



Defence
Safety Authority

DSA 03.OME Part 3 Volume 1 – Part 1 Defence Code of Practice (DCOP) and Guidance Notes for Ranges

Defence OME Safety Regulator

DOSR



DSA VISION

Protecting Defence personnel and operational capability through effective and independent HS&EP regulation, assurance, enforcement and investigation.

PREFACE

AUTHORITY

1. This document is crown copyright and the intellectual property rights of this publication belong exclusively to the Ministry of Defence (MOD). However, material or information contained in this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form provided it is used for the purposes of furthering safety and environmental management.

STATUS

2. This document:
 - a. Is uncontrolled when printed.
 - b. Will be updated as part of a continuous improvement programme but at least 12-monthly from the period of document issue date.

REQUESTS FOR CHANGE

3. Proposed changes, recommendations or amendments to DOSR Regulations and Guidance publications can be submitted by anyone using the DOME Request for Change Function (RFC) available for every Dome publication in the DOME library located [here](#) or by completing the Word version of the Change Proposal Form available from the DOME Library, see figure 1 below for the location.

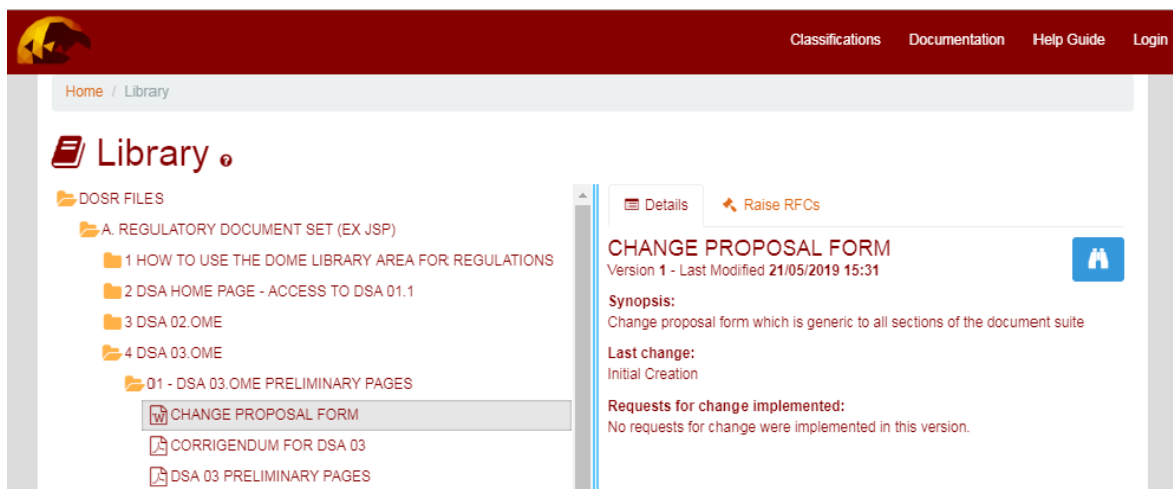


Figure 1. Change Proposal Form (Word version) Location

4. Any post and grammar change proposals can be approved or rejected by the DOSR PRG Authors without involvement of the associated Working Group.
5. Technical change proposals will need to be submitted to the associated Working Group for review and approval or rejection.
6. When incorporating changes care is to be taken to maintain coherence across regulations.
7. Changes effecting Risk to Life will be published immediately.
8. Other changes will be incorporated as part of routine reviews.

REVIEW PROCESS

9. The DOSR PRG team will ensure these OME Regulations remain fit for purpose by conducting reviews through the DOSR Governance Committees, involving all Stakeholders.

