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NATO STANDARD

AEODP-13

**EOD ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, CAPABILITIES AND INCIDENT
PROCEDURES WHEN OPERATING WITH NON EOD TRAINED
AGENCIES AND PERSONNEL**

Edition A, Version 1

APRIL 2015



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION

ALLIED EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL PUBLICATION

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NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

NATO STANDARDIZATION OFFICE (NSO)

NATO LETTER OF PROMULGATION

1 April 2015

1. The enclosed Allied Explosive Ordnance Disposal Publication AEODP-13, Edition A, Version 1, EOD ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, CAPABILITIES AND INCIDENT PROCEDURES WHEN OPERATING WITH NON EOD TRAINED AGENCIES AND PERSONNEL, which has been approved by the nations in the MCLSB, is promulgated herewith. The agreement of nations to use this publication is recorded in STANAG 2377.
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Director, NATO Standardization Office

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**EOD ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, CAPABILITIES AND INCIDENT PROCEDURES
WHEN OPERATING WITH NON EOD TRAINED AGENCIES AND PERSONNEL**

- Annexes:
- A. Guidelines for the Management of an EOD Incident
 - B. Functions of Explosive Ordnance Disposal Staffs, Coordination and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Units
 - C. EOD Incident Guide for Formation Staff Officers
 - D. EOD Incident Guide for a Unit
 - E. Sample of Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)

Related Documents: See Annex E

AIM

1. The aim of this standard is to provide the foundation for EOD Roles, Responsibilities, Capabilities and Incident Procedures to be adopted for control of an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Incident by non EOD trained agencies/personnel.

AGREEMENT

2. Participating nations agree to use the procedures at Annexes A-E, either directly or as a basis for a national publication within NATO Forces concerned with management of an explosive ordnance disposal incident.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

3. This standard is implemented when a nation has issued orders or instructions prescribing use of the procedures therein to the Forces assigned to NATO.

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ANNEX A GUIDELINES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF AN EOD INCIDENT**INITIATION**

1. An EOD incident starts when any of the following occur:
 - a. Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) is discovered following an attack.
 - b. The presence of UXO is suspected following explosions or other evidence e.g. minestrike.
 - c. A suspect device has been found or a bomb warning has been received in the case of an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) incident.
 - d. A threat assessment has confirmed the need for a defensive or offensive search operation.

IMMEDIATE ACTION

2. The Civil/Military authorities for the area are responsible for carrying out the following immediate action drills:
 - a. Confirm the presence and location(s) of any UXO/IED through a co-ordinated search of the area and lay down a provisional evacuation/danger area.
 - b. Clearance and evacuation of the danger area of personnel and casualties.
 - c. Providing as accurate a description of the UXO/IED as possible in the circumstances.
 - d. Reporting of the incident to superior Headquarters.
 - e. Establishment of an Incident Command Post (ICP) and if necessary an EOD Control Point (ECP).
 - f. The securing of the danger area by effective cordon.
 - g. Control of access to the danger area and ICP/ECP.

3. The responsible Headquarters should then:
 - a. Confirm the threat and decide upon the category of the Incident (STANAG 2143). The category should normally be decided by a Staff EOD officer.
 - b. Task the appropriate EOD agency.
 - c. Establish contact with, and where necessary warn for possible action, the following agencies and services:
 - (1) Emergency services, for example, Fire, Ambulance, Hospitals.
 - (2) Public utilities, for example, Water, Electricity, Gas and Sewerage.
 - (3) Appropriate Civil/Military authorities.

PRE-EOD ACTIVITIES

4. Whilst awaiting the arrival of the EOD operator, the Incident Commander should:
 - a. Redirect traffic to avoid congestion until arrival of appropriate civil or military police.
 - b. After checking for UXO/IED, select a suitable and safe location for the Rendezvous (RV) and pass its location to all tasked or responding agencies. When selecting the RV, particularly in the case of an IED, a check should be made to ensure that it has not been previously used.
 - c. Take appropriate action to dominate any hostile environment.
 - d. Ensure that key military witnesses are available and kept separated to maintain the integrity of their information. Identify key civilian witnesses and assist civil authorities in their handling of them.
 - e. Arrange for key holders to be available if there are locked premises.
 - f. Exercise discretion in dealing with representatives of the press and television. At no time should EOD procedures be discussed or speculated on and, if possible, identities of EOD personnel should not be compromised.
5. Some of the above activities may only be applicable to an IED incident, but all should be considered.

