



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE  
MJSP - FEDERAL POLICE  
POLICE LOGISTICS PLANNING AND CONTROL DIVISION -  
DPC/CGPLAM/DLOG/PF

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF THE AMMUNITION**

1. The following specifications were drawn up after hearing the technical areas of the Federal Police. These specifications will form an integral part of the Terms of Reference.
2. All ammunition must comply with the dictates of the regulations mentioned below, in all respects, for the purposes of qualification, importation, issuing the Statement of Receipt and/or for the purposes of maintaining the product warranty, as set out in the body of the Terms of Reference to which this annex forms part.

| Item | Type  | Caliber               | Projectile                               | Features   |
|------|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1    | Ammunition for semi-automatic pistols and submachine guns - Training    | 9mm Luger (9×19mm)    | Total full metal jacket, 124 grains      | <p>These are cartridges for use in police training. They are less costly and wear out weapons less. They emit fewer polluting gases due to the construction of the fully obturated projectile and fuze free of heavy metals, preserving the environment and the health of instructors and users.</p> <p>Examples: Nontoxic ammunition - NTA, Ecoline, Grendene Pro, SK Clean</p> |
| 2    | Ammunition for semi-automatic pistols and submachine guns - Operational | 9mm Luger (9×19mm)    | Hollow point, expansive, 147 grains      | <p>These are cartridges developed especially for operational use by police officers. A projectile with adequate velocity, trajectory and mass maintenance capacity and bonded or similar technology that allows the core to be joined to the jacket.</p>   |
| 3    | Ammunition for carbines and rifles Training                             | 5.56 NATO (5.56x45mm) | 55 grains, Common, Ball, M193, Training, | <p>These cartridges are used in police training and are less expensive.</p>  |

|    |   |                                |   |  |
|----|---|--------------------------------|---|--|
| 4  | Ammunition for rifles and Operational rifles Regular troop    | 5.56 NATO (5.56x45mm)          | MK262, 77 grains                                      | These are cartridges for use by ordinary troops, with terminal ballistic performance suitable for use in Federal Police weapons, when used in weapons with smaller barrels.  |
| 5  | Ammunition for carbines and rifles Operational Special Groups | 5.56 NATO (5.56x45mm)          | M855A1, 62 grains                                     | These are cartridges for use in special groups, with adequate terminal ballistic performance and greater transfixation potential on hard targets.  |
| 6  | Ammunition for carbines and rifles Operational                | 7.62 NATO (7.62 x 51 mm)       | M80 NATO Ball   | These are cartridges with terminal ballistic performance suitable for use in Federal Police weapons.   |
| 7  | Ammunition for carbines and rifles Elada Operational          | 7.62 NATO ELADA (7.62 x 51 mm) | M80 NATO Ball   | These are cartridges with terminal ballistic performance suitable for use in Federal Police weapons.   |
| 8  | Rifle ammunition A  | 12 Gauge                       | 70mm (2-3/4"), SG and weight 32 grams                 | These are cartridges with greater range and terminal ballistic performance, as they have more mass and penetration, in the context of rifles, which are necessary conditions for use by police personnel.                        |
| 9  | Ammunition for B rifles                                       | 12 Gauge                       | 70mm (2-3/4"), Singular Foster (RIFLED SLUG) 28 grams | These are cartridges that provide greater range and transfixing potential on hard targets.   |
| 10 | Ammunition for carbines/precision rifles                      | .308 Win                       | 175 grains  | These are cartridges used for operation and training. High-precision ammunition with range, speed and energy. They have high energy and a better ballistic coefficient for accurate shooting at medium distances.                |
| 11 | Ammunition for carbines/precision rifles                      | .338 Lapua Magnum              | 250 grains or 300 grains - HPBT                       | These are cartridges used for operation and training. High-precision ammunition with range, speed and energy. They have high energy and are less influenced by external factors, with precision and accuracy over long distances |

## 1. REFERENCE STANDARDS<sup>[1]</sup>

1.1. Law No. 10.826, of December 22, 2003, which provides for the registration, possession and sale of firearms and ammunition;

