



Defence
Safety Authority

DSA 02.OME Defence Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives Regulations



Version Record

Version 4.0

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Version changes: see Annex A: Amendment Table.

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Foreword from DOSR Team Leader

As the Defence Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives (OME) Safety Regulator (DOSR) of the Defence Safety Authority (DSA), I am responsible for regulation of OME safety and environmental protection across Defence activities; specifically, activities associated with OME, directed energy weapons (DEW), Defence ranges, military lasers, and major accident control, through the provision of the MOD regulatory regime for the OME domain. As a DSA Regulator, I am empowered to enforce the Defence OME regulations. The regulations contained within DSA 02.OME are mandatory and take precedence where OME is involved; full compliance with DSA 02.OME is required. Where full compliance with DSA 02.OME is not possible, engagement with DOSR, through our waiver process, is required. It is the responsibility of decision makers at all levels to ensure that personnel, including contractors, involved in the management, supervision and conduct of defence activities involving OME are competent and fully aware of their responsibilities.

The regulations are based on mandatory provisions, in the form of legislation, and on the recommendations of the DOSR Stakeholder Committee, its functional safety committees for OME, Defence ranges and major accident control and applicable NATO safety groups (e.g. AC/326-CNAD Ammunition Safety Group and the NATO Range Safety Working Group (NRSWG)), all of which contribute to the setting of Defence standards and principles.

DSA 02.OME is written with the intention of supporting all MOD personnel in conducting their activities associated with OME in a safe and environmentally responsible manner whilst also assisting them with their legal obligations, compliance with Defence regulations and with NATO standards and doctrine. This in-turn should enable decision makers to make informed OME-related risk decisions that provide proportionate and appropriate degrees of protection from the inherent risks of OME. Ultimately, this is fundamental to the continuing safeguarding of members of the public, UK Defence personnel, the environment, and our assets and by extension, the effectiveness of our operational capability.

Keeping this set of regulations current is a priority for DOSR and has led to the updated regulations contained in Part 2 and Part 5.

Stephen Gillstroem McLean

Defence OME Safety Regulator
Defence Safety Authority

July 2026

Preface

Status

1. This document incorporates and supersedes previous versions of DSA 02.OME. It will be maintained through a programme of continuous improvement and reviewed periodically following publication to ensure that it remains current, effective, and aligned with Defence policy and statutory requirements.

Purpose of this Publication

2. This publication contains the Defence Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives (OME) Regulations issued by the Defence OME Safety Regulator (DOSR).
3. DSA 02.OME establishes the Defence regulatory requirements for the safe and environmentally sound acquisition and management of Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives (OME), defence ranges, military lasers, directed energy weapons and major accident control. It forms part of the Defence regulatory framework and is supported by DSA 03.OME, which provides acceptable means of compliance (AMC), alternative acceptable means of compliance (AAMC) and supporting guidance.

Citation

4. This publication may be cited as **DSA 02.OME – Defence OME Regulations**.

Requests for Change

5. Proposed changes, recommendations, or amendments to DOSR Regulations and guidance publications can be submitted to the DOSR Regulations and Publications team:

Email Address: dsa-dosr-prg@mod.gov.uk

Postal Address: Juniper #5004, Level 1, Wing 4, Abbey Wood North, Bristol, BS34 8QW

6. Minor amendments, including grammatical changes and editorial corrections, may be approved by DOSR without referral to the associated safety committee.
7. Technical change proposals will be considered by the relevant safety committee or progressed sooner where an urgent safety requirement exists.
8. When incorporating changes, care is to be taken to maintain coherence across regulations.
9. Changes effecting risk-to-life will be published immediately. Other changes will be incorporated as part of routine reviews.

Review Process

10. The DOSR will ensure these Regulations remain fit for purpose through periodic review, consulting Defence stakeholders, and other Defence regulators as necessary, where regulatory interfaces or overlapping responsibilities exist.

Further Advice and Feedback

11. For further information regarding these Regulations, or to provide feedback, contact the DOSR Regulations and Publications Team.

Introduction

Scope

12. These Regulations establish the Defence regulatory requirements for activities, equipment, and establishments within the scope of Defence Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives (OME) safety regulation.
13. The Regulations apply where civil legislation is insufficient to provide the necessary level of safety and environmental regulation. This may arise where legislation is disapplied, exempted, or derogated for Defence purposes; where the DOSR regulates under delegated authority; where a regulatory gap has been identified within civil legislation; or where additional controls are required for high-risk military activities. They are intended to ensure that safety and environmental risks associated with Defence capabilities are identified, assessed, and managed to be either broadly acceptable or as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and tolerable.
14. The regulations cover four principal domains:
 - a. **Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives.** Safety and environmental protection across the acquisition, introduction to service, storage, handling, transport, use, disposal of OME, including integration of OME into weapon systems and platforms. These requirements ensure that risks arising from OME are reduced to either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable and comply with relevant defence exemptions and statutory interfaces.
 - b. **Defence Ranges and Training Estate.** Safety management for MOD ranges and other locations used for training, testing, evaluation, research, and proofing (TERP). This includes safe people, safe places, safe equipment, and safe practices, ensuring that activities involving weapons, munitions, energetics, directed energy, or hazardous trials are conducted within a safe, regulated environment where civilian legislation is insufficient or disapplied.
 - c. **Major Accident Control.** Requirements for preventing and mitigating major accidents involving dangerous substances at MOD establishments that are within scope of these regulations. This includes ensuring that operators take all necessary measures to control major-accident hazards, and that plans exist to limit the consequences of any major accident to people, property, the environment, and operational capability.
 - d. **Military Lasers, including Laser Directed Energy Weapons.** Safety management for laser devices, laser systems and laser directed energy weapons. This encompasses both weapon and non-weapon laser applications and all forms of directed energy equipment where civilian safety legislation is not sufficient or does not apply. The regulations ensure that exposure to, and hazards associated with, laser radiation and other directed-energy mechanisms are identified and controlled to a level which is either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable.
15. Individual Parts define the detailed scope applicable to their respective subject areas.

Applicability

16. These regulations apply to all Defence personnel, organisations, equipment, activities, and establishments within their defined scope and are to be complied with in addition to applicable statutory requirements.

17. Compliance with these regulations does not remove, replace, or reduce any obligation arising under UK legislation. Where statutory requirements apply, they remain in force, and these Regulations establish the Defence regulatory requirements necessary to ensure their consistent implementation and assurance within Defence.
18. In accordance with [DSA 01.1 – Regulation](#), these regulations provide the Defence regulatory framework where statutory requirements do not adequately address the Defence context, or where Defence is subject to legislative exemption, derogation, or disapplication.
19. Legislation and Defence regulation are complementary and should be read together. The [Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 \(HSWA\)](#) provides the overarching legal framework for managing health and safety risks, while the [Explosives Regulations 2014 \(ER2014\)](#) set specific statutory requirements relating to explosives. Within Defence, DSA 02.OME and DSA 03.OME form the Defence-approved scheme recognised under ER2014 Regulation 3(9), providing the regulatory framework through which Defence complies with certain ER2014 requirements. Where ER2014 expressly disapplies specified provisions in favour of the approved scheme, compliance is achieved through the corresponding requirements in DSA 02.OME and DSA 03.OME. Only those statutory provisions expressly covered by the approved scheme are affected. All other applicable legislative requirements remain in force and continue to apply.
20. Neither DSA 02.OME nor DSA 03.OME replaces ER2014 or the wider duties imposed by HSWA.

Related Publications

21. These regulations should be read with reference to the following documents, together with any other documents referenced within them. The below list is non-exhaustive:
 - a. [JSP 815: Defence Safety Management System](#), which provides a framework for defence organisations' safety management systems (SMS) and contains two volumes; Volume 1: Defence SMS Framework and Volume 2: Defence SMS Direction and Guidance.
 - b. [JSP 816: Defence Environmental Management System](#), which contains two volumes; Volume 1: Defence EMS Framework and Volume 2: Defence EMS Direction and Guidance.
 - c. [Defence Safety Authority \(DSA\) 01.1 - Regulations](#), which explains how the DSA sets regulations.
 - d. [Defence Safety Authority \(DSA\) 01.2 - Assurance](#), which explains how the DSA conducts assurance.
 - e. [Defence Safety Authority \(DSA\) 01.3 - Enforcement](#), which explains how the DSA conducts enforcement against regulations.
 - f. [Defence Safety Authority \(DSA\) 01.4 - Investigations](#), which explains how the DSA conducts safety inquiries.
 - g. [Defence Safety Authority \(DSA\) 01.5 - Analysis](#), which explains how the DSA conducts analysis.
 - h. [DSA 03.OME Guidance Material](#), which provides acceptable means of compliance (AMC), alternative acceptable means of compliance (AAMC) and supporting guidance for these Regulations.

Regulatory Authority

22. These regulations are issued under the authority of the DOSR. Through the Secretary of State for Defence (SofS) Charter and by letter of authority from Director General Defence Safety Authority, the DOSR is empowered to regulate OME activity across Defence for the purposes detailed in [DSA 01.1 - Regulation](#).
23. In addition to complying with these Regulations, Defence organisations remain responsible for complying with applicable statutory health, safety, and environmental protection legislation. Effective regulatory oversight also depends upon Defence organisations recognising and discharging the expectations placed upon them by the Secretary of State for complying with those statutory obligations.

Key Principles of Regulation of OME Safety

24. Following the Haddon-Cave Review, it is recommended that the MOD promulgate and adhere to four Key Principles to help assure and ensure an effective safety regime in the future, as follows:
 - a. **Leadership.** There should be strong leadership from the very top, demanding and demonstrating by example active and constant commitment to OME safety as the overriding priority. A strong leader influences others to reach a goal and their attitudes and beliefs about OME safety drive their behaviour. This behaviour sends a powerful message to staff at all levels about how seriously they should take OME safety.
 - b. **Independence.** There should be thorough independence, and organizational separation, between those delivering Defence outputs and those maintaining standards and enforcing behaviours through the setting of regulatory and assurance goals, particularly in the setting of OME safety policy, regulation, auditing, and enforcement.
 - c. **People.** There should be much greater focus on people in the delivery of high standards of OME safety (and not just on process and paper). Whatever processes and paper requirements are in place, it is people who need to ensure that they take care, pay attention, think things through, carry out the right tasks and procedures at the right time, and exercise caution where necessary.
 - d. **Simplicity.** OME regulatory structures, processes, and rules should be as simple and straightforward as possible so that everyone can understand them. Complexity is normally the enemy of Safety and the friend of Danger. A safe system therefore is generally a simple system. Consequently, these regulations will be written in clear, simple language and be as succinct as possible.
25. The Hampton Principles, as detailed in [DSA 01.1 – Regulation](#), have further been developed to address the burden of regulation and focused on inspection and enforcement in the areas of environmental protection and health and safety.
26. In accordance with the [DSA Charter](#), DOSR operate in a manner consistent with UK good practice for regulation as presented in the [Regulators' Code](#).

Compliance with Defence OME Regulations

Regulation

27. The term 'Regulation' is defined in DSA 01.1 – Regulations. as a “prescribed rule or authoritative direction.”
28. A Regulation establishes a mandatory requirement with which a regulated entity shall comply unless a regulatory waiver has been formally granted by DOSR.

29. Where a regulated entity considers that it cannot comply with an otherwise applicable Regulation, the DOSR shall be notified and the regulatory waiver process described below followed.

Acceptable Means of Compliance and Alternative Acceptable Means of Compliance.

30. The term and concept of 'acceptable means of compliance' is defined in [DSA 01.1 – Regulations](#).
31. Each Regulation is supported by an AMC, which represents the recognised means by which compliance with the Regulation may be demonstrated. AMC are developed through consultation between DOSR and the regulated community via the appropriate governance committees and are published in [DSA 03.OME Guidance Material](#).
32. An AMC is not the only means by which compliance may be demonstrated. A regulated entity may propose an alternative acceptable means of compliance (AAMC) where evidence can be produced to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of DOSR, that the proposed approach is justified, necessary and appropriate, and achieves an equivalent level of OME safety to the published AMC.
33. Applications for AAMC should be submitted to the DOSR Permissions Team:

Email Address: dsa-dosr-permissions@mod.gov.uk

Postal Address: Juniper #5004, Level 1, Wing 4, Abbey Wood North, Bristol, BS34 8QW

Regulatory Waivers from Defence OME Regulations

Introduction

34. There may be occasions when a regulated entity is unable to comply with a specific Defence OME Regulation. In such circumstances, a temporary regulatory waiver may be requested to enable Defence capability or operations to be maintained. Unless the situation relates to NATO operational planning purposes, where *ALP-16 Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management (ESMRM) in NATO Planning, Training and Operations* applies, the Regulatory Waiver process described below is to be followed.
35. Where a Regulation does not apply to a particular activity or circumstance, a regulatory waiver is not required.
36. DOSR shall be satisfied that the risks associated with non-compliance have been fully considered by the appropriate duty holder (DH), accountable person (AP), or responsible officer (RO) before deciding whether to grant a regulatory waiver. For DH-facing organisations, applications shall be endorsed by the relevant duty holder, noting that endorsement from more than one duty holder may be required.
 - a. A regulatory waiver will only be granted where the application clearly identifies the Regulation(s) with which compliance cannot be achieved, demonstrates to the satisfaction of DOSR that appropriate mitigation has been implemented or is planned, and provides evidence that the relevant duty holder(s) have accepted the associated risks as either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable.
 - b. **The granting of a regulatory waiver does not constitute acceptance of risk by DOSR, nor does it imply any assessment by DOSR of the safety of the activity, equipment, or situation.**
37. Where the criteria for granting a regulatory waiver cannot be met, for example where a duty holder determines that a Defence activity cannot be reduced to risks that are either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable, referral is to be undertaken in accordance with the Secretary of State's Policy Statement on Health, Safety and Environmental

Protection. Where this course of action is taken, the regulated entity is to ensure that DOSR's advice and input are included.

Requirements of a Waiver.

38. All waiver applications should include the following:
 - a. **Justification.** A statement identifying the Regulation(s) which cannot be complied with, and why compliance is unachievable. The statement should explain the issue and the requirement for the application of a regulatory waiver. The details of any previous regulatory waivers should be included.
 - b. **Mitigation.** A 'suitable and sufficient' risk assessment outlining the risk mitigation management arrangements taken, considered, or planned to address the non-compliance. The risk assessment should be supported by a full Consequence Analysis.
 - c. **Affects.** Details of all duty holders, accountable persons and responsible officers affected by the non-compliance.
 - d. **Evidence.** Evidence of risk referral, including all necessary additional comments and stipulations. Supporting documentation should be annotated as references. Historical evidence should be included as support to risk mitigation plans.
 - e. **Expected Duration of Waiver.** The period for which the waiver is required before full compliance can reasonably be achieved, including details of any planned return to full compliance.
 - f. **Acceptance of Risk.** A statement from the relevant duty holders, accountable persons and responsible officers affected by the non-compliance, who should acknowledge their understanding and formally accept the risk detailed in the waiver request as either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable.

Waiver Application Process

39. **Initial Contact with DOSR.** Applicants should contact the DOSR Permissions team as soon as a requirement for a regulatory waiver is identified to discuss the issue of concern, manage expectations, agree timescales and priorities for staffing of the application. Waiver applications are to be made using the DOSR waiver application form available at the [Defnet DOSR Tool Set and Defence Regulations page](#). For retrospective applications, DOSR need to understand how safety is being managed whilst the regulatory waiver application is being processed. Once agreed, the waiver request will be allocated a reference number by DOSR which should be used in all future correspondence.
40. **Safety Assessment.** A safety assessment should be completed and forwarded to the appropriate duty holder for staffing and approval prior to it being sent to the DOSR, where there is a requirement for either a new regulatory waiver or a renewal of an existing waiver. The safety assessment should be produced in a clear format such as that detailed in [JSP 101 Defence Writing Guide, Part 1: Brief Template](#).
41. **Submission to DOSR.** Once the assessment has been staffed and approved by the appropriate duty holders, accountable persons and responsible officers, the application for the regulatory waiver can be made to the DOSR Permissions Team.
42. **Initial Handling Action.** DOSR will review the application to confirm that all information required to support the request has been provided. Particular consideration will be given to the justification and supporting evidence.

