

## COMPLIANCE TESTING PROGRAM

August 26, 2024

### **NIJ CTP Product Conformity Assessment System Document 101-06-FIT (formerly 606.2.2): Ballistic Body Armor Follow-up Inspection and Testing (FIT) Scheme Version 2.0**

**Summary of Changes:** This revision (2.0) aligns this subordinate scheme with recent updates to the NIJ CTP Product Conformity Assessment System resulting from the establishment of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Compliance Testing Program (CTP) Scheme for Ballistic-Resistant Body Armor in accordance with NIJ Standard 0101.07. Revisions in this document include:

- 1) This is a complete revision of the predecessor document (606.2.2, Version 1.3, dated July 6, 2020) and conforms to the new numbering convention for NIJ CTP Product Conformity Assessment Documents.
  - a. The General Requirements Document, previously identified as 606.1, is now 100-1. Subordinate scheme documents, previously identified with a 606.x.x numbering convention, will be numbered and identified according to their respective NIJ Standards as they are updated.
  - b. The subordinate scheme document (606.2.1) associated with the NIJ CTP for Initial Type Testing (ITT) in accordance with NIJ Standard 0101.06, Ballistic Resistant Body Armor, has been archived as ITT testing to the .06 version of the standard has ended.
  - c. This subordinate scheme document (606.2.2) associated with the NIJ CTP for Follow-up Inspection and Testing (FIT) in accordance with NIJ Standard 0101.06 is now identified as Document 101-06-FIT.
  - d. This subordinate scheme document is specific to the NIJ CTP's ongoing surveillance (FIT) testing of models originally tested (ITT) and found to comply to the requirements of NIJ Standard 0101.06, in accordance with the now-archived NIJ CTP Scheme Document 606.2.1. During the transition phase from the 0101.06 CTP to the 0101.07 CTP, the .06 Compliant Products List (CPL) will remain publicly available online on both the NIJ and CJTTEC websites for several years. All armor models actively listed on the .06 CPL will be subject to FIT for as long as the .06 CPL is published. NIJ will provide appropriate guidance at such time when the 0101.06 CPL and this scheme document are archived.
- 2) Former Section 1.3 (Roles and Responsibilities) has been revised and expanded to align with the requirements of NIJ CTP Documents 100-1 and 101-07 and is now Section 4.
- 3) Section 2 (Normative References) has been updated with current versions of referenced standards.
- 4) Section 3 (Definitions) now references the terms contained in ASTM 3005, NIJ Standard 0101.06, and the current NIJ CTP Conformity Assessment Documents (100-1 and 101-07) to align with the current terminology used in the operation of the NIJ CTP.

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Overview of Changes to this Document (continued):

- 5) Sections 4–7 have been retitled, reorganized, and expanded for greater detail and clarity, as well as to align with the comprehensive revisions to NIJ CTP Scheme Documents 100-1 (formerly 606.1) and 101-07.
  - a. The contents of former Section 4 (General), Section 5 (Structural Requirements), and Section 6 (Resource Requirements) have been consolidated and incorporated into new Section 5 (Administrative, Organizational, and Management Requirements for Inspection Bodies), which also includes procedures and requirements to align with the revised 100-1 and the new 101-07.
  - b. New Section 6, Surveillance Inspections, establishes and clarifies general requirements for surveillance inspections performed in association with this scheme document.
  - c. Former Section 7 (Process Requirements) has been retitled Surveillance Inspection Process Requirements and contains additional information and clarifications on 0101.06-specific surveillance test methods, requirements, and pass/fail criteria.
    - (i) The test methods established in Administrative Clarification CTP 2015:01, Test Protocol for Type III Scaled Armor Plates, have been incorporated into this document in Section 7.4.7.
  
- 6) The following new sections have been added to align this scheme with the requirements of 100-1:
  - a. Section 8, Product Certification Termination
  - b. Section 10, Changes and Revisions to Program Requirements
  
- 7) Former Section 7.8 (Complaints and Appeals) is now Section 9 and has been renamed to Complaints and Requests for Reconsideration of Conformity Assessment Decisions, as well as revised to align with the requirements of 100-1.
  
- 8) Former Section 8 (Revision History) is now Section 11.

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## NIJ CTP Product Conformity Assessment System: Document 101-06-FIT (formerly 606.2.2): Ballistic Body Armor Follow-up Inspection and Testing (FIT) Scheme

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## Introduction

This product conformity assessment scheme forms a part of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Compliance Testing Program (CTP) Product Conformity Assessment System. The top-level system document (NIJ CTP Product Conformity Assessment System, Document ID 100-1) contains additional information and requirements that are applicable to this subordinate scheme. The requirements, procedures, and activities of the NIJ CTP described in this scheme document constitute NIJ's implementation of surveillance testing (known as Follow-up Inspection and Testing, or FIT) for models of armor tested (Initial Type Testing, or ITT) through the NIJ CTP to NIJ Standard 0101.06, *Ballistic Resistance of Body Armor*. The conformity assessment requirements contained in this scheme are intended to clarify or add to, not diminish, those contained in both NIJ Standard 0101.06 and NIJ CTP Product Conformity Assessment System, Document 100-1.

Participation in this scheme requires the transfer of body armor between the applicant, the NIJ CTP and the test laboratory. Participants are expected to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws.

The official specification limits contained in this scheme shall be in International System of Units (SI). Any other units provided in parenthesis following the SI units are for convenience only. If any difference exists because of conversion or rounding, the SI units have precedence.

This document and the associated schemes follow International Organization for Standardization (ISO) conventions regarding the following verbal forms:

- *Shall* indicates a requirement.
- *Should* indicates a recommendation.
- *May* indicates a permission.
- *Can* indicates a possibility or a capability.

Information marked as Note provides guidelines for understanding or clarifying the associated paragraph.

