



# What Should You do if You Spot an IED/VBIED/SVBIED/PBIED?





# React to an:

- IED/VBIED (vehicle mounted or dismounted)
- SVBIED
- PBIED



# React to an IED/VBIED (Mounted and Dismounted)



# Reacting to an IED while Vehicle Mounted

- **Alert the vehicle commander and elements of the convoy of the possible IED/VBIED and its location using the 3 Ds (distance, direction, description).**
- **If stopping the vehicle puts it within the estimated casualty radius of the possible IED/VBIED, the driver should speed up and quickly move through the danger area to a tactically safe position and distance (the minimum safe distance is dependent on the mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations [METT-TC] factors).**
- **If it is possible to stop the vehicle before getting within the estimated casualty radius of the IED/VBIED, the driver should be prepared to immediately back away from the possible IED/VBIED and place the vehicle in a tactically safe position and distance or as leadership directs (the minimum safe distance is dependent on METT-TC factors).**





# Reacting to an IED while Vehicle Mounted

- **Establish security, and scan for possible secondary IEDs/VBIEDs using the 5/25 meter checks.**
- **Report the possible static IED/VBIED and any secondary suspected IEDs/VBIEDs to the patrol leadership using the EH spot report.**
- **Immediately scan the area for signs of enemy activity (such as an impending ambush, a triggerman, a cameraman, or a sniper). IEDs/VBIEDs are often used to initiate complex attacks.**
- **Follow the vehicle commander's directions, and do not use radio communications equipment within 300 meters of the suspected IED/VBIED.**