- 1.2. Decree No. 24.602, of July 6, 1934, which provides for the installation and supervision of factories and trade in arms, ammunition, explosives, aggressive chemical products and related materials - of the then provisional government, received as Law by the Federal Constitution of 1934;
- 1.3. Decree 11.615, of July 21, 2023, which regulates Law No. 10.826, of December 22, 2003, to establish rules and procedures for the acquisition, registration, possession, carrying, registration and national sale of firearms, ammunition and accessories, to regulate the activities of exceptional hunting, subsistence hunting, sport shooting and collecting of firearms, ammunition and accessories, to regulate the functioning of sport shooting entities and to provide for the structuring of the National Weapons System - Sinarm.
- 1.4. Decree No. 9,847, June 25, 2019, which regulates Law No. 10,826/2003, and provides for the acquisition, registration, carrying and sale of firearms and ammunition and for the National Weapons System and the Military Weapons Management System;
- 1.5. Decree No. 10.030/2019, which gives new wording to the Controlled Products Regulation, revoking Decree No. 3.665, of November 20, 2000, formerly R-105;
- 1.6. Ordinance No. 189-EME, approves the Regulatory Standards for the Evaluation Processes of Products Controlled by the Army; and
- 1.7. EB Ordinance No. 214, COLOG/C EX - Approves the Regulatory Standards for the procedures for identifying and marking ammunition and its packaging within the scope of the Controlled Products Inspection System;
- 1.8. EB Ordinance nº137, COLOG/C EX - Approves the Regulatory Instructions for Class V Supply Management (Ammunition) - Stock Management
- 1.9. MJSP Ordinance No. 104/2020, which provides for the National Program for Standardization and Certification of Public Security Products - Pró-Segurança.

## **2. COMPLEMENTARY RULES<sup>[2]</sup>**

- 2.1. INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR MUNITION - IATG 01.40 - Glossary of terms, definitions and abbreviations;
- 2.2. INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR MUNITION - IATG 03.20 - Requirements for batches of ammunition;
- 2.3. INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR MUNITION - IATG 03.50 - Ammunition tracking;
- 2.4. INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL STANDARDS ON MUNITION - IATG 08.10 - Transportation of ammunition;
- 2.5. SAAMI - Z 299.3-2022 - Voluntary Industry Performance Standards for Pressure and Velocity of Centerfire Pistol and Revolver Ammunition for the Use of Commercial Manufacturers
- 2.6. SAAMI Z299.2-2019 - Voluntary Industry Performance Standards for Pressure and Velocity of Shotshell Ammunition for Use by Commercial Manufacturers. Pressure and Velocity of Shotshell Ammunition for the Use of Commercial Manufacturers)
- 2.7. SAAMI - Z 299.4-2015 - Voluntary Industry Performance Standards for Pressure and Velocity of Centerfire Rifle Ammunition for the Use of Commercial Manufacturers;
- 2.8. STANAG 4090, of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization - Agreement on the standardization and interchangeability of NATO 9 x 19 mm caliber ammunition;
- 2.9. STANAG 4170;
- 2.10. STANAG 4172 Ed. 2;
- 2.11. NATO STANAG 2310, of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization - specifies the

technical and operational requirements for 7.62x51mm NATO ammunition, guaranteeing interoperability between NATO member countries;

2.12. NATO STANAG 4757; of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization - specifies the technical and operational requirements for ammunition, including .338 Lapua Magnum, guaranteeing interoperability between NATO member countries (Safety and Suitability for Service (s3) Assessment Testing for Shoulder Launched Munitions);

2.13. NATO AEP-97, of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization - Manual for the testing and inspection of multi-caliber ammunition;

2.14. NATO AOP-48, of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization - Test procedure for nitrocellulose-based propellants;

2.15. NATO STANDARD AQAP-2110, North Atlantic Treaty Organization - NATO quality assurance requirements for design, development and production;

2.16. NATO STANDARD AAS3P-22: set of S3 (safety and suitability for service) evaluation tests for NATO ammunition under 20 mm;