FURTHER ADVICE AND FEEDBACK

10. The document owner is the DOSR. For further information about any aspect of this document, or questions not answered within the subsequent sections, or to provide feedback on the content, contact:

Job Title	DOSR-Policy, Regulations and Guidance
E-mail	DSA-DOSR-PRG@mod.gov.uk
Address	Juniper #5004, Level 0, Wing 1, Abbey Wood North, Bristol, BS34 8QW

AMENDMENT RECORD

[illegible]

Contents

Contents Policy, Regulation, Legislation, Responsibilities	7
Introduction	7
Statutes and Regulation.....	7
Application of Regulation	8
Access	8
Safe Systems	10
Risks.....	10
Environmental Management of Ranges	11
Range Safety Management System.....	12
Legal Position of MOD Personnel	13
MOD Service and Agency Responsibility	13
Royal Navy	15
Army	15
Royal Air Force	16
Defence Infrastructure Organisation.....	16
MOD Police.....	16
Other MOD Ranges	17

Policy, Legislation, Regulation, Responsibilities

Ministry of Defence Range Safety

Introduction

Whilst there is no specific statutory regulation¹ dealing with the safe operation and use of live firing ranges, the legally binding, overarching principles of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, being the primary piece of legislation² covering all work-related Health and Safety in the United Kingdom, are to be applied and complied with.

In the absence of statutory regulation, DSA03 has been developed as the Range Safety Management System under which the Ministry of Defence regulates all Defence Range activities and maintains and demonstrates compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act

Statutes and Regulations

1. There are a number of UK and European Union (EU) laws and regulations dealing with health, safety and environmental issues which have an impact on the management of range safety. The key statutes and regulations that apply to this DCOP and to the formulation of policy and regulations for range safety are:

- a. Health and Safety at Work Act (H&SWA).
- b. Occupiers Liability Acts (OLA).
- c. Military Lands Act (MLA).
- d. Armed Forces Act (AFA).
- e. Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act.
- f. Land Reform (Scotland) Act (LR(S)A).
- g. Environmental Protection Act (EPA).
- h. Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations.
- i. Control of Lead at Work Regulations.
- j. Health and Safety (First Aid Regulations).
- k. Reporting of Injuries Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR).

¹ Regulation the promulgation, monitoring, and enforcement of rules, established by primary and / or delegated legislation

² Legislation (or "statutory law") is law which has been promulgated (or "enacted") by a legislature or other governing body, or the process of making it.

- l. The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations.
- m. Dangerous Substances and Explosives Atmospheres Regulations.
- n. MOD Environmental Manual.
- o. UK Firearms Act 1968.

Application of Legislation

Access

2. In legal terms, the MOD is the occupier of all ranges and training areas on the MOD estate and as such, owes a duty of care to people on its ranges, training areas and those who might be affected by the MOD's actions on ranges and training areas under the law of Occupiers' Liability³. The MOD's duty is to take such care as is reasonable to see that the visitor / user will be safe at all times when on a range. The circumstances of each case will serve to either reduce or widen the extent of the duty. The duty of care also extends to people other than those invited or permitted to be on a range, e.g. trespassers, or a member of the public adjacent to a range, if:

- a. The MOD is aware of the danger or there are reasonable grounds to believe that it exists.
- b. The MOD knows or has reasonable grounds to believe that the other people are in the vicinity of the danger concerned or that they may come into the vicinity of the danger.
- c. The risk is one against which the MOD may reasonably be expected to offer other people some protection.

3. When assessing the risks associated with all activities on a range, the level of protection afforded by the MOD must take into account both the likelihood of injury and the seriousness of the injury. Where such risk exists the MOD has a duty to provide an appropriate level of protection. In most cases, the duty of care can be discharged by the MOD taking all reasonable steps to give warning of the danger concerned and, where necessary, to discourage persons from incurring the risk. The law of negligence provides for a duty of care applicable to the activities that take place on a range rather than to the state of the range itself, but can apply to both. Essentially, the duty of care arises if it can be established that it was reasonably foreseeable that injury or damage may be suffered as a result of the MOD's act or omission to act and that the imposition of the duty of care is just and reasonable. Personnel, civilian or military, should not be given access to a MOD range until they have received relevant health and safety information. Where access can be controlled, Commanding Officers (CO) / Managers of Range Administering Units (RAU) are to set up a local procedure to ensure that all relevant safety information is absorbed and understood before access is authorised.