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## 1. Scope

### 1.1. General Overview

- 1.1.1. This scheme describes the specific conformity assessment surveillance requirements (hereafter referred to as “Follow-up Inspection and Testing”, or “FIT”) of the NIJ CTP for ballistic-resistant body armor models tested in accordance with NIJ Standard 0101.06 to be listed on [NIJ’s Compliant Products List \(CPL\)](#).
- 1.1.2. As described in NIJ CTP Document 100-1, Section 10, the goal of the NIJ CTP is to provide criminal justice practitioners with confidence that the products they use or the protective equipment they wear daily meet minimum performance requirements and perform as expected. To give practitioners additional confidence in the actual products they use, the NIJ CTP has implemented surveillance of manufacturers through FIT activities.
- 1.1.3. FIT consists of an inspection of the Participant’s manufacturing facilities and quality management system, as well as ballistic testing of production armor manufactured at the facility.
- 1.1.3.1. As described in further detail in this subordinate scheme document, inspectors from an accredited Inspection Body visit the manufacturing facility and retrieve a small number of production armors to be used as test items. Those armors are tested at an NIJ-approved laboratory.
- 1.1.3.2. An armor model is determined to meet NIJ CTP program requirements if no ballistic failures (i.e., complete penetrations) occur during testing, there are no construction variations when compared to the ITT documentation and archived test items for that model. and a post-test review by the NIJ CTP of the manufacturer’s build sheets and the tested samples demonstrates that the armor is constructed identically.
- 1.1.3.3. In the event of a single ballistic test failure or an identified construction variation, the NIJ CTP has established processes for the Participant to address the nonconformity (See Section 7.4.2). The NIJ CTP will issue an Advisory Notice for the model.
- 1.1.3.4. If the processes described in Section 7.4.2 do not sufficiently address the nonconformity, or if multiple ballistic failures occur, the surveillance test may be closed as a surveillance testing failure and NIJ may issue a NIJ Safety Notice for the model and permanently move the model to the inactive list on the NIJ CPL.

### 1.2. Applicable Product Categories

- 1.2.1. This scheme describes the specific conformity assessment requirements of the NIJ CTP for ongoing product surveillance (FIT) for ballistic-resistant body armor models that:
- (1) are NIJ Body Armor Classification Type IIA, II, IIIA, III, or IV, as described in Section 2 of NIJ Standard 0101.06,
  - (2) have been tested in accordance with the NIJ CTP Ballistic Resistant Body Armor 0101.06 Initial Type Testing (ITT) Inspection Scheme (NIJ CTP Product Conformity Assessment System, Document ID 606.2.1),
  - (3) have been issued a NIJ Notice of Compliance (see NIJ CTP Conformity Assessment Document 100-1, Section 6), and

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(4) are currently listed as an “Active” model on NIJ’s CPL (see Section 7.2.1.3.1 of NIJ CTP Scheme Document 100-1, General Requirements).

1.2.2. Only the following categories of ballistic-resistant body armor are within the scope of this document:

- (1) soft body armor typically made up of layers of textile-based materials shaped into armor panels that are intended to provide either full torso (front, back and sides) or limited torso (front and back) coverage,
- (2) in-conjunction with (ICW) armor that consists of a single armor panel or plate that is intended to be layered with a specific stand-alone soft body armor (Item (1) above) to provide increased protection to the torso,
- (3) Type III stand-alone flexible scaled armor consisting of multiple overlapping tiles or plates, and
- (4) hard armor that consists of a single armor plate that is intended to provide stand-alone protection to the torso.

1.2.3. Armor accessories are not within the scope of this scheme.

### 1.3. Hierarchy of Requirements and Supporting Documents

1.3.1. This document supplements the general requirements of ISO/IEC 17020:2012 and defines minimum requirements for bodies performing inspections in support of the NIJ CTP’s surveillance function.

1.3.2. Where requirements contained in this document may differ with requirements contained in NIJ Standard 0101.06, this document shall take precedence.

1.3.3. The requirements in *NIJ CTP Product Conformity Assessment System – General Requirements* (NIJ CTP Product Conformity Assessment System, Document 100-1) apply unless otherwise indicated.

1.3.4. With the publication of NIJ Standard 0101.07 and the establishment of the associated 0101.07 CTP, the NIJ CTP has published NIJ CTP Conformity Assessment System Document 101-07. The 101-07 scheme document contains numerous administrative and policy updates regarding the operation of the ballistic-resistant body armor CTP. To ensure consistency and operational efficiencies, certain requirements contained in 101-07 will be incorporated by reference into this scheme document (see Section 4.5).

## 2. Normative References

**Note:** all references to standards reflect the current edition as of publication of this scheme. As these standards are revised/updated by their governing/issuing organization, the most current version of that standard should take precedence.

- 2.1. ASTM E3005-24. *Standard Terminology for Body Armor.*
- 2.2. 22CFR Part 120. *International Traffic in Arms Regulations.*
- 2.3. ILAC-P15:05/2020. *Application of ISO/IEC 17020:2012 for the Accreditation of Inspection Bodies.*
- 2.4. ISO 10393:2013. *Consumer product recall — Guidelines for suppliers.*

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- 2.5. ISO 9000:2015. *Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary.*
- 2.6. ISO/IEC 17000:2020. *Conformity assessment — Vocabulary and general principles.*
- 2.7. ISO/IEC 17020:2012. *Conformity assessment — Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection.*
- 2.8. ISO/IEC 17021:2015. *Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems.*
- 2.9. ISO/IEC 17025:2017. *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.*
- 2.10. NIJ Standard-0101.06. *Ballistic Resistance of Body Armor.*

### 3. Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this scheme, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 17020:2012<sup>1</sup>, ASTM 3005, NIJ Standard 0101.06, and the NIJ CTP Product Conformity Assessment System Documents 100-1 and 101-07 shall apply.

### 4. Roles and Responsibilities

#### 4.1. The NIJ CTP

4.1.1. The NIJ CTP is responsible for:

- (1) the overall management and performance of the surveillance activities described in this scheme, and
- (2) the maintenance and updating of this scheme document on a regular basis and/or as CTP requirements and operations evolve.

4.1.2. Inspections shall be requested by either the NIJ CTP or the Participant. All inspections requested by the Participant (typically, initial product inspections) shall be approved by the NIJ CTP before commencing, and the NIJ CTP shall assign the laboratory to perform testing for the test items collected during the inspection.

4.1.3. The NIJ CTP establishes the costs for surveillance testing at NIJ-approved laboratories; other surveillance services costs are determined by the NIJ-approved Inspection Body. Refer to Section 5.3 of this scheme for details.

#### 4.2. NIJ-Approved Inspection Body (third party)

4.2.1. For this specific scheme, the NIJ CTP has elected to designate a qualified third-party *Inspection Body* (see Section 5) to perform the on-site inspections, as well as documentation and sample collection, at manufacturing facilities as described in Section 7 of this scheme.