EOD ACTION

6. On arrival at the RV the EOD Operator will:
 - a. Be briefed fully by the Incident Commander.
 - b. Question witnesses if applicable.
 - c. Evaluate the situation and decide on a plan of action.
 - d. In the case of a confirmed IED, the EOD Operator will deploy direct to the ICP/ECP without a remote EOR being carried out.
7. EOR
 - a. The EOD Operator will assess the quantity and type of UXO.
 - b. Report back to next higher formation with recommendations for tasking of EOD resources.
 - c. Give advice to the Incident Commander after his evaluation of the situation.
8. EOD. Following the actions at Paragraphs 6.a., b. and c., the EOD operator will then execute his Render Safe Procedure (RSP), or other actions he considers necessary.
9. On completion of the RSP the EOD operator may be required to:
 - a. Collect or supervise collection of fragments for intelligence or forensic purposes.
 - b. Clear the area of explosive substances. Escort and route clearance tasks may be necessary if the EOD operator is required to move quantities of explosives, or explosive items, to a disposal area.
10. The final action of the EOD Operator at the incident will be to advise the appropriate authorities of the status of the incident and issue a clearance certificate if required.

AFTER ACTION

11. Agencies should, where possible, be briefed prior to departure from the site. Where circumstances require careful handling of information or media access, arrangements should be made for a formal statement to be given directly or at an arranged Press Conference.

12. The cordon and security measures will be maintained at an effective level until all agencies are clear of the area.

13. A post incident/operation report should be prepared after de-briefing, relating to incident management and EOD.

<p style="text-align: center;">ANNEX B FUNCTIONS OF EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL STAFFS, COORDINATION AND EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL UNITS</p>
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PART I - DUTIES OF THE STAFF EOD OFFICER

1. The Staff EOD Officer is to be responsible to the Commander for staff supervision of EOD activities, including recommendations for organisation and deployment of EOD units, and location of EOD Coordination Cells (EODCC) and EOD Cells (EODC).

2. Planning. Planning for EOD must commence with the preparation of initial personnel lists and operational plans and must be continuous throughout operations. It will include plans for the initial provisioning of units based on estimates of land, sea and air activity, phasing of units into the theatre of operations and their subsequent movements as operations progress. It includes the preparation of pertinent paragraphs for inclusion in orders and other directives for the transmission of essential data such as procedures for the reporting of incidents, and the location of EODCC/EODC and EOD units.

3. Training. In co-operation with the appropriate staff branch, the Staff EOD Officer is to be responsible for the maintenance of the state of training of EOD personnel and testing of mission capabilities.

4. Operations. The Staff EOD Officer is to co-ordinate EOD operations and prepares EOD Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs). He is to co-ordinate, with appropriate staff branches, provision of additional assistance by supporting personnel when organic resources of subordinate commands prove inadequate.

5. Intelligence. The Staff EOD Officer is to ensure that EOD reports are screened for information of technical intelligence value, that they are promptly and reliably evaluated and the information is transmitted quickly to appropriate agencies and staff branches.

6. Control. He is to exercise the following controls:

- a. Establishment of policies governing EOD service in assigned areas of operations.
- b. Distribution of EOD units between EODCCs/EODCs to balance workloads.

- c. Distribution of special EOD equipment.
- d. Establishment and maintenance of the EOD incident reporting system.

PART II - FUNCTIONS OF EOD COORDINATION

7. The detailed functions performed by EOD Coordination are as follows:
- a. To operate an EODCC/EODC and to assign specific EOD missions based on priorities established by EOD staff.
 - b. To allocate EOD personnel and equipment.
 - c. To provide operational and technical direction and to co-ordinate support such as air transport, military police, technical intelligence teams and engineer and decontamination equipment.
 - d. To evaluate activities of the EOD units and recommend distribution of personnel and equipment to balance the workload.
 - e. To conduct liaison with Rear Operations and Damage Control Centres and, through them, with police forces and Civil Defence organisations.
 - f. To alert EOD units during movement of nuclear, biological or chemical explosive ordnance through their area.

PART III - FUNCTIONS OF EOD UNITS

8. EOD units perform detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering safe, recovery and final disposal of UXO. The EOD Operator is responsible for determining the proper EOD procedure; RSPs are to be carried out only by the EOD unit, although this does not preclude technical specialists of other fields from rendering technical advice to the EOD unit as required. Upon completion of a mission, the EOD unit is to notify and submit a report to the EODCC/EODC of actions taken.

9. There are occasions when some nations employ Field/Combat Engineers on tasks such as Mine Clearance tasks which are generically EOD by nature.

