Qualified for an intended role.

to achieve Qualification status.

c. To provide an acceptable and uniform basis

## Defence Standard 13-129

:

Defines the principles and content of Explosive Hazard Data Sheets for Use by the MOD to ensure that all explosives can be safely manufactured, handled, stored, transported and disposed of.

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### OB Pillar Proc P104 & STANAG 4170 **Second Sourcing**

using a particular manufacturing process. Where manufacturer and manufacturing location and there is a change to: defined specification from a particular Qualification of an energetic material relates to a

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- the Specification
- the source of raw materials
- the manufacturing process
- the manufacturer or manufacturing location
- a loss of know-how

Requalification or partial requalification may be

required.

Def Stan 68-182

bleached cotton linters. Describes 3 types of cellulose in the form of

Def Stan 13-175

ranging from 12.1 - 13.35%. Describes 6 types of NC with varying N2 content,

Mil-N-244A

varying N<sub>2</sub> content, ranging from 12.0 ->13.35% Describes 5 grades (& 4 types) of NC with

■ Def Stan 68-182 - Cotton Linters

Moisture

0:1

Ash

Volubility (in NaOH)

pH of aqueous extract

Wood matter %

Fluidity

Fibre length

- Def Stan 13-175 NC
- N<sub>2</sub> content
- Mineral content
- Settling test
- LBR test
- Ether/alcohol solubility
- Insoluble matter in acetone
- Sulfate as H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>
- Stability at 132°C
  Heat test at 77°C
- Calcium content

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- Def Stan 13-175 NC Additional Tests (TBA)
- Mol Wt Distribution, e.g. by GPC
- Viscosity
- Mil-N-244A
- N<sub>2</sub> content, ether/alcohol solubility, acetone insolubility, ash, viscosity, fineness, 135°C heat test,

DP.

### CONCLUSIONS

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- ■Compliance with Defence Standard 13-129/2 is mandatory.
- ■Compliance with STANAG 4170 (second sourcing aspects) and OB Pillar Proc P104 is mandatory.

  ■GPC should be considered as a mandatory

Standards.

test in NC specifications, including Defence

DP

#### **FEEDBACK**

CONSTRUCTIVE COMMENTS

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Questions

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