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<sup>1</sup> If not defined by ISO/IEC 17020:2012, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 17000 shall apply. If not defined by ISO/IEC 17020:2012 or ISO/IEC 17000, the terms and definitions given in ISO 9000 shall apply.



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### 4.3. NIJ-Approved Laboratories

- 4.3.1. The ballistic testing of samples collected by the NIJ CTP-designated *Inspection Body* through the activities described in this scheme will be performed by *NIJ-approved laboratories* (see Section 4.3 of NIJ CTP Document 100-1) according to this scheme (see Section 7.4).
- 4.3.1.1. The NIJ CTP shall designate which NIJ-approved test laboratory will perform the surveillance test.
- 4.3.1.2. The NIJ CTP shall rotate among NIJ laboratories for the testing component of FIT so that armor models are tested at multiple laboratories while listed on the CPL.

### 4.4. NIJ CTP Participants

- 4.4.1. NIJ CTP Participants are responsible for:
- (1) all costs related to this scheme, including supplying samples, shipping, inspection, and testing.
  - (2) coordinating FITs with the Inspection Body by communicating when production of specific eligible armor models will take place and accommodating inspectors from the Inspection Body during times of production. Also see NIJ CTP Scheme Document 100-1, Section 10.3, and
  - (3) ensuring compliance with all requirements regarding the appropriate use of the NIJ Mark, as described in Section 8 of NIJ CTP Document 100-1.
- 4.4.2. The Participant is expected to pay the NIJ-authorized Inspection Body for services rendered in a timely fashion. Refer to Section 10.2.3 of NIJ CTP Document 100-1 for additional information regarding a Participant’s responsibilities for payment of Inspection Body services and potential actions that may be taken by the NIJ CTP for non-payment of services.
- 4.4.3. The Participant shall participate in the applicable surveillance activities for as long as the product is listed in an Active status on an NIJ CPL.
- 4.4.4. The Participant shall provide Notice to the NIJ CTP, without delay, of changes that may affect its ability to conform to the requirements of their NIJ CTP Participation Agreement and/or the applicable scheme documents.

### 4.5. Applicable Administrative Requirements from NIJ Scheme Document 101-07

- 4.5.1. As stated in Section 1.3.4 of this scheme document, the requirements of the following Sections of *NIJ CTP Product Conformity Assessment System – Ballistic-Resistant Body Armor (Document 101-07)* are incorporated into this document by reference:
- (1) Section 4.3, Declaration of Manufacturing Locations
  - (2) Section 4.4, Declaration of Key Features of Armor Construction
  - (3) Section 4.5, Declaration of Atypical or Hazardous Materials
  - (4) Section 4.6, Import/Export Requirements
  - (5) Section 9, The NIJ Mark of Conformity (“NIJ Mark”)
  - (6) Section 10, Indicating Conformity of Production Items
  - (7) Appendix B, Guidance to NIJ CTP Participants Regarding Potentially Hazardous Materials Contained in Ballistic-Resistant Body Armor

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(8) Appendix D, Resources/Links Related to U.S. Import/Export Requirements

## 5. Administrative, Management, and Organizational Requirements for Inspection Bodies

### 5.1. General Requirements for Inspection Bodies

- 5.1.1. General requirements for Inspection Bodies performing surveillance activities in accordance with this scheme are detailed in Section 4.5 of NIJ CTP Document 100-1, General Requirements.
- 5.1.2. The Inspection Body’s clients for this scheme shall be Participants in the NIJ CTP conformity assessment program.
- 5.1.3. All inspection and test reports related to this scheme shall be provided by the Inspection Body to the NIJ CTP (See Section 5.2.6).
- 5.1.4. For the purposes of surveillance testing performed in accordance with this scheme, any reference to the “NIJ Mark” is a reference to the NIJ Certification Mark, as described in NIJ CTP Document 100-1, Section 8, and Section 9 of NIJ CTP Document 101-07.
- 5.1.5. Compliance with this scheme alone does not confer approval from the NIJ CTP to perform inspections on its behalf; Inspection Bodies must also be designated as a NIJ CTP-Approved Inspection Body.

### 5.2. Resource and Reporting Requirements

#### 5.2.1. International Traffic in Arms Regulations and Export Administration Regulation

- 5.2.1.1. As detailed in Section 4.5.1, the Inspection Body shall comply with the requirements of 22 CFR Part 120, International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) and Export Administration Regulation (EAR) to include compliance with any other government agencies as required.
- 5.2.1.2. The inspection body shall have documented policies for complying with ITAR and EAR requirements applicable to ballistic body armor and any associated technical data. The Inspection Body’s policies should:
  - (1) permit permanent imports of ballistic body armor and associated technical information,
  - (2) prohibit exports of ballistic body armor and associated technical information, and
  - (3) prohibit all non-U.S. Persons from having access to ballistic body armor and associated technical information.

#### 5.2.2. Personnel

- 5.2.2.1. Inspection Body staff members who perform inspections at manufacturing facilities (hereafter known as *Field Inspector*) shall have had training covering the following:
  - (1) the NIJ Body Armor Classification and Ballistic Test Threats (Section 2 of NIJ Standard 0101.06),
  - (2) the NIJ Mark (as discussed in NIJ CTP Document 100-1, Section 8), and
  - (3) general terminology contained in the following standards/documents:
    - ASTM 3005
    - NIJ Standard 0101.06
    - NIJ CTP Product Conformity Assessment System, Document ID 100-1: General Requirements, and

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- NIJ CTP Product Conformity Assessment System, Document ID 101-07: NIJ CTP Ballistic-Resistant Body Armor Scheme

5.2.2.2. Field Inspectors who also inspect an NIJ CTP Participant’s management systems shall be competent to inspect management systems.

5.2.2.3. Inspection Body staff members who review test reports shall, in addition to the requirements for Field Inspectors, also be competent to inspect test reports for compliance with both ISO/IEC 17025 and the test methods described in Section 7 of NIJ Standard-0101.06.

5.2.3. Facilities and Equipment

5.2.3.1. The Inspection Body shall maintain an office in the United States where all field inspection reports and test reports are received and processed.

5.2.4. Subcontracting

5.2.4.1. For surveillance testing associated with this scheme, the Inspection Body shall only use test laboratories that are NIJ approved to perform testing to NIJ Standard-0101.06. A list of [NIJ-approved test laboratories](#) is available on the [NIJ CTP’s website](#) or may be requested from the NIJ CTP.

