



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
3000 MARINE CORPS PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-3000

MCO 3571.2G  
LPE  
30 Aug 2010

MARINE CORPS ORDER 3571.2G

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps  
To: Distribution List

Subj: EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) PROGRAM

Ref: (a) DOD Directive 5160.62, "Single Manager Responsibility for Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology and Training (EODT&T)," November 21, 2003  
(b) MCO 5210.11E  
(c) MCO 8027.1D  
(d) DOD Directive 5210.2, "Access to and Dissemination of Restricted Data," January 12, 1978  
(e) SECNAVINST 5510.35A  
(f) NAVMED P-117  
(g) SECNAV M-5510.30  
(h) MCO 1220.5J  
(i) MCO 1200.17B  
(j) MCO 5530.14A  
(k) MCO 8023.3A  
(l) NAVMC 3500.66A  
(m) DODFMR Vol 7A, Chapter 24, "Incentive Pay - Hazardous Duty other than Aerial Flights," February 2009  
(n) MCO P1000.6G  
(o) MCO P1020.34G  
(p) DOD Instruction 2000.18, "Department of Defense Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidelines," December 4, 2002  
(q) DOD Directive 3025.1, "Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA)," January 15, 1993  
(r) MCO 3440.8  
(s) MCO P8020.10B  
(t) DOD O-2000.12-H  
(u) NAVSEA OP 5 Vol 1  
(v) Marine Corps Manual  
(w) DOD Directive 3025.13, "Employment of Department of Defense Resources in Support of the United States Secret Service," September 13, 1985

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release;  
distribution is unlimited.

- (x) DOD 3025.1-M, "Manual for Civil Emergencies," June 2, 1994
- (y) CJCS Standing EXORD for EOD Support for USSS and DOS
- (z) USNORTHCOM EOD VIP Support to USSS and DOS EXORD
- (aa) USSS HDCM Procedures dtd 16 Dec 2003
- (ab) MCO P10120.28G
- (ac) EODB 60A-1-1-7
- (ad) EOD MOS Roadmap
- (ae) MCO P8020.11
- (af) MCO 3900.15B
- (ag) MCO 3000.11D
- (ah) MCO P4400.150E
- (ai) UM-4400-124
- (aj) MCO 4855.10B
- (ak) NOSSAINST 8023.11A
- (al) MCO 8010.1E

Encl: (1) Marine Corps EOD Program

1. Situation. To provide policy and guidance for the Marine Corps EOD Program.
2. Cancellation. MCO 3571.2F and MCO 5420.21
3. Mission. This Order contains instructions on personnel, operations, training, logistics, and publications germane to the Marine Corps EOD Program.
4. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

(1) Commander's Intent. All cognizant Commanders and Officers in Charge of Marine Corps Units with organic EOD assets will ensure their unit EOD programs are managed in accordance with this Order.

(2) Concept of Operations. The Marine Corps is required to man, train and equip organic EOD assets in order to support strategic, operational and tactical requirements as indicated in approved mission statements.

b. Subordinate Element Missions

(1) Deputy Commandant, Installation & Logistics (I&L) is designated as the Functional Advocate for the Marine Corps EOD program. Director, Logistics Plans, Policies and

Strategic Mobility Division (LP), is designated as the Marine Corps representative to the Department of Defense (DoD) EOD Program Board in accordance with reference (a).

(2) Unit Commanders with organic EOD assets shall:

(a) Ensure and enforce compliance with this Order and all other applicable directives within their purview pertaining to the EOD program.

(b) Ensure a comprehensive EOD inspection program (e.g. Automated Inspection Reporting System 810) is effectively functioning within your units.

5. Administration and Logistics

a. Recommendations concerning the contents of this Order may be forwarded to CMC (LPE) via the appropriate chain-of-command.

b. All developers, owners, and users of Joint Digital Information System (JDIGS) have the responsibility to establish and implement adequate operation and information technology controls including records management requirements to ensure the proper maintenance and use of records, regardless of format or medium, to promote accessibility and authorized retention per the approved records schedule and reference (b).