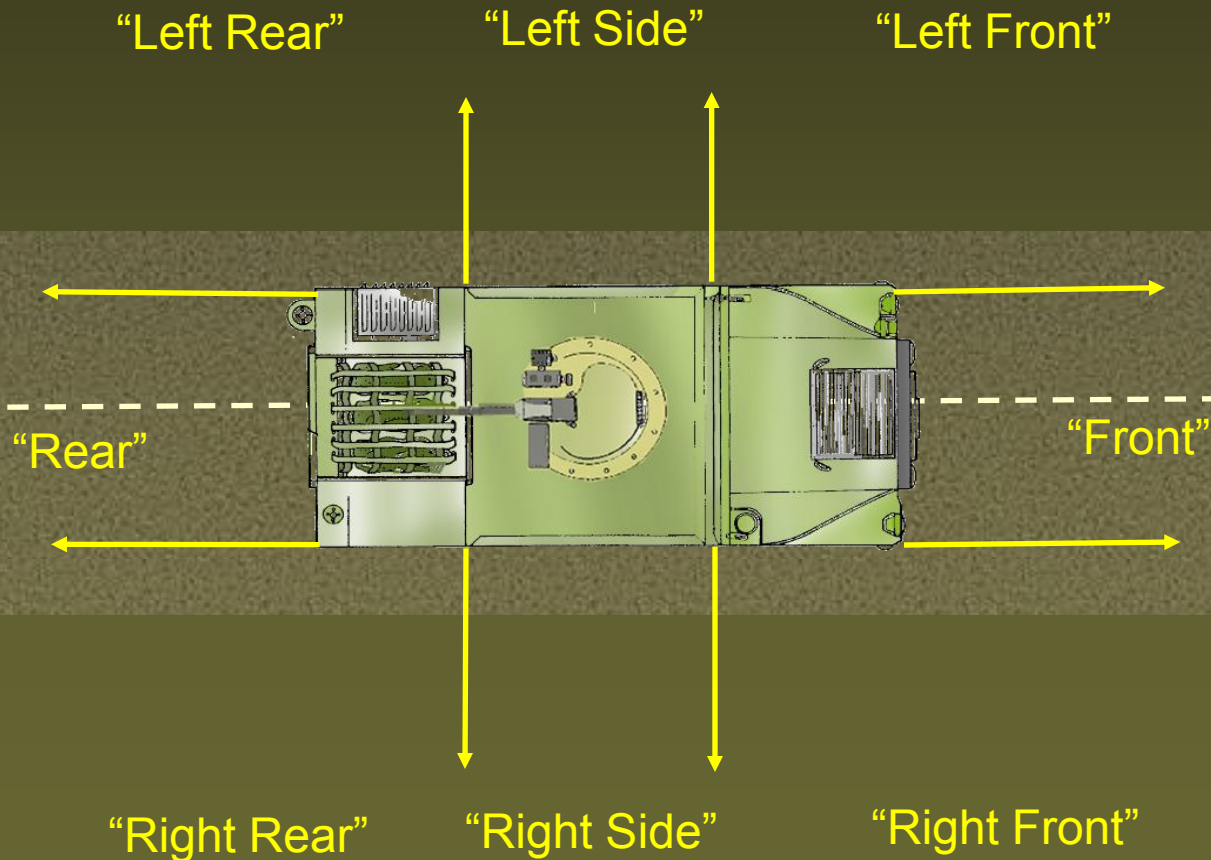


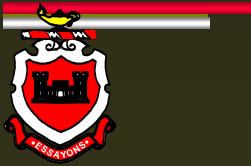
# Communication within the Vehicle

- Threats should be addressed with either a two-word direction (exceptions being “front” and “rear”) or a clock direction. This should be followed by a short description and estimated distance. When time is limited, only the direction need be given:
  - “Right front, merging traffic 200 meters” or simply, “Right front.”
  - “3 o’clock, merging traffic 200 meters” or simply, “3 o’clock.”
  - Unless the command “Get down” is given from the TC, the top gunner should respond by scanning the sector (weapon in hand) indicated in the threat alert.
- Commands to the driver should generally be issued in two-word bullets with the direction following the desired action:
  - “Push right,” “Push left,” “Speed up,” “Slow down.”
  - The exception to this is “STOP!.” Anyone can issue this command upon seeing a possible threat.