ANNEX C EOD INCIDENT GUIDE FOR FORMATION STAFF OFFICERS

1. Receive notification of incident from:
 - a. Subordinate Headquarters (HQ) (usually it is appointed to be the Incident HQ Control Centre called Lower Control).
 - b. Other means.
2. Open EOD Log. If Paragraph 1b applies then notify responsible subordinate HQ (Lower Control).
3. Disseminate bomb warning according to SOPs.
4. Confirm that an ICP and if necessary an ECP, has been established and record its location.
5. Task EOD agency on request of Lower Control. Decide, or take advice, on category of task and priority. (See STANAG 2143 Annex A)
6. Request civil or specialised military assistance on request of Lower Control: emergency services, public utilities, police, helicopters, engineering plant, special photographic. Special forces and special project team requests should be referred to the relevant authority.
7. Liaise with specialist resources, facilities and advisers where necessary.
8. Liaise with civil administration at the appropriate level.
9. Process requests from Lower Control for diversion of trains, shipping or aircraft.
10. Ensure current information policy is known and implemented. Control dissemination of information to the media.
11. Co-ordinate the provision of any specialised equipment required by teams.
12. In the event of multiple situations allocate or re-allocate priorities of special resources to tasks.

13. Alert all agencies on the ground and in adjacent operational areas of any EOD actions involving the use of ammunition and explosives (ie warn of controlled explosions in the area).
14. Ensure relevant intelligence agencies are aware of any special characteristics of the operation and to pass on any special intelligence requirements.
15. Co-ordinate with appropriate civil and military authorities, for recovered explosives, movement plan, such as escort and route clearance/movement of heavy plant or sensitive cargoes.
16. Ensure that security of all agencies and the overall integrity of the operation are maintained.
17. Keep the Commander informed at all times.

ANNEX D EOD INCIDENT GUIDE FOR A UNIT

1. Receive notification of incident. Establish Incident HQ Control Centre. Open EOD Log.
2. Pass initial information to superior Headquarters. Disseminate bomb warning according to SOPs.
3. Ensure immediate action drills have been carried out. Confirm the nature of the threat or incident. Confirm or nominate Incident Commander. Confirm ICP/ECP is established.
4. Request superior HQ to task EOD agency. Give initial assessment of category of threat. Co-ordinate transport of EOD Team and equipment. Select safe route for EOD Team.
5. Advise EOD Team on:
 - a. Special transport, for example, helicopter or boat.
 - b. Route.
 - c. RV with Incident Commander.
6. Pass Warning to Emergency Services. Act as liaison for call-out of Emergency Services and Public Utilities.
7. Establish liaison, co-ordinate and implement an overall traffic plan with the relevant authorities.
8. Relay any request for civil or specialised military assistance to superior HQ.
9. Relay any request for diversion of trains, shipping or aircraft to superior HQ.
10. Appoint and brief Information Officer to assist media at ICP. Send Information Officer to ICP to deal with media.
11. Ensure all relevant up-to-date intelligence is available at the ICP to assist the EOD operator's evaluation. Send up-to-date intelligence representative to the ICP to advise.

12. Disseminate information from the ICP on EOD procedures using ammunition or explosives. Pass information to superior HQ and all sub-units.
13. Monitor concurrent activities on incidents and control priorities of tasks within the area of responsibility.
14. Re-allocate resources as directed by superior HQ.
15. Keep the Commander informed at all times.

**ANNEX E SAMPLE OF STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP) FOR
EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD)****GENERAL**

1. The object of this SOP is to define general procedures for performing Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) in operations led by the NATO. The SOP's are listed in ATP-72(A) ANNEX D.
2. EOD operational capabilities are to detect and effect the neutralisation of EO incidents which, by their existence, impair the freedom of movement of combat units, disrupt lines of communications, degrade morale, or paralyse industrial complexes, seaports, waterways, air bases or population centres. While EOD operations extend throughout the rear areas and forward combat areas, it must be realised that the existence of EO incidents in civilian areas will often have serious repercussions on the military situation. In such cases co-operation between military EOD units and national military and civilian officials will be essential.
3. Lessons from the past show a requirement that the following principles are observed:
 - a. Reporting of all suspected EO incidents to an appropriate EOD authority so that the incident can be investigated by a person qualified to discredit false reports.
 - b. Reporting of confirmed EO incidents to an appropriate EOD authority. Minimum information requirements are shown at STANAG 2221.
 - c. Categorization of EO incidents is shown at Annex H to AEODP-10. Allocation of priorities for the categorization by the EODCC/EODC.
 - d. Co-ordination of work of all available EOD units, to include re-deployment as required.
 - e. Rapid collection and dissemination of EOD intelligence.