³ Occupiers' Liability Acts 1957 and 1984

4. Following the implementation of the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act and the Land Reform (Scotland) Act (LR(S) A) special attention is to be given to Range Danger Areas (RDA) to which the public have access when the facility is not in use, and to those areas which may be entered unlawfully or unknowingly by unaccompanied children, particularly those which are close to areas of housing, schools, leisure or recreation. Where managed access is possible, this should be implemented in keeping with the Secretary of State's policy that the MOD will meet its declared presumption in favour of safe public enjoyment of the defence estate wherever this is compatible with military training, operational requirements, safety, security, conservation and the interests of our tenants.
5. All reasonable and affordable precautions to safeguard the public are to be taken. Measures should include adequately positioned warning signs which point out the existence of specific hazards such as the danger from unexploded munitions. Such signs, whilst they do not obviate duties of care imposed by any legislation, are nonetheless desirable both in civil and criminal law as evidence of the measures taken by an occupier towards meeting his legal obligations. In accordance with current MOD policy signs should primarily consist of symbols supplemented by text if necessary and should adhere to international agreements on signs to identify danger areas. Arrangements should be made to clear, as far as is reasonably practicable, all unexploded ordnance (blinds) from rights of way, highways etc., and other areas to which the public have access at the close of firing. Safety measures which are adequate for a local population may not necessarily be sufficient to protect visitors (arriving by land, sea or air) who are unfamiliar with the area. Consideration should be given to way-marking footpaths and cleared routes to ensure that the public are easily able to identify and remain on the safe route. Further information on the management and control of access to ranges for both authorised persons and the general public is in Chapters 2 and 3 of Part 2 to this DCOP.
6. The making of Byelaws, under the Military Lands Act (MLA), should be considered when the User Requirement Document for a MOD Range is being discussed and staffed. Byelaws may enable legal sanctions to be taken against trespassers (for an infringement of the Byelaws). They also bring to public attention that specific dangers are present in an area. Notice boards displaying Byelaws should be positioned so that anyone entering the range area on recognised access routes would see them.
7. The AFA and Firearms Act 1968 allows civilians under the supervision of a member of the Armed Forces to have possession of Service weapons and Service ammunition on Service premises for Service purposes. Civilian visitors to Service ranges may only have possession of Service weapons and Service ammunition under the supervision of a member of the Armed Forces for a Service purpose which has been expressly authorised in writing by a CO. Such an authorisation is to specify the Service purpose, the resources and personnel allocated and the time and location of the activity. The Service purpose may include the firing of Service weapons by civilians at specific events. Civilians involved would come under Category 3 of authorised civilian as given in Chapter 3 of Part 2. They are to be fully briefed on the activity, the procedures to be followed and any risks involved, and are to sign an acknowledgement to that effect. The CO must ensure that those under command are entirely clear as to the need to rigorously enforce the prohibition of civilian access to Service weapons, ammunition and pyrotechnics without express authority.

Safe Systems

8. All personnel have a legal duty of care, to themselves and to others, and are liable to criminal or civil action if there is willful or reckless disregard of health, safety and environmental requirements on a MOD Range. Both the providers and the users of range facilities must ensure that their activities are carried out in As Low as Reasonably Practicable (ALARP) consistent with Defence requirements. Supervision of an activity or event may be delegated but the legal responsibility for duty of care remains with the Exercise Director / Duty Holder in charge of the activity or event.

9. A Safe System on a MOD Range must comprise four essential elements to be in accord with the H&SWA. This applies whether a range is used for training purposes or whether it is conducting Test, Evaluation, Research and Proofing (TERP) activities. The four elements in both cases are safe people, a safe place, safe equipment and safe practice. On ranges used for training Service and MOD civilian personnel a Safe System of Training (SST) is to be applied. On ranges which are used for TERP purposes a Safe System of Work (SSW) is to be applied. With each of the four elements the hazards must have been assessed and the consequent controls integrated into formal procedures in order to reduce the risks to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). During military training the acceptance of a higher level of risk may be unavoidable due to the nature of the training imperative to meet the Operational Requirement. However, the acceptance of this higher level of risk and the reasons why must be fully documented on the risk assessment and signed off at the appropriate level.