2.17. C.I.P. - "Commission Internationale Permanente pour l'épreuve des Armes à Feu Portatives."

2.18. IMDG CODE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD - Transportation of ammunition by sea;

2.19. IATA-DGR INTERNATIONAL STANDARD - Transportation of ammunition by air;

2.20. ADR INTERNATIONAL STANDARD - Ground transportation of ammunition;

2.21. MIL STD 1168C: provides for the numbering and classification of lots of ammunition;

2.22. MIL-STD-636 - Visual Aspects Standards for Small Arms Ammunition Through Caliber .50.

2.23. MIL-A-48078A - Ammunition, Standard Quality Assurance Provisions, General Specifications for all types of nuclear and non-nuclear ammunition, including all components, propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics and other supplies used;

2.24. MIL-STD - AMCR 715-505 Vol 3.

2.25. FBI Penetration Protocol - terminal ballistics test script for police ammunition;

2.26. German standard - Technische Richtlinie - Patrone 9 x 19 mm, schadstoffreduziert;

2.27. NEB-1 PR-018, of 1979: classification, gauging and use of test pieces for light weapons ammunition;

2.28. NEB/T E-199A;

2.29. ANTT RESOLUTION 5.232, of December 14, 2016;

2.30. Brazilian Civil Aviation Regulation No. 90 - Requirements for Special Public Aviation Operations;

2.31. Brazilian Civil Aviation Regulation No. 175 - Transportation of Dangerous Goods in Civil Aircraft;

2.32. NT-SENASP nº 001/2020 - 9 x 19 mm and .40 S&W caliber pistols;

2.33. ABNT NBR ISO/IEC 17067:2015 - Conformity assessment - Fundamentals for product certification and scheme guidelines for product certification;

2.34. ABNT ISO/IEC 17000 - specifies general terms and definitions relating to conformity assessment;

2.35. ABNT NBR ISO/IEC 17025:2017 - General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories;

2.36. ABNT NBR 5426:1985 - Sampling plans and procedures in inspection by attributes;

### **3. CHARACTERISTICS GENERAL OF AMMUNITION FOR RIFLES/CARBINES**

- 3.1. The ammunition to be supplied must have a RETEX issued by the Ministry of Defense - Brazilian Army, through CAEx (Marambaia Proving Ground - RJ) and a Registration Certificate or Registration Title for the product apostilled, or a certificate of conformity issued by a Product Certification Body issued by the contractor, in accordance with Ordinance No. 189-EME;
- 3.2. In the case of foreign production, documentation proving permission to produce issued by the official body of the country of origin will be required;
- 3.3. Cartridges must be packed in packaging that clearly identifies the manufacturer, nominal caliber, type of projectile, batch number and year of manufacture;
- 3.4. The cartridges must be clean and free of any cracks, deformations, dents, burrs, perforations, corrosion or any other defect that compromises their safety or use.
- 3.5. The cartridges must be manufactured in accordance with the dimensional standards established by SAAMI, NATO or CIP; as well as generate chamber pressure within the limits stipulated by the aforementioned institutions;
- 3.6. Cartridges must be assembled in accordance with the manufacturer's descriptive memorial and technical drawings, and specific drawings for each type of ammunition, in accordance with the standards contained in [\[ITEM 1\]](#) and [\[ITEM 2\]](#);
- 3.7. The cartridges must be suitable for use in any firearm in the calibers covered by this acquisition, which is standardized by the Federal Police and which has not undergone any changes to its essential components;
- 3.8. The cartridge must be of the central fire type, circular fire cartridges are prohibited;
- 3.9. The fuze must be non-mercury, non-corrosive, of the boxer type, from batches no more than one year old.
- 3.10. The propellant must have a nitrocellulose base and can be single or double base;
- 3.11. The cartridges must have a chemically stable projectile charge, complying with the requirements of STANAG 4170, or another that does not alter the ballistic characteristics of the cartridge, and the projectile charge must be organized with a batch of gunpowder no older than two years between manufacture and use in the batch of ammunition under inspection;

