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Civil Engineering

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL



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(Maj Douglas L. Murray)
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(Brig Gen James E. McCarthy)
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1. The Air Force must sustain the capability to disarm unexploded ordnance delivered or placed by enemy forces. In addition, the Air Force must be able to "render safe" US ordnance made dangerous by accident or other circumstance. The Air Force also is obligated to use its special expertise to assist Federal and civil authorities when called upon in times such as dealing with terrorist or other criminal acts, accidents, and found explosive items. This directive outlines policies to provide a ready capability for disposing of hazardous explosive ordnance and improvised explosive devices. Revised material is indicated by a |.
2. The Air Force will organize, train, and equip Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel to protect people, resources, and the environment from the effects of hazardous ordnance. These personnel will be able to defeat criminal and terrorist explosive devices, and locate, identify, disarm, and neutralize explosive hazards. They also will be able to train others on ordnance recognition, dangers, and precautions.
 - 2.1. The Air Force will comply with all US law and Department of Defense (DoD) policy in providing EOD services to Federal and civil authorities.
 - 2.2. The Air Force will manage all ordnance, whether it remains usable or has been designated as waste under US law and DoD policy.
3. The following responsibilities and authorities are derived from this policy:
 - 3.1. The Office of the Secretary of the Air Force and The Civil Engineer (HQ USAF/CE) are responsible for developing policy; allocating resources; planning, programming, and budgeting; coordinating interdepartmental affairs; and providing oversight for the Air Force EOD program.
 - 3.2. Headquarters Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency (HQ AFCESA) will provide overall management of EOD readiness. AFCESA's oversight will include developing both the total force posture and wartime planning guidance. It also will determine manpower, training, materiel, and equipment requirements, and will prepare Air Force EOD instructions and pamphlets.
 - 3.3. Major commands, the Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard (ANG) will:

3.3.1. Establish EOD units and ensure each is organized, trained, equipped, and provided technical data according to Air Force-approved standards.

3.3.2. Ensure units can meet Air Force EOD policy objectives.

3.3.3. Ensure each EOD unit can identify, render safe, and report new and previously unknown munitions.

3.3.4. Ensure EOD units directly supporting a nuclear mission maintain a full EOD support (E-1) capability as defined by and reported in the current Nuclear Weapons Capabilities and Equipage Document. All other EOD units must maintain at least a technical data only (E-4) nuclear capability.

3.3.5. Assess the effectiveness of their EOD programs during inspections and staff visits. Only qualified EOD personnel are authorized to technically inspect and evaluate EOD activities.

3.4. Air Force Materiel Command will manage Air Force EOD technical interests in the Joint Service EOD arena under DoD Directive 5160.62, *Single Manager Responsibility for Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology and Training (EODT&T)*, April 26, 1989, and OPNAVINST 8027.1G/MCO 8027.1D/AR 75-14/AFJI 32-3002.

3.5. Air Training Command will satisfy MAJCOM, Air Force Reserve, and ANG EOD training requirements by developing, conducting, or arranging specialized EOD technical training according to DoD Directive 5160.62 and OPNAVINST 8027.1G/MCO 8027.1D/AR 75-14/AFJI 32-3002.

3.6. Commanders will provide support to Federal and civil authorities according to DoD policy and Air Force implementing instructions.

4. This directive implements DoD Directive 3025.12, *Employment of Military Resources in the Event of Civil Disturbances*, August 19, 1971; DoD Directive 3025.13, *Employment of Department of Defense Resources in Support of the United States*, September 13, 1985; DoD Directive 3150.5, *DoD Response to Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) Incidents*, March 24, 1987; DoD Directive 5160.62; DoD Directive 6050.8, *Storage and Disposal of Non-DoD-Owned Hazardous or Toxic Materials on DoD Installations*, February 27, 1986; and DoD Directive 6055.13, *Transportation Accident Prevention and Emergency Response Involving Conventional DoD Munitions and Explosives*, May 27, 1988.