6. Command and Signal

a. Command. This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Total Force.

b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.



F. PANTER  
Deputy Commandant for  
Installations and Logistics

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## Chapter 1

### General Information

1. Mission. The Marine Corps EOD mission is to support the Marine Air Ground Task Force, Supporting Establishment, Homeland Defense, and Special Operations Forces, by locating, accessing, identifying, rendering safe, neutralizing, and disposing of hazards from foreign and domestic, Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE), Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO), Improvised Explosive Device (IED), and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) that present a threat to operations, installations, personnel, or materiel.

### 2. Information

a. Only graduates of Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal (NAVSCOLEOD) are trained, equipped, and qualified to perform EOD missions.

b. EOD units may be requested to provide support to other armed Services, federal, state, and local authorities covering the full spectrum of the Marine Corps EOD mission. This support will be subject to the guidance provided by reference (c), operational limitations and command approval.

### 3. Headquarters Marine Corps EOD Billets and Duties

a. Deputy Commandant, I&L, LP, Engineer Advocacy Branch (LPE). The EOD Occupational Field (OCCFLD) Sponsor/EOD Action Officer and EOD MOS Manager are assigned to LPE. Duties that LPE carries out in supporting the EOD Advocacy function includes, but is not limited to the following:

(1) The EOD OCCFLD Sponsor/Action Officer shall act in an advisory and staff capacity to the Marine Corps' DoD EOD Program Board member per reference (a).

(2) Ensure that an adequately staffed Marine Detachment (MarDet) is maintained at Naval EOD Technology Division (NAVEODTECHDIV), Indian Head, Maryland in accordance with reference (a).

(3) Ensure that a senior officer from the MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV is appointed as the Marine Corps Military Technical Acceptance Board (MTAB) representative.

(4) Provide input to the Program Objective Memorandum process on behalf of the requirements associated with the operations of the MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV.

(5) Provide an overarching vision for the Marine Corps EOD program.

(6) Provide subject matter expertise support for EOD concept development through the Joint Capability Integration Development process.

(7) Provide subject matter expertise oversight of EOD doctrine development.

(8) Identify EOD capabilities necessary to support operational concepts.

(9) Represent EOD capabilities and requirements within the Expeditionary Force Development System.

(10) Provide a single service-level voice for all Marine Corps EOD matters to agencies internal and external to the Marine Corps.

(11) Oversee EOD support to United States Secret Service (USSS) and Department of State (DOS).

(12) Provide oversight and expertise on all EOD manpower and structure related issues.

(13) Provide oversight and expertise on all EOD equipment issues (e.g. MCBul 3000 input).

b. Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration (CD&I). The EOD Requirements Officer is assigned to the Explosive Hazards Branch in the Force Protection Integration Division (FPID), and performs the following duties;

(1) The Explosive Hazards Branch provides subject matter expertise for EOD matters and represents EOD requirements among the other integration divisions within CD&I.

(2) Integrates EOD doctrine proponents for all EOD related doctrinal publications.

(3) Coordinates all efforts with regards to EOD requirements in support of the acquisitions process.

c. Training and Education Command (TECOM)

(1) Maintain a MarDet, including appropriate staff, instructor, and technical personnel at NAVSCOLEOD per reference (a).

(2) Per reference (a), ensure that a Senior EOD qualified Officer, from the MarDet NAVSCOLEOD, is designated as a member of the Technical Training Acceptance Board (TTAB).

d. Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCORSYSCOM)

(1) The EOD Project Officer at MARCORSYSCOM is assigned to Ground Transportation Engineering Systems (GTES).

(2) GTES ensures that all aspects of the DoD program management/acquisitions are conducted for assigned EOD programs, which include:

(a) Requirements development.

(b) Analysis, weapons systems design/development

(c) Facilitation of the planning, programming, budgeting and execution process.

(d) Develop procurement plans based upon the available budget.

(e) Provide oversight and regularly manage government contracts (including market research, solicitation, source selection and awards).