43. **Handling Timescales** DOSR aims to respond within 28 days of receiving all information necessary to determine the application. Where further evidence or clarification is required, the applicant may be invited to discuss the application to ensure a common understanding of the issues. If the target timescale cannot be achieved, the applicant will be informed and provided with regular progress updates until the application has been approved or rejected. Where an application is rejected, the reasons for the decision will be provided. Where large numbers of waivers, or short-notice applications, are anticipated, early engagement with DOSR is strongly recommended.
44. **Approval/Rejection.** The Regulatory Waiver application will be considered and actioned at the appropriate level in the DOSR. Once completed, the DOSR response will be sent to the originator and the originator's DH/AP/RO, with details of the agreement and any caveats that should be applied. Copies of the Regulatory Waiver will be communicated or forwarded to relevant DOSR stakeholders as necessary to ensure the audit and assurance process is kept informed.
45. **Validity and Cancellation of Regulatory Waivers.** Regulatory waivers remain valid for the period specified in the approval. Applications for renewal should be submitted at least 28 days before expiry. Submission of a renewal application does not constitute compliance or guarantee approval. Where a waiver is no longer required, the regulated entity should notify DOSR and request its cancellation.
46. For further information, contact the DOSR Permissions Team:

Email Address: dsa-dosr-permissions@mod.gov.uk

Postal Address: Juniper #5004, Level 1, Wing 4, Abbey Wood North, Bristol, BS34 8QW

Enforcement of Defence OME Regulations

47. The DOSR is empowered through a letter of authority to enforce these regulations. Enforcement is conducted in line with processes detailed in DSA 01.3 – Enforcement.

DOSR Annual Report

48. The DOSR provides Director General Defence Safety Authority with a report of the independent assurance of safety and environmental protection performance across Defence which contributes to the Director General Defence Safety Authority Assurance Report to SofS

Definitions

49. For the purposes of clarity within these regulations, the following definitions are included.
 - a. **Shall:** Shall is the executive verb used in statute to state that the regulated person has no choice but to do what is stated, as per the [Management of Health and Safety in Defence Master Glossary](#).
 - b. **Should:** The action is not a compulsory requirement but is a recommendation of good practice to comply with the direction of policy, as per the [Management of Health and Safety in Defence Master Glossary](#).
50. The definitions of OME are based on agreed North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) terminology, as reflected in [NATOTerm](#) and its predecessor, Allied Ordnance Publication (AOP)-38: 'Glossary of Terms and Definitions on Ammunition Safety'. These definitions have been updated for clarity, structure, and alignment with contemporary terminology.

- a. **Ordnance.** A weapon system together with its associated munitions and any auxiliary material required for the delivery, launch, firing, or employment of those munitions. Notes:
- Ordnance encompasses the complete set of items enabling a weapon or munition to be used for its intended effect.
 - Subsystems and components (e.g. barrels, launchers, delivery platforms, fire control systems) form part of ordnance but are not themselves examples of whole ordnance.
- Examples: an artillery system with its gun, ammunition and loading system; a missile system with launcher, fire-control unit and missiles; a laser directed energy weapon system integrated with its power supply and control system; a small arms system including weapon, magazines and ammunition.*
- b. **Munitions.** A complete device charged with explosives, propellants, pyrotechnics, initiating composition or chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear material, for use in military operations, including demolitions. Notes:
- In logistic configuration, packaging is considered part of the munition.
 - In NATO usage, the term ammunition is synonymous with munition.
 - In common usage, "munitions" (plural) may refer more broadly to weapons, ammunition, and associated equipment. Munitions may be used for offensive, defensive, training, or non-operational purposes.
- Examples: missiles, torpedoes, artillery shells, mortar bombs, mines, demolition charges, pyrotechnics, flares, smokes, decoys, small-arms cartridges, explosive charges (e.g. ejector seat cartridges)*
- c. **Explosives.** A substance or mixture of substances that, through chemical reaction, is capable of rapidly releasing energy. Notes:
- "Explosive material" includes solid and liquid high explosives, propellants, and pyrotechnics.
 - Pyrotechnic substances are included even where gas evolution is minimal or absent.
 - "Explosive," "explosive material," and "energetic material" are often used interchangeably.
 - An explosive atmosphere (gas, vapour, or dust) is not considered to be an explosive for OME purposes.
 - For OME safety management, the term includes novel materials designed to create an explosive effect.
- Examples: high explosives, propellants, igniters, primers, detonators, pyrotechnic compositions (flares, smokes, decoys, delays), incendiary compositions.*
- d. **Weapon.** A military device or system designed to deliver kinetic, explosive, or directed energy effects against a target, for the purposes of incapacitating, degrading, or destroying that target or its capability. Notes:
- This definition excludes improvised, primitive, or non-military blunt instruments.
 - Weapons may operate independently or as part of a weapon system.
 - Munitions are expendable items used by weapons; directed energy weapons are non-kinetic weapons which employ directed energy.

- e. **Directed Energy Weapon.** A weapon system that employs directed energy – electromagnetic energy, particle beams, or other concentrated energy – to produce disruptive or damaging effects on a target or its capability. Notes:
- DEW provide non-kinetic means of engagement.
 - Subtypes include laser directed energy weapons (LDEW) and radiofrequency directed energy weapons (RFDEW).
 - DEW form ordnance when integrated with their support systems, controls, and power supplies.
- Examples: laser directed energy weapons, radiofrequency directed energy weapons, particle beam weapons.*
- f. **Laser Directed Energy Weapon (LDEW).** A weapon that uses one or more laser systems to direct coherent electromagnetic radiation onto a target to incapacitate, degrade, neutralise, or destroy the target or its function. Notes:
- A system is regarded as a laser directed energy weapon when it is designed, configured, or intended to employ laser energy as a weapon, irrespective of wavelength, operating mode, or power level.
 - A “laser system” is an assembly of components that includes one or more laser devices; a laser directed energy weapon is a laser system intentionally weaponised.
- g. **Radiofrequency Directed Energy Weapon (RFDEW).** A weapon that emits concentrated radiofrequency energy onto a target to interfere with, degrade, disrupt, or destroy electronic or electrical systems and associated infrastructure. Notes:
- “RFDEW” and “High Power Microwave (HPM)” are often used interchangeably.
 - A system is regarded as a radio frequency directed energy weapon when it is designed, configured, or intended to employ radio frequency energy as a weapon, irrespective of frequency band, waveform, or power level.

Part 1: OME Acquisition

Introduction

1. DSA 02.OME Part 1 establishes the regulatory framework for the safety and environmental management of OME across the entire capability lifecycle. These regulations apply to OME at any stage— from concept development, requirement setting, research, experimentation, trials, and demonstrations, through acquisition, introduction to service, in-service use, modification, and eventual disposal.
2. The requirements and scope of safety responsibilities apply to OME operated by MOD personnel and to OME operated under MOD authority or direction by third parties or contractors. Part 1 mandates the rules, standards, processes, evidence, and independent reviews that support claims of inherent safety of OME throughout its lifecycle.
3. Inherent safety of OME concerns the measures taken to eliminate hazards and/or reduce risks by changing the design or operating characteristics of the OME. The assessment of inherent OME safety shall cover hazardous behaviours resulting from intentional and unintentional initiation of OME across the lifecycle. Safety assessment shall include inherent material and stored energy hazards; design and functional hazards; environmental and interaction hazards; hazardous consequences of initiation; and post-activation and dynamic hazards. Hazards associated with laser emission or other directed-energy mechanisms are regulated separately under Part 5 (military lasers including laser directed energy weapons).
4. OME safety relies on a combination of:
 - a. Design measures that eliminate hazards or reduce risks through the inherent characteristics of the OME, including its energetics, initiation system, interfaces, and safe-state behaviour.
 - b. Formal hazard identification and safety analysis covering all foreseeable conditions of use, integration, storage, handling, transport, trials, functioning, and disposal.
 - c. Evidence of compliance with applicable standards, specifications, and safety requirements relevant to the OME design and its sub-systems.
 - d. Evidence from testing, evaluation and trials demonstrating that the OME performs safely across its intended lifecycle and environmental envelope.
5. These elements collectively support the safety case and enable the Accountable Person to demonstrate that risks from OME are reduced so far as is reasonably practicable.
6. OME safety responsibilities extend to all hazards arising from the behaviour, functioning and integration of OME, including those influenced by environmental conditions and operational context. Where hazards arise from wider platform, range or operational systems, the Accountable Person shall also comply with the relevant domain-specific DSA regulations.

101: OME Design Requirements

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that MOD OME systems are designed and constructed such that the risks to health and the risk of an unsafe event during the lifecycle of the OME system are either broadly acceptable or as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and tolerable.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Health, safety, and environmental protection (HS&EP) requirements should be developed to sound design practice or standards, with particular emphasis on specifying those safety requirements arising from safety legislation, regulations, standards, and the MOD policy.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 101.

Related Publications

5. Further information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 418: Management of Environmental Protection in Defence
 - b. JSP 376: Defence Acquisition Safety Policy
 - c. DefStan 07-085: Design Requirements for Weapons and Associated Systems
 - d. DefStan 00-056: Safety Management Requirements for Defence Systems
 - e. DefStan 00-051: Environmental Management Requirements for Defence Systems
 - f. DefStan 00-035: Environmental Handbook for Defence Materiel

102: Use of Independent OME Competent Personnel for Independent Technical Evaluation

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall use independent technical evaluation from demonstrably OME competent personnel to confirm that the OME conforms to UK OME safety legislation, regulation, and policy.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Independent technical evaluation support for OME systems is required to assess critical safety information and evidence to provide assurance that the technical information is correct, is suitable to achieve objectives, is valid and is fit for purpose. Independent technical evaluation should also give oversight to the accountable person that the safety arguments are appropriate.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 102.

Related Publications

5. Further information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DefStan 00-056: Safety Management Requirements for Defence Systems
 - b. MOD Unified SEMS - Safety and Environmental Protection (S&EP) – Knowledge in Defence Tool - UK MOD.

103: Safety and Environmental Case(s) and Report(s)

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall develop and maintain OME safety and environmental case(s) and produce an OME safety and environmental case report(s) (SECR) periodically and at key project milestones in the MOD acquisition cycle from outline business case onwards.

Rationale and Provenance

2. The OME safety and environmental case(s) provide a structured argument which demonstrates that platforms, products, and activities (including software safety and cyber security) meet and maintain safety and environmental protection requirements. The safety and environmental case(s) provide a compelling, comprehensible, and valid case that an OME system is safe and environmentally sound for a given application, in a given environment.
3. SECRs provide a status report on the OME safety and environmental activities undertaken to that point and are the functional output from the body of evidence contained in the safety and environmental case(s). The periodicity of producing regular SECRs arising from safety and environmental case(s) reviews should be proportional to the risks associated with the system and should align with the business approvals process.
4. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

5. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 103.

Related Publications

6. Further information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 376: Defence Acquisition Safety Policy
 - b. JSP 762: Weapons and Munitions Through-Life Capability Management
 - c. [MOD Unified SEMS - Safety and Environmental Protection \(S&EP\) – Knowledge in Defence Tool - UK MOD.](#)
 - d. POEMS,
 - e. POSMS.
 - f. DefStan 00-056: Safety Management Requirements for Defence Systems
 - g. DefStan 00-051: Environmental Management Requirements for Defence Systems

104: Define the System Lifecycle

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall define the lifecycle of the OME.

Rationale and Provenance

2. The assessment of OME safety risks presented to MOD personnel, third parties, materiel, and the environment across the system lifecycle should be understood, to establish a safety and environmental management approach.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 104.

Related Publications

5. Further information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 762: Weapons and Munitions Through-Life Capability Management
 - b. STANAG 4297 / AOP-15: Guidance on The Assessment of the Safety and Suitability for Service of Non-Nuclear Munitions for NATO Armed Forces.

105: Safety Risk Management

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that the OME safety risk is assessed throughout the designated OME system lifecycle and managed to be either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable.

Rationale and Provenance

2. There should be a seamless flow of safety information between safety and environmental cases at successive levels, be it equipment, system, or platform. The safety and environmental case(s) define the system, the system boundaries, and the system operating environment, with all interfaces clearly identified and effectively managed.
3. To ensure all interfaces are clearly identified and effectively managed, interfaces should be clearly established, and the requirements of the different safety policy documents understood.
4. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

5. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 105.

Related Publications

6. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 762: Weapons and Munitions Through-Life Capability Management
 - b. ASEMS: Acquisitions Safety and Environmental Management System,
 - c. POEMS
 - d. POSMS
 - e. DefStan 00-056: Safety Management Requirements for Defence Systems
 - f. DefStan 00-051: Environmental Management Requirements for Defence Systems

106: Hazard Classification for Transport and Storage

Regulation

1. All munitions and explosives shall be assigned a hazard classification before they can be transported by road within Great Britain. The accountable person shall ensure that all military munitions and explosives are assigned a hazard classification by DOSR before they can be transported by road within Great Britain or stored within MOD establishments.

Rationale and Provenance

2. All explosives shall have been assigned a classification by the Competent Authority of a contracting party to the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) before they are consigned for carriage by road in Great Britain.
3. An explosive assigned to Class 1 is given an appropriate UN serial number, hazard division, and compatibility group, depending on its composition, type, and hazard.
4. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Delegation within [The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009](#), where the Competent Authority in relation to military explosives is the Secretary of State for Defence. DOSR carries this function out on behalf of the Secretary of State for Defence.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

5. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 106.

Related Publications

6. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009.
 - b. European agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)
 - c. UN Manual of Tests and Criteria
 - d. UN Model Regulations: Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Volume I and II
 - e. STANAG 4123: Determination of the Classification of Military Ammunition and Explosives.
 - f. AASTP-03: Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Hazard Classification of Military Ammunition and Explosives
 - g. Health and Safety Executive – Classification for transport

107: Explosive Materials Qualification

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that explosive materials used within OME have known performance, safety, and functional characteristics independent of service application.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Explosive material qualification provides safety and functional characteristics of the explosive materials used in the OME. These values allow comparison within service systems, as well as provide initial data, to be compared with values obtained in production and/or in-service surveillance. Detail on the safety, performance, and functional characteristics of the explosive materials should be understood. The characteristics that need to be understood are dependent upon the intended role (primary explosive; booster explosive; solid or liquid propellant; main charge high explosive; and pyrotechnic). This is to enable an assessment based on the fundamental properties of the explosive materials regarding the following:
 - a. Characterise. To ensure that performance, safety, and functional characteristics are sufficiently known to enable the safety and suitability for service to be assessed by the accountable person.
 - b. Baseline. To obtain data about the original characteristics of the explosive materials, to enable continual evaluation of the explosive material properties. This will support safety and suitability assessments by the accountable person.
 - c. Predict. Obtain measurable data which can be used to predict changes that may occur throughout the life of the explosive materials.
 - d. Risk management. To reduce the risks associated with testing the explosive materials in an OME system against a specific environment.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 107.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DefStan 07-085: Design Requirements for Weapons and Associated Systems
 - b. STANAG 4170: Principles and Methodology for the Qualification of Explosive Materials for Military Use
 - c. AOP-07: Manual of Data Requirements and Tests for the Qualification of Explosive Materials for Military Use

108: Initiation Systems Qualification

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that the risks associated with initiation systems for OME, including sub-systems and components, are understood, documented, and managed to be either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Initiation systems encompass fuzing systems, ignition/launch systems, firing systems, flight termination systems, and hazard mitigation devices. The initiation systems used within OME should have known performance, safety, and functional characteristics. This should provide suitable and sufficient evidence of an acceptable risk level against premature arming and inadvertent initiation of the weapon effect, propulsion/launch system, subsystems, or components throughout the lifecycle of the OME.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 108.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DefStan 59-114: Safety Principles for Electrical Circuits in Systems Incorporating Explosive Components - Assessment, Safety Margins and Trials
 - b. STANAG 4187 / AOP-4187: Fuzing Systems - Safety Design Requirements
 - c. STANAG 4368: Ignition Systems for Rockets and Guided Missile Motors, Safety Design Requirements
 - d. STANAG 4497 / AOP-4497: Hand-emplaced Munitions (HEM), Principles for Safe Design
 - e. STANAG 2818 / AOP-31 / AOP-32: Demolition Materiel: Design, Testing and Assessments
 - f. STANAG 4797 / AOP-4797: Safety Requirements for Hazard Mitigation Devices (HMD) employed to address Fast/Slow Heating threats to munitions.
 - g. STANAG 4157 / AOP-4157 / AOP-20: Safety, Arming and Functioning Systems (SAF Systems) Testing Requirements
 - h. STANAG 4560 / AOP-43: Electro-Explosive Devices, Assessment and Test Methods for Characterization.
 - i. STANAG 4809 / AOP-67: Safety Design Requirements for Remotely Controlled Safety, Arming and Functioning (SAF) Systems.
 - j. 20260723-WTS0730 Remote Initiation Systems Safety Design Requirements v1.1.

109: Software and Programmable Hardware

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that OME software and programmable hardware is developed to a level of rigour which is commensurate to its contribution to the hazard and is managed to be either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable.