**Note:** Accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025 for NIJ Standard-0101.06 by an accreditation body that is a full signatory to the ILAC Mutual Recognition Arrangement is one of the requirements necessary to be an NIJ-approved test laboratory for ballistic-resistant armor.

5.2.4.2. Other than test laboratories as described above, no other subcontracting of work covered by this scheme shall occur without express written permission from the NIJ CTP.

5.2.4.3. The Inspection Body shall require the test laboratory to complete Phase 1 Flexible Armor (see Section 7.4.3), Hard Armor (see Section 7.4.5), In Conjunction With (ICW, see Section 7.4.6), and Scaled Armor (see Section 7.4.7) testing within 30 days. The test laboratory shall also be required to complete Phase 2 Flexible Armor (see Section 7.4.4) testing within 10 days.

5.2.4.4. The Inspection Body shall review all surveillance test reports to ensure they comply with both ISO/IEC 17025 and this scheme prior to making payment to the test laboratory.

5.2.5. Inspection Records

5.2.5.1. The Field Inspector’s original record of inspection and evidence of an Applicant’s compliance shall be maintained and made available to the Scheme Owner on request.

5.2.5.2. The inspection report shall be internally traceable to the authorizing personnel who reviewed and approved both the surveillance test report and the Field Inspector’s documentation.

5.2.6. Inspection Reports

5.2.6.1. The work carried out by the Inspection Body shall be covered by a retrievable inspection report.

5.2.6.2. The inspection report shall include the following:

- (1) results of field inspection and testing,

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- (2) model, serial number, lot number, and date of manufacture for each ballistic panel inspected and tested,
- (3) a photograph of the ballistic panel label (from one representative sample),
- (4) applicant quality management documentation if applicable,
- (5) test laboratory where samples were tested,
- (6) both signature and printed name of authorizing personnel,
- (7) copy of test laboratory's ISO/IEC 17025-compliant surveillance test report, and
- (8) the following elements from Annex B, ISO/IEC 17020:2012: a, b, c, e, h, i, j, k, and m.

5.2.6.3. Reports shall clearly state *"The NIJ Compliant Product List and the associated NIJ Notices located at [www.cjttec.org](http://www.cjttec.org) or [www.nij.gov](http://www.nij.gov) should be consulted to determine an armor model's current compliance status with the NIJ Compliance Testing Program."*

5.2.6.4. If the inspection included the Participant's quality management system, the report shall indicate the results.

5.2.6.5. The complete report shall be provided to the NIJ CTP.

- (1) The NIJ-authorized Inspection Body shall submit reports and other documentation related to surveillance testing activities detailed in this scheme document to the NIJ CTP FIT Coordinator. The NIJ CTP shall establish a secure online portal for the Inspection Body to transmit reports and other documentation associated with this scheme and provide the Inspection Body's authorized personnel with the necessary access to the portal.
- (2) For reference, the mailing address of the NIJ CTP is:  
NIJ Compliance Testing Program  
P.O. Box 12194  
3040 E. Cornwallis Rd.  
Hermann Building, Room 216  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194

5.2.6.6. An alternate report modified to comply with ITAR and EAR requirements may be provided to Participants located outside of the United States. A complete report may be provided to Participants located within the United States.

5.2.6.7. If an amended report is created, all recipients provided an initial report by the Inspection Body shall be notified and the amended report made available.

### **5.3. FIT Cost Structure and Billing**

5.3.1. The structure used to calculate costs charged to Participants for inspections performed under this scheme during a given time period shall apply the same flat rates and/or hourly rates to all Participants equally and shall be published or made available on request.

5.3.2. Costs charged to the Participant may vary from inspection to inspection based on any combination of the following reasons:

- (1) number of models inspected,
- (2) amount of time necessary to perform the inspection,
- (3) time spent for the Inspection Body personnel to travel to the inspection location, or

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- (4) cost of transportation, lodging, and meals needed by Inspection Body personnel to perform an inspection.

5.3.3. In general, when developing cost schedules for travel associated with surveillance inspection services, Inspection Bodies should adhere to the current published [Federal Travel Regulations \(FTR\)](#). Some key requirements of the FTR are provided below for reference:

- (1) Costs charged for Inspection Body staff to travel by privately owned vehicle shall be limited to the mileage reimbursement rates published by the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) in effect at the time of the travel.
- (2) Costs charged for lodging, meals, and incidental expenses shall be limited to the total maximum per diem rates published by GSA in effect at the time of the travel. On travel days, the maximum per diem rates for meals shall be reduced to 75 percent of the published rate.
- (3) The place of lodging on the evening of travel shall be considered the location for determining the maximum per diem rate of costs. On the return home day, the per diem will be based on the place of lodging from the previous day. For 1-day trips where no lodging is incurred, the per diem rate will be for the place of business.
- (4) Costs charged for flights shall be limited to the lowest nonrefundable coach class meeting inspection requirements available at the time the ticket is purchased.
- (5) Business class or equivalent airfare costs for international flights of 8 hours or more are allowable. Flight time is determined by the official airline schedules. Flight legs separated by an overnight hotel stay may not be added together for the purpose of meeting the 8-hour requirement. Eight hours of flying time must be accumulated before or after an overnight stay.

5.3.4. Test laboratories shall bill the Inspection Body for all costs associated with this scheme, per the NIJ CTP-established rates (see Section 4.1.3). The Inspection Body shall then bill those costs to the Participant.

## 6. Surveillance Inspections

6.1. Surveillance inspections shall be performed for all participating models at each manufacturing location by third-party Inspection Bodies in compliance with ISO/IEC 17020.

6.2. Inspectors shall verify that Participants maintain material traceability sufficient to link ballistic panel serial number and or lot number to the:

- (1) purchase order of each bulk material used in the ballistic panel's construction,
- (2) Applicant's acceptance criteria,
- (3) evidence that materials met acceptance criteria, and
- (4) identification of the specific employee who made the determination and accepted the material for use.

6.3. An *initial product inspection* (See NIJ CTP Conformity Assessment Document 101-07, Section 3.17) shall be scheduled by the Participant to take place during the first production run of the model following receipt of a NIJ Notice of Compliance.

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- 6.4. Following the initial product inspection, models will typically be inspected at least once every 10 months. If a model is not being produced when it is due for an inspection, it shall be inspected during the next production run.
- 6.5. If the ballistic-resistant body armor model is manufactured under an NIJ CTP-approved body armor quality management system (BA 9000), the frequency of surveillance for that model/location may be reduced to once every 20 months.
- 6.6. The inspection frequency may be increased based on poor performance during any of the previous inspections of a facility or questionable performance of fielded armor.