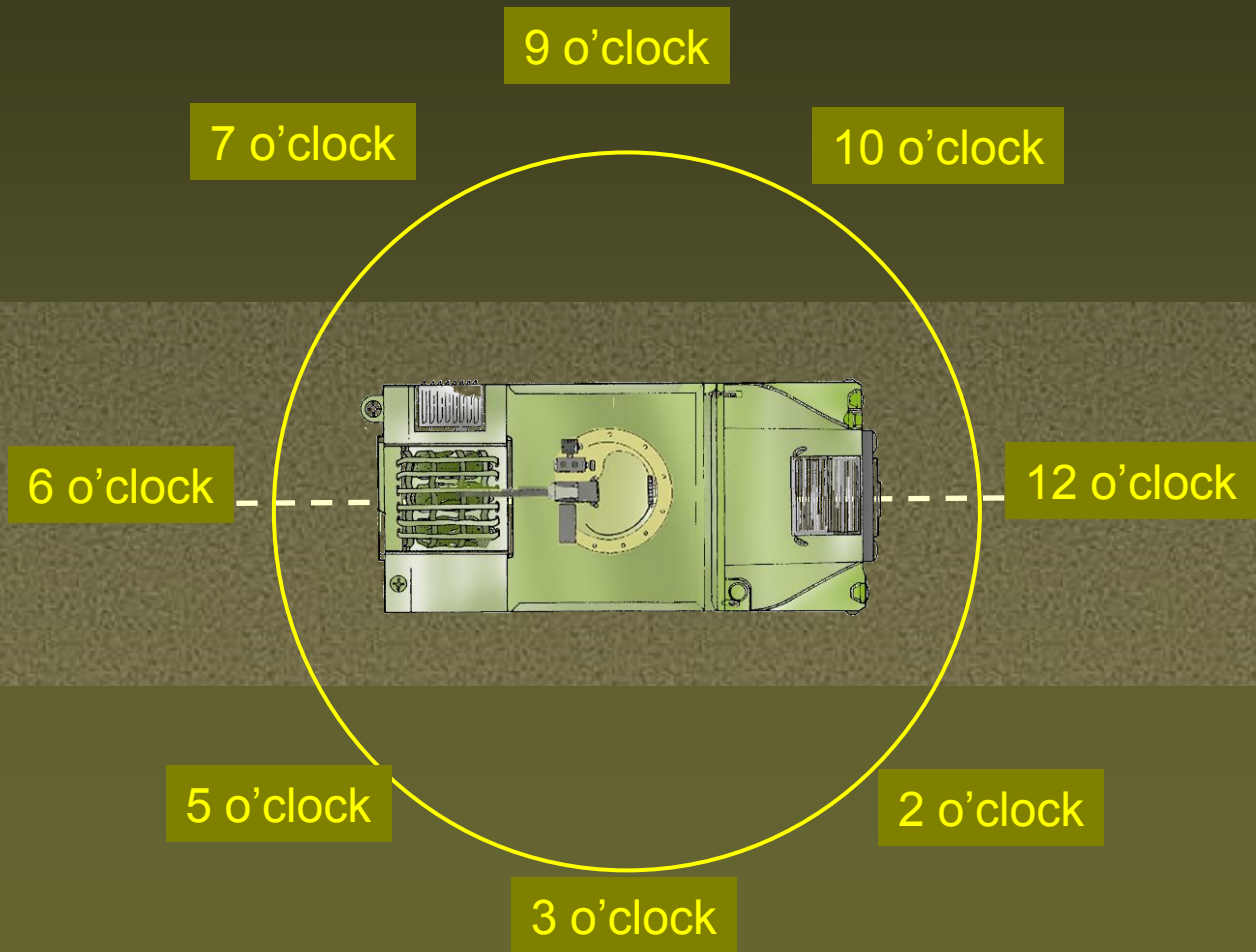


# Example of Cardinal Directions in an M1114





# Example of Clock Directions in an M1114







# Vehicle Driver Actions

- If stopping the vehicle puts it within the estimated casualty radius of the possible IED/VBIED, the driver should speed up and quickly move through the danger area to a tactically safe position and distance (the minimum safe distance is dependent on the mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations [METT-TC] factors).
- If it is possible to stop the vehicle before getting within the estimated casualty radius of the IED/VBIED, the driver should be prepared to immediately back away from the possible IED/VBIED and place the vehicle in a tactically safe position and distance or as leadership directs (the minimum safe distance is dependent on METT-TC factors).



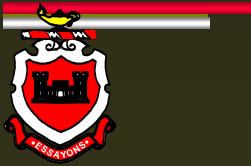
# IED THREAT EVACUATION DISTANCE

	Threat Description		Explosives Mass (TNT equivalent)	Building Evacuation Distance	Outdoor Evacuation Distance
High Explosives (TNT Equivalent)		Pipe Bomb	5 lbs 2.3 kg	70 ft 21 m	8300 ft 259 m
		Suicide Belt	10 lbs 4.5 kg	90 ft 27 m	1,080 ft 330 m
		Suicide Vest	20 lbs 9 kg	110 ft 34 m	1,360 ft 415 m
		Briefcase/Suitcase Bomb	300 lbs 23 kg	1300 ft 46 m	1,8300 ft 564 m
		Compact Sedan	3000 lbs 227 kg	320 ft 98 m	1,3000 ft 457 m
		Sedan	1,000 lbs 454 kg	400 ft 122 m	1,7300 ft 534 m
		Passenger/Cargo Van	4,000 lbs 1,814 kg	640 ft 195 m	2,7300 ft 838 m
		Small Moving Van/ Delivery Truck	10,000 lbs 4,536 kg	860 ft 263 m	3,7300 ft 1,143 m
		Moving Van/Water Truck	30,000 lbs 13,608 kg	1,240 ft 375 m	6,3000 ft 1,982 m
		Semi trailer	60,000 lbs 27,216 kg	1,570 ft 475 m	7,000 ft 2,134 m
	Threat Description		LPG Mass/Volume	Fireball Diameter	Safe Distance
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG - Butane or Propane)		Small LPG Tank	20 lbs/5 gal 9 kg/19 lb	40 ft 12 m	160 ft 48 m
		Large LPG Tank	100 lbs/25 gal 45 kg/95 lb	69 ft 21 m	276 ft 84 m
		Commercial/Residential LPG Tank	2,000 lbs/3000 gal 907 kg/1,893 lb	184 ft 56 m	736 ft 224 m
		Small LPG Truck	8,000 lbs/2,000 gal 3,630 kg/7,570 lb	292 ft 89 m	1,168 ft 356 m
		Semi tanker LPG	40,000 lbs/10,000 gal 18,144 kg/37,8300 lb	499 ft 152 m	1,996 ft 608 m