Rationale and Provenance

2. To ensure potential failures and unsafe operation of OME software and programmable hardware are reduced to an appropriate risk level.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 109.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 935: Software Acquisition Management for Defence Equipment
 - b. DefStan 07-085: Design Requirements for Weapons and Associated Systems
 - c. DefStan 00-055: Requirements for Safety of Programmable Elements (PE) in Defence Systems - Requirements and Guidance.
 - d. DefStan 00-056 - Part 1: Safety Management Requirements for Defence Systems

110: Environmental Assessment (Climatic and Mechanical)

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that the risks posed to OME from mechanical and climatic stimuli are understood and managed to be either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable.

Rationale and Provenance

2. It is required that the condition of OME is understood throughout the OME lifecycle so that the safety risk presented by the OME at any one time, can be appropriately assessed and managed. The safety risks presented by OME can change over their lifecycle due to natural and induced mechanical and climatic stimulus.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 110.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DefStan 00-056 - Part 1: Safety Management Requirements for Defence Systems.
 - b. STANAG 4370: Environmental Testing
 - c. AECTP-100: Environmental Guidelines for Defence Materiel
 - d. AECTP-200: Environmental Conditions
 - e. AECTP-230: Climatic Conditions
 - f. AECTP-240: Mechanical Conditions
 - g. AECTP-300: Climatic Environmental Tests
 - h. AECTP-400: Mechanical Environmental Tests
 - i. AECTP-600: The Ten Step Method for Evaluating the Ability of Materiel to meet Extended Life Requirements and Role and Deployment Changes
 - j. STANAG 4297 / AOP-15: Guidance on The Assessment of the Safety and Suitability for Service of Non-Nuclear Munitions for NATO Armed Forces
 - k. STANAG 44844/AOP-4844: NATO Handbook for Munitions Health Management.

111: Environmental Assessment (Electromagnetic Environmental Effects)

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that the risks posed to OME from electromagnetic environmental effects stimuli are understood and managed to be either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable.

Rationale and Provenance

2. The interaction of OME with electromagnetic environmental effects should be quantified, and the risks posed to MOD OME from electromagnetic stimuli shall be managed to be either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable. This shall encompass both emissions and immunity of OME.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation are detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 111.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DefStan 59-114: Safety Principles for Electrical Circuits in Systems Incorporating Explosive Components - Assessment, Safety Margins and Trials
 - b. DefStan 59-411: Electromagnetic Compatibility
 - c. DefStan 07-085: Design Requirements for Weapons and Associated Systems
 - d. STANAG 1380 / AECP-02: NATO Naval Electromagnetic Radiation Hazards Manual
 - e. STANAG 4370: Environmental Testing
 - i. AECTP-100: Environmental Guidelines for Defence Materiel
 - ii. AECTP-250: Electrical and Electromagnetic Environmental Conditions
 - iii. AECTP-500: Electromagnetic Environmental Effects Tests and Verification.
 - iv. AECTP-600: The Ten Step Method for Evaluating the Ability of Materiel to meet Extended Life Requirements and Role and Deployment Changes.

112: OME Vulnerability (Insensitive Munitions)

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that the vulnerability of OME and the response to extreme but credible incidents is reduced to levels that are either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable.

Rationale and Provenance

2. OME should fulfil its performance, readiness, and operational requirements on demand, whilst minimising the probability of inadvertent initiation and severity of subsequent collateral damage to weapon platforms, logistic systems, and personnel. OME safety risks should be reduced to levels that are either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 112.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. STANAG 4439 / AOP-39: Policy for Introduction and Assessment of Insensitive Munitions (IM)
 - b. STANAG 4240 / AOP-4240: Fast Heating Test Procedures for Munitions
 - c. STANAG 4241 / AOP-4241: Bullet Impact Test Procedures for Munitions
 - d. STANAG 4382 / AOP-4382: Slow Heating Test Procedures for Munitions
 - e. STANAG 4396 / AOP-4396: Sympathetic Reaction Test Procedures for Munitions
 - f. STANAG 4496 / AOP-4496: Fragment Impact Test Procedures for Munitions
 - g. STANAG 4526 / AOP-4526: Shaped Charge Jet Impact Test Procedures for Munitions
 - h. STANAG 4297 / AOP-15: Guidance on the Assessment of the Safety and Suitability for Service of Non-Nuclear Munitions for NATO Armed Forces
 - i. STANAG 4123: Determination of the Classification of Military Ammunition and Explosives
 - j. AASTP-03: Manual of NATO Safety Principles for the Hazard Classification of Military Ammunition and Explosives
 - k. United Nations Manual of Tests and Criteria (ST/SG/AC.10/11)

113: OME Through-Life Capability Management

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that the OME through-life capability management is managed across the entire CADMID/T (concept, assessment, development, manufacture, in-service, disposal/termination) cycle, to ensure the OME system remains safe and suitable for service, environmentally sound, and delivers its intended capability within the MOD.

Rationale and Provenance

2. OME through-life capability management is conducted to ensure that OME items/systems achieve their intended military effects in a safe and environmentally sound manner, as per their intended design, throughout the CADMID/T cycle of the OME system. Effective through-life capability management of OME can improve efficiency, flexibility, military effectiveness, and value for money and should produce and sustain a balanced portfolio of OME capabilities within agreed plans and delivery arrangements.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. A Defence organisation has requested, and the DSA has accepted, that an area of Defence activity is not sufficiently regulated.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 113.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 762: Weapons and Munitions Through-Life Capability Management
 - b. JSP 901: Technical Governance and Assurance of Capability.
 - c. Knowledge in Defence (KiD) web tool
 - d. STANAG 2953/AOP-02: Identification of Ammunition.
 - e. STANAG 4170/AOP-07: Manual of Data Requirements for the Qualification of Explosive Materials for Military Use.
 - f. STANAG 4297/AOP-15: Guidance on the Assessment of the Safety and Suitability for Service of Non-Nuclear Munitions for NATO Armed Forces.
 - g. AOP-38: Specialist Glossary of Terms and Definitions on Ammunition Safety.
 - h. STANAG 4315/AOP-46: The Scientific Basis for the Whole Life Assessment of Munitions
 - i. STANAG 4620/AOP-48: Explosives, Nitrocellulose-Based Propellants, Stability Test Procedures and Requirements using Stabilizer Depletion.
 - j. STANAG 4675/AOP-62: In-Service Surveillance of Munitions General Guidance.
 - k. STANAG 4675/AOP-63: In-Service Surveillance of Munitions Sampling and Test Procedures
 - l. STANAG 4675/AOP-64: In-Service Surveillance of Munitions Condition Monitoring of Energetic Materials.
 - m. STANAG 44844/AOP-4844: NATO Handbook for Munitions Health Management.

114: Gun Barrel Proof

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that any gun barrel made for use under the control of Secretary of State for Defence undergoes proof.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Proof is the compulsory testing of every firearm to ensure its safety before it is used. It includes all explosive operated small arms, whether for present use or future invention adapted for the discharge of shot, bullet, or other projectile. It includes pistols, revolvers, shotguns, rifles, cattle killers, line throwers, signal pistols, and alarm guns. Reproof is the similar testing of a firearm that may have fallen below standard because of alteration.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Disapplication for Articles under the control of Secretary of State for Defence within the [Gun Barrel Proof Acts of 1868, 1950, 1978 and SI 1996/1576](#). Articles are instead proofed in accordance with DefStan 05-101: Proof of Ordnance, Munitions, Armour, and Explosives.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 114.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DefStan 05-101, Part 1: Proof of Ordnance, Munitions, Armour, and Explosives
 - b. NATO Manuals of Proof and Inspection Procedures (MOPI)

115: Management of Health, Safety, and Environmental Protection Information

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall manage the identification, obtaining, updating, configuration control and review of health, safety, and environmental protection related documents and information.

Rationale and Provenance

2. To ensure that health, safety, and environmental protection related information can be made available to all relevant duty holders / users without delay.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 115.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DefStan 00-056: Safety Management Requirements for Defence Systems
 - b. DefStan 00-051: Environmental Management Requirements for Defence Systems
 - c. MOD Unified SEMS - Safety and Environmental Protection (S&EP) – Knowledge in Defence Tool - UK MOD.

116: Occurrence Reporting and Analysis

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that all OME related occurrences (incidents and accidents, including all near misses) are reported to the Munitions Incident Database (MID) Cell in addition to any other MOD occurrence reporting requirements, and that trend analysis around occurrences be carried out, and acted upon.

Rationale and Provenance

2. The MID cell should have sight of every occurrence to achieve a global view of occurrences and to search for trends that may not be evident to a single PT/DT or Military Command. The reporting of occurrences to the MID cell enables the administration of a comprehensive database of all OME related occurrences. Reports are to be submitted to the accountable person and Military Command with details of investigations, findings and recommendations pertaining to the OME system.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 116.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Pt. 2: In-Service and Operational Safety Management of OME: Chapter 25.

117: OME Safety Review Panel and Assurance Statement

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that second level of Defence assurance (2LoD) of OME safety shall be through the independent peer review of documentary evidence undertaken by an OME Safety Review Panel (OSRP).

Rationale and Provenance

2. The accountable person should establish a robust independent review body for inherent OME safety as a component of the MOD's assurance regime. The OSRP has the authority to provide assurance through the issue of OSRP Assurance Statement (OAS) for projects, based on OME safety submissions presented to it.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation is detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 117.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. [OSRP Handbook](#)
 - b. MOD Unified SEMS - Safety and Environmental Protection (S&EP) – Knowledge in Defence Tool - UK MOD.

118: Certification of OME

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that the conformity of new Defence OME and major changes to either the configuration, role, or environment of legacy OME, shall be attested against the requirements of DSA 02.OME Part 1, prior to their introduction into service.

Rationale and Provenance

2. To demonstrate that Defence OME entering service complies with applicable Defence Regulations and to provide confidence that it meets essential safety requirements which align broadly with the Health and Safety Executive safety requirements listed in Explosives Regulations 2014. These requirements are demonstrable through relevant evidence / test results / certificates etc and comprise the following Regulations:
 - a. DSA 02.OME (101): OME Design Requirements
 - b. DSA 02.OME (106): Classification for Transport and Storage
 - c. DSA 02.OME (107): Explosive Material Qualification
 - d. DSA 02.OME (108): Initiation Systems Qualification
 - e. DSA 02.OME (109): Software and Programmable Hardware
 - f. DSA 02.OME (110): Environmental Assessment (Climatic and Mechanical)
 - g. DSA 02.OME (111): Environmental Assessment (Electromagnetic Environmental Effects)
 - h. DSA 02.OME (112): OME Vulnerability (Insensitive Munitions)
 - i. DSA 02.OME (114): Gun Barrel Proof
3. OME certification ensures that there is early engagement with DOSR and a mutual understanding and agreement on the route to regulatory compliance, by ensuring there is coherence in the three stages of assurance. This allows a consistent approach and closer alignment to other schemes currently operated for Civil Explosives under ER2014 and in the MOD for maritime and aviation certification. OME certification should enable early recognition of safety standards by those setting requirements and/or contract specifications, and by potential designers/manufacturers /sellers of the OME products, such that safety is designed in from the start and maintained throughout the OME life cycle.
4. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Disapplication for Articles under the control of Secretary of State for Defence within [The Explosives Regulations 2014](#) Regulations 39, 40, 42.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

5. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation are detailed in the following publication:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 1: DCOP 118.

Related Publications

6. There are currently no related publications to this regulation.

Part 2: In-Service and Operational Safety Management of OME

Introduction

1. This section provides the regulatory framework for the in-service and operational management of OME during planning, training exercises, and operations. It covers in-service logistics storage, processing, transportation and handling, operational safety management, and logistic disposal of ammunition across the life-cycle safety management of OME.
2. The Secretary of State for Defence operates an approved scheme under Regulation 3(9) of [The Explosives Regulations 2014](#) (ER2014) for activities involving military explosives and associated Defence operations. The Defence Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives (OME) regulatory framework, comprising DSA 02.OME Regulations and the associated DSA 03.OME publications, constitutes that approved scheme.
3. DSA 02.OME sets out the mandatory Defence OME Regulations that apply within the scope of the approved scheme. DSA 03.OME provides the associated Acceptable Means of Compliance (AMC), guidance and supporting material used to demonstrate compliance with those Regulations.
4. The existence of the Defence approved scheme does not mean that all provisions of ER2014 cease to apply. Certain ER2014 requirements relating to licensing and regulation are disappplied through Regulation 3(9), whilst other statutory duties remain applicable. Defence personnel, contractors, and organisations operating under the approved scheme shall therefore comply with both applicable statutory requirements and the relevant Defence OME Regulations.
5. Where compliance with DSA 02.OME is demonstrated, this normally provides the means by which Defence activities satisfy the requirements of the approved scheme. However, duty holders remain responsible for ensuring compliance with any relevant statutory obligations that continue to apply.
6. The approved scheme is intended to provide an equivalent level of safety to that required by ER2014, whilst recognising the particular circumstances of Defence activities involving OME.

201: Appointment of Inspectors of Explosives

Regulation

1. Each Defence organisation that has a requirement to undertake explosives activities shall appoint an Inspector of Explosives to permission the activity.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Each Defence organisation has a responsibility to assess and manage the risks arising from their explosives activities and to ensure that adequate resources are provided to implement the controls required to safely manage the explosives activity.
3. IEs will issue MOD explosives licences under the authority of these Regulations on behalf of the DOSR Team Leader/Chief Inspector of Explosives (MOD) (CIE (MOD)) including having direct right of access to DOSR Team Leader /CIE (MOD) to resolve issues of appeal or challenge.
4. IEs will also provide second line of Defence (2LOD) assurance oversight to their Defence organisation chain of command.
5. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Disapplication (where all or part of specific legislation does not apply to Defence) applies.
 - b. MOD has a Disapplication for manufacture or storage of explosives at any site under the control of Secretary of State for Defence as specified in Regulations 3(9) and 3(10) of The Explosives Regulations 2014, (Regulations 12-14, Regulations 16-18, Regulation 20, Regulation 23, Regulation 27, Regulation 29).

Acceptable Means of Compliance

6. Defence organisations should either:
 - a. Appoint a competent crown servant to be the Inspector of Explosives whose individual terms of reference will detail the responsibilities with regards to issuing explosives licences and 2LOD reporting requirements, or
 - b. agree for the provision of explosives licensing support from another Defence organisation which has appointed a competent person as their Inspector of Explosives.
7. Such agreement is to be documented through an agreement between the Defence organisations concerned.

Related Publications

8. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 2: Chapter 1.

202: Establishment and Maintenance of Explosives Facilities and Locations

Regulation

1. All facilities and locations used for manufacture, storage, handling, or processing explosives shall be sited, commissioned, inspected, and tested before being brought into use, and subsequently maintained to the appropriate standard.

Rationale and Provenance

2. To ensure that the facility and/or location can be initially licensed, it shall be situated appropriately and be of a suitable standard. For the licence to remain extant, the facility shall continue to be maintained to the appropriate standard.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Delegation within [The Explosives Regulations 2014](#), Regulation 20, where the Licensing Authority be of the opinion that the proposed site or, within it, any place where the manufacture or storage of explosives is proposed to take place is unsuitable for storage ...', the Licensing Authority shall refuse or revoke the License on behalf of the SofS for Defence. DOSR carries this function out on behalf of the Secretary of State for Defence.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. Compliance with relevant building and siting standards and guidance material.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 2: Chapter 5 Planning and siting of explosives facilities and alterations to existing facilities.
 - b. DSA 03.OME Part 2: Chapter 6 Buildings associated with military explosives.
 - c. DSA 03.OME Part 2: Chapter 7 Traverses.
 - d. DSA 03.OME Part 2: Chapter 8 Safety standards for electrical installations and equipment in explosives facilities.
 - e. JSP 850: Infrastructure and Estate Policy, Standards and Guidance
 - f. Unified Facilities Criteria, Structures to Resist the Effects of Accidental Explosions (UFC-340-02),
 - g. Technical Standard, Estate Management, Electrical Requirements for the Initial Verification, Periodic Inspection and Testing of Explosives Facilities on the MOD Estate (TS2023-03).
 - h. Explosives Storage and Transport Committee (ESTC) Standard 6 Part 2, Building and Civil Engineering Inspections.

203: Licensing of Explosives Facilities and Locations

Regulation

1. All Facilities and locations used for manufacture, storage, handling, or processing explosives shall be licensed by a MOD Explosives Licensing Authority.