### **4. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RIFLE AMMUNITION**

- 4.1. The ammunition to be supplied must have a RETEX issued by the Ministry of Defense - Brazilian Army, through CAEx (Marambaia Proving Ground - RJ) and a Registration Certificate or Registration Title for the product apostilled, or a certificate of conformity issued by a Product Certification Body issued by the contractor, in accordance with Ordinance No. 189-EME;
- 4.2. In the case of foreign production, documentation proving permission to produce issued by the official body of the country of origin will be required;
- 4.3. Cartridges must be packed in packaging that clearly identifies the manufacturer, nominal caliber, type of projectile, batch number and year of manufacture;
- 4.4. The cartridges must be clean and free of any cracks, deformations, dents, burrs, perforations, corrosion or any other defect that compromises their safety or use.
- 4.5. The cartridges must be manufactured in accordance with the dimensional standards established by SAAMI, NATO or CIP; as well as generate chamber pressure within the limits stipulated by the aforementioned institutions;
- 4.6. The cartridges must be assembled in accordance with the memorial

manufacturer's descriptive and technical drawings, and specific drawings for each type of ammunition, in accordance with the standards contained in [\[ITEM 1\]](#) and [\[ITEM 2\]](#);

- 4.7. The cartridges must be suitable for use in any firearm in the calibers being purchased.
- 4.8. The cartridge must have a 25mm nickel-plated metal body made of SAE-1010 alloy steel and a plastic case;
- 4.9. The fuze must be of the battery type, from batches no older than one year;
- 4.10. The propellant must have a nitrocellulose base and can be single or double base;
- 4.11. The cartridges must have a chemically stable projectile charge, and the projectile charge must be organized with a batch of gunpowder no more than two years old between manufacture and use in the batch of ammunition under inspection;

## **5. SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ITEM 1 - 9X19 MM AMMUNITION - 124 GRAINS - TRAINING**

- 5.1. The case can be constructed primarily from steel or aluminum alloys, provided they are resistant to oxidation;
- 5.2. The projectiles must be ogival, fully jacketed (total full metal jacket), with a mass of 124 grains;
- 5.3. Specimen must be free of heavy metals;
- 5.4. Cartridges intended for training must use a fuze with a heavy metal initiating mixture and fully jacketed projectiles, with full obturation, so that the lead core does not come into contact with the gases and flames generated by the combustion of the propellant;
- 5.5. The cartridges must comply with the tests contained in Annex II - A - Tests for Provisional Receipt, with the exception of the Test for Leakproofness and Terminal Ballistics.

## **6. SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ITEM 2 - 9X19 MM AMMUNITION - 147 GRAINS - OPERATIONAL**

- 6.1. The case may not be constructed primarily of steel or aluminum alloys;
- 6.2. The case must be made of brass alloy (70% copper and 30% zinc) or a proven superior solution
- 6.3. The projectile must be jacketed lead, of the hollow point type, with a mass of 147 grains,
- 6.4. To avoid loss of reliability of cartridges intended for operational use, the fuze housing and the internal contact face of the case mouth with the projectile must be waterproofed using a chemical sealant which does not release residues and which prevents contamination by the weather, including when submerged for any reason or in any type of liquid or oily medium.
- 6.5. The projectile must be built with technology that joins the jacket to the lead core, at a molecular or mechanical level, in order to guarantee the maintenance of mass in the context of Terminal Ballistics;
- 6.6. Comply with the tests contained in Annex II-A - Tests for Provisional Receipt.

## **7. SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ITEM 3 - 5.56X45 MM AMMUNITION - M193 - 55 GRAINS TRAINING**

- 7.1. The case may not be constructed primarily of steel or aluminum alloys;
- 7.2. The case must be made of brass alloy (70% copper and 30% zinc) or a proven superior solution;
- 7.3. The projectile must be of the M193 type, weighing 55 grains;

7.4. To avoid loss of reliability of cartridges intended for operational use, the fuze housing and the internal contact face of the case mouth with the projectile must be waterproofed using a chemical sealant that does not release residues and prevents contamination by the weather, including when submerged for any reason or in any type of liquid medium.

7.5. The cartridges must meet the tests contained in Annex II-B - Tests for Provisional Receipt.

8.1. The case may not be constructed primarily of steel or aluminum alloys;

#### **8. SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ITEM 4 - 5.56X45 MM AMMUNITION - MK262- 77 GRAINS OPERATIONAL COMMON**

8.2. The case must be made of brass alloy (70% copper and 30% zinc) or a proven superior solution;

8.3. The projectile must be of the MK262 type, weighing 77 grains;

8.4. To avoid loss of reliability of cartridges intended for operational use, the fuze housing and the internal contact face of the case mouth with the projectile must be waterproofed using a chemical sealant that does not release residues and prevents contamination by the weather, including when submerged for any reason or in any type of liquid or oily medium.