Risk

10. To establish the safety of a range a site specific risk assessment must be carried out and recorded before the range can be first taken into use. This range safety risk assessment will describe the hazards involved and the set of control measures that must be in place to mitigate the identified risks. The risk assessment process is a prerequisite for the production of Range Standing Orders (Range SO) which will govern the operation and use of the range. The range safety risk assessment and Range SO must be reviewed annually and signed, or more frequently if there are interim changes to the hazards or the way in which a range is operated or used. Further detail on range safety risk assessment and range standing orders is in Chapter 2 of Part 2.

11. When a weapon system, munition or explosive store is used on a range, persons and materiel within the Total Energy Zone (TEZ) associated with that weapon system, munition or explosive may be exposed to risk of injury or damage. The hazard will not be uniform throughout the TEZ; it will usually be at a maximum at a point of burst or along a line of fire and will decrease sharply with distance from this point or line. The Danger Area / Zone (DA / Z) is that part of the TEZ within which the risk to persons and material cannot be disregarded.

12. The tolerability of risk framework developed by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) is used when providing advice on the acceptable level of risk on a range. This framework establishes an upper and a lower level of risk. The upper level must not be exceeded unless there are exceptional circumstances whilst the lower level is the point at

and below which a risk can be considered broadly acceptable. For Individual Risk of death, i.e. accidents that result in single deaths, the upper level is one in a thousand (1 in 1,000) deaths per person year, and the lower level is one in a million (1 in 1,000,000) deaths per person year. At any level between these it must be demonstrated that the benefit outweighs the risk thus making the level As Low as Reasonably Practicable (ALARP).

13. The Defence Ordnance Safety Group (DOSG) advice on the construction of a DA / Z will be based on the criteria for Individual Risk, with the probability of striking an individual set at one in a million (1 in 1,000,000) per person year. A DA / Z will only be applied for a given firing activity on a range after the risk from its application has been assessed as ALARP.

Environmental Management of Ranges

14. Environmental issues, particularly pollution and waste management, can affect the control and management of ranges. The first point of reference to ensure that activities are conducted in compliance with the law and international conventions is the MOD Environment Manual. This manual provides brief background notes on environmental issues, gives overviews of policy and legislation, provides a guide to implementation and offers sources of reference for further information.

15. Range design and construction shall as a minimum take account of the effect of lead, carbon monoxide, un-burnt propellant and noise on the immediate environment. An environmental impact assessment is to be carried out before any range is first authorised for use. On TERP ranges operated by the Dstl or by a contractor for the DE&S an assessment of the effect on the environment shall be made before each separate event or activity is undertaken. Further advice on environmental issues can be obtained from Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO). The Principal of DIO PTS Environmental Advisory Services is the initial point-of-contact for any enquiry regarding provision of environmental support to MOD Ranges. This focal point is able to make an 'intelligent assessment' of what is required and provide the link to an established network of specialists, thus enabling queries / requests to be directed to the most appropriate person or organisation. Contact details are: Infrastructure Professional Services, Defence Infrastructure Organisation, Kingston Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands B75 7RL.

16. The principal environmental concerns on ranges are those which have a potential impact on the health, safety and well-being of range staff, range users and the general public when they have access. The main issues are lead contamination and noise. The biggest producers of lead contaminants are small arms ranges, both indoor and outdoor. The measures to deal with the former are in Chapter 30 of Volume 2 of this DCOP; if an indoor range does not meet the criteria in this chapter the provisions of JSP375 are to apply. The measures dealing with de-leading and disposal of contaminated material are in Chapter 2 of Volume 2 of this DCOP. All those exposed to weapon noise on a MOD range shall wear suitable hearing protection.

17. The management of waste on ranges are to comply with the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) requirements.

Range Safety Management System

18. This volume of the DCOP sets out the component parts of the range safety management system and provides detail on how they are to be applied. The individuals within Services and MOD Agencies which operate and use MOD Ranges are to undertake this in accordance with the appropriate the Duty Holding Model. The appropriate empowered people from each Service or MOD Agency is required to contribute to the formulation of policy, regulations and procedures for maintaining the safety of ranges through representation on the DRSC. Corporate decisions on the policy and standards for range safety require the consensus of all those responsible for the safety of MOD Ranges. At all levels shall ensure that roles and responsibilities are defined and clearly understood and that individuals are competent to undertake the tasks required of them.