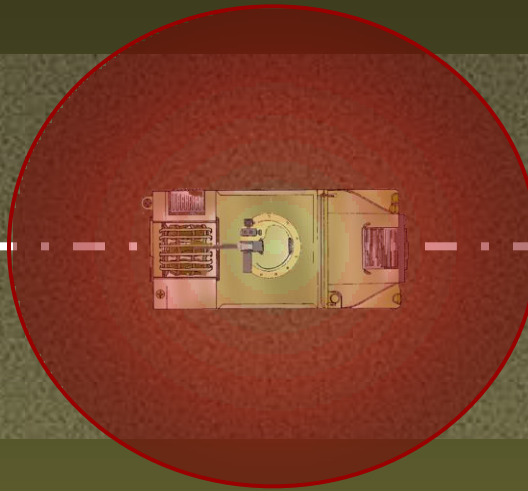


# Establish Security and Scan for Secondary IEDs/VBIEDS

- Scan for secondary IEDs around the vehicle.
  - Look for additional devices.
  - Look for the trigger man.
  - Look for anyone trying to escape the area
  - Watch for approaching VBIEDs.
- Scan your area and be ready for any follow on attacks.
  - ~ Scan for enemy moving into position to engage you with small arms or rocket propelled grenades (RPGs)



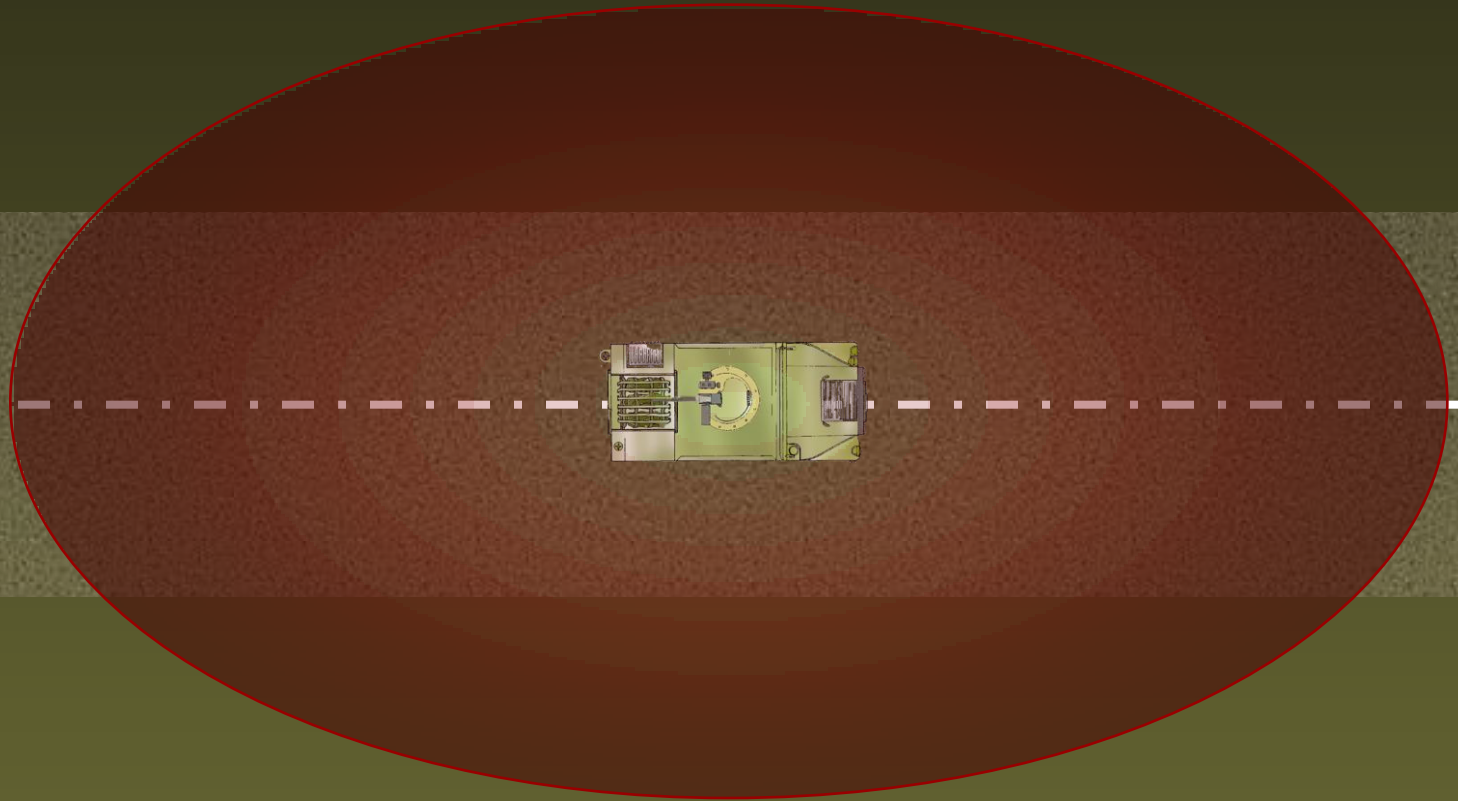
# 5 and 25 Meter IED Scan



Immediately scan 5 meters around vehicle for IEDs



# 25 Meter IED Scan



Immediately scan, then dismount (if required) and search for 25 meters around vehicle





## 9-Line Explosive Hazard (EH) Spot Report

**Line 1:** Date time group discovered: (Command policy will dictate Local or Zulu time)

**Line 2:** Reporting activity: (UIC / Unit Designation), Location (8-digit grid - Include landmarks and reference points)

**Line 3:** Contact Method: (Radio Freq / Call Sign or Telephone number If using telephone number provide point of contact)

**Line 4:** Type of Munition: (Dropped, Projected, Placed or Thrown)

**Line 5:** NBC Contamination: Yes or No, known or suspected NBC contamination. If Yes, report type of agent if known / identified.

**Line 6:** Resource Threatened: (What resource is threatened – is it a critical asset?)

**Line 7:** Impact on Mission: (How the UXO is affecting the mission)

**Line 8:** Protective Measures Taken: (Unit emplaced protective measures)

**Line 9:** Recommended Priority: (Immediate, Indirect, Minor, or No Threat).



## Sample 9-Line EH Spot Report

Line 1: 121300LMAR98

Line 2: 1-75th Infantry Bn, C-Co, EP2134567891, 350 meters south of grid referenced road junction

Line 3: 49.7000, Tripwire 60 or 1-800-435-6789 SFC Snuffy

Line 4: Placed, Possible Improvised Explosive Device (IED)

Line 5: None

Line 6: MSR Speedway

Line 7: Unit cannot conduct re-supply operations, MSR is in passable

Line 8: Constructed sandbag barricade and evacuated non-essential personnel 300M. Mission essential personnel are in protective gear and utilizing frontal and overhead cover.

Line 9: Immediate



# Minimum Required Reporting Information

Proper format is not as important as getting the information to the higher HQ.