(f) Develop lifecycle management plans.

(g) Implement equipment fielding.

(h) Provide for new equipment training.

4. EOD Organization in the Operating Forces

a. Marine Forces Command, Marine Forces Special Operations Command, and Marine Forces Pacific each have an EOD officer within the headquarters G-3 staff section.

b. Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF).

(1) Command Element: The EOD Officer assigned to the MEF Headquarters is located within the G-3 section of the MEF Command Element. He serves as a Special Staff Officer to the MEF Commanding General.

(2) Marine Logistics Group (MLG): Each Engineer Support Battalion has an organic EOD Company. The EOD Company is divided into Platoons and a Headquarters element.

(a) EOD Company Concept of employment: Organized to plan, coordinate, and supervise EOD support to MEF and Major Subordinate Commands (MSC). Structured to facilitate task organization in support of the full spectrum of Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) operations throughout the Range of Military Operations (ROMO).

(b) Each Platoon is manned and equipped to support a Regimental sized element that is not conducting Distributed Operations (DO). During the conduct of DO, (two) Platoons, or more, may be required depending on the size of the Regimental battle space.

(c) An EOD Platoon consists of 27 Marines (two Officers and 25 Enlisted). The EOD Platoon can break down into three sections of nine Marines per section. Each section is capable of supporting a Battalion sized element not conducting DO. During the conduct of DO, two sections, or more, may be required depending on the size of the Battalion battle space.

(3) Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW): Each Marine Wing Support Squadron (MWSS) has an EOD Section within the Airfield Operations Company. The Section consists of one EOD Officer and eight Enlisted EOD Technicians. Although their primary mission is to provide aviation ground support, they are manned trained and equipped to support the full spectrum of MAGTF EOD operations, and are frequently employed as such.

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(4) Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU): Each MEU has an EOD Section of one EOD Officer and eight Enlisted EOD Technicians assigned. Normally when a MEU is expecting to conduct contingency operations, additional USMC EOD assets are required to reinforce the organic EOD section.

(5) EOD Response Element: Based on the scope of the mission requirements, all EOD sections can be either reinforced or divided into task organized response elements for specific missions. A Response Element will normally consist of not less than two EOD Technicians.

c. Marine Forces Special Operations Command (MARSOC): MARSOC has an organic EOD capability task organized to support the full spectrum of special operations. The MARSOC EOD Sections are located within the Marine Special Operations Battalion (MSOB). Marine EOD Technicians that are assigned to MARSOC receive additional specialized EOD and individual skills in order to support special operations missions.

## 5. EOD Organization in the Supporting Establishment

a. Marine Corps Bases and Air Stations: Most Marine Corps Bases and Air Stations have an organic EOD section. Installation EOD Sections are a force protection asset and are first responders along with other applicable emergency services. Additionally, these Sections assist range operations through routine EOD response for explosive ordnance related issues.

b. Training and Education Command (TECOM). There are commands within TECOM that have organic EOD. Some examples of these commands are; MarDet NAVSCOLEOD, Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command and Methods of Entry School.

c. Other Organizations: Other Organizations with organic Marine Corps EOD personnel include, but are not limited to; Joint IED Defeat Organization, Joint Personnel Accounting Command (JPAC), Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), and Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF).

## 6. DOD Single Manager for EOD Technology and Training.

Reference (a) assigned the Secretary of the Navy as the DoD single manager for EOD technology and training. This was done to improve the effectiveness and economy of EOD activity throughout the DoD by eliminating duplication and overlap of EOD technology development and training efforts.

## Chapter 2

### Personnel

#### 1. General

a. The EOD MOS is comprised of qualified volunteers from any MOS who have successfully completed the EOD Screening, lateral move process and graduated NAVSCOLEOD. EOD is not an initial entry level MOS.

b. EOD Technician. An enlisted Marine with a primary MOS (PMOS) of 2336. This MOS is assigned upon graduation from NAVSCOLEOD.

c. EOD Officer. An officer with the PMOS of 2305 is restricted to Warrant Officers and Limited Duty Officers. This MOS may only be assigned to a Warrant Officer/Limited Duty Officer previously qualified in MOS 2336.