RELATED DOCUMENTS

4. STANAG 2143 - Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Principles and Minimum Standards of Proficiency (AEODP-10)

- STANAG 2221 - Explosive Ordnance Disposal Reports And Messages (AEODP-6)
- STANAG 2369 - The NATO EOD Publications Set (NEPS) - Identification And Disposal Of Surface, Air And Underwater Munitions (AEODP-01 and AEODP-02)
- STANAG 2399 - Recovery and Equipment Evacuation Operations (ATP-83)
- STANAG 2929 - Airfield Damage Repair (ADR)
- STANAG 2370 - Inter-service Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Operations on Multinational Deployments - A Guide for Staff Officers/Operators (AEODP-03, Vol. I and Vol. II)
- STANAG 2391 - Explosive Ordnance Disposal Recovery Operations on Fixed Installations (AEODP-5)
- STANAG 2406 - Land Forces Logistic Doctrine (ALP-4.2)
- STANAG 1174 - Allied Maritime Tactical Signal and Maneuvering Book (ATP-01, Vol. II)
- STANAG 2288 - Allied Joint Doctrine for Land Operations (AJP-3.2)
- STANAG 1242 - Naval Mine Warfare Principles (ATP-6, Vol. I)
- STANAG 1132 - Naval Mine Countermeasures Tactics and Execution (ATP-24, Vol. I)
- STANAG 2283 - Military Search (ATP-73, Vol. I)
- STANAG 2282 - Interservice Explosive Ordnance Disposal Operations on Multinational Deployments (ATP-72)
- STANAG 2897 - EOD Equipment Requirements and Equipment (AEODP-7)
- STANAG 3680 - NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French) (AAP-06)

STANAG 7149 - NATO Message Catalogue (APP-11)

DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

5. Procedures for EOD operations follow the following sequence:
 - a. An untrained person locates what appears to be an explosive hazard and reports to appropriate channels.
 - b. The EODCC/EODC assigns the category based on priorities, and if appropriate, work priority, provides support and notifies the Command.
 - c. The EOD Team begins the response and reports to the EODCC/EODC.
 - d. The EODCC/EODC provides additional support and advice as required, and if appropriate, notifies the Command.

FUNCTIONS FOR EOR PERSONNEL

6. EOR personnel are trained to be responsible for the investigation, location, marking, initial identification and reporting of suspected UXO/IED in order to determine further action by an EOD team. Their task includes, where necessary, recommending initial evacuation of personnel from the area of the incident, and other protective measures.

FUNCTIONS OF THE EOD TEAM

7. EOD teams perform detection, accessing, identification, hazard mitigation, rendering safe, recovery and exploitation, and final disposal of EO associated with an EOD incident. The EOD Operator is responsible for determining the proper EOD procedure: render-safe procedures (RSP) are to be accomplished only by the EOD team, although this does not preclude technical specialists of other fields from rendering technical advice to the EOD team. Upon completion of a mission, the EOD team is to notify and submit a report to the EODCC/EODC of actions taken.

FUNCTIONS OF EODCC/EODC

8. The detailed functions performed by EODCC/EODC at the appropriate commanding level are as follows:
 - a. To operate an EODCC/EODC and to assign categories and specific EOD missions based on priorities established by the chain of command.

- b. To allocate EOD personnel and equipment.
- c. To provide operational and technical direction, and to co-ordinate support e.g. air transport, military police, technical intelligence teams and engineer, medical support and decontamination equipment.
- d. To evaluate activities of the EOD teams and recommend distribution of personnel and equipment to balance the workload.
- e. To conduct liaison with rear area operations and damage control centres, air control centres and through them with local police forces and civil defence organisations.
- f. To alert EOD teams during movement of nuclear, biological or chemical explosive ordnance through their area.

FUNCTIONS OF THE EOD STAFF OFFICER

9. The EOD Staff Officer is to be responsible to the commander for staff supervision of EOD activities, including recommendations for organization and deployment of EOD teams, and location of EODCs. This responsibility also includes EOD planning, supervision of training, intelligence, co-ordination of operations and testing of mission capabilities.

CIVIL - MILITARY CO-OPERATION

10. The basic principle of civil - military co-operation, namely that contact between Allied Military Forces and the national civil authorities shall be made through the national forces, will continue to be applied in all EOD requirements.

11. The procedures set out in this SOP should be made known to all national military and civil authorities, in order that they may co-ordinate their own procedures.

12. Provision should always be made for emergency situations in which it may be necessary for a local civil administration to make direct approach to neighbouring Allied Forces.

13. EODCC/EODC should observe the basic principle in paragraph 11 to ensure full co-ordination of national military and civil EOD organizations.

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