- (a) “*Who*” discovered the item (Point of Contact)
- (b) “*What*” item is (type / Sub-group)
- (c) “*Where*” the EH is (Location / Grid 8-digit minimum)
- (d) “*When*” the item was discovered
- (e) Recommended priority (Immediate, Indirect, Minor, or No Threat)



# Reacting to an IED/VBIED While Dismounted

- Alert the team/squad of the possible IED/VBIED and its location using the 3 Ds.
- Evacuate the danger area, and move to a tactically safe position and distance (the minimum safe distance is dependent on METT-TC factors).
- Establish security, and scan for possible secondary IEDs/VBIEDs and signs of enemy activity (such as an impending ambush, triggerman, cameraman, or sniper).
- Report the possible static IED/VBIED and any secondary suspected IEDs/VBIEDs to the patrol leadership using the EH spot report.
- Follow the patrol leadership directions.



# Suspected IED-Warnings

- **Never approach a suspected IED**  
use binoculars and spotting scopes to verify the IED. When in doubt, back off and call EOD.
- **Do not pick up DETCORD** – DETCORD is an explosive and its presence alone is enough to call EOD.
- **Tracing command wire** – the enemy has placed trip wires and other IEDs under/in the vicinity of command wires. The use of robotics to trace command wires reduces the chances of a secondary explosion causing injuries to Coalition Forces. Amber colored eyewear decreases your ability to visually identify copper colored command wires.





# Suspected IED-Warnings (con't)

- Do not focus on the “found” IED
  - an IED, once found, is not going to move.
  - direct the patrol to focus outward from the attack site, take cover and begin looking for signs of any enemy activity such as an impending ambush, triggerman, cameraman or sniper and suppress any enemy fire, as required.
  - Establish security, and scan for possible secondary IEDs/VBIEDs using the 5/25 meter checks.



# React to a SVBIED



# Reacting to a SVBIED

- **WARNING:** SOLDIERS MUST PERFORM THE FOLLOWING STEPS ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT THEATER ROE AND USE THE PROPER EOF MEASURES. REACTION TIME DEPENDS UPON VEHICLE SPEED. SOLDIERS MUST BE READY TO SKIP THROUGH THE STEPS IN THE EOF MEASURES BY IMMEDIATELY OPENING FIRE ON THE VEHICLE OR DRIVER, IF THE SITUATION REQUIRES.



# React to a SVBIED

- Alert the unit of the possible SVBIED.
- Signal the approaching vehicle to maintain maximum standoff per unit predetermined distances by using signs, flares, green lasers, spotlights, VS-17 panels, or other clearly visible means.
- If the vehicle continues approaching, point your weapon at the vehicle and demonstrate intent to use it.
- If the vehicle continues approaching and becomes an immediate threat, fire aimed warning shots with an appropriate weapon system while taking rounds skipping into consideration.



# React to a SVBIED Cont.

- If the vehicle still does not stop, fire aimed shots at the engine block and then the driver (according to ROE) until the vehicle stops.
- Report the possible SVBIED and employment of EOF measures to the patrol leadership.
- Clear the area around the possible SVBIED (the minimum safe distance for exposed personnel is 450 meters, dependent on METT-TC factors).
- Establish security, and scan for signs of enemy activity (such as additional SVBIEDs, an impending ambush, a triggerman, a cameraman, or a sniper).
- Follow the patrol leadership directions.





# Counter SVBIED Defensive Principles

- Maintaining Standoff is the single most important principle
- Control your immediate tactical space (within 100 meters)
- Do not mass (Personnel / vehicles)
- Escalation of Force



# Defensive Options (Mobile)

- Aggressive/defensive vehicle maneuvers
- Signs in Arabic on the rear of vehicle  
(“Stay Back, Do Not Pass”)
- Hand and arm signals
- Air horn



# Maintaining Standoff (Mobile)

- Spotlight/green lasers (nighttime)
- Non-lethal warnings
  - Chem-lites, VS-17 panels
  - Use of penflares
  - Flashbangs
- Engage vehicle with weapon - if necessary (ROE and EOF measures).