8.5. The cartridges must meet the tests contained in Annex - B - Tests for Provisional Receipt.

9.1. The case may not be constructed primarily of steel or aluminum alloys;

#### **9. SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ITEM 5 - 5.56X45 MM AMMUNITION - M855A1- 62 GRAINS OPERATIONAL SPECIAL GROUPS**

9.2. The case must be made of brass alloy (70% copper and 30% zinc) or a proven superior solution;

9.3. The projectile must be type M855A1, 62 grains;

9.4. To avoid loss of reliability of cartridges intended for operational use, the fuze housing and the internal contact face of the case mouth with the projectile must be waterproofed using a chemical sealant that does not release residues and prevents contamination by the weather, including when submerged for any reason or in any type of liquid or oily medium.

9.5. The cartridges must meet the tests contained in Annex II - B - Tests for Provisional Receipt.

10.1. The case may not be constructed primarily of steel or aluminum alloys;

#### **10. SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ITEM 6 - 7.62X51 MM AMMUNITION M80 NATO - OPERATIONAL**

10.2. The case must be made of brass alloy (70% copper and 30% zinc) or a proven superior solution;

10.3. The projectile must be of the M80 Ball type, with projectile weight;

10.4. To avoid loss of reliability of cartridges intended for operational use, the fuze housing and the internal contact face of the case mouth with the projectile must be waterproofed using a chemical sealant that does not release residues and prevents contamination by the weather, including when submerged for any reason or in any type of liquid or oily medium.

10.5. Comply with the tests contained in Annex II-B - Tests for Provisional Receipt.

#### **11. SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ITEM 7 - 7.62X51 AMMUNITION MMM80 NATO - OPERATIONAL ELADA**



- 11.1. The case may not be constructed primarily of steel or aluminum alloys;
- 11.2. Be joined between the cases by links.
- 11.3. The case must be made of brass alloy (70% copper and 30% zinc) or a proven superior solution;
- 11.4. The projectile must be of the M80 Ball type, with projectile weight;
- 11.5. To avoid loss of reliability of cartridges intended for operational use, the fuze housing and the internal contact face of the case mouth with the projectile must be waterproofed using a chemical sealant which does not release residues and which prevents contamination by the weather, including when submerged for any reason or in any type of liquid or oily medium.
- 11.6. Comply with the tests contained in Annex II-B - Tests for Provisional Receipt.

## **12. SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ITEM 8 - 12 GAUGE AMMUNITION SPARKLE A**

- 12.1. It must have 9 (nine) berries, be of excellent quality, clean and free from cracks, deformations, dents, burrs, perforations and corrosion in any of its parts or components;
- 12.2. Each berry has an approximate diameter of 8.4mm (eight point four millimeters), with a weight (of all the berries together) of 32g (thirty-two grams), with a tolerance of +4% and - 7%;
- 12.3. Conventional ammunition must be made from a material that offers good performance and the ideal speed to do its job.
- 12.4. The conventional ammunition to be supplied must be suitable for use in any 12 Gauge 70mm (2¾) shotgun type firearm
- 12.5. Comply with the tests contained in Annex II-C - Tests for Provisional Receipt.

## **13. SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ITEM 9 - 12 GAUGE AMMUNITION RIFLE B**

- 13.1. It must have a single projectile, Foster pattern (*Rifled Slug*) and a weight of 28g (twenty-eight grams) with a tolerance of +4% and - 7%;
- 13.2. Conventional ammunition must be made from a material that offers good performance and the ideal speed to do its job.
- 13.3. The conventional ammunition to be supplied must be suitable for use in any 12 Gauge 70mm (2¾) shotgun type firearm
- 13.4. Comply with the tests contained in Annex II-C - Tests for Provisional Receipt.

## **14. SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ITEM 10 - AMMUNITION OF .308 WIN**

- 14.1. The case may not be constructed primarily of steel or aluminum alloys;
- 14.2. The case must be made of brass alloy (70% copper and 30% zinc) or a proven superior solution;
- 14.3. The projectile must be of the jacketed type, 175 grains (specific ammunition cartridge for precision shooting);
- 14.4. The cartridges must comply with the tests contained in Annex II - D - Tests for Provisional Receipt, except for Terminal Ballistics.