Rationale and Provenance

2. The storage, handling, manufacturing, and processing of military explosives are operations that present inherent risks to persons and property. The MOD has a legal responsibility to ensure that its explosive risks are either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable.
3. In most cases, a separation distance shall be maintained between the explosives building and neighbouring inhabited buildings. This is to keep risks to those living or working in the area to either a broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable level. Other separation distances provide protection against simultaneous propagation between adjacent facilities and protection to public traffic routes and vulnerable facilities or locations. These separation distances are prescribed through the process of explosives licencing, conducted by an explosives licensing authority. An explosives licensing authority is prescribed in [Explosives Regulations 2014](#). (ER14)
4. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Disapplication (where all or part of specific legislation does not apply to Defence) applies. MOD has a disapplication from Regulation 3(9) of the [ER14](#). Firstly, from the need to have a licence to store and manufacture explosives (ER2014, Regulations 12-14 & 16-18) and secondly, from the need to meet ER2014 Separation Distances (ER2014, Regulation 27).
 - b. MOD has a Disapplication from Regulation 14, para 2(e) of the [Dangerous Goods in Harbour Areas Regulations 2016](#) (DG HAR 2016), where it states that Regulations 15 to 19 of DG HAR 2016 do not apply to ‘... explosives under the control of the Secretary of State for Defence, or a visiting force or headquarters, complying with a scheme approved by that Secretary of State which –
 - i. provides for safe storage, carriage, and handling; and
 - ii. prescribes separation distances or separation distances in combination with other safety measures as necessary...’

Acceptable Means of Compliance

5. The acceptable means of compliance for this regulation are detailed in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 2: Chapter 10.
 - b. AASTP-1 NATO Guidelines for the Storage of Military Ammunition and Explosives.
 - c. AASTP-5 NATO Guidelines for the Storage, Maintenance and Transport of Ammunition on Deployed Missions or Operations.
 - d. MAP 01-106 Issue 1- Warships in Harbour Methodology Suite Overview.

Related Publications

6. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 2: Chapter 9 Explosives licensing arrangements.
 - b. DSA 03.OME Part 2: Chapter 10 Sections 1 – 10.

- c. DSA 03.OME Part 2: Chapter 11 Storage of ordnance munitions and explosives in support of operations.
- d. MAP 01-106 Issue 1- Warships in Harbour Methodology Suite Overview.
- e. Dangerous Goods in Harbour Areas Regulations 2016 (DG HAR 2016).
- f. DSA02-DMR: Defence Maritime Regulations.
- g. AASTP-1 NATO Guidelines for the Storage of Military Ammunition and Explosives.
- h. AASTP-5 NATO Guidelines for the Storage, Maintenance and Transport of Ammunition on Deployed Missions or Operations.
- i. Standards Related Document (SRD) AASTP-1.1 Manual for the Development of an Explosives Safety Site Plan Based on AASTP-1.
- j. Standards Related Document (SRD) AASTP-1.2 Development of NATO Debris and Fragment Curves for AASTP-1.
- k. Standards Related Document (SRD) AASTP-1.3 Nationally Approved Structures for Explosives Areas.

204: Managing and Operating Explosives Facilities and Locations

Regulation

1. All facilities or locations used for manufacturing, storing, handling, or processing explosives shall be appropriately managed and operated.

Rationale and Provenance

2. To ensure that MOD explosives facilities remain fit for purpose to permit the safe storage, handling, manufacturing, or processing of explosives and that all the necessary operating conditions are met.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Disapplication (where all or part of specific legislation does not apply to Defence) applies: The MOD has a Disapplication for manufacture or storage of explosives at any site under the control of Secretary of State for Defence as specified in Regulations 3(9) and 3(10) of [The Explosives Regulations 2014](#).

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The policy and the process are provided in Defence Policy.

Related Publications

5. Further policy, standards, and guidance are available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 2:
 - i. Ch 12 Control & management of explosives & associated facilities.
 - ii. Ch 13 Storage & handling of explosives.
 - iii. Ch 15 Fire Safety.
 - iv. Ch 16 Safety Standards & requirements for vehicles mobile MHE & cranes in explosives facilities.
 - v. Ch 17 Explosives facilities – Safety standards.
 - vi. Ch 18 Works services the control & the protection of contractors in explosives facilities.
 - vii. Ch 19 Explosives processing.
 - viii. Ch 20 Inspection of PES & explosives management safety systems.
 - ix. Ch 21 JSMCR.
 - x. Ch 22 Safeguarding of explosives facilities.
 - xi. Ch 23 Monograms Superseded JSP 762 Ch 14.
 - xii. Ch 24 HERO.
 - xiii. Ch 25 Munitions incidents & investigations.
 - xiv. Ch 26 Naval bases & military ports.
 - xv. Ch 27 FFE.
 - xvi. Ch 28 Storage & transport of DU.
 - xvii. Ch 29 Storage regulations for cadet units holding SAA only.
 - b. JSP 762: Defence Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives Through-Life Management - Chapter 11 - Explosives Packaging, Marking and Sealing.

205: Deployment of MOD explosives to non-MOD locations

Regulation

1. Prior to any deployment of MOD explosives to non-MOD locations, a safety review shall be conducted of the facilities available at the host location, and any other location(s) transited through on route, where MOD explosives are handled or stored.

Rationale and Provenance

2. The SofS Policy Statement on HS&EP in Defence directs that, "... Overseas, we will comply with the laws of Host States, where they apply to us, and in circumstances where such requirements fall short of UK requirements, we will apply UK standards so far as it is reasonably practicable to do so."
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. There is a gap in UK legislation that needs to be filled when considering Defence activity.
 - b. It is a high-risk activity.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. A safety review should be conducted by a competent person on behalf of the appropriate IE who is to maintain a body of evidence.
5. Defence Regulations and UK legislation are to be compared with the Host Nation's requirements, and the more stringent standards are to be applied.
6. There should be evidence of compliance with the applicable parts of these Regulations, including acceptance of risk by the risk owner where necessary.

Related Publications

7. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 2: Chapter 11 Storage of Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives (OME) in Support of Operations.
 - b. AASTP-5 NATO Guidelines for the Storage, Maintenance and Transport of Ammunition on Deployed Missions or Operations.
 - c. JSP 815, Volume 2, Element 3 Legislation, Policy, Regulations and Guidance.
 - d. ALP-16, Explosives Safety and Munitions Risk Management (ESMRM) in NATO Planning Training and Operations (For use when on NATO multinational ops and the explosives safety requirements of AASTP-1 or AASTP-5 as applicable, cannot be met).

206: Safeguarding of MOD Explosives Capability

Regulation

1. The Head of Establishment shall produce a registered or unregistered safeguarding plan:
 - a. Registered: Where part of the safeguarding area falls outside the MOD boundary and the safeguarding plan is registered with the Defence Infrastructure Organisation.
 - b. Unregistered: Where the safeguarding area lies entirely within the MOD boundary, thereby only impacting MOD property, so does not require registering with the DIO.
2. The DIO shall lodge the 'registered' safeguarding plan with the appropriate civilian authority.
3. The Head of Establishment is to regularly inspect the safeguarding area.
4. The Head of Establishment shall update the safeguarding plan when any changes or variance to their licences occur.

Rationale and Provenance

5. To ensure that MOD explosives, and other essential Defence installations, are not compromised by civil encroachment of private or public development within the prescribed separation distances, maps limiting such development are lodged by the Defence Infrastructure Organisation, via the Local Planning Authority (LPA). This process is known as explosives safeguarding.
6. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Delegation within [The Explosives Regulations 2014](#), Regulation 15, where it is mandated that safeguarding plans and maps are to be maintained by the licensing authority on behalf of the SoS for Defence. DOSR carries this function out on behalf of the Secretary of State for Defence.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

7. The Head of Establishment should be able to provide evidence of proactive safeguarding to maintain the validity of their explosives' licences.

Related Publications

8. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 2: Chapter 22 - Safeguarding of Explosives Facilities.

207: Certified Free from Explosives Inspection

Regulation

1. An item shall be thoroughly inspected by a competent person to confirm that it is completely free from explosive (FFE) hazard prior to transfer, change of ownership or status, when the item has previously contained, stored, processed, or carried OME.

Rationale and Provenance

2. MOD personnel and members of the public are potentially put at risk when they are exposed to items which were associated with OME but, due to a change in their condition, are no longer subject to stringent OME regulations e.g. an ammunition container which has held ammunition but had not been emptied when it should have been.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. There is a gap in UK legislation that needs to be filled following lessons identified.
 - b. FFE Inspection is a long-established practice and a gap in regulations was identified. Regulations for Army Ordnance Services (1904) sets an historic precedent for the requirement for FFE inspections, and it has continued to the present day to facilitate the management of risk, safety of MOD staff and the public.
 - c. It is a high-risk activity.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. To demonstrate compliance with Defence policy and guidance material for this regulation a written process should be put in place, authorised by the HoE. A register of staff who are deemed competent to conduct 'Free from Explosives' inspections should be kept by the Defence organisation.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Pt 2 Chapter 27.
 - b. Close Combat - Ranges, Pam 21 Training Regulations for Armoured Fighting Vehicles, Infantry Weapon Systems and Pyrotechnics.
 - c. The Defence Logistics Framework (DLF).
 - d. JSP 440 The Defence Manual of Security.
 - e. JSP 462: Financial Management and Charging Policy Manual.
 - f. JSP 762: Defence Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives Through-Life Management.
 - g. JSP 850: Infrastructure and Estate Policy, Standards and Guidance.
 - h. International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR).
 - i. International Air Transport Association's Dangerous Goods Regulations (IATA DGR).
 - j. International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

208: Disposal of Explosives

Regulation

1. All explosives, and explosive contaminated items, shall be disposed of safely. All disposal activity should be by the most environmentally sympathetic way that is reasonably practicable.

Rationale and Provenance

2. The inherent risks associated with OME apply throughout the whole life cycle of the article or substance. Disposal of OME presents risk to the person, the environment and organisational reputation. These factors shall be considered when selecting the appropriate disposal method.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. It is a high-risk activity.
 - b. A Defence organisation has requested, and the DSA has accepted, that an area of Defence activity is not sufficiently regulated under ER14 Regulation 28, Regulation 43, and Schedule 11.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. There should be clear evidence that the activity is being managed and carried out by competent individuals who should draw-up suitable and sufficient risk assessments, properly considered systems of work and ensure appropriate safety precautions and environmental protection controls are put in place.
5. All OME disposal activities are to be conducted in accordance with relevant MOD and single Service operating procedures and recorded in the OME lifecycle management plan.

Related Publications

6. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part. 2 Chapter 10, Section 9, Criteria for disposal grounds co-located with explosives areas.
 - b. MOD Unified SEMS - Safety and Environmental Protection (S&EP) – Knowledge in Defence Tool - UK MOD.
 - c. Single Service SOPs, and OME disposal procedures.
 - d. The Defence Logistics Framework (DLF).
 - e. JSP 888: Inventory Management and Materiel Accounting (IMMA)
 - f. JSP 762: Defence Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives Through-Life Management Chapter 9 Policy and Procedures for Munitions Disposal.

Part 3: Ranges

Introduction

1. The Ministry of Defence owns, uses or is otherwise responsible for a considerable number of MOD based firing ranges throughout the UK and abroad. Whether these are used by military or by civilian personnel, safety is of paramount importance. There is always potential for a serious accident to range users, to those who operate or maintain ranges and to the public, if firing activities are not properly regulated and controlled.
2. These Regulations and associated guidance consider all aspects of the provisions, use, maintenance, and inspection of MOD Ranges, for which there is no appropriate statute or equivalent civil practice with which to compare.
3. Where military lasers in scope of DSA 02.OME Part 5 are being operated on a Defence Range, both Parts 3 and 5 of this publication apply.
4. The four elements covered are Safe People, a Safe Place, Safe Equipment and Safe Practice.

301: Design and Construction of MOD Ranges

Regulation

1. All MOD Ranges shall be designed, constructed, and maintained according to MOD Standards and supported by a valid MOD Form 1057 – Record of Range Proceedings Certificate.

Rationale and Provenance

2. MOD Standards ensure that MOD Ranges are designed, constructed, and maintained safely. This Regulation forms an essential component of the Safe Place element of the MOD Safety and Environmental Management System for Ranges.
3. MOD Standards can also be applied to provide assurance that foreign designed ranges are suitable and help identify areas of non-compliance.
4. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

5. Evidence of compliance with MOD Standards should be documented on a Record of Range Proceedings Certificate (MOD Form 1057).

Related Publications

6. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 3: Vol 1, Part 2, Chap 7, Para 119.
 - b. DSA 03.OME Part 3: Vol 2.

302: Foreign-Designed Ranges

Regulation

1. All foreign-designed ranges, whether in the UK or overseas, which are controlled or used by MOD personnel, shall be correctly authorised for use.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Before conducting activity on a Range which has not been built to MOD standards there should be confirmation that the range is at least as safe as an equivalent MOD designed range.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. There should be clear documentary evidence that the Range has been assessed against MOD standards to ensure it is safe and authorised for use.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 3: Vol 2. Vol 1, Part 1

303: Authorisation to Operate a MOD Range

Regulation

1. The authorised person who operates a MOD Range shall ensure that a valid MOD Form 904 – Range Authorisation Certificate has been issued by the DOSR prior to the use of the range.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Range Certification provides confirmation of Independent 3rd Party Regulatory Assurance to the SofS and testifies the extent to which the requirements of the MOD Regulations have been complied with. Any deviation from meeting the specific regulatory safety requirements could have significant safety implications.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. A valid MOD Form 904 – Authorisation for Use Certificate for bringing a MOD range into use on a permanent basis issued by DSA DOSR.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 3: Vol 1, Part 1, Chap 61.
 - b. DSA 03.OME Part 3: Vol 1, Part 2, Chap 35

304: Range Safety Certificate

Regulation

1. Any person who operates a MOD Range shall ensure that a valid MOD Form 905 – Range Safety Certificate has been issued by the Range Administering Unit prior to the use of the range.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Range Safety Certification details the equipment and calibre of weapons that are permitted to be used on the range.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. Evidence of a valid MOD Form 905 – Range Safety Certificate.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 3: Vol 1, Part 2, Chap 5.
 - b. DSA 03.OME Part 3: Vol 1, Part 2, Chap 5, Annex B.

305: Range Standing Orders

Regulation

1. Each MOD Range Operator shall produce clear Range Standing Orders which cover the use and operation of each MOD Range.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Range Standing Orders are a set of orders derived from a Site-Specific Risk Assessment which specify the control measures and procedures for the safe operation and use of the Range and shall be read by users before planning any OME activity.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. Evidence of a set of orders specific to each Range.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Vol 1, Part 1, Chap 53.

306: Control of Access

Regulation

1. All measures necessary shall be applied to control access to MOD Ranges.

Rationale and Provenance

2. The purpose of controlling access to MOD Ranges is to reduce the potential risk of injury or death from the hazards associated with OME activities.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. Evidence that the public are protected from hazards by all means which are reasonably practicable including:
 - a. identification of the areas where the hazards exist.
 - b. warning the public that the hazards exist.
 - c. ensuring that the Range Danger Area remains clear of the public.
 - d. ensuring that the Range Danger Area remains clear of intruders or making provisions for the timely cessation of the hazardous activity before the activity poses a risk to an intruder.
 - e. permitting the practice to take place.
 - f. at the end of a practice ensuring as far as reasonably practicable that the Range Danger Area or appropriate part of the Range Danger Area is no longer hazardous; and
 - g. permitting limited or public access.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Vol 1, Part 1, Para 52.

307: Safety of Untrained Personnel

Regulation

1. Untrained personnel using MOD Ranges shall be appropriately supervised and authorised prior to the use of Service Weapons and Service ammunition on MOD property.

Rationale and Provenance

2. The appropriate authorisation ensures that those responsible for the control and management of MOD Ranges safeguard, as far as reasonably practicable, untrained MOD or non-MOD personnel who are authorised to enter MOD Ranges.
3. The [Armed Forces Act 1996](#) states that a person under the supervision of a member of the Armed Forces may, without holding a certificate or obtaining the authority of the Secretary of State under Section 5 of the [Firearms Act 1968](#) have in their possession a firearm and ammunition on service premises.
4. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

5. Evidence that untrained personnel are under the supervision of a member of the armed forces who is on duty and competent to provide such supervision and that the specific activity is authorised.

Related Publications

6. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. Dismounted Close Combat, Pamphlet 21, Training Regulations for Armoured Fighting Vehicles, Infantry Weapon Systems and Pyrotechnics.
 - b. Royal Artillery Manual Volume V1, Pamphlet 51, Regulations for Planning, Control, Conduct and Safety for Firing Practices.
 - c. Military Engineering Volume II Field Engineering, Pamphlet No 4A, Battle Noise Simulation
 - d. Military Engineering Volume II Field Engineering, Pamphlet No 4, Demolitions
 - e. Helicopter Training Volume III Ranges, Pamphlet No. 300 Edition 3, Regulations for the Safe Planning, Conduct and Supervision of Firing (Helicopter Weapons)

308: Safe Handling of Weapons

Regulation

1. All personnel handling weapons on MOD Ranges and Fieldcraft Training Areas shall be formally trained and tested within the qualifying period in accordance with Service Manuals.