19. The key components of the MOD Range Safety Management System are listed below and are expanded upon in other chapters of this volume:

- a. A range shall be authorised for use.
- b. A range shall have an appointed administering unit.
- c. Access to a range and its danger area shall be controlled.
- d. A range shall be inspected on a regular basis to confirm that it remains fit and safe for use.
- e. A range shall be subject to a safety oversight and audit regime.
- f. A range shall have a specific set of Range Standing Orders (Range SO) which directs its safe use and maintenance of the range and include the essential controls identified by a site specific risk and activity assessment conducted by the appropriate duty holder or his representative to ensure its safe operation.
- g. Activities on a MOD Range may only be conducted by a Competent person appointed by the appropriate duty holder as having the correct qualification, currency, experience and maturity commensurate with the SST.

20. For Service units outside the United Kingdom (UK) MOD policy is that the same standards of safety for ranges are to be imposed, subject to Host Nation legislation and instructions issued by overseas Commands. As a general principle, standards adopted in

overseas theatres shall not be less stringent than those applying in the UK and the safest of the two shall be applied.

Legal Position of MOD Personnel

21. Although the Crown is exempt from prosecution, the H&SWA allows for prosecution of individuals 'in the public service of the Crown'. The Health and Safety Executive (HSE), who are the regulatory body for the Act and its subsidiary legislation, may censure Crown bodies in respect of offences which would have led to prosecution had they occurred in the private sector and may institute issue Crown Notice. The MOD has agreed to comply with such notices. The procedure would be for the HSE to issue a Crown Notice of formal censure after consultation with the Health and Safety Executive, Crown, Fire and Police National Interest Group (HSE,CFP,NIG), who would inform the MOD Safety Regulator and the TLB where the offence occurred.

22. Although the H&SWA places statutory duties on individuals both as employers and employees, HSE has undertaken not to prosecute individual Crown servants in substitution for their departments. HSE also recognise that HM Forces have power to deal with disciplinary charges against their members. Only in very exceptional circumstances would a criminal prosecution be instituted against Crown servant under the H&SWA. HSE considers that procedures for controlling and managing live firing activities on MOD Ranges are a MOD responsibility, and, exceptionally, if HSE feels that such activities should be halted, it may raise the matter to the DRSC for subsequent consideration through the appropriate command chain.

23. The Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007 introduces a new crime of corporate manslaughter, or corporate homicide in Scotland, from April 2008. The Act does not introduce new duties, and such a crime could only be committed by corporate bodies; individuals cannot be held liable in their own right for a charge of corporate manslaughter. The Act, and the introduction of the new crime, highlight the importance of effective safety management.

MOD, Service and Agency Responsibilities

24. Defence Safety Authority (DSA) regulate safety and environmental protection for those conducting Defence activity as detailed in the Secretary of State's Policy Statement. It does this by implementing MOD regulatory regimes in all safety domains outside aviation, producing Departmental policy for the safety and environmental protection and providing high level assurance on whether Defence is meeting statutory and internal regulatory requirements. The DSA produces the Annual Safety Protection Assurance Report on the application of safety protection implementation and performance across Defence.

25. Defence Ordnance Munitions Explosives Safety Regulator (DOSR) provide safety and assurance Policy and Regulation of OME activities covering, ordnance, explosives use and major accident control regulations. The DOSR consist of three sections, Policy Regulation and Guidance, Assurance and Analysis and Plans.