## **15. SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ITEM 11 - AMMUNITION OF .338 LM**

- 15.1. The case may not be constructed primarily of steel or aluminum alloys;
- 15.2. The case must be made of brass alloy (70% copper and 30% zinc) or a proven superior solution;
- 15.3. The projectile must be of the jacketed type, "hollow point boat tail - HPBT", 250 grains or



of 300 grains (specific ammunition cartridge for precision shooting);

15.4. The cartridges must comply with the tests contained in Annex II - D - Tests for Provisional Receipt, except for Terminal Ballistics.

## **16. REQUIREMENTS LEGAL ON BATCH OF MANUFACTURING AND**

16.1. Ammunition must comply with the regulations on the marking of ammunition packages and cartridges laid down in national legislation, in addition to those contained in the following regulations:

16.1.1. Art. 23 of [LAW No. 10.826, OF DECEMBER 22, 2003](#):

*"Paragraph 1 All ammunition sold in the country must be packaged with a barcode system engraved on the box, so that the manufacturer and purchaser can be identified, among other information defined by the regulations of this Law.*

*§ Paragraph 2. For the bodies referred to in Article 6, ammunition purchase authorizations shall only be issued with **identification of the lot and the purchaser on the barrel of the projectiles**, in accordance with the regulations of this Law. (emphasis added)"*

16.1.2. [Brazilian Army Ordinance No. 214, COLOG/C EX](#).

16.2. TRACEABILITY BATCH:

16.2.1. [Brazilian Army Ordinance No. 214, COLOG/C EX](#) states that:

*"Art. 3 Ammunition manufactured in the country or imported must have at least the following markings on the base of the case:*

*I - manufacturer's name or brand;*

*and II - nominal caliber.*

*Art. 4 All ammunition and its supplies, destined for the bodies, institutions and entities listed below, must contain an ammunition traceability code engraved on the base of the cases, which allows the manufacturer, batch and acquiring body to be identified, in compliance with the provisions of § 2 of art. 23 of Law No. 10.826, of December 22, 2003:*

*[...]*

*II - Federal Police;*

*[...]*

*§Paragraph 1 - Marking on the body of the case is permitted when it is impossible to mark as provided for in the caput.*

*§Paragraph 2 does not apply to heavy weapons ammunition as defined in Ordinance No. 118 -COLOG, of 2019, which lists the Products Controlled by the Army. Art. 5 The traceable batch of ammunition may not exceed 10,000 (ten thousand) units, marked with the same ammunition traceability code.*

*Art. 5 The traceable batch of ammunition may not exceed 10,000 (ten thousand) units, marked with the same ammunition traceability code.*

*Art. 6 The traceable batch of ammunition acquired by the bodies referred to in art. 4 must meet the following requirements:*

*I - include only ammunition of the same caliber and type, except in the case of elated ammunition, the batch of which may contain ammunition of different types (example: links of ordinary ammunition permeated with tracer ammunition);*

*II - be marked with a unique traceability code on the body of the case; and III - be marketed only to a specific body.*

*§Paragraph 1: Marking on the body of the case is permitted when it is impossible to*

*marking provided for in item II. §Paragraph 2 - Manufacturers or legal entities importing ammunition must enter traceable batch data into the Personalized Ammunition Identification System (SIP) on a monthly basis."*

16.2.2. Based on Article 5 of [Brazilian Army Ordinance No. 214, COLOG/C EX](#), and in accordance with the proposal described in the Preliminary Technical Study, detailed below:

16.2.2.1. The Traceability Lot must be up to 10,000 (one thousand) rounds, which may be reduced to 1,000 (one thousand) rounds, as previously established in the contract, supply order or terms of reference, and must contain a unique traceability code engraved on the cases, which allows the manufacturer, the lot and the acquiring body or entity to be identified, and the traceability lot must be of the same caliber and type for 9x19mm ammunition.