Rationale and Provenance

2. All personnel should have the experience and competency to handle, operate, and fire weapons in a safe manner on MOD Ranges and Fieldcraft Training Areas.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. There should be evidence that all personnel meet the mandatory criteria for the use of Armoured Fighting Vehicle, Infantry Weapon Systems and Pyrotechnics as follows:
 - a. Formally Trained. Trained by a qualified and competent Skill at Arms / Gunnery Instructor, in accordance with the appropriate Service Training Publication.
 - b. Formally Tested. Passed Weapon Handling Test, conducted by a Skilled at Arms instructor who is current with the weapon system, within the qualifying period.
 - c. Live Firing Tested. Passed the weapon live firing test within the required qualifying period. Results shall be recorded.
 - d. Training Progression. Having followed the progression of training prescribed within the Commanders Guide in Operational Shooting Policy; and
 - e. Practical Understanding. Having been suitably briefed on the requirements and constraints of the exercise or range practice.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. Dismounted Close Combat, Pamphlet 21, Training Regulations for Armoured Fighting Vehicles, Infantry Weapon Systems and Pyrotechnics.
 - b. Close Combat – Ranges Operational Shooting Policy Volume 1 – Personal Weapons 2022.
 - c. Helicopter Training Volume III Ranges, Pamphlet No. 300 Edition 3, Regulations for the Safe Planning, Conduct and Supervision of Firing (Helicopter Weapons)

309: Medical Cover

Regulation

1. The appropriate level of medical cover shall be in place according to the scale of OME activity to be conducted on MOD Ranges.

Rationale and Provenance

2. It is the responsibility of the Senior Planning Officer to appoint a Planning Officer and a Range / Exercise Conducting Officer and to ensure that they are given guidance of the required medical and emergency plan.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. The Range / Exercise Conducting Officer should ensure that they comply with the minimum medical requirement table prescribed in Chapter 2 of Pamphlet 21 and provide that:
 - a. Written instructions that confirm that the user unit is fully conversant with the medical emergency procedures and have robust communications.
 - b. Written instructions that are countersigned by the Senior Planning Officer providing assurance that the Planning Officer has been appropriately supervised.
 - c. For all Live Fire Tactical Training activity, the Range Administering Unit conducts a gross error check to ensure a safe place.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Vol 1, Part 2, Chap 1, Annex G.
 - b. Dismounted Close Combat, Pamphlet 21, Training Regulations for Armoured Fighting Vehicles, Infantry Weapon Systems and Pyrotechnics.
 - c. Royal Artillery Manual Volume V1, Pamphlet 51, Regulations for Planning, Control, Conduct and Safety for Firing Practices.
 - d. Military Engineering Volume II Field Engineering, Pamphlet No 4A, Battle Noise Simulation
 - e. Military Engineering Volume II Field Engineering, Pamphlet No 4, Demolitions
 - f. Helicopter Training Volume III Ranges, Pamphlet No. 300 Edition 3, Regulations for the Safe Planning, Conduct and Supervision of Firing (Helicopter Weapons)

310: Occurrence Reporting

Regulation

1. All occurrences (incidents, near misses and accidents) because of MOD Range activities and practices, including those involving Military Lasers shall be reported.

Rationale and Provenance

2. To ensure that an appropriate investigation takes place and that lessons can be learned from any unplanned incident or accident on a range, resulting from live firing activity.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. Evidence that any occurrence involving injury or death, damage or loss of a weapon system/platform, damage to range infrastructure or any impact on environmental protection has been reported and followed up to ensure lessons can be learned to prevent re-occurrence.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Vol 1, Part 2, Chap 1.
 - b. DSA 03.OME Vol 1, Part 2, Chap 5.
 - c. DSA 03.OME Vol 1, Part 2, Chap 7 Annex B

311: Non-Service Pattern Light Weapons

Regulation

1. The use of Non-Service Pattern Light Weapons on MOD Ranges shall be authorised and approved as safe to use in accordance with Service Manuals.

Rationale and Provenance

2. There are occasions when MOD personnel may be required to fire Non-Service Pattern Light Weapons. For reasons of time, quantities deployed, cost or operational requirements it is not always practical for these weapons to be subjected to the full series of tests normally conducted.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. Evidence that the pre-firing assessment procedure has been followed before MOD personnel are authorised to fire the Non-Service Pattern Light Weapons.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Vol 1, Part 2.
 - b. Close Combat - Ranges Pamphlet 21 Training Regulations for Armoured Fighting Vehicles, Infantry Weapon Systems and Pyrotechnics

312: Approved Targets

Regulation

1. Only approved targets shall be used on MOD Ranges.

Rationale and Provenance

2. The use of the approved targets is essential to the safety of a fixed range as the type, position and size of the targets are principal considerations in range design. Line of sight quadrant elevation and ricochet determine range geometry, which may be adversely affected if unapproved targets are used on MOD ranges.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. Approved targets for all target mechanisms and support systems, including fixed target mechanisms and accessories.

Related Publications

5. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Vol 2

313: Fieldcraft Training Area

Regulation

1. All Fieldcraft Training Area (FTAs, formerly known as Dry Training Areas) shall have in place the necessary requirement from the list below before any training involving OME is undertaken:
 - a. A Fieldcraft Training Area shall be licensed with the DOSR.
 - b. A Fieldcraft Training Area shall have a nominated Administering Unit.
 - c. A Site-Specific risk assessment is to be undertaken.
 - d. Site-Specific Standing Orders are in place for the Fieldcraft Training Area.
 - e. The use of the Fieldcraft Training Area shall be pre-booked and recorded.
 - f. Appropriate control measures and signage shall be put in place for the duration of the training.
 - g. Provision to clear the Fieldcraft Training Area of all OME as reasonably practical and leave it in a safe condition after use as prescribed in Standing Orders.
 - h. Procedures for disposal are to be in place.

Category	Descriptor
Category 1	A Fieldcraft Training Area where: Blank / marker round training systems / ammunition / pyrotechnics are used. OME (including battle simulation) that will require disposal charge action should it fail to function.
Category 2	A Fieldcraft Training Area where: Blank / marker round training systems / ammunition / pyrotechnics are used. OME that will NOT require disposal charge action should it fail to function
Category 3	A <u>permanent</u> Fieldcraft Training Area where no OME is used: Non-OME activities are conducted and listed within the schedule of MOD Form 1925 . The purpose of registering Cat 3 Fieldcraft Training Area is to hold a central MOD database which may be used by other Defence Regulators to provide Regulation and Guidance for other non- OME activities.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Training undertaken on these areas can be hazardous and presents risks to both military personnel and to the public, where the public can, at other times have uncontrolled access.
3. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. For activities that are considered as high risk, Defence organisations have decided that the legislation does not provide enough regulation for specific military activities.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

4. Proof that the Fieldcraft Training Area is recorded in the DOSR register.
5. A suitable and sufficient risk assessment is available.
6. Fieldcraft Training Area Standing Orders are available.
7. MOD Form 1930 – Safe Activity Assurance Form, Exercise Action and Safety Plan, Exercise Safety Document or Activity Plan is to be written by the exercising unit.
8. Confirmation that the Fieldcraft Training Area has been pre-booked and approved for use.
9. Appropriate control measures signage is deployed that warns the public of the training activities and potential hazards.

10. Works Technical Inspections have been conducted for specific infrastructure, i.e. occupied buildings, bridges, tunnels.
11. MOD Form 1930 – Safe Activity Assurance Form shall be submitted by the Exercising Unit for all Fieldcraft Training Area OME activity and checked by the Administering Unit to ensure it does not exceed the allowed parameters in the MOD Licence and the appropriate Fieldcraft Training Area Standing Orders.

Related Publications

12. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 3: DCOP 313.

Part 4: Major Accident Control Regulations

Introduction

1. [The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015](#) (COMAH) and [The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) 2015](#) implement much of the Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EU) in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The purpose of the COMAH Regulations is to prevent major accidents involving dangerous substances and limit the consequences to people and the environment of any accidents which do occur.
2. COMAH Regulations do not apply to MOD Establishments so Commanding Officers and Heads of Establishments [referred to as 'Operators' throughout these Regulations] on MOD Establishments (where the threshold quantities of dangerous substances identified in the Regulations are kept or used), shall observe the following Defence Major Accident Control Regulations (MACR).
3. These Regulations apply to all Lower Tier Establishments and Upper Tier Establishments, as defined in COMAH.
4. A MOD Competent Authority Chaired by the 2* DSA Director Operations and Assurance and comprising DOSR, the Defence Land Safety Regulator (DLSR), incorporating the Fuels and Gases Safety Regulator (FGSR), the Defence Fire Safety Regulator (DFSR) and the Defence Environmental Protection Regulator (DEPR) works in partnership with stakeholders to improve major accident hazard management and raise standards across the MOD.

401: General Duties of Operators

Regulation

1. Every operator shall take all measures necessary to prevent major accidents and limit their consequence to human health and the environment.
2. Every operator shall demonstrate to the competent authority that they have taken all measures necessary as specified in these Regulations.
3. Every operator shall provide the MACR Assurance Team with such assistance as is necessary to enable the competent authority to perform its functions under these Regulations.

Rationale and Provenance

4. These are general duties on all operators and underpin these Regulations. They set a high standard that applies to all MOD establishments.
5. 'All measures necessary' includes measures for mitigating the consequences of major accidents. This includes planning for emergencies and remedial measures for restoration of the environment in the event of a major accident.
6. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Disapplication for Establishments under the control of Secretary of State for Defence within [The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015](#).

Acceptable Means of Compliance

7. Each MOD establishment operator should liaise directly with DOSR to agree the arrangements for their establishment:
 - a. All measures necessary are in place for each separate credible major accident scenario.
 - b. DOSR considers all measures necessary to be in place when:
 - i. the risks are demonstrated to either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable; and
 - ii. that demonstration has been accepted and verified.
 - c. Provide DOSR with documents on request and facilitate on-site visits as required by DOSR MACR inspectors.

Related Publications

8. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 4: DCOP 401

402: Notification of Holdings

Regulation

1. Every operator shall provide DOSR with the required notification of holdings of qualifying hazardous material (see DSA 03.OME Part 4 DCOP 402a Annex E) and additionally shall notify the MACR Assurance team of a significant increase or decrease in the quantities of notifiable substances. Notification is also required if the form or nature of the dangerous substance's changes significantly.
2. Every Operator shall provide details to the MACR Assurance team of major changes to site personnel and organisational structure.
3. If an establishment has yet to be constructed and, when operational, will become subject to MACR, the operator shall send notification to the MACR Assurance Team.

Rationale and Provenance

4. Notification of holdings is essential to enable DOSR to identify the qualifying threshold for MOD establishments. This Rationale and Provenance apply to major changes in holdings.
5. Provision of changes to site personnel or organisational change is key to providing assurance that MACR competence is maintained.
6. The Operator is to provide details of proposed or ongoing Construction of a MACR site to facilitate engagement with DOSR to assist and advise during the planning and construction process.
7. Notifications will be used by the MACR Assurance Team to plan their assessment and inspection programmes and ensure the operator complies with their duties under these Regulations.
8. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Disapplication for Establishments under the control of Secretary of State for Defence within [The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015](#).

Acceptable Means of Compliance

9. The operator should provide evidence notifying DOSR of the quantity of dangerous substances at its establishment (including significant changes) where they will equal or exceed the thresholds in DCOP 402a.
10. The Operator should provide details of changes to site personnel and organisational change to DOSR as a matter of normal routine. DCOP 402b refers.
11. The operator should provide details of planned or ongoing construction of a MACR site to DOSR. DCOP 402c refers.

Related Publications

12. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 4: DCOP 402

403: Major Accident Prevention Policy

Regulation

1. Every operator shall produce and maintain an up-to-date Major Accident Prevention Policy.
2. The Major Accident Prevention Policy shall demonstrate that major accident hazards and possible major accident scenarios have been identified and that the necessary measures have been taken to prevent such accidents and to limit the consequences to human health and the environment.
3. The Major Accident Prevention Policy shall demonstrate that adequate safety and reliability have been considered in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of any installation, storage facility, equipment and infrastructure connected to its operation which are linked to major accident hazards inside the establishment.
4. The Major Accident Prevention Policy shall demonstrate that internal emergency plans have been drawn up and that appropriate information has been supplied to enable external emergency plans to be drawn up (Upper Tier Establishments only).

Rationale and Provenance

5. The Major Accident Prevention Policy is a key document. Its purpose is to provide a statement of the senior management's commitment to achieving high standards of major accident control measures.
6. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Disapplication for Establishments under the control of Secretary of State for Defence within [The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015](#).

Acceptable Means of Compliance

7. The Major Accident Prevention Policy is a document which:
 - a. is designed to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment.
 - b. is proportionate to the major accident hazards.
 - c. sets out the operator's overall aims and principles of action.
 - d. sets out the role and responsibility of management, and its commitment towards continuously improving the control of major accident hazards.
8. For Lower Tier establishments it is a standalone document but for Upper Tier establishments the Major Accident Prevention Policy may be included in the Safety Report rather than as a separate document. The Major Accident Prevention Policy is to be made available for inspection on request.

Related Publications

9. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 4: DCOP 403

404: Safety Report

Regulation

1. All operators of Upper Tier Establishments shall prepare and maintain an up-to-date Safety Report.
2. The Safety Report shall contain details of Establishment Holdings, Emergency Response Organisation, Installations and the Risk Assessments for safe management, Major Accident Scenario's, Emergency Plans, Environmental Information, Safety Management System and Environmental Management System monitoring arrangements and Public Information Zone.

Rationale and Provenance

3. The Safety Responsible demonstrates that a Major Accident Prevention Policy and a Safety Management System for implementing it, have been put into effect.
4. It demonstrates that the major accident hazards and possible major accident scenarios in relation to the establishment have been identified. That necessary measures have been taken to prevent such accidents and to limit their consequences for human health and the environment.
5. That adequate safety and reliability factors have been considered in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of any installation, storage facility, equipment, and infrastructure connected with the establishment's operation.
6. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Disapplication for Establishments under the control of Secretary of State for Defence within [The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015](#).

Acceptable Means of Compliance

7. Operators should be able to produce a Safety Report, showing all measures necessary have been taken to prevent major accidents and to limit the consequences to people (including the public) and the environment of any that do occur.

Related Publications

8. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 4: DCOP 404
 - b. COMAH 2015 Safety Report Assessment Manual (SRAM)
 - c. <https://www.hse.gov.uk/comah/ca-guides.htm>

405: Environmental Risk Assessment

Regulation

1. Every operator shall prepare and maintain an up-to-date Environmental Risk Assessment.
2. An Establishment shall demonstrate procedures for identifying the potential of a Major Accident, with consideration given to any subsequent emergency response. The necessary measures for preventing, or mitigating, any associated environmental impacts shall be detailed.

Rationale and Provenance

3. The Environmental Risk Assessment is required to ensure that operators have considered and are aware of the potential environmental consequences of their operations.
4. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Disapplication for Establishments under the control of Secretary of State for Defence within [The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015](#).

Acceptable Means of Compliance

5. Operators should provide an effective, comprehensive, and up-to-date Environmental Risk Assessment, which focuses on the prevention of avoidable harmful environmental impacts.

Related Publications

6. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 4: DCOP 405

406: Emergency Plans

Regulation

1. MACR Establishments shall produce the required Emergency Plan(s).
2. Emergency Plans shall meet the required objectives.
3. Emergency Plans shall be reviewed and tested at appropriate intervals.
4. Operators of Upper Tier Establishments shall provide their local authority with the necessary information*, to enable them to formulate their off-site Emergency Plan.
5. Internal/External Emergency Plans shall be put into effect without delay if:
 - a. a major accident occurs; or
 - b. an uncontrolled event occurs which, by its nature, could reasonably be expected to lead to a major accident.

* Overseas, approval for this information to be shared with a foreign authority, taking account of any security implications, shall be sought from the appropriate authorities within Defence.

Rationale and Provenance

6. This regulation requires MACR Establishments to ensure that the consequences of a major accident are minimised through the provision of effective on-site emergency planning and response arrangements and where necessary, dovetailing with the off-site emergency plans prepared by the local authorities under COMAH or civil contingencies legislation.
7. Local authorities play a key role by preparing, reviewing, revising, and testing off-site emergency plans for dealing with the off-site consequences of major accidents at Upper Tier Establishments.
8. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Disapplication for Establishments under the control of Secretary of State for Defence within [The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015](#).