## 7. Surveillance Inspection Process Requirements

### 7.1. Surveillance Inspection Methods and Procedures

- 7.1.1. Field Inspectors shall arrive at the designated manufacturing facility during normal business hours with sufficient time to complete the inspection.
- 7.1.2. Within the United States, Field Inspectors shall be prepared to present credentials (including proof of ITAR compliance if requested) to the manufacturer’s representative prior to entering restricted areas.
- 7.1.3. All the models listed on the inspection form are models that are due for inspection. Models that have been scheduled for inspection shall be circled or otherwise indicate on the inspection form. The Field Inspector should inspect as many models from this list as possible that are both available and meet all other sample requirements. It is not necessary to inspect all models listed on the inspection form.
- 7.1.4. The Field Inspector shall verify the Participant is able to demonstrate traceability of all materials used in the selected samples.
- 7.1.5. Traceability shall be sufficient to link ballistic panel serial number and or lot number to:
  - (1) purchase order of each bulk material used in the ballistic panel’s construction,
  - (2) Participant’s acceptance criteria,
  - (3) evidence material met acceptance criteria, and
  - (4) specific employee who made the determination and accepted the material for use.

### 7.2. Inspection of Participant’s Management System

- 7.2.1. As part of each surveillance inspection, the Inspection Body shall perform an inspection of the Participant’s management system used in the manufacture of body armor.
- 7.2.2. The management system inspection shall be combined with a product inspection.
- 7.2.3. The management system shall have a documented corrective action process that includes the following:
  - (1) clearly identifying nonconformities, such as from complaints or internal and external audits and their associated requirements;
  - (2) establishing an initial containment plan to prevent any additional end users from being impacted by identified nonconformities;

**Note:** This initial containment plan may be more broad/severe than necessary.

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- (3) identifying the root cause(s)—not symptoms—of the nonconformity;
- (4) fully identifying the scope of the impact of the root cause, to include documentation listing serial number, lot number, date of manufacture, and manufacture location of impacted product and then updating initial containment plan with a long-term containment plan;
- (5) correcting or destroying nonconforming work; this may include recalling impacted products;
- (6) taking corrective actions to address root causes and prevent recurrence;
- (7) recording results of actions taken; and
- (8) reviewing the effectiveness of corrective actions.

7.2.4. The management system shall have a documented product recall plan that is proportional in nature and timeliness to the risks involved and includes:

- (1) recall policy;
- (2) list of the documentation and records that will be created and maintained;
- (3) list of the legal, industry and regulatory requirements;
- (4) identification and explanation of the roles and responsibilities of the recall management team;
- (5) description of the training and exercise requirements for members of the recall management team;
- (6) guidance on how product incidents will be investigated, and a decision made on whether a recall is necessary; and
- (7) identification of the resources required and processes used to implement a recall.

**Note:** This sub clause has been adapted from ISO 10393:2013 which contains additional suggestions concerning product recall.

### 7.3. Selection and Handling of FIT Test Items

7.3.1. Models of interest for FIT shall be identified and approved by the NIJ CTP before they are inspected.

7.3.2. Test items representing models of interest shall be randomly selected by the Field Inspector from among those available at the time of inspection. If no test items representing a model of interest are available, the Field Inspector shall document this, and the Participant shall be billed the minimal costs for the Inspection Body's time and expenses.

**Note:** As stated in Section 4.4.1.(2), Participants are responsible for coordinating FITs with the Inspection Body by communicating when production of specific eligible armor models will take place and accommodating inspectors from the Inspection Body during times of production.

7.3.3. FIT test items shall not be accepted by the Field Inspector before they have completed the full manufacturing process and have had the NIJ Mark applied by the Participant.

**Note:** Participants may temporarily cover the NIJ Mark (e.g., with a removable sticker) to indicate that an armor has not yet completed the full manufacturing process or inspections. This may be necessary when a label with the NIJ Mark is applied to an armor cover using heat that is incompatible with ballistic materials and therefore applied before final assembly is completed and inspected.

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- 7.3.4. Prior to, or in conjunction with, the application of the NIJ Certification Mark, each ballistic panel shall also have a label that includes model, serial number, lot number and date of manufacture.
- 7.3.5. The Field Inspector shall randomly select test items from those available. If available, test items manufactured the same date as the inspection shall be selected. Otherwise, test items manufactured within 14 days of the inspection shall be selected. In either case, there shall be enough test items available at the time of the inspection that permits the Field Inspector to select the test items in a random manner (i.e., there shall be more test items for the Field Inspector to choose from than what is required per Section 7.3.6).
- 7.3.6. The number of test items (per model) selected by the Field Inspector for testing shall depend on the type of armor:
- (1) Type IIA, II, or IIIA; and Phase 1 - Two complete armor samples:
    - side opening: two front ballistic panels + two back ballistic panels, or
    - front opening: four front (half) ballistic panels + two back ballistic panels (w/carrier);
  - (2) Type III (single, solid plate/panel) - two ballistic panels.
  - (3) Type III (scaled/overlapping tiles or plates) armor tested in accordance with Section 7.4.6: 8 ballistic panels
  - (4) Type IV – four ballistic panels.
- 7.3.7. Test items shall be collected **without** a carrier unless they are “front opening” (the front is actually two ballistic panels instead held together by the carrier to form frontal coverage) or ICW.
- 7.3.8. ICW armor consists of both a stand-alone armor and a dependent ballistic panel. The dependent ballistic panel cannot be used alone but increases the effectiveness of the stand-alone armor. If the field inspection includes models that are in conjunction-dependent ballistic panels:
- (1) the Inspection Body shall instruct the Participant to also ship separately the associated stand-alone ballistic-resistant armor models to the appropriate test laboratory (one complete sample/two panels for Type III, two complete samples/four panels for Type IV), and
  - (2) the stand-alone ballistic-resistant flexible armor model is not required to be inspected and tested (alone) when included as a component of the ICW armor.
- 7.3.9. After selecting the test items, the Field Inspector shall maintain and document chain of custody of the test items until they are shipped to the appropriate test laboratory.
- Note:** The Participant may package, address, and prepay for package shipment if the Field Inspector takes possession of the package to drop at a mailing facility after leaving the manufacturing facility.
- 7.3.10. The Field Inspector shall include a test item identification form with at least the following information:
- (1) indication that the enclosed test items are related to the FIT Program and what Phase (Phase 1 or Phase 2);
  - (2) FIT identification number;
  - (3) test laboratory name, point of contact (POC) and address;



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- (4) manufacturing location information (POC and address);
- (5) applicant information (POC and address); and
- (6) model IDs of samples shipped with the form.