16.2.2.2. The Traceability Lot must be up to 10,000 (one thousand) rounds of ammunition, which may be reduced to 2,000 (two thousand) rounds, as previously established in the contract, supply order or term of reference, and must contain a unique traceability code engraved on the cases, which allows the manufacturer, the lot and the acquiring body or entity to be identified, and the traceability lot must be of the same caliber and type for 5.56x45 mm and 7.62x51 mm ammunition.

16.2.2.3. The Traceability Lot must be up to 10,000 (one thousand) rounds, which may be reduced to 1,000 (one thousand) rounds, as previously established in the contract, supply order or term of reference, and must contain a unique traceability code engraved on the cases, which allows the manufacturer, the lot and the acquiring body or entity to be identified, and the traceability lot must be of the same caliber and type for 12 GA ammunition.

16.2.2.4. The Traceability Lot must be up to 1,000 (one thousand) rounds, and must contain a unique traceability code engraved on the cases, which identifies the manufacturer, the lot and the acquiring body or entity, and the traceability lot must be of the same caliber and type for .308 WIN ammunition;

16.2.2.5. The Traceability Lot must be up to 1,000 (one thousand) rounds, and must contain a unique traceability code engraved on the cases, which allows the manufacturer, the lot and the acquiring body or entity to be identified, and the traceability lot must be of the same caliber and type for .338 LM ammunition.

16.2.3. The unique traceability code must be engraved on the cases, enabling the manufacturer, batch and purchasing body or entity to be identified, and the traceability batch must be of the same caliber and type (type means each item in the tender).

16.2.4. The Traceability Lot must be engraved with an alpha-numeric sequence on the case of each round of ammunition, as follows: 03 (three) letters and 02 (two) numbers, (XXX99).

16.2.5. The invoice must include details of all the traceability codes of the ammunition contained in the shipment.

16.2.6. The Contractor must declare the exclusivity of the traceability code provided, and may not sell or donate ammunition with the same numbering to other units of the Federal Police or other public security forces.

### 16.3. MANUFACTURING BATCH:

16.3.1. The quantity of ammunition in the manufacturing batch is defined by the manufacturer, provided that the ammunition is loaded with fuzes belonging to a single batch and with gunpowder also belonging to a single batch.

16.3.2. A digital file must accompany the delivery of the first batch, containing all the codes of the batch purchased, and delivered to the Receiving and Inspection Commission. The list of linked traceability batches must also be included.

- 16.3.3. With the lot, the winning bidder must provide the number of additional samples of the material purchased, at no cost to the treasury, corresponding, for each item, to the amount stipulated in the sampling standard, for testing purposes.
- 16.3.4. The tests on the samples will be carried out in accordance with Annex II of the Terms of Reference.
- 16.3.5. If samples fail in any respect during Provisional Receipt, the entire batch must be rejected.

16.4. FROM THE PACKAGE:

- 16.4.1. Article 2 of [Brazilian Army Ordinance No. 214, COLOG/C EX](#), states:

*"Art. 2 All ammunition and ammunition supplies sold in Brazil, from domestic or imported manufacturers, must be packed until they are consumed, in packages engraved with a one-dimensional or two-dimensional code system that allows the identification of the manufacturer, trader (shopkeeper or importer), batch, traceability code, caliber and quantity.*

*§Paragraph 1 - Ammunition cases reused for reloading may not be packed in their engraved packaging in accordance with the caput.*

*§Paragraph 2 - Imported ammunition and ammunition supplies that do not have factory identification on their packaging may use added moisture-resistant and durable labels or tags containing the information listed in the heading.*

*§Paragraph 3 - The one-dimensional or two-dimensional code referred to in the caput must comply with the specifications of the SisFPC tracking standards, and also allow the information to be retrieved from the manufacturer's or retailer's own database, which will record the purchaser's qualification information.*

*§Paragraph 4 - Manufacturers or legal entities importing ammunition and its inputs must enter the identification data of the packaging in the Ammunition Packaging Tracking System (SIREM).*

*§Paragraph 5 - Entering the data referred to in the previous paragraph will be mandatory once the corresponding SIREM module has been made available on SisGCorp."*