Acceptable Means of Compliance

9. All MACR Upper Tier Establishments will have both on-site and off-site Emergency Plans; Lower Tier Establishments will have an on-site Emergency Plan.
10. Operators should provide documentary evidence that the following four objectives have been met by their Emergency Plans:
 - a. Containing and controlling incidents to minimise the effects and limit damage to human health and the environment.
 - b. Implementing the measures necessary to protect human health and the environment from the effects of Major Accidents.
 - c. Communicating the necessary information to the public, Local Authority, and the emergency services.
 - d. Providing for the remediation of the environment should a major accident occur.
11. Operators should provide documentary evidence that the plans have been reviewed and tested.

Related Publications

12. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 4: DCOP 406

407: Provision of Information to the Public

Regulation

1. Every operator shall ensure the provision of information to the public is available, timely and up to date.
2. An operator of an Upper Tier Establishment shall provide information to anyone in an area likely to be affected by a major accident within the Public Information Zone.

Rationale and Provenance

3. This Regulation is to ensure that residents within the Public Information Zone are aware of the actions to be taken in the event of a major accident at the operator's establishment.
4. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Disapplication for Establishments under the control of Secretary of State for Defence within [The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015](#).

Acceptable Means of Compliance

5. Operators should provide evidence of how they achieve and maintain the provision of information to the public.
6. This information should be in accordance with the Public Sector Bodies (Websites and Mobile Applications) (No. 2) Accessibility Regulations 2018.

Related Publications

7. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 4: DCOP 407
 - b. COMAH 2015 Public Information Search
 - c. <https://notifications.hse.gov.uk/COMAH2015/Search.aspx>

408: Domino Effects and Domino Groups

Regulation

1. Every operator shall identify domino groups and the potential risks and consequential effects.
2. Every Operator shall consider domino groups and potential risks during the concept, design, build and commissioning of new facilities or the refurbishment of existing facilities that increase the capacity for the storage of dangerous substances and articles.

Rationale and Provenance

3. Some establishments may be designated as being part of a 'domino group' – establishments where the likelihood or consequences of a major accident may be increased because of the location and proximity of other establishments and the dangerous substances present there.
4. These establishments need special consideration in terms of emergency planning and the testing of the off-site response. The operators in the group should co-operate with each other in supplying any relevant information to the local authority.
5. The provenance for this regulation is as follows:
 - a. Disapplication for Establishments under the control of Secretary of State for Defence within [The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015](#).

Acceptable Means of Compliance

6. Operators should provide evidence that they have considered the possibility of another MACR or COMAH establishment being sufficiently close as to be a domino establishment.
7. Details should be included in the Safety Report or Major Accident Prevention Policy as applicable.

Related Publications

8. Related information is available in the following publications:
 - a. DSA 03.OME Part 4: DCOP 408
 - b. DSA 02.OME 406: Emergency Plans

Part 5: Military Lasers including Laser Directed Energy Weapons

Introduction

1. This Part establishes the regulatory framework for the safe management of laser devices, and laser systems, including laser directed energy weapons (LDEW), used by the MOD, or operated under its authority or direction (military lasers).
2. These regulations apply to military lasers, including laser systems developed or used for military purposes, at any lifecycle stage – from concept development, research, experimentation, trials, and demonstrations, through acquisition, introduction to service, in-service use, modification, and disposal.
3. These regulations apply to all military lasers which could foreseeably cause harm. Applicability is not solely dependent on the laser classification as defined in IEC 60825-1.
4. These regulations apply to MOD personnel and to any person acting under MOD authority or direction when developing or operating military laser systems on behalf of the MOD. They also apply to military lasers on MOD-owned, contractor-operated Test, Evaluation, Research and Proof (TERP) Ranges. See DOSR/RN/2026-01 – Updated MOD Policy for TERP Ranges for further information.

Relationship with Legislation

5. The regulations in this Part extend beyond legislative coverage, as civil law is not designed to address the specific hazards associated with military laser systems, particularly laser weapons, off-range effects, and platform integration.
6. These regulations translate high-level statutory obligations and Defence-specific requirements into a coherent framework, providing clarity of applicability, consistency of implementation, and a basis for assurance and accountability across Defence.
7. Compliance with these regulations does not remove the obligation for the Accountable Person/Duty Holder to meet statutory requirements.

Interface with Other DSA 02.OME Regulations

8. Where lasers form part of a weapon system or contribute to OME functionality, compliance with this Part is required in addition to compliance with the applicable requirements of DSA 02.OME Part 1. Where military lasers are being operated on a Range which is in scope of DSA 02.OME Part 3, both Parts apply.
9. Compliance with this Part does not remove or reduce the requirement to comply with other applicable legislation and regulation.
10. Safety artefacts developed to support compliance with other Parts – including system safety cases, hazard logs, risk assessments, and assurance evidence – may be used to demonstrate compliance with this Part, if compliance with laser-specific requirements is adequately demonstrated.
11. This Part does not require the creation of separate or duplicative safety documentation where existing artefacts can reasonably be extended or cross-referenced.

Regulatory Engagement and Accountability

12. Responsibility for the safe planning, authorisation and conduct of laser activities rests with the Accountable Person. Compliance is to be demonstrated through proportionate safety management, assurance, and documentation, rather than through routine regulatory permissioning or certification.
13. Risks arising from laser systems and activities shall be assessed and managed such that they are either broadly acceptable¹, or reduced to a level which is either broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable². This applies both within controlled operating areas and where hazards may extend beyond them.
14. The presence of laser energy beyond a controlled operating area does not, in itself, render an activity unacceptable. The accountable person shall be satisfied that the associated risks are understood, justified, and appropriately controlled.
15. Advice, guidance, or review provided by DOSR shall not be interpreted as permission or authorisation unless explicitly granted through a defined regulatory process. Historic regulatory involvement shall not be relied upon as evidence of compliance.
16. This approach is intended to ensure clarity of accountability, consistency of safety management, and appropriate use of regulatory oversight, while avoiding unnecessary or disproportionate Permissioning of laser activities.

Application and Proportionality

17. These regulations and associated compliance material apply where military laser systems or activities present a reasonably foreseeable risk of harm to people, animals, or the environment.
18. Where no such risk exists, for example, where laser emission is fully enclosed and hazardous exposure cannot reasonably occur, compliance may be limited to basic identification and awareness.
The extent of controls, documentation and assurance remains dependent on the specific hazards and risks presented.
19. For the purposes of this Part, harm arising from military laser systems includes both direct physiological effects resulting from laser exposure and indirect effects arising from laser emissions, including where laser radiation may dazzle, distract or otherwise interfere with the safe performance of human activities.
20. These regulations should be applied taking account of relevant statutory obligations, including legislation governing artificial optical radiation and legislation relating to the misuse of lasers where laser emissions may affect persons outside of Defence activities.
21. Laser systems integrated into weapon systems will typically present higher potential hazards due to factors such as intentional emission, system power, integration with fire control, and operational use. In such cases, a higher level of formality, assurance and evidence is likely to be appropriate.

How to Use the Compliance Material in this Part

Overview

22. This part includes compliance material for each DSA 02.OME Part 5 Regulation.
23. Two forms of compliance material are provided:

¹ As defined in JSP 815 Element 4

² As directed in the Secretary of State for Defence policy statement on health and safety (April 25) and defined in JSP 815 Element 4.

- a. Compliance guidance, which supports interpretation and application of the Regulations, and
 - b. Acceptable means of compliance (AMC), which set out recognised approaches to demonstrating compliance.
24. This material is intended to support a proportionate, risk-based approach. The inclusion of considerations for higher- and lower-hazard systems and activities is intended to illustrate proportionality, and does not replace professional judgement, nor does it remove accountability from the Accountable Person.
25. This compliance material is non-mandatory. Alternative approaches may be adopted where the Accountable Person can demonstrate that the intent of the Regulation is met.

Compliance Guidance

26. Compliance Guidance is provided where Regulations reflect or reinforce existing statutory requirements and / or recognise the existence of Defence policy. It is intended to:
- a. Clarify how such requirements should be interpreted and applied within the context of Defence laser activities.
 - b. Highlight laser-specific considerations where general requirements may not be sufficient on their own.
 - c. Support consistence of understanding across programmes and domains.
27. Compliance guidance is explanatory in nature and does not introduce new requirements. It provides a Defence and laser-specific interpretation of existing obligations.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

28. AMCs set out structured approaches that are considered suitable for demonstrating compliance with the Regulations. They are used where a clearer articulation of expected practice is required, particularly in areas that are high-hazard, novel, or not fully addressed by existing policy or statutory frameworks. AMCs:
- a. Describe recognised approaches to meeting the intent of the Regulations.
 - b. May include structured methods, sequences of activities or checklist-style considerations.
 - c. Use “should” statements to indicate expected practice, while allowing for justified alternatives
 - d. Are non-exhaustive and do not preclude alternative solutions.
29. Where an AMC is followed, it will normally be accepted as demonstrating compliance. Where an alternative approach is adopted, the Accountable Person should be able to justify how the intent of the Regulation is met.

501: Authority and Accountability for Laser Safety

Regulation

1. The accountable person for systems and activities within scope of this Part shall be formally identified.

Rationale and Provenance

2. This regulation establishes clear accountability for identifying, assessing, and controlling laser hazards. It ensures that responsibility for laser safety sits with the Accountable Person, consistent with wider regulatory principles, and prevents ambiguity over who owns risk decisions across the lifecycle of laser systems and activities.
3. The regulation has a direct legislative basis and reflects legal duties under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.
4. This regulation has been put in place because the use of military lasers involves high-risk activities which are not sufficiently regulated under civil statute.

Compliance Guidance

5. In complying with this regulation, the Accountable Person should consider whether accountability for laser safety is unambiguous and appropriately assigned.
6. For lower-hazard systems or activities, one should consider:
 - a. Whether an Accountable Person is identified within existing equipment or safety management arrangements across the lifecycle.
 - b. Whether laser safety responsibilities are clearly understood by those involved.
 - c. Whether responsibility for authorisation and risk acceptance is clear.
7. For higher-hazard systems or activities, one should also consider:
 - a. Whether accountability is formally documented and communicated.
 - b. Whether responsibilities are clearly allocated between Accountable Persons, Duty Holders, and supporting authorities.
 - c. Whether the Accountable Person has access to appropriate competence, advice, and assurance.
 - d. Whether accountability extends across procurement, trials, operation, modification, and disposal.

Related Publications

8. Further information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 390: Military Laser Safety Policy
 - b. JSP 375: Management of Health and Safety in Defence, Volume 1, Chapter 8
 - c. JSP 376: Defence Acquisition Safety Policy
 - d. JSP 815: Defence Safety Management System, Element 5
 - e. JSP 892: Risk Management

502: Legislative Compliance

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that systems and activities within the scope of this Part comply with applicable legislation and statutory regulation.

Rationale and Provenance

2. This regulation ensures that laser systems are developed and activities conducted in accordance with applicable legal requirements and that statutory duties for managing laser radiation hazards are met.
3. The regulation has a direct legislative basis and reflects duties under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, and the Control of Artificial Optical Radiation at Work Regulations 2010.
4. While legislation requires risks to be assessed and controlled, it does not prescribe how compliance should be explicitly demonstrated or documented. This regulation therefore establishes the expectation within Defence that compliance is clearly identified, systematically assessed, and supported by structured evidence.

Compliance Guidance

5. In complying with this regulation, the Accountable Person should consider whether applicable legislative and statutory requirements have been identified, interpreted, and applied to the system or activity.
6. This may include consideration of:
 - a. Applicable UK health and safety legislation.
 - b. Relevant environmental legislation.
 - c. Product safety legislation where relevant.
 - d. Recognised standards where these support demonstration of statutory compliance.
7. The Accountable Person should ensure that:
 - a. Statutory duties are reflected within hazard identification and risk assessment.
 - b. Compliance is demonstrable through appropriate evidence and documentation.
 - c. Any reliance on Crown exemption or derogation is understood and appropriately managed.
 - d. The Accountable Person should also ensure that compliance is supported by structured documentation that clearly demonstrates how legislative requirements have been met.
8. This may include:
 - a. A legislative compliance matrix identifying relevant legislative provisions and their applicability.
 - b. Compliance statements describing how each applicable requirement is satisfied.
 - c. Reference to supporting evidence, such as risk assessments, analyses, test results, or design features.
 - d. Justification where requirements are considered not applicable or are met through alternative means.
9. The Accountable Person should be able to demonstrate, through this documentation, how compliance has been achieved for each applicable legislative requirement.
10. Recognised standards relating to laser product safety and classification may support compliance. Their application should be clearly stated and linked to the relevant legislative requirements they support. Standards may include:

- a. BS EN IEC 60825-1 – Safety of Laser Products: Equipment Classification and Requirements
 - b. BS EN IEC 60825-14 – Laser Safety User's Guide
11. These standards may assist in determining laser classification, hazard characteristics, and applicable safety measures.

Related Publications

12. Further information is available in the following publications:
- a. Health and Safety in Defence - Policy Statement by the Secretary of State for Defence (March 2025)
 - b. Defence Environmental Protection Policy Statement - Policy Statement by the Secretary of State for Defence (October 2025)
 - c. JSP 390: Military Laser Safety Policy
 - d. JSP 375: Management of Health and Safety in Defence
 - e. JSP 815: Defence Safety Management System, Element 3
 - f. BS EN IEC 60825-1 – Safety of laser products: Equipment Classification and Requirements
 - g. BS EN IEC 60825-14 – Safety of Laser Products: A User's Guide

503: Competence

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that personnel involved in the procurement, integration, operation, supervision or maintenance of military laser systems and activities are competent for the tasks they undertake.
2. Where the nature of the laser activity presents a foreseeable exposure hazard, the accountable person shall ensure that competent laser safety advice is available to support planning, assessment, and execution.

Rationale and Provenance

3. Safe laser use depends on competent personnel. This regulation ensures that individuals who procure, integrate, operate, or supervise laser activities have the necessary knowledge and skills, and that specialist advice (e.g. laser safety expertise) is available where exposure hazards may arise. This aligns with MOD requirements for Suitably Qualified and Experienced Personnel (SQEP) and prevents foreseeable harm arising from misuse or misunderstanding of laser systems.
4. The regulation has a direct legislative basis and reflects legal duties under Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, and the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998.
5. This regulation has been put in place because the use of military lasers involves high-risk activities which are not sufficiently regulated under civil statute.

Compliance Guidance

6. In complying with this regulation, the accountable person should consider whether personnel competence is appropriate to the hazards involved.
7. For lower-hazard activities, one should consider:
 - a. Basic awareness or induction training covering laser hazards and controls.
 - b. Confirmation that contractors have equivalent competence arrangements.
8. For higher-hazard activities, one should also consider:
 - a. Specialist training for operators, maintainers, and supervisors.
 - b. Access to competent laser safety advice.
 - c. Documented competence requirements and periodic review.

Related Publications

9. Further information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 390: Military Laser Safety Policy
 - b. JSP 375: Management of Health and Safety in Defence, Volume 1, Chapter 8
 - c. JSP 376: Defence Acquisition Safety Policy
 - d. JSP 815: Defence Safety Management System, Element 6
 - e. Acquisition Safety and Environmental Management System, Part 6
 - f. ARSP-4: Laser Safety for Military Use

504: Laser Risk and Hazard Management

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that laser radiation hazards are identified and assessed, and that control measures are implemented in a manner proportionate to the risks reasonably foreseeable from the use, servicing, or integration of the laser system.
2. Laser risk assessment and control shall take account of the characteristics and behaviours of laser emissions and the environments in which laser activities are conducted.

Rationale and Provenance

3. This regulation enables proportionate application of safety controls by linking requirements directly to the level of reasonably foreseeable risk. It ensures low-risk or fully enclosed laser beams are not burdened with unnecessary controls, while higher-risk systems receive safeguards proportionate to the hazards presented. Risk assessment should consider the ways in which laser radiation may cause harm, including direct physiological effects resulting from laser exposure, and indirect effects arising from laser emissions, together with the characteristics and behaviour of the beam, the operational environment, foreseeable misuse, and circumstances in which emissions may extend beyond the immediate activity area.
4. The regulation has a legislative foundation in the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, and the Control of Artificial Optical Radiation at Work Regulations 2010 which require hazards to be identified, risks assessed and control measures implemented so far as is reasonably practicable. Defence extends these principles to explicitly recognise different hazard levels across military laser systems, weapon systems, and unconventional workplaces. This approach is consistent with wider UK legislation recognising laser-related risks beyond physiological injury, including the Laser Misuse (Vehicles) Act 2018.
5. This regulation has been put in place as there is a gap in UK legislation that needs to be filled when considering Defence activity.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

6. Acceptable means of compliance should include:
 - a. Hazard Identification and Assessment
 - i. A documented laser risk assessment proportionate to hazard.
 - ii. Identification of credible hazardous scenarios during:
 1. normal operation – including all modes,
 2. alignment, calibration, and maintenance activities,
 3. abnormal and fault conditions,
 4. foreseeable misuse.
 - iii. Consideration of hazards arising from:
 1. direct beam exposure,
 2. reflected or scattered radiation,
 3. beam divergence and propagation,
 4. tracking or scanning functions,
 5. indirect effects including dazzle and distraction.
 - iv. For low-hazard systems, this may be qualitative and brief.
 - v. For higher-hazard systems, more detailed analysis may be appropriate.