7.3.11. Materials used in the construction of ballistic-resistant body armor are typically vulnerable to heat, moisture, and UV light. The Field Inspector shall use reasonable methods to limit exposure of the test items to these environmental conditions. This may be accomplished by both using the shipping materials typically used by the Participant and shipping to the appropriate test laboratory as soon as possible.

7.3.12. Following testing, the test items shall be mailed by the test laboratory directly to the NIJ CTP within 5 business days. If a perforation occurs, the test items shall be immediately shipped by overnight shipping. All test items shipped by the test laboratory to the NIJ CTP shall include the original shipping form from the inspection.

#### **7.4. Surveillance Test Requirements**

##### **7.4.1. General Requirements**

7.4.1.1. Testing performed for this scheme shall be conducted in compliance with the NIJ-Approved Laboratories' ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation. Testing shall also be performed in compliance with NIJ Standard 0101.06, Section 7, except as modified by this document.

7.4.1.2. Testing shall be performed within 30 days of receiving test items unless additional time is approved by the NIJ CTP in writing. Participants may observe testing of their armor and should coordinate with the test laboratory should they desire to do so (observation of the testing may occur virtually/remotely, if the laboratory offers that as an option).

7.4.1.3. Perforation testing shall be performed on all test items. Testing shall continue until all panels are shot the required number of times. Testing shall not be discontinued because a perforation (i.e., complete penetration, ASTM 3005-24) occurs.

7.4.1.4. Backface Signature (BFD) and Ballistic Limit shall **not** be measured as a part of surveillance testing.

7.4.1.5. Within the limits provided in NIJ Standard 0101.06, test laboratories should place shots on obvious or potential weaknesses such as seams, darts, and other types of discontinuities. Also, shots should be placed off obvious buildups such as are found on front-opening models.

7.4.1.6. The ballistic panels shall be marked and shot using normal procedures for shot pattern, shot-to-shot distance and shot-to-edge distance as described in Section 7.8.1 of NIJ Standard 0101.06.

7.4.1.6.1. If the armor type is IIA, II or IIIA, the Threat 1 shot-to-edge distances shall be two inches and Threat 2 shot-to-edge distances shall be three inches unless otherwise directed by the NIJ CTP.

7.4.1.6.2. If the armor type is III or IV, the specifications of Section 7.8.1 of NIJ Standard 0101.06 shall apply.

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7.4.2. Acceptance/Fail Criteria: General Requirements

7.4.2.1. A surveillance test shall be considered to meet NIJ CTP surveillance program requirements if:

- (1) the model tested has no perforations during testing, and
- (2) the NIJ CTP’s post-test review of the tested items and Participant-provided documentation determines that all program requirements are met, and
- (3) there are no construction variations identified when compared to the ITT documentation and archived test items for that model.

7.4.2.2. A single perforation during a surveillance test combined with a construction variation shall be considered a surveillance testing failure.

7.4.2.3. More than one perforation during surveillance testing shall be considered a surveillance testing failure.

7.4.2.4. A construction variation identified during surveillance testing shall be considered a surveillance testing failure, regardless of the ballistic test results.

7.4.2.5. Surveillance Testing Failures – General Requirements

7.4.2.5.1. If a perforation occurs, testing must be completed, and the completed test report provided to the Inspection Body by the next business day following completion of testing.

7.4.2.5.2. If a surveillance testing failure occurs, the Inspection Body must alert the NIJ CTP and provide a copy of the completed test report within two business days following completion of testing.

7.4.2.5.3. All surveillance testing failures (defined in Sections 7.4.2.2–7.4.2.4) shall result in the issuance of a NIJ Advisory Notice, as well as a CTP notification to the Participant, requiring the Participant to complete a root cause analysis and corrective action plan to address the failure.

- (1) Once the Participant’s root cause analysis and corrective action plan has been reviewed by the NIJ CTP and approved by NIJ, the first surveillance test shall remain open until the Participant successfully completes new surveillance test to determine if the implementation of the Participant’s corrective action plan has fully resolved the cause of the initial surveillance testing failure. Once this occurs, the NIJ Advisory Notice shall be marked as “Closed” on the CJTTEC website.
- (2) If the Participant does not submit a root cause analysis in a timely manner, or the NIJ CTP determines the Participant’s root cause analysis is not sufficient, the surveillance test may be closed as a surveillance testing failure and NIJ may issue a NIJ Safety Notice for the model and permanently move the model to the inactive list on the NIJ CPL.

7.4.3. Phase 1 Flexible Body Armor Surveillance Testing

7.4.3.1. Test Item Conditioning – Phase 1

7.4.3.1.1. The test items shall be maintained at controlled ambient temperatures for 24 hours prior to testing, then submerged per Section 7.8.2 of NIJ Standard 0101.06.

7.4.3.1.2. Test items **shall not** be conditioned by tumbling.

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#### 7.4.3.2. Number of shots per test item and threat rounds – Phase 1

7.4.3.2.1. Six shots per test item on 4 test items (24 total shots) shall be performed as is required for the Perforation-Backface Deformation (P-FBD) testing protocol (NIJ Standard 0101.06, Section 7.8).

7.4.3.2.2. Based on the armor model’s classification (NIJ Standard 0101.06, Section 2), the test threats will be as indicated in NIJ Standard 0101.06, Table 4.

7.4.3.2.3. Where two test threats are specified, half of the test items (2 panels, 1 front / 1 back) will be shot with each test threat for Phase 1 Testing. (6 shots per test item, 12 shots per test threat).

#### 7.4.3.3. Limited Coverage Armor Surveillance Testing – Phase 1

7.4.3.3.1. Limited Coverage Armor test items used for Surveillance Testing shall be in accordance with the requirements described in Section 5.3 and Figure B of NIJ CTP Scheme Document 101-07.

7.4.3.3.2. A minimum of two fair hit shots shall be placed on each Limited Coverage Test item, as described in Section 5.3.4, Figure B of NIJ CTP Scheme Document 101-07.