- 16.4.2. The 9x19 mm ammunition must be packed in hive-type packaging so that they are separated from each other, in quantities of 50 (fifty) units where the hive will be packed inside a cardboard box, and these packed in a cardboard box with a maximum limit of 20 (twenty) hives, thus totaling 1,000 (one thousand) units of ammunition or a demonstrably superior solution approved by the Federal Police's technical committee;

- 16.4.3. The 5.56x45 mm and 7.62x51 mm ammunition must be packed in sturdy cardboard boxes, which will be packed inside a wooden box that holds up to 2,000 (two thousand) units of ammunition, packed in 40 boxes with 50 (fifty) units each or a demonstrably superior solution approved by the Federal Police's technical committee;

- 16.4.4. The 12 GA ammunition must be packed in sturdy cardboard boxes, which will be packed inside a cardboard box that accommodates 250 (two hundred and fifty) units of ammunition, packed in 10 boxes with 25 (twenty-five) units each or a demonstrably superior solution approved by the Federal Police's technical committee;

- 16.4.5. The precision ammunition (.308 WIN and .338 LM) must be packed in hive-type packaging so that they are separated from each other, in quantities of 20 (twenty) units where the hive will be packed inside a cardboard box, and these packed in a metal wedge with sealing rubber, pressure lock and hand strap, with a maximum limit of 10 (ten) hives or a demonstrably superior solution approved by the Police technical commission.

Federal.

- 16.4.6. The ammunition must be packed in master packaging, according to the batch provided for in the items above, in order to meet the conditions for certifying the transportation of ammunition.
- 16.4.7. Each box must contain information about the traceability code, storage, stacking and conservation of the ammunition, in the national language.
- 16.4.8. Each box must have a barcode that allows it to be traced, using a two-dimensional code containing the IUP (Unique Product Identification), engraved on the box, which allows the manufacturer, product and batch to be unequivocally determined.
- 16.4.9. Each package must also contain a manual or card with information on the use, conservation and limits of the material, in the national language, made of quality, resistant paper or a demonstrably superior solution approved by the Federal Police's technical committee;

Other forms of packaging will be accepted, as long as they are demonstrably superior to those mentioned above.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <div>(Electronic Signature)</div> <div>LUCIAN RICARDO GUEDES FIDELIS</div> <div>Federal Criminal Expert</div> <div>SECOL/DPC/CGPLAM/DLOG/PF</div> | <div>(Electronic Signature)</div> <div>EDUARDO HOFMANN</div> <div>Federal Police Agent</div> <div>SEIP/DPC/CGPLAM/DLOG/PF</div>      |
| <div>(Electronic Signature)</div> <div>EMANUEL PIMENTEL DANTAS</div> <div>Federal Police Agent</div> <div>SAT/DEOP/CGDE/DIREN-ANP/PF</div>        | <div>(Electronic Signature)</div> <div>FERNANDO ALMEIDA CORNÉLIUS</div> <div>Federal Police Agent</div> <div>COT/CGAP/DIREX/PF</div> |

- [1] Or equivalent in the case of foreign or domestic companies selling imported products.
- [2] For the purposes of coverage, they will be considered served when they at least contain SAAMI, CIP or NATO.



Document electronically signed by **EDUARDO HOFMANN, Federal Police Agent** , on 04/12/2024, at 10:22, according to Brasília official time, based on art. 6, § 1, of [Decree No. 8.539, of October 8, 2015](#).



Document signed electronically by **LUCIAN RICARDO GUEDES FIDELIS , Head of Division**, on 04/12/2024, at 10:17, according to Brasília official time, based on art. 6, § 1, [of Decree no. 8.539, of October 8, 2015](#) .



Document electronically signed by **EMANUEL PIMENTEL DANTAS, Federal Police Agent**, on 04/12/2024, at 13:45, according to Brasília official time, based on art. 6, § 1, [of Decree no. 8.539, of October 8, 2015](#).



The authenticity of this document can be checked at [https://sei4.pf.gov.br/sei/controlador\\_externo.php?acao=documento\\_conferir&id\\_orgao\\_acesso\\_externo=0&cv=38707603&crc=28195DEE](https://sei4.pf.gov.br/sei/controlador_externo.php?acao=documento_conferir&id_orgao_acesso_externo=0&cv=38707603&crc=28195DEE).  
Verifier code: **38707603** and CRC code: **28195DEE**.