#### 2. Clearance Requirements

a. At minimum, all EOD personnel must possess a final Secret security clearance based on a Single Scope Background Investigation (SSBI). All EOD officers are required to maintain Top Secret (TS) eligibility. It is recommended that all EOD Master Sergeants and Master Gunnery Sergeants also maintain TS eligibility.

b. All EOD personnel must possess Critical Nuclear Weapons Design Information (CNWDI) access in accordance with reference (d).

c. All EOD personnel must meet the requirements for assignment to a critical position within the Nuclear Weapons Personal Reliability Program (PRP) listed in reference (e).

#### 3. Medical Requirements

a. All Marine Corps EOD personnel will meet the medical requirements listed in article 15-107 of reference (f) for explosive handling and/or explosive driver.

b. The following are additional medical requirements.

(1) Must have Normal Color Vision.

(2) Must not have any claustrophobic tendencies.

4. EOD Lateral Move Screening Process

a. NAVMC Form 11361 will be used for all Marines requesting lateral move into MOS 2336.

b. Anyone determined to have pre-Service or in-Service drug abuse (excluding pre-service experimental use of cannabis) will be disqualified from the PRP per reference (e), and therefore not qualified to lateral move into the 2336 MOS.

c. Must be a U.S. citizen and cannot maintain dual citizenship with any other nation per reference (g).

d. A Marine Corps EOD Officer must finalize the NAVMC Form 11361 prior to submission to Deputy Commandant, Manpower and Reserve Affairs (MMEA).

e. EOD Screening will be done in person. In the rare instances (e.g. MSG Duty) where the Marine that is requesting to be screened for EOD does not have Marine EOD within their geographic location, the MarDet NAVSCOLEOD will coordinate the lateral move screening process for those Marines.

f. Upon approval of SNM's lateral move to 2300 (I2336), it is recommended that SNM be afforded the opportunity to perform on the job training at the closest Marine Corps EOD unit until transferred to MarDet NAVSCOLEOD for formal MOS training.

g. Screening for EOD eligibility is continuous. If it is determined that SNM no longer meets eligibility criteria, MMEA-6 and MMEA-83 must be notified via Total Force Retention System (TFRS) for termination of lateral move and reclassification.

h. For further guidance on the lateral move process refer to reference (h).

i. The minimum EOD screening requirements contained in reference (i) can only be waived by the Headquarters Marine Corps EOD Occupational Field Sponsor.

5. EOD MOS Sustainment Requirements

a. All EOD Personnel will be annually screened for continued service in the EOD MOS using NAVMC Form 11362. The screening criteria listed in NAVMC Form 11362 meets and exceeds those requirements listed in NAVMC form 11386 used for Arms Ammunition and Explosives per reference (j). Based on the comprehensive standards covered under NAVMC 11362, EOD personnel are not required to be screened using NAVMC Form 11386.

(1) An EOD Officer serving in the Billet MOS of 2305 will be responsible to screen all subordinate EOD personnel under that particular command to which assigned.

(2) The Senior EOD Officer within a Command will be screened by the next reporting official within the chain of command. (eg. reporting senior)

(3) EOD Technicians in commands without an EOD Officer will be screened by the next reporting official within the chain of command. (eg. reporting senior)

(4) A copy of the completed NAVMC FORM 11362 will be placed in the applicable Marine's training record and maintained for a period of 3 years.

b. Those personnel not meeting the annual screening requirements of NAVMC Form 11362 will either be temporarily or permanently removed from performing EOD duties per paragraphs 9b and 9c.

c. EOD Personnel assigned to Marine Corps Bases and Stations are required to maintain qualifications and certification per reference (k).