7.4.3.3.3. A total of 12 shots (6 per test threat specified in the model’s NIJ Body Armor Classification Type [NIJ Standard 0101.06, Section 2]) shall constitute a Phase 1 Surveillance Test for Limited Coverage models.

#### 7.4.3.4. Acceptance/Fail Criteria: Flexible Armor - Phase 1

7.4.3.4.1. The Phase 1 test shall be considered to meet NIJ CTP surveillance program (FIT) requirements if the requirements of Section 7.4.2.1 are met.

7.4.3.4.2. A single perforation during a Phase 1 Flexible Body Armor Surveillance Test of an armor that has no construction variations identified by the NIJ CTP is **not** considered a surveillance testing failure but requires Phase 2 Flexible Body Armor Surveillance Testing (Section 7.4.4) to be completed.

7.4.3.4.3. The Phase 1 test shall be considered a failure if any of the conditions described in Sections 7.4.2.2–7.4.2.4 occur.

7.4.3.4.4. All Phase 1 Flexible Body Armor Surveillance Testing failures will follow the procedures in Section 7.4.2.5.

#### 7.4.4. Phase 2 Flexible Body Armor Surveillance Testing

7.4.4.1. Phase 2 Flexible Body Armor Surveillance Testing shall be completed only if both a single perforation occurs during Phase 1 Flexible Body Armor Surveillance Testing and it is determined necessary by the NIJ CTP.

7.4.4.2. The NIJ CTP shall alert the Inspection Body if Phase 2 Testing is necessary. The NIJ CTP shall then inform the Participant of both the perforation and the need for the Participant to supply and ship Phase 2 Testing samples directly to the same test laboratory that performed Phase 1 Testing. The NIJ CTP shall also supply the Participant with a sample identification form to include with the samples. The sample identification form shall contain the information provided in sub clause 7.3.10.

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7.4.4.3. Phase 2 test samples shall consist of 10 panels that are representative of the panel that experienced the perforation during Phase 1 Testing. The ballistic panels that must be submitted for Phase 2 testing are:

- (1) side opening planar design: 10 ballistic panels (five front and five back).
- (2) side opening non-planar design: 10 non-planar ballistic panels or 10 planar back ballistic panels depending on the panel that experienced the perforation during Phase 1 Testing.
- (3) front opening design: 20 front (half) ballistic panels w/carrier or 10 back ballistic panels depending on the panel that experienced the perforation during Phase 1 Testing.

7.4.4.4. Test items shall be from the same location, assembled using the same processes and shall be the same model, shape and size as the sample perforated during Phase 1 Testing.

7.4.4.5. Test Item Conditioning – Phase 2 Flexible Body Armor

7.4.4.5.1. The test items shall be maintained at controlled ambient temperatures for 24 hours prior to testing, then submerged per the procedures detailed in Section 7.8.2 of NIJ Standard 0101.06.

7.4.4.5.2. Test items **shall not** be conditioned by tumbling.

7.4.4.6. Number of shots per test item and threat rounds – Phase 2 Flexible Body Armor

7.4.4.6.1. Six shots per test item on 10 test items (60 total shots) shall be performed as is required for the appropriate P-BFD testing protocol for the armor’s classification type defined in NIJ Standard 0101.06. All 60 shots shall be taken with the threat round that caused the perforation in Phase 1 Testing.

7.4.4.7. Acceptance/Fail Criteria – Phase 2 Flexible Body Armor

7.4.4.7.1. The Phase 2 Flexible Armor surveillance test shall be considered to meet NIJ CTP surveillance program requirements if the requirements of Section 7.4.2.1 are met.

7.4.4.7.2. A single perforation during Phase 1 Flexible Body Armor Surveillance Testing combined with one or more perforations during Phase 2 Flexible Body Armor Surveillance Testing shall be considered a surveillance testing failure.

7.4.4.7.3. A Phase 2 Flexible Body Armor Surveillance Test shall be considered a surveillance testing failure if any of the conditions described in Sections 7.4.2.2–7.4.2.4 occur.

7.4.4.7.4. All Phase 2 Flexible Body Armor Surveillance Testing failures shall follow the procedures in Section 7.4.2.5, and

- (1) If a subsequent Phase 2 Flexible Body Armor surveillance test:
  - results in a single or multiple penetrations, and/or
  - the NIJ CTP’s post-test review of the tested items and Participant-provided documentation determines that all program requirements have not been met, and/or
  - if there are construction variations when compared to the ITT documentation and archived test items for that model, then
 the Surveillance Test shall be considered a surveillance testing failure and NIJ shall issue a NIJ Safety Notice for the model and remove the model from the NIJ CPL.

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#### 7.4.5. Hard Armor (or Rigid Armor) Surveillance Testing

##### 7.4.5.1. Test Item Conditioning

7.4.5.1.1. The ballistic panels shall be maintained at controlled ambient temperatures for 24 hours prior to testing, then submerged per the procedures detailed in Section 7.8.2 of NIJ Standard 0101.06.

7.4.5.1.2. Test items **shall not** be conditioned by tumbling.

##### 7.4.5.2. Number of Shots per Test Item and Threat Rounds

7.4.5.2.1. NIJ Type III shall receive six shots per test item, equivalent to the number of shots per test item as performed during the model's ITT, or

7.4.5.2.2. NIJ Type IV shall receive an equivalent number of shots per test item (one to six) as performed during the model's ITT.

7.4.5.2.3. Based on the armor's NIJ Armor Classification Type, the threat rounds shall be as indicated in NIJ Standard 0101.06, Table 4.

##### 7.4.5.3. Acceptance/Fail Criteria: Hard Armor Surveillance Testing

7.4.5.3.1. The Hard Armor Surveillance test shall be considered to meet NIJ CTP surveillance program (FIT) requirements if the requirements of Section 7.4.2.1 are met.

7.4.5.3.2. A Hard Armor Surveillance Test shall be considered a surveillance testing failure if any of the conditions described in Sections 7.4.2.2–7.4.2.4 occur.

7.4.5.3.3. All Hard Armor Surveillance Testing failures will follow the procedures in Section 7.4.2.5.

#### 7.4.6. In Conjunction With (ICW) Body Armor Surveillance Testing

7.4.6.1. The stand-alone element of the ICW armor shall be scheduled for surveillance without regard to the dependent ballistic-resistant panels.