- b. Environmental and Contextual Factors
 - i. Consideration of operating environment, including:
 - 1. indoor or outdoor use,
 - 2. proximity of third parties,
 - 3. platform movement or dynamic pointing.
 - ii. Where emissions may extend beyond the immediate operating area, assessment of off-range hazards and controls.
- c. Control selection and justification.
 - i. Use of a recognised hierarchy of controls.
 - ii. Documented justification of why selected controls reduce risk so far as reasonably practicable.
 - iii. Where minimal controls are applied, a documented explanation of why hazardous exposure is not reasonably foreseeable.
 - iv. Use of recognised standards or modelling tools (e.g. BS EN 60825 concepts, Nominal Ocular Hazard Distance (NOHD) calculations) may support compliance where applicable.

Related Publications

- 7. Further information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 390: Military Laser Safety Policy
 - b. JSP 375: Management of Health and Safety in Defence, Volume 1, Chapter 8
 - c. JSP 376: Defence Acquisition Safety Policy
 - d. JSP 815: Defence Safety Management System, Element 4
 - e. BS EN IEC 60825-1 – Safety of laser products – Part 1: Equipment classification and requirements
 - f. BS EN IEC 60825-4 – Safety of laser products - Part 4: Laser guards
 - g. BS EN IEC 60825-12 – Safety of laser products - Part 12: Safety of free space optical communication systems used for transmission of information.
 - h. IEC TR 60825-14 – Safety of Laser Products: A user's guide

505: Laser Activity Safety Management

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that activities involving systems within the scope of this Part are planned, authorised, and conducted only where appropriate arrangements are in place to support their safe execution.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Laser activities shall be managed within a structured safety framework that reflects the hazards involved. This regulation ensures consistent planning, authorisation, supervision, risk assessment, and review across all environments in which laser activities take place. It ensures that safe process, not location, governs risk management.
3. The regulation has a legislative foundation, based on workplace safety, management and planning duties under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 but extended to include military lasers, weapon systems, and unconventional workplaces where civil workplace regulations are insufficient or inapplicable.
4. This regulation has been put in place because the use of military lasers involves high-risk activities which are not sufficiently regulated under civil statute.

Compliance Guidance

5. In complying with this regulation, the Accountable Person should consider whether laser activities are subject to appropriate planning, authorisation, and control.
6. For lower-hazard activities, one should consider:
 - a. coverage by existing local procedures or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
 - b. access control and awareness arrangements.
 - c. coordination with other local activities.
7. For higher-hazard activities, one should also consider:
 - a. formal activity planning and authorisation.
 - b. supervision arrangements proportionate to hazard.
 - c. integration with site, range, or platform safety arrangements.
 - d. post-activity review where appropriate.
8. Documented local safety arrangements may be an acceptable means of demonstrating compliance.

Related Publications

9. Further information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 390: Military Laser Safety Policy
 - b. JSP 375: Management of Health and Safety in Defence, Volume 1, Chapter 2
 - c. JSP 375: Management of Health and Safety in Defence, Volume 1, Chapter 8
 - d. JSP 376: Defence Acquisition Safety Policy
 - e. JSP 815: Defence Safety Management System
 - f. ASEMS: Acquisition Safety and Environmental Management System
 - g. DefStan 00-056: Safety Management Requirements for Defence Systems
 - h. ARSP-4: Laser Safety for Military Use

506: Control of Laser Exposure

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that exposure of persons to harmful laser radiation is prevented or reduced as far as is reasonably practicable.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Prevention of harmful exposure to laser radiation is the core objective of laser safety. This regulation requires elimination or reduction of exposure as far as is reasonably practicable, and mandates appropriate control measures when exposure cannot be eliminated. It addresses all forms of potential exposure, including direct, reflected, and scattered beams, and indirect effects such as dazzle and distraction.
3. The regulation has a direct legislative basis in the Control of Artificial Optical Radiation at Work Regulations 2010, which require exposure to harmful artificial optical radiation to be prevented or reduced so far as is reasonably practicable. In applying this regulation, Defence recognises that harmful laser exposure may include both direct physiological effects and indirect effects arising from laser emissions, consistent with the broader statutory recognition of laser-related risks reflected in the Laser Misuse (Vehicles) Act 2018.
4. This regulation has been put in place because the use of military lasers involves high-risk activities which are not sufficiently regulated under civil statute.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

5. Acceptable means of compliance should include:
 - a. Demonstration of application of a suitable hierarchy of control
 - b. Demonstration that the controls address all forms of potential exposure, including direct, reflected, and scattered beams.
 - c. Alignment with recognised exposure concepts (e.g. ICNIRP, BS EN 60825) where appropriate.

Related Publications

6. Further information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 390: Military Laser Safety Policy
 - b. JSP 375: Management of Health and Safety in Defence, Volume 1, Chapter 8
 - c. JSP 815: Defence Safety Management System, Element 7
 - d. DefStan 00-056: Safety Management Requirements for Defence Systems
 - e. BS EN 60825-1: Safety of Laser Products

507: Laser Exposure Occurrence Management

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that arrangements are in place to manage suspected or actual laser radiation exposure occurrences, including reporting, investigation, and medical assessment where appropriate.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Effective management of suspected or actual laser exposure occurrences is essential to protect personnel and maintain compliance. This regulation ensures arrangements exist for prompt reporting, medical assessment and investigation, supporting duty-of-care obligations and enabling learning to prevent recurrence.
3. The regulation has a direct legislative basis and reflects legal duties under the Control of Artificial Optical Radiation at Work Regulations 2010 and Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013.
4. This regulation has been put in place because the use of military lasers involves high-risk activities which are not sufficiently regulated under civil statute.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

5. Acceptable means of compliance should include:
 - a. A documented local procedure covering:
 - i. immediate actions,
 - ii. shutdown or isolation,
 - iii. reporting routes,
 - iv. access to medical assessment.
 - b. Briefing of personnel on incident response.
 - c. Integration with site or range emergency arrangements.
 - d. Retention of records to support investigation and learning.

Related Publications

6. Further information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 390: Military Laser Safety Policy
 - b. JSP 375: Management of Health and Safety in Defence, Volume 1, Chapter 14
 - c. JSP 375: Management of Health and Safety in Defence, Volume 1, Chapter 16
 - d. JSP 815: Defence Safety Management System, Element 10

508: Laser System Safety Features

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that military laser systems incorporate design features and safeguards appropriate to their intended use, including measures to prevent unintentional, unauthorised, or misdirected emission.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Laser systems, operating at the speed of light, present a new paradigm for system safety. Engineering controls are fundamental to safe laser system design. This regulation ensures that systems incorporate appropriate safeguards – such as interlocks, shutters, emission indicators, or fail-safe behaviours – to prevent unintentional, unauthorised, or misdirected emission and support safe operation and maintenance.
3. The regulation is a Defence-specific requirement as civil legislation requires equipment to be safe but does not define design expectations for laser systems with multiple safety-critical modes, weapon integration, or emission control logic.
4. This regulation has been put in place because the use of military lasers involves high-risk activities which are not sufficiently regulated under civil statute.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

5. Acceptable means of compliance should include:
 - a. Use of recognised design standards and guidance (e.g. BS EN 60825-1, DefStan 07-085), where applicable.
 - b. Identification of safety-related functions.
 - c. Independent assessment of suitability of safety features by a competent person.
 - d. Assurance that modifications preserve safety features.

Related Publications

6. Further information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 390: Military Laser Safety Policy
 - b. JSP 375: Management of Health and Safety in Defence, Volume 1, Chapter 22
 - c. JSP 376: Defence Acquisition Safety Policy
 - d. JSP 815: Defence Safety Management System, Element 7
 - e. DefStan 00-056: Safety Management Requirements for Defence Systems
 - f. DefStan 00-055: Requirements for Safety of Programmable Elements (PE) in Defence Systems, Part 01: Requirements and Guidance
 - g. DefStan 07-085: Design Requirements for Weapons and Associated Systems, Part 01: Mandatory Design Requirements

509: Non-Beam Hazards including Electrical and Stored Energy Hazards

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that hazards arising from supporting sub-systems associated with military laser systems are identified and controlled, including, where applicable, high voltage, stored energy, and thermal hazards.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Military laser systems frequently incorporate supporting technologies that present hazards in addition to those arising from laser radiation. These may originate from supporting technologies and ancillary subsystems. This regulation ensures that such hazards are considered as part of the overall safety of the laser system, particularly where no other Defence safety framework applies.
3. In practice, high-voltage, stored-energy, and thermal hazards are among the most common and significant non-beam hazards associated with military laser systems and therefore require particular consideration.
4. The regulation is a Defence-specific requirement as civil safety legislation applies in principle but does not adequately address the non-beam hazards associated with military laser systems, particularly high-energy or weapon-integrated subsystems.
5. This regulation has been put in place as there is a gap in UK legislation that needs to be filled when considering Defence activity.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

6. Where non-beam hazards are present, the Accountable Person should ensure appropriate control measures are recorded and implemented that are proportionate to the hazards identified.
7. For electrical, stored energy and thermal hazards the acceptable means of compliance should include:
 - a. Identification of high-voltage, pulsed-power, thermal or energy storage hazards.
 - b. Isolation, discharge, and lock-out arrangements.
 - c. Guarding or insulation of hazardous components.
 - d. Independent assessment of electrical and thermal hazards by a competent person.
 - e. Use of recognised design standards and guidance (e.g. BS EN 60825-1, DefStan 07-085), where applicable.

Related Publications

8. Further information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 390: Military Laser Safety Policy
 - b. JSP 375: Management of Health and Safety in Defence, Volume 1, Chapter 23
 - c. JSP 376: Management of Health and Safety in Defence, Volume 3, Chapter 3
 - d. DefStan 59-114: Safety Principles for Electrical Circuits in Systems Incorporating Explosive Components

510: Laser System Certification

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that military laser systems are supplied with appropriate safety certification by the supplier.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Supplier-provided certification is essential to demonstrate that laser systems meet appropriate standards and design expectations. This regulation ensures certification or equivalent evidence is obtained where applicable, and that deviations are justified. It supports informed acceptance decisions and prevents the MOD inheriting unmanaged supplier risks.
3. The regulation is a Defence-specific requirement as civil legislation assumes the applicability of recognised certification routes, where military laser systems may be bespoke, developmental, or weaponised, and have a need for additional information.
4. This regulation has been put in place as there is a gap in UK legislation that needs to be filled when considering Defence activity.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

5. Acceptable means of compliance should include:
 - a. BS EN IEC 60825-1 should normally be used as the basis for demonstrating laser product safety. It is the internationally recognised laser product safety standard and is designated in support of UK product safety legislation for electrical equipment, making it an appropriate benchmark for military laser systems where applicable.
 - b. Where certification is not applicable:
 - i. supplier safety information describing hazards, limits, and failure behaviour.
 - ii. documented MOD acceptance of alternative information.
 - c. Verification that supplier information is consistent with intended MOD use.

Related Publications

6. Further information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 390: Military Laser Safety Policy
 - b. JSP 375: Management of Health and Safety in Defence, Volume 1, Chapter 22
 - c. JSP 376: Defence Acquisition Safety Policy
 - d. JSP 815: Defence Safety Management System

511: Documentation and Evidence

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that sufficient evidence is available to demonstrate compliance with this Part, proportionate to the hazards presented by the laser activity or system.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Demonstrable compliance is critical for Defence safety assurance and regulatory oversight. This regulation requires the Accountable Person to maintain sufficient evidence—such as risk assessments, procedures, and training records—proportionate to the hazards involved. This supports audit readiness and ensures decisions are transparent and justified.
3. This regulation has a legislative foundation, based on record-keeping requirements under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, but is extended to define evidence expectations appropriate to Defence laser activities and assurance processes.
4. This regulation has been put in place because the use of military lasers involves high-risk activities which are not sufficiently regulated under statute.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

5. Acceptable means of compliance should include:
 - a. Evidence sufficient to show:
 - i. what hazards were identified,
 - ii. what assumptions were made,
 - iii. what controls were considered,
 - iv. why implemented controls were judged sufficient,
 - v. acceptance of risk by suitably authorised individual.
 - b. Documentation proportionate to hazard, such as:
 - i. risk assessments,
 - ii. procedures,
 - iii. training and competence records,
 - iv. supplier information,
 - v. activity authorisations.
 - c. Inclusion of laser hazards within relevant safety case documentation for higher-risk systems.

Related Publications

6. Further information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 390: Military Laser Safety Policy
 - b. JSP 375: Management of Health and Safety in Defence, Volume 1, Chapter 2
 - c. JSP 375: Management of Health and Safety in Defence, Volume 1, Chapter 8
 - d. JSP 375: Management of Health and Safety in Defence, Volume 1, Chapter 39
 - e. JSP 376: Defence Acquisition Safety Policy
 - f. JSP 815: Defence Safety Management System, Element 4

512: Audit and Assurance of Compliance

Regulation

1. The accountable person shall ensure that arrangements are in place to provide assurance that activities and systems within the scope of this Part comply with these regulations, legislation, and Defence policy.

Rationale and Provenance

2. Assurance provides confidence that controls are effective and that regulatory requirements are being met. This regulation requires proportionate arrangements for internal and, where necessary, independent review of compliance. It supports continuous improvement, enables oversight, and prevents reliance on informal or historic permissioning.
3. This regulation has a legislative foundation, based on monitoring and review expectations under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, but extended to support Defence assurance models including the layered three Lines of Defence model.
4. This regulation has been put in place because the use of military lasers involves high-risk activities which are not sufficiently regulated under civil statute.

Acceptable Means of Compliance

5. In complying with this regulation, the Accountable Person should consider how assurance of compliance is achieved and maintained.
6. For lower-hazard activities, one should consider:
 - a. inclusion in routine safety reviews.
 - b. capture and resolution of issues or near-misses.
7. For higher-hazard activities, one should also consider:
 - a. periodic independent assurance by a competent person.
 - b. tracking and closure of findings.
 - c. retention of through-life records.
 - d. retention of assurance records to support audit or investigation.