6. Assignments. Due to the technical and perishable nature of the EOD skill set, EOD Officers and Technicians should only be assigned to 2305/2336 billets.

a. EOD personnel who are reassigned to EOD duties after an absence of two years, or more, must complete unit level EOD training. EOD Officers in Charge, or EOD Commanding Officers, will ensure this training (not less than a 60 day period) is accomplished in order to re-familiarize the technician with the current requirements listed in reference (l).

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b. The EOD OCCFLD Sponsor, in concert with the 2336 monitor, will screen personnel for assignment to the following critical EOD billets: MarDet NAVSCOLEOD (KB8); MARCORSSYSCOM (070), MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV (L68), MCTOG (U18), MCTAG (1FN), MarDet JIEDDO (THV) and EOD MOS Manager (QAM).

c. EOD personnel requesting assignment to MARSOC will be screened in accordance with the MARSOC screening process.

7. Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay (HDIP) (Demolition Duty)

a. HDIP (Demolition Duty) provides compensation for the more than normally dangerous character of such duties and encourages members to continue to volunteer to perform these duties.

b. EOD personnel (active and reserve) assigned the primary MOS (PMOS) of 2305 or 2336 and assigned to billet MOS (BMOS) duties of 2305 or 2336, or attending MOS producing school for 2336 are authorized to receive HDIP (Demolition Duty)

c. HDIP (Demolition Duty) is not a continuous pay. The requirements must be performed monthly; the award of HDIP (Demolition Duty) is only authorized for the months in which demolition of explosives was performed.

d. Reporting Requirements: To ensure accurate and timely entries are entered into the Marine Corps Total Force System (MCTFS), unit commanders must submit monthly letters to the personnel office validating that all personnel in the unit have met the monthly requirements and are entitled to HDIP (Demolition Duty) per reference (m), (n) and this Order. If a Marine has not met the requirements for a particular month, it will be notated on the monthly letter and the Marine will not receive HDIP for that particular month. If a Marine has been terminated from assignment to hazardous duty, it will be notated on the monthly letter to ensure entitlement to HDIP (Demolition Duty) is terminated in MCTFS.

e. Monthly letters will include name, rank, and SSN (last 4), for all personnel, to include those meeting the monthly requirement, those not meeting the monthly requirement and those terminated from assignment to qualifying duty. The monthly letter will serve as the source document for this pay.

8. EOD Insignia Criteria

a. Basic EOD Insignia Qualification: Any Marine who has graduated from the EOD basic course at NAVSCOLEOD.

b. Senior EOD Insignia Qualification: Any Warrant Officer (MOS 2305) or enlisted Marine (MOS 2336) who, in addition to the requirements listed in Paragraph 8 a, must also meet the following requirements;

(1) Serve a total of four years cumulative service in an EOD billet.

(2) Must have completed four of the EOD skill progression courses listed within the EOD training record skill progression page.

(3) Must have served at least 6 months cumulative time deployed filling an EOD billet. This deployed time includes but is not limited to contingencies, exercises, special operations/missions, routine deployments, and VIPPSA missions.

(4) Must demonstrate proficiency on all individual training requirements per reference (1).

c. Master EOD Insignia Qualification: Any Limited Duty Officer (MOS 2305), Warrant Officer (MOS 2305), or enlisted Marine (MOS 2336) who in addition to the requirements in Paragraph 8 a, must also meet the following requirements;

(1) Serve a total of eight years cumulative service in an EOD billet.

(2) Must have completed eight of the EOD skill progression courses listed within the EOD training record skill progression page.

(3) Must have served at least 12 months cumulative time deployed filling an EOD billet. This deployed time includes but is not limited to contingencies, exercises, special operations/missions, routine deployments, and VIPPSA missions.

(4) Must demonstrate proficiency on all individual training requirements per reference (1).