7.4.6.2. Dependent ballistic-resistant panels of the ICW armor shall be scheduled for surveillance without regard to the stand-alone element. The number of test items shall be as specified in Section 7.3.8. Following selection of the dependent ballistic panels, the Participant shall provide the appropriate number of the stand-alone armors to the test laboratory selected by the NIJ CTP.

7.4.6.3. If both elements of the ICW armor are determined to be soft armor, the ICW armor shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of Sections 7.4.1. and 7.4.3; if one or more of the elements of the ICW armor are determined to be hard armor, the ICW armor shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of Sections 7.4.1 and 7.4.5.

7.4.6.4. Dependent ballistic panels shall only be tested in combination with the stand-alone armor and shall be tested together as hard armor (see Section 7.3.8.).

##### 7.4.6.5. Acceptance/Fail Criteria for ICW Body Armor Surveillance Testing

(1) Shall be the same as described in Section 7.4.3.4 if the ICW armor consists entirely of soft armor components.

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(2) Shall be the same as described in Section 7.4.5.3 if the ICW armor contains a hard armor component.

7.4.7. Scaled Armor Surveillance Testing

7.4.7.1. For scaled armors tested through the NIJ CTP as a Type III Hard Armor Plate as defined in NIJ Standard 0101.06, the ongoing surveillance requirement (FIT) shall be conducted in accordance with the following procedures:

7.4.7.2. Test Item Conditioning

7.4.7.2.1. The ballistic panels shall be maintained at controlled ambient temperatures for 24 hours prior to testing, then submerged per the procedures detailed in Section 7.8.2 of NIJ Standard 0101.06.

7.4.7.2.2. Test items **shall not** be conditioned by tumbling.

7.4.7.3. Requirements for Number of Shots and Number of Test Items

7.4.7.3.1. Eight armor plates shall be subjected to the number of fair hits specified in this modified method. The angle of incidence of the shots shall be as specified in the table below:

- (1) Four plates of the sample group shall be shot with Configuration 1 and four plates shall be shot with Configuration 2.
- (2) There will be a total of 4 fair hits at 0°, 3 fair hits at 30°, 3 fair hits as 45° and 2 fair hits at 55°.

Armor Panels	Shots/Angles Per Panel	Notes
Four Plates	2/0°, 2/30°,1/45°,1/55°	P-BFS Configuration 1
Four Plates	2/0°, 1/30°,2/45°,1/55°	P-BFS Configuration 2

7.4.7.4. Shot Location Marking

7.4.7.4.1. The shots shall be placed on the panel in any pattern that meets the shot-to-edge and shot-to-shot spacing requirements, as well as meeting the required angles of incidence as specified by Section 7.4.7.3. Shots with a nonzero angle of incidence (nonorthogonal) shall be marked at the union of four discs and directed into the panel as illustrated in Figure 1. The lab shall rotate the panel on the clay block surface to achieve this direction.

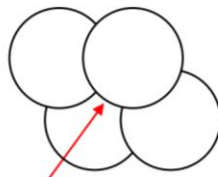


Figure 1. Location and direction of non-orthogonal impacts

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## **7.5. NIJ CTP Inspection of Surveillance Test Items and Report**

- 7.5.1. The NIJ CTP shall inspect the laboratory test report for any inconsistencies concerning test data.
- 7.5.2. The NIJ CTP shall visually inspect all surveillance test items received from the test laboratory to verify consistency of construction and accuracy with the Participant’s and test laboratory’s description of the construction of the surveillance test items, as well as compared to archived previous test items and construction descriptions of the same model designation.
- 7.5.3. Surveillance test items inspected by the NIJ CTP, at the NIJ CTP’s sole discretion, may be returned to the Participant at the Participant’s expense, held by the NIJ CTP for future reference (e.g., ongoing product surveillance), or disposed of when the NIJ CTP determines they are no longer needed.

## **8. Product Certification Termination**

- 8.1. The product certification termination requirements for models certified under this scheme shall be as described in NIJ CTP Conformity Assessment Document 100-1, Section 11.
- 8.2. With the implementation of the CTP for NIJ Standard 0101.07 on September 3, 2024, ITT to NIJ Standard 0101.06 has ended. Therefore, the provisions of Section 11.2.6 of NIJ CTP Document 100-1 apply; that is, if a Participant voluntarily moves a model to the inactive list from the 0101.06 CPL, such move is considered permanent, and the inactive model cannot be reinstated to the Active 0101.06 CPL for the remainder of the period of time that NIJ publishes that CPL. This also applies to any model voluntarily moved to the inactive list by the participant prior to September 3, 2024.

## **9. Complaints and Requests for Reconsideration of Conformity Assessment Decisions**

- 9.1. The process for complaints and requests for reconsideration of conformity assessment decisions for models certified under this scheme shall be as described in NIJ CTP Conformity Assessment Document 100-1, Section 12.

## **10. Changes and Revisions to Program Requirements**

- 10.1. Changes to program requirements in this scheme shall be implemented as described in NIJ CTP Conformity Assessment Document 100-1, Section 13.





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Revision 1.3 (continued)	Section 2  4.2.6  7.3.6  7.4.12  7.4.13  7.7.3	Updated references to ISO/IEC Standards to current versions, and ASTM 3005-20 has been added to the list of Normative References.  Updated mailing address for the CTP  Added c) for Type III Scaled Armor sample collection; Type IV sample collection is now d)  Added new section for Scaled Armor FIT Testing Procedures  Renumbered Phase 2 Flexible Armor Surveillance Testing (previously 7.4.12 in earlier versions)  Updated Website URL for NIJ CTP		
Revision 2.0	General Document	<p>This is a complete revision of the predecessor document (606.2.2, Version 1.3, dated July 6, 2020) and conforms to the new numbering convention for NIJ CTP Product Conformity Assessment Documents. This document is now identified as 101-06-FIT.</p> <p>This revision aligns this subordinate scheme with recent updates to the NIJ CTP Product Conformity Assessment System resulting from the establishment of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Compliance Testing Program (CTP) Scheme for Ballistic-Resistant Body Armor in accordance with NIJ Standard 0101.07.</p> <p>Refer to the introductory cover sheet of this document for a comprehensive list of revisions.</p>	<p>Mark Greene and Jared Gardner, NIJ</p> <p>Lance Miller and R. Alex Sundstrom, NIJ CTP (RTI International)</p>	August 26, 2024