Related Publications

8. Further information is available in the following publications:
 - a. JSP 390: Military Laser Safety Policy
 - b. JSP 815: Defence Safety Management System, Element 12

Annex A: Amendment Record

Version No.	Section	Paragraph	Amendment Summary	Agreed	Date
1.0	Preface	Not applicable	Front Cover updated	DOSR Regs Pubs-1	15/06/2020
1.0	Preface	Not applicable	DSA Vision Statement updated	DOSR Regs Pubs-1	15/06/2020
1.0	Preface	4 & 9	Removed 'PRG'	DOSR Regs Pubs-1	15/06/2020
1.0	Preface	10	Email address updated	DOSR Regs Pubs-1	15/06/2020
1.0	Introduction	8	Removed '/Exemption'	DOSR Regs Pubs-1	15/06/2020
1.0	Introduction	11-20	Inserted new 'Waivers' paragraphs	DOSR Regs Pubs-1	15/06/2020
1.0	02 OME (21)	AMC	Removed 'and Exemptions'	DOSR Regs Pubs-1	15/06/2020
1.0	02 OME (21)	AMC	Removed 'or Exemption'	DOSR Regs Pubs-1	15/06/2020
1.0	02 OME (22 and 23)	AMC	Inserted additional AMC text	DOSR Regs Pubs-1	15/06/2020
2.0	Whole document	Whole document	Numbering scheme altered to enhance and reference document. References to non-extant to JSPs removed. PT changed to PT/DT. DE&S SSR changed to SSR or equivalent.	DOSR Regs ATL	05/07/2021
2.0	Introduction	7	Updated to reflect new Part 5 Military Lasers including Laser Directed Energy Weapons	DOSR Regs ATL	05/07/2021
2.0	AMC	9	Update to definition of AMC	DOSR TL	05/07/2021
2.0	Part 1	Reg 102 - AMC	Word "independent" added.	CP 65	05/07/2021
2.0	Part 1	Reg 102 / 103 / 104 / 105 - Related Publications	References updated.	CP 55	05/07/2021

DSA 02.OME – Annex A: Amendment Table

Version No.	Section	Paragraph	Amendment Summary	Agreed	Date
2.0	Part 1	Reg 107 -AMC and Related Publications	Detail added with reference to SDS, and references updated.	CP 37	05/07/2021
2.0	Part 1	Reg 108 / 109 / 111 and related text.	Update as provided by DOSG.	CP 83/84/85	05/07/2021
2.0	Part 1	Reg 112	Updates as agreed DNSR/DOSR.	CP 66	05/07/2021
2.0	Part 1	Reg 113	New Regulation.	CP 53 and 71	05/07/2021
2.0	Part 1	Reg 114	Nail driving and other industrial tools - text removed.	CP 64	05/07/2021
2.0	Part 2	Reg 202 / 203 and related text	Update as proposed by DOSR and agreed ex committee by IEs.	CPs 21, 60 and 61	05/07/2021
2.0	Part 2	Reg 205 and related text	Update as proposed by DOSR and agreed ex committee by IEs.	CPs1, 59 and 69	05/07/2021
2.0	Part 2	Reg 206 / 207 / 208	Update as proposed by DOSR and agreed ex committee by IEs.	CP 72 / 73 / 74	05/07/2021
2.0	Part 2	Reg 210 and related text	As agreed by CFFE WG and endorsed by OME WG.	CP 78	05/07/2021
2.0	Part 2	Reg 211 and related text	Update as proposed by DOSR and agreed ex committee by IEs.	CP 75	05/07/2021
2.0	Part 3	Reg 307 / 308 / 309 - Guidance	Addition of additional Related Publications.	CP 80	05/07/2021
2.0	Part 3	Reg 310	Update to include requirement to report incidents involving Military Lasers.	CP 81	05/07/2021
2.0	Part 4	All	A review has been undertaken of the whole section by the MACR WG and SC and enhanced regulations and DCOPs created. As this Part has been modified it has not been marked in yellow highlight.	MACR WG	05/07/2021
2.0	Part 5	All	A new Part 5 has been created for Lasers and DEW. As this Part is new it has not been marked in yellow highlight.	OME WG	05/07/2021
2.1	Part 2	Reg 205	New wording - Prior to any deployment of MOD explosives to overseas locations, a safety review shall be carried out of the facilities available at the host location, and any other location(s) transited through on route, where the MOD explosives are handled or stored.	DOSR Assurance ATL	08/07/2021

DSA 02.OME – Annex A: Amendment Table

Version No.	Section	Paragraph	Amendment Summary	Agreed	Date
2.2	Part 2	Reg 204 - AMC	New limit - Warships in Harbour (WiH) certification applies for vessels carrying <100,000 kg NEQ in the quiescent (undisturbed) state.	DOSR TL CP 89	23/08/2021
2.3	Part 5	Regs 502 and 503	Improved definition of competences	MLST and DOSR	16/12/2021
2.4	Preface	10	Contact details updated	DOSR Regs Pubs-1	30/09/2022
2.4	Introduction	11	Inserted additional ALP 16 text	CP 100	30/09/2022
2.4	Introduction	12-16	Updated Waiver Requirements	CP 93/96/98	30/09/2022
2.4	Introduction	17	DOSR Office details updated	DOSR Regs Pubs-1	30/09/2022
2.4	Part 1	Contents	OME 118 text updated	DOSR Regs Pubs-1	30/09/2022
2.4	Part 1	Reg 102	Typo corrected, AMC updated, New References added	CP 94, 99	30/09/2022
2.4	Part 1	Reg 105	Text updated, New References added	CP 99	30/09/2022
2.4	Part 1	Reg 117	Updated	CP 95	30/09/2022
2.4	Part 1	Reg 118	New Regulation - OME 118 Certification of Defence Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives (OME)	DOSR TL	30/09/2022
2.4	Part 2	Reg 202	Footnote removed, Text and references updated	CP 101	30/09/2022
2.4	Part 2	Reg 203	Text updated	CP 90	30/09/2022
2.4	Part 2	Reg 205	Reg title updated, Rationale and Provenance updated, Inserted additional reference	CP 91, 100	30/09/2022
2.4	Part 2	Reg 207	Text updated	CP 97	30/09/2022
2.4	Part 3	Contents	Ranges 313 text updated	DOSR Regs Pubs-1	30/09/2022
2.4	Part 3	Reg 310	Text updated	CP 51	30/09/2022
2.4	Part 3	Reg 313	New Regulation – Fieldcraft Training Areas (FTA)	DOSR TL	30/09/2022
2.4.1	Part 1	Reg 106	GM updated – Reference to Pt 2 Ch 4 removed. New DCOP 106 Reference inserted.	DOSR Regs Pubs-1	10/11/2022
2.4.1	Part 3	Reg 308	GM updated – References to Pam 51 & Pam 4 removed. New OSP Reference inserted.	CP 105	10/11/2022
2.4.2	Part 4	Reg 402	Additional text inserted to clarify location of Related Publications.	CP 106	22/05/2023

Version No.	Section	Paragraph	Amendment Summary	Agreed	Date
3.0	Foreword	All	Updated to reflect change in DOSR-TL.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Introduction	All	Updated to reflect introduction of JSP 815 and 816. Updated to reflect up-issue and introduction of DSA 01 Operating model series.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Introduction	Regulatory Waivers from DOSR Regulations	Updated to improve guidance and clarity with respect to waiver application and DOSR waiver process. Updated contact details for waiver application process.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	Reg 101 and related text	Regulation updated for clarity from: “MOD OME systems shall be designed and assessed to recognised international standards.” Rationale updated for clarity. AMC updated for clarity. References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	Reg 102 and related text	Regulation title changed. Regulation updated for clarity from: “The Accountable Person shall engage the services of an independent OME Safety Advisor to provide Independent Technical Evaluation (ITE) support throughout the CADMID/T life cycle and to provide SME advice that conforms to relevant UK OME safety legislation, regulation and policy.” Rational updated for clarity. AMC updated for clarity. References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	Reg 103 and related text	Regulation title changed. Regulation updated for clarity from: “The Accountable Person shall ensure that OME Safety and Environmental Case Reports (SECR) are produced periodically and at Key Project milestones in the MOD acquisition cycle from Initial Gate onwards.” Rational updated for clarity. AMC updated for clarity. References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	Reg 104 and related text	Regulation title changed. Regulation updated for clarity from: “The Accountable Person shall establish a safety management approach that identifies and addresses specific safety issues at each stage of the MTDS.” Rational updated for clarity. AMC updated for clarity. References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	Reg 105 and related text	Regulation updated for clarity from: “The OME Safety Risk shall be ALARP and Tolerable throughout the life of the OME/the MTDS.” Rational updated for clarity. AMC updated for clarity. References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024

Version No.	Section	Paragraph	Amendment Summary	Agreed	Date
3.0	Part 1	Reg 106 and related text	Regulation title changed. Regulation updated for clarity from: “All military munitions and explosives shall be assigned a hazard classification by DOSR before they can be transported by road within Great Britain or stored within MOD establishments.” Rational updated for clarity. AMC updated for clarity. References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	Reg 107 and related text	Regulation updated for clarity from: “All EM within an OME system shall be qualified to internationally recognised standards.” Rational updated for clarity. AMC updated for clarity. References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	Reg 108 and related text	Regulation updated for clarity from: “OME IS, including subsystems and components, shall be compliant with and qualified to internationally recognised standards.” Rational updated for clarity. AMC updated for clarity. References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	Reg 109 and related text	Regulation updated for clarity from: “OME Programmable Elements (PE), which encompasses software and programmable hardware, shall be qualified to internationally recognised safety standards.” Rational updated for clarity. AMC updated for clarity. References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	Reg 110 and related text	Regulation updated for clarity from: “Environmental Testing of Climatic and Mechanical effects on OME shall be qualified using internationally recognised safety standards.” Rational updated for clarity. AMC updated for clarity. References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	Reg 111 and related text	Regulation updated for clarity from: “The interaction of OME with Electromagnetic Environmental Effects shall be quantified and qualified to internationally recognised standards. This shall encompass both emissions and immunity of OME.” Rational updated for clarity. AMC updated for clarity. References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	Reg 112 and related text	Regulation updated for clarity from: “All new non-nuclear munitions requirements shall comply with MOD IM policy, and all in-service munitions shall be kept under review to identify opportunities to achieve IM Policy compliance and thereby reduce risk. Nuclear munitions shall comply with the requirements of JSP 538 Part 2: Guidance (V3.1 Jul 14) Chapter 2, Annex A: Safety Assessment Principles – Explosive Compositions.” Rational updated for clarity. AMC updated for clarity. References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024

DSA 02.OME – Annex A: Amendment Table

Version No.	Section	Paragraph	Amendment Summary	Agreed	Date
3.0	Part 1	Reg 114 and related text	Regulation updated from: “Any gun barrel made for the use of Her Majesty’s forces shall be proved to recognised standards.” Rational updated for clarity. AMC updated for clarity. References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	Reg 115 and related text	References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	Reg 116 and related text	Regulation updated from: “Details of all OME related Incidents, including all near misses, shall be reported to the Munitions Incident Database (MID) Cell within Defence Equipment and Support (DE&S) Weapons Engineering.” References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	Reg 117 and related text	Regulation and related text updated to include reference to second level of Defence Assurance (2LOD) instead of second party assurance (2PA).	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	Reg 118 and related text	Rational updated for clarity. AMC updated for clarity. References updated.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 1	throughout	SSR or equivalent changed to Accountable Person (AP) to encompass TLBs and align with DDS Policy – JSP 815 and JSP 816.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Throughout	throughout	Regulatory Provenance Added.	DOSR TL	05/07/2024
3.0	Part 3	Reg 313 and related text	Updated FTA Classifications in the table.	DOSR TL	21/08/2024

Version No.	Section	Paragraph	Amendment Summary	Agreed	Date
4.0	Part 1	Reg 108 and related text	Inclusion of reference to DCOP 108 as AMC for regulatory compliance, and reference to up-to-date ratified NATO standards to achieve qualification and compliance. Addition of STANAG 4809 / AOP-67: Safety Design Requirements for Remotely Controlled Safety, Arming and Functioning (SAF) Systems to guidance material. Removal of the following paragraphs: 9. Qualification and compliance should be demonstrated against the latest edition of internationally recognised IS standards. A compliance case detailing the claims, arguments, and evidence to enable Independent Technical Evaluation should be provided to support qualification. 10. IS qualification testing should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of STANAG 4157: Safety, Arming and Functioning Systems (SAF Systems) Testing Requirements. 11. Electro-Explosive Devices (EED) should be characterised in accordance with STANAG 4560: Electro-Explosive Devices, Assessment and Test Methods for Characterization, as implemented in DefStan 59-114: Safety Principles for Electrical Circuits in Systems Incorporating Explosive Components - Assessment, Safety Margins and Trial.	DOSR Regs ATL	03/11/2025
4.0	Introduction	Regulatory Waivers from Defence OME Regulations	Updated text in Para 16.b to read: “The issuing of the waiver does not infer any assessment by DOSR on the safety of the item, the safety of the situation, nor the acceptance of any risk by the DOSR.”	DOSR TL	03/11/2025
4.0	Part 1	Reg 101 and related text	Inclusion of reference to DCOP 101 as AMC for regulatory compliance.	DOSR Regs ATL	03/11/2025
4.0	Part 3	Reg 308 and related text	Inclusion of FTA in Para 1 and 2	DOSR Regs Pubs-2	03/11/2025

DSA 02.OME – Annex A: Amendment Table

Version No.	Section	Paragraph	Amendment Summary	Agreed	Date
4.0	Preface	Para 3 & 4	Amendment procedure corrected.	DOSR Regs Pubs-2	03/11/2025
4.0	Part 1	Reg 118	Regulation 118 wording changed to reflect a request from DOSR Permissions team.	DOSR Regs Pubs-2	03/11/2025
4.0	Part 2	Regs 201 to 208	DSA 03.OME Part 2 Regulations reviewed and re-written. New Regulations 201 to 208 published.	DOSR Regs Pubs-1a	03/11/2025
4.0	Part 1	Reg 110 and related text	Inclusion of reference to DCOP 110 as AMC for regulatory compliance.	DOSR Regs ATL	12/11/2025
4.0	Part 1	Reg 111 and related text	Inclusion of reference to DCOP 111 as AMC for regulatory compliance.	DOSR Regs ATL	26/11/2025
4.0	Preface	Definition of OME	Updated definitions of Ordnance, Munitions, Explosives and Directed Energy Weapons, improved clarity, and alignment with NATOTerm.	DOSR Regs ATL	02/12/2025
4.0	Part 1	Para 33	Reworded for clarity	DOSR Regs ATL	02/12/2025
4.0	Part 1-5	Introduction	Renamed from 'Justification' for clarity.	DOSR Regs ATL	02/12/2025
4.0	Preface	Introduction	Reference to DOSR Safety Committees removed from individual parts, and added to preface under citation section, to aid conciseness.	DOSR Regs ATL	02/12/2025
4.0	Part 1-5	Guidance Material / Further Information	Section heading renamed from 'Guidance Material' to 'Further Information'	DOSR Regs ATL	11/12/2025
4.0	Part 1	All Regulations	Acceptable Means of Compliance sections simplified to refer only to relevant DCOP's	DOSR Regs ATL	11/12/2025
4.0	Part 1	Reg 311	Updated Guidance Material para 5b - Close Combat - Ranges Pamphlet 21 Training Regulations for Armoured Fighting Vehicles, Infantry Weapon Systems and Pyrotechnics	DOSR Regs Pubs-1b1	04/02/2026
4.0	Part 2	All	Regulations updated in line with DOSR RN 2025-10 Advance Notification of Amendment to DSA 02.OME Part 2 Regulations	DOSR Regs ATL	22/04/2026
4.0	Part 5	All	Regulations updated in line with DOSR Regulatory Notice (RN) 2026-04 – Notification of Amendment to DSA 02.OME Part 5 and Consultation on JSP390 and addressing comments received.	DOSR Regs ATL	22/04/2026
4.0	Amendment Table	All	Amendment table moved to Annex A	DOSR Regs ATL	22/04/2026

Version No.	Section	Paragraph	Amendment Summary	Agreed	Date
4.0	Part 1	All	Change of terminology from 'Manufacture-to-Target or Delivery Sequence' to 'Lifecycle' to align with NATO terminology and allow for better incorporation of Directed Energy Weapons.	DOSR Regs ATL	07/05/2026
4.0	Part 1	Reg 118	Removal of <i>"through Urgent Capability Requirement, Commercial Off the Shelf, Modified/Military Off the Shelf or any other procurement process"</i> from Regulatory text. This regulation is applicable to OME systems regardless of their method into service, removal of the above text improves conciseness.	DOSR Regs ATL	07/05/2026
4.0	Part 1	Reg 118, Rationale and Provenance	Removal of previous paragraph 4 <i>"Independent Technical Evaluation support for OME Systems is required to assess critical safety information and evidence to provide assurance that the technical information is correct, is suitable to achieve objectives, is valid and is fit for purpose. Independent Technical Evaluation should also give oversight to the Accountable Person that the safety arguments are appropriate."</i> This information is surplus and is a repeat of the principles detailed in Regulation 102. Text removed for improved conciseness.	DOSR Regs ATL	07/05/2026
4.0	Part 1, Part 3	Reg 116 and relates text, Regulation 310, and related text	The terms "incident," "accident," and "near miss" have been removed and updated to the term 'Occurrence' in line with MOD HS&EP policy	DOSR Regs ATL	27/05/2026
4.0	Whole document	Whole document	The terms 'must,' 'shall' and 'should' have been reviewed throughout the document and updated to reflect the changes in Defence Health and Safety Policy and the Defence Health and Safety Master Glossary .	DOSR Regs ATL	10/06/2026
4.0	Preface	All	Reworded for clarity and reordered to improve flow of information through preface	DOSR Regs ATL	21/07/2026

DSA 02.OME – Annex A: Amendment Table

Version No.	Section	Paragraph	Amendment Summary	Agreed	Date
4.0	Preface	Purpose of Publication	Section inserted into document to clarify document purpose: 2. This publication contains the Defence Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives (OME) Safety Regulations issued by the Defence OME Safety Regulator (DOSR). 3. DSA 02.OME establishes the Defence regulatory requirements for the safe and environmentally sound acquisition and management of Ordnance, Munitions and Explosives (OME), Defence Ranges, Military Lasers, Directed Energy Weapons and Major Accident Control. It forms part of the Defence regulatory framework and is supported by DSA 03.OME, which provides Accepted Means of Compliance (AMC), Alternative Accepted Means of Compliance (AAMC) and supporting guidance.	DOSR Regs ATL	21/07/2026
4.0	Introduction	All	Sections reordered to improve flow of information through introduction.	DOSR Regs ATL	21/07/2026
4.0	All	All	Entire document reviewed to update reference from 'ALARP and tolerable' to 'broadly acceptable or ALARP and tolerable' in line with Defence policy and Health and Safety Legislation.	DOSR Regs ATL	21/07/2026