26. **Defence OME Stakeholders Committee.** The purpose of the Defence Ordnance Munitions Safety Stakeholders Committee (DOSRSC) is to provide a consultative forum where senior stakeholders can consider high level OME S&EP performance matters, express their views on the regulatory regime, comment on proposed policy changes and be informed about emerging legislation / regulations and the outcome of regulatory activities.
27. **Defence Ranges Safety Committee.** The Defence Ranges Safety Committee (DRSC) is a standing committee of the MOD and reports through the Defence Safety Authority (DSA) to the Secretary of State. DSA DOSR Team Leader is the Chairman of the DRSC. The DRSC acts as the MOD focus for the safety of MOD Ranges, gives direction on the management and maintenance of the safety of MOD Ranges and monitors annual and independent range inspections. The DRSC sponsors and oversees the production of DSA 03.OME Part 3 Code of Practice and Guidance together with the necessary forms and other documents which provide the detailed instructions and guidance for all concerned with safety of MOD Ranges within the United Kingdom (UK) and abroad used by MOD personnel. The DRSC composition and terms of reference are at Part 2, Chapter 1, Annex A. The committee is served by a permanent Secretary (brendan.callaghan155@mod.gov.uk) located within DSA.
28. **Defence Ranges Safety Committee Working Group.** The Defence Ranges Safety Committee Working Group (DRSCWG) is a sub-committee of the DRSC chaired by Assistant Team Leader DSA DOSR PRG. The DRSCWG undertakes detailed review of specific safety considerations on behalf of the DRSC and is tasked by and reports directly to the Chairman DRSC. The composition, terms of reference of the DRSCWG are at Part 2, Chapter 1, Annex C. The committee is served by a permanent Secretary (brendan.ocallaghan155@mod.gov.uk) located within DSA.
29. **Technical Working Group.** The Technical Working Group (TWG) is a sub-committee of the DRSCWG with specific responsibilities for the physical aspects of the safe design and construction of small arms, infantry and 40mm weapon systems ranges which are dealt with in Volume 2 of this DCOP. The TWG is chaired by the SO1 Training Safety DIO SD Training who reports directly to the Chairman DRSCWG. The composition and terms of reference of the TWG are at Part 2, Chapter 1 Annex D.
30. **The Defence Ordnance Safety Group.** The Defence Ordnance Safety Group (DOSG) comprises a number of Technical Divisions. Staff of the Weapons Systems Division of the DOSG are responsible for giving formal advice, when tasked, on the safety of weapon systems, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) and Guided Weapons (GW). When deviation from standard Weapon Danger Area (WDA) criteria is considered necessary, formal written assessment and advice may be requested. Such advice is promulgated to Service / Agency users and to the Project Teams (PT) in the Defence Equipment and Support (DE&S) organisation who have responsibility for the safety of weapon systems and ammunition natures. If the advice is accepted, it is incorporated into the appropriate publications, range orders and instructions. Formal advice forms the background to DSA 03.OME Part 3 volumes, and for the production of range Type Standards and drawings. The DOSG Inspector Explosives (IE) Team includes Independent Range Safety Inspectors who are directed towards specialist ranges at non-Service establishments and also includes staff who advise on LASER safety systems.

31. **Inspectors Explosives (IE).** Under delegated authority from their relevant TLB, Inspectors Explosives (IE) for each of the Services and the DE&S are responsible for advising on the interpretation and application of [JSP482⁹](#) and for the licensing and operation of disposal sites and burning grounds.
32. **Defence Science and Technology Laboratory.** The Programme Manager, Chemical, Biological, And Radiological Defence at Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), Porton Down is responsible for providing formal advice to the Services on range safety policy where chemical, biological and radiological training is concerned.
33. **Defence Equipment and Support.** The MOD Test, Evaluation, Research and Proof Ranges (TERP) operated by a contractor under the Long Term Partnering Agreement (LTPA) are Defence Equipment and Support (DE&S) assets. The DE&S, through the Trials, Evaluation Services and Targets (TEST) PT, is responsible for the implementation of range safety policy and standards in respect of these ranges.

Royal Navy

34. **Second Sea Lord / Chief of Naval Personnel and Training.** Second Sea Lord / Chief of Naval Personnel & training (2SL / CNP&T) is responsible for formulation of safety policy for all Royal Navy (RN), Royal Marine (RM), Royal Naval Reserves (RNR) and Sea Cadet Corps (SCC) ranges.
35. **Delegation.** The exercise of responsibility for management, control and licensing of ranges is delegated by 2SL / CNP&T to Flag Officer Sea Training / Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Training) (FOST / ACNS(T)).