# React to an Person Borne Improvised Explosive Device (PBIED)



# PBIED Notes

- If the Suicide Bomber realizes they have been detected there is a high probability the individual will attempt to detonate the explosive device
- **WARNING: ENSURE THAT SOLDIERS DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PHYSICALLY RESTRAIN THE SUSPECT FROM DETONATING THE DEVICE. THIS IS VERY DANGEROUS DUE TO THE POSSIBILITY OF DETONATION OR USE OF A REMOTE INITIATION SYSTEM.**
- A “fail safe” initiator could be used to detonate the device if the bomber is incapacitated or hesitates. This “fail safe” initiator is another individual with a remote detonator and a line of sight to the bomber.





# Confronting a Compliant Suspect

The steps outlined in this section are based on the assumption the suspect complies with security directives. The suspect can become non-compliant at any time so use deadly force in accordance with the Theater ROE



# Confronting a Compliant Suspect

- Alert the unit to possible PBIED using the 3 Ds.
- Issue a verbal command with a loud and firm voice in the local language to maintain maximum standoff until the suspect stops. Your weapon should be at the ready position
- Direct the compliant suspect to show hands, palms up. The suspect must show palms and have fingers spread, so that you can determine if the suspect is palming a detonator (there may be a remote detonator). Visually demonstrate, if required



# Confronting a Compliant Suspect Cont.

- Tell the suspect to place all carried items on the ground and to step two paces away from them. Visually demonstrate if required.
- Direct the suspect to remove outer clothing, such as jackets, and place the garments on the ground. Maintain cultural sensitivities when dealing with females.
- Direct the suspect to raise or pull tight any layered clothing while turning in a complete circle in order to reveal any possible concealed devices. Maintain cultural sensitivities when dealing with females. If the suspect cannot be visually cleared, direct the suspect to lie face down with legs spread wide, arms outstretched, and palms up. Do not approach the suspect, even if the suspect is injured.



# Confronting a Compliant Suspect Cont.

- If the suspect cannot be visually cleared, direct the suspect to lie face down with legs spread wide, arms outstretched, and palms up. Do not approach the suspect, even if the suspect is injured.
- If the suspect cannot be visually cleared, maintain cover.
- Report the possible PBIED to unit leadership.
- Clear the area around the possible PBIED (the minimum safe distance for exposed personnel is 300 meters, dependent on METT-TC factors).
- Establish security, and scan for secondary PBIEDs, along with enemy overwatch positions, for detonating the PBIED.
- Follow the patrol leadership directions



# Confronting a Noncompliant Suspect

- Alert the unit to possible PBIED using the 3 Ds
- Issue a verbal command with a loud and firm voice in the local language to maintain maximum standoff until the suspect stops. Your weapon should be at the ready position
- When dealing with a noncompliant suspect, use deadly force according to ROE and EOF measures.
- If the suspect continues to approach, point your weapon at the suspect and show intent to use while continuing to use verbal commands
- If the suspect continues approaching and becomes an immediate threat, fire aimed warning shots with the appropriate weapon system, while taking rounds skipping into consideration.



# Confronting a Non-Compliant Suspect Cont.

- If the suspect still does not stop, fire aimed shots until the threat is neutralized (according to ROE)
- Report the possible PBIED and employment of EOF measures to the patrol leadership
- Clear the area around the possible PBIED (the minimum safe distance for exposed personnel is 300 meters, dependent on METT-TC factors).
- Establish security, and scan for signs of enemy activity (such as additional PBIEDs, an impending ambush, triggerman, cameraman, or sniper)
- Follow the patrol leadership directions



# Confronting a Non-Compliant Suspect

## Use of Deadly Force

- Apply deadly force from behind cover.
- Maintain as much distance as possible.
- Avoid telegraphing the intent to shoot.
- Avoid hitting explosives or firing switch.





# QUESTIONS?