5. This policy interfaces with AFI 32-3001 (formerly AFR 136-10 and AFR 900-39) and AFJI 32-3002 (formerly AFR 136-8).

6. See attachment 1 for the measures used to comply with this policy.

7. See attachment 2 for the terms used in this policy.

JAMES E. McCARTHY, Brig General, USAF
The Civil Engineer

Attachment 1

MEASURING AND DISPLAYING COMPLIANCE WITH POLICY

A1.1. Compliance with Air Force policy will be assessed by measuring the status of EOD Equipment Availability, EOD Equipment Condition, EOD Personnel Availability, and EOD Training **Figure A1.1.** HQ USAF/CE will set specific annual goals for each category.

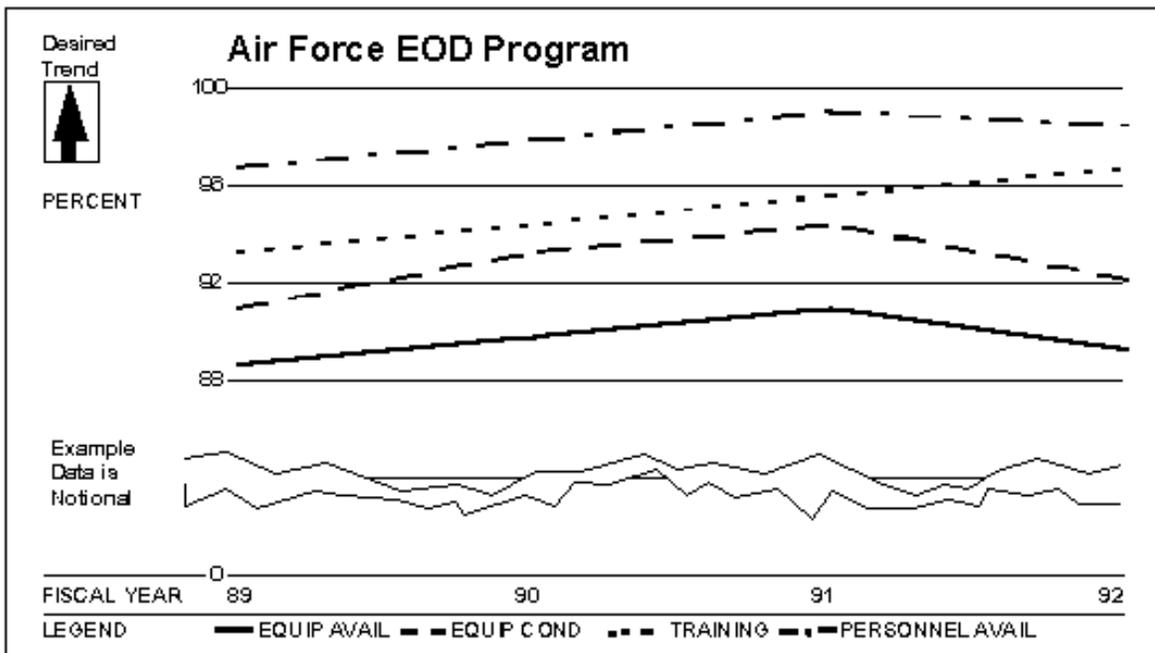
A1.1.1. Equipment Availability. The policy to equip EOD units to the level established by the EOD equipment and supply listing (published separately by AFCESA) will be measured by the Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) report (RCS: HAF-XOO[AR]7112 [DD]). This report is submitted by all Air Force units monthly. The emergency status of this report is C-2 which is continue reporting, normal. At the end of each fiscal year, HQ USAF/CEOR will average the reported Combat Essential and Support Equipment On-Hand percentages from the monthly SORTS reports.

A1.1.2. Equipment Condition. The policy to equip EOD units with fully-conditioned equipment will be measured by the SORTS report. At the end of each fiscal year, HQ USAF/CEOR will average the reported Combat Essential and Support Equipment Condition percentages from the monthly SORTS reports.