Army

36. **Army Command.** Under single Army TLB arrangements CGS delegates the authority for the management of SHEF matters direct to CLF, Comd JHC and COS LF (the subordinate HLB holders). This delegation is discharged under the command of CLF and it is CLF who is responsible for the formulation of safety policy for all Army ranges.
37. **Army Environmental and Safety Working Group.** The Army Environmental and Safety Working Group (AESWG) is chaired by COS LF as defacto CGS's COS. The AESWG is the committee responsible for, amongst other responsibilities, formulating Army policy on training safety and giving direction on safety matters referred to it
38. **Capability Directors.** All the Army's Capability Directors (Cap Dirs) are represented at the AESWG. The Cap Dirs are the Army's standard setters in respect of practices, procedures and training policy for all Army capability. Cap Dirs are responsible to the Chairman of the AESWG for giving advice on:
- a. Safety policy applicable to weapon systems for which their Cap Dir is the principal users or sponsors.

- b. Safety and technical efficiency of the procedures conducted by the Army on all ranges world-wide.

Royal Air Force

39. **Chief of the Air Staff (CAS).** Chief of the Air Staff (CAS), as the Senior Duty Holder (SDH), is responsible for the formulation of safety policy on all Royal Air Force (RAF) controlled Small Arms, Air Weapons, EOD and Air Cadet Ranges. The safety, administration and authorisation of (RAF) controlled ranges is delegated to the appropriate Operational Duty Holder (ODH).
40. **Delegation.** The safety, administration and authorisation of (RAF) controlled ranges is delegated to the appropriate 2* Operational Duty Holders (ODH) as follows:
- a. Air Weapon Ranges - Air Officer Commanding No1 Group (AOC 1Gp).
 - b. Small Arms and EOD Ranges - Air Officer Commanding No 38 Group (AOC 38 Gp).
41. **Air Cadet Organisation.** Comdt Air Cadets is appointed as the RAO for the Air Cadet Organisation (ACO) and is responsible to Air Officer Commanding 22 Gp (AOC 22Gp) for the formulation of policy for the safety, administration, authorisation and conduct of live firing practices on ACO controlled ranges.
42. **HQ Air Cadets.** For ATC Ranges, ACOS A3 / 5 and ACOS A4 exercise control as stipulated above. Responsibility for ensuring compliance with the range conducting, design and administration regulations is vested in HQ Air Cadets (HQ AC). Authorisation of ranges used by the ATC is carried out by the Commandant Air Cadets.

Defence Infrastructure Organisation

43. **Defence Infrastructure Organisation.** The Chief Executive (CE) of DIO is responsible for the management and control of Ranges which are included in DIO.

MOD Police

44. **Assistant Chief Constable Central Operations.** The Assistant Chief Constable Central Operation ACC (CO) is responsible for the formulation of safety policy and authorisation for use of all MDP ranges and other ranges used primarily by MDP.
45. **Chief Firearms Instructor.** The Chief Firearms Instructor (CFI) is responsible to ACC (CO) for the management and control of MDP ranges and other ranges used Primarily by MDP. The CFI MDP also exercises responsibility for the safety of authorised MDP live firing practices conducted on these ranges.

Other MOD Ranges

46. **General.** There are certain other MOD ranges of a specialist nature which are operated principally by the Dstl, DSG and by a contractor for the DE&S organisation. There are also a small number of MOD ranges located on academic establishments such as the Defence Academy (DA) at Shrivenham which provide test facilities. All such specialist MOD ranges are to apply the range management principles and system specified in this Volume of DCOP.

47. **Responsibilities.** The Chief Executive (CE) / Head of the MOD organisation or in the case of DA the Commandant, through the appropriate management line or Head of Department, may pass to his nominated representative at each site the exercise of responsibility for the safety of all firings carried out at the site. The nominated representative must ensure that all range activities are carried out safely, and that safe systems of work are created through the issue of standing and other orders, based on risk assessments. See Part 2 Chapter 8 for further detail on MOD Test, Evaluation, Research and Proof (TERP) ranges.