A1.1.3. Personnel Availability. The policy to maintain personnel capable of carrying out the EOD program will be measured by the SORTS report. At the end of each fiscal year, HQ USAF/CEOR will average the reported Critical Positions by Unit percentages from the monthly SORTS reports.

A1.1.4. Training. The policy to train EOD personnel will be measured by the SORTS report. At the end of each fiscal year, HQ USAF/CEOR will average the reported Qualification and Proficiency Training percentages from the monthly SORTS reports.

Figure A1.1. Sample Metric of Air Force EOD Program.



Attachment 2

TERMS USED IN THIS POLICY

Biological. As used here, biological weapons, agents, operations, fillers, etc., are only addressed in relation to foreign ordnance. This term refers to weapons using biological materials as their attacking agent.

Explosive Ordnance (EO). This definition includes all munitions containing explosives, propellants, nuclear fission or fusion materials, and biological and chemical agents. Bombs and warheads; guided and ballistic missiles; artillery, mortar, rocket, and small arms ammunition; all mines, torpedoes, and depth charges; grenades; demolition charges; pyrotechnics; clusters and dispensers; cartridge-and propellant-actuated devices; electroexplosive devices; clandestine and improvised explosive devices; improvised nuclear devices; and all similar or related items or components explosive in nature.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD). The detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering-safe, recovery, and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance. It may also include the rendering-safe or disposal of explosive ordnance (EO) which has become hazardous by damage or deterioration, when the disposal of such EO requires techniques, procedures, or equipment which exceed the normal requirements for routine disposal.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Incident. These incidents include the suspected or detected presence of unexploded explosive ordnance, damaged explosive ordnance, improvised explosive device, or improvised nuclear device, which constitutes a hazard to friendly operations, installations, personnel, or materiel. Not included in this definition are the accidental arming or other conditions that develop during the manufacture of high explosive or nuclear mines and demolition charges. Such situations will be neutralized by qualified personnel of the organization performing the manufacturing, assembly, or placement of mines and demolition charges. Such organizations may request assistance from EOD units.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Procedures. Those particular courses or modes of action for access to, recovery, rendering-safe, and final disposal of explosive ordnance or any hazardous material associated with an EOD incident.

- **Access Procedures.** Those actions taken to locate and gain access to explosive ordnance.
- **Recovery Procedures.** Those actions taken to recover explosive ordnance.
- **Render Safe Procedures (RSP).** The portion of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal procedure which provides for the interruption of functions or separation of essential components of explosive ordnance to prevent an unacceptable detonation.
- **Final Disposal Procedures.** The final disposal of explosive ordnance by Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel, which may include demolition or burning in place or other appropriate and authorized means.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Team. A team executing EOD procedures consists of a minimum of two EOD personnel, in accordance with established Air Force explosive safety practices. EOD units are made up of teams sized to meet varying mission requirements.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Tools and Equipment. Those tools and equipment specifically designed for use by qualified EOD personnel in the performance of EOD procedures.

Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR). The investigation, detection, location, marking, initial identification, and reporting of suspect explosive ordnance, in order to determine the need for further action.

Improvised Explosive Devices (IED). Those devices placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals, designed to destroy, disfigure, distract, or harass. They may incorporate military stores, but are normally devised from nonmilitary components. They may be referred to as improvised chemical devices or high-tech IEDs when the situation or components of the device make it appropriate to do so.

Improvised Nuclear Devices (IND). Those devices incorporating radioactive materials designed to result in the dispersal of radioactive material or in the formation of nuclear-yield reaction. Such devices may be fabricated in a completely improvised manner or may be an improvised modification to a US or foreign nuclear weapon.

Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO). Explosive ordnance which has been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action, and which has been launched, placed, fired, or released in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to friendly operations, installations, personnel, or materiel and remains unexploded either through malfunction or design or for any other cause.