(5) The criteria used to obtain the senior EOD Insignia, will be applied towards the Master EOD Insignia.

d. The EOD skill progression and deployment pages will be maintained in each Marine's EOD training record. Upon completion of a skill progression course or deployment, an EOD officer's signature must be placed next to the corresponding event in order to validate it. When documenting an EOD officer's skill progression, signature of the reporting senior is required. The current EOD skill progression and deployment pages are available at <https://www.hqmc.usmc.mil/eod>.

e. Personnel presently authorized to wear the EOD senior or Master Insignia will retain authorization to wear the previously approved insignia.

f. Requests for a waiver of the EOD Insignia requirements may only be granted by the Headquarters Marine Corps (LPE), EOD Occupational Field Sponsor.

g. The EOD insignia will be worn in accordance with reference (o).

h. Each EOD Insignia requires an appropriate MCTFS and page 11 entry. The source documents authorizing the three EOD insignias are as follows:

(1) Basic EOD Insignia - NAVSCOLEOD Basic EOD Course graduation certificate.

(2) Senior EOD Insignia - NAVMC form 11618

(3) Master EOD Insignia - NAVMC form 11619

i. Guidance on EOD Insignia revocation is listed in paragraph 9.

9. Termination of MOS Qualification & Removal from the EOD MOS. EOD personnel must meet the requirements listed in paragraphs 2, 3, and 5 from Chapter 2 in order to be qualified for MOS 2305 or 2336.

a. Voluntary Permanent Removal. A Marine may be voluntarily removed from EOD duties when the Marine makes such a request for personal reasons. In such cases, the Marine will be authorized to retain the appropriate EOD insignia.

(1) If the Marine is pending permanent removal, voluntary removal is not authorized.

(2) Request for removal of the MOS shall be sent from the Commanding Officer to Deputy Commandant, Manpower and Reserve Affairs (MMEA-6 & MMEA-83, or MMOA as appropriate). An information copy of the request for removal will be provided to Headquarters Marine Corps (LPE), EOD Occupational Field Sponsor.

b. Temporary Removal. Temporary removal from EOD duties may be necessary in order to undergo a period of observation and evaluation for compliance with the requirements listed in paragraph 5. Temporary removal will not exceed 180 days.

(1) Individuals temporarily removed from EOD duties will be notified in writing within five working days by the Commanding Officer, specifically detailing the reasons for temporary removal.

(2) If the cause of the temporary removal is corrected, and the Command has determined that the Marine is suitable for EOD duties, the Commanding Officer will provide the Marine with a letter rescinding the temporary removal.

c. Involuntary Permanent Removal. Assignment to EOD duties may also be involuntarily terminated when the Marine is found to be unfit for EOD duties. Due to the inherent risk and responsibilities associated with EOD duties, EOD personnel must maintain the standards listed in paragraphs 2, 3 and 5. Permanent removal is a formal determination made by the Commanding Officer that the individual can no longer meet the EOD standards identified in paragraph 5. When permanent removal is deemed appropriate, the following procedures apply:

(1) Individuals that are the subject of involuntary permanent removal from EOD duties will be notified in writing within five working days by the Commanding Officer, specifically detailing the reasons for removal. The Marine will be offered the opportunity to make a statement within five working days of receipt of the Commanding Officer's notification of removal.

(2) The Commanding Officer's notification of removal letter, along with the Marine's statement (if applicable), will be sent to the Deputy Commandant Manpower and Reserve Affairs (MMEA-6 & MMEA-83, or MMOA as appropriate). An information copy

will be provided to Deputy Commandant, Installation and Logistics (LPE), EOD Occupational Field Sponsor.

(3) Upon DC, M&RA final approval of the request for permanent removal from the EOD MOS, the authorization to wear the EOD insignia will be revoked. The revocation of the EOD insignia shall be in writing from the unit's Commanding Officer. A copy of the revocation must be forwarded to Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics (LPE), EOD Occupational Field Sponsor. Ensure that the appropriate MCTFS and page 11 entries are completed by local commands reflecting the revocation of the insignia.

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## Chapter 3

EOD Operations and Training

1. General. EOD Operations are conducted to support the Marine Air Ground Task Force, Special Operations Forces, Supporting Establishment, and Homeland Defense operations.

2. EOD Response. The basic operational unit is the EOD Section. The structure of this EOD Section may be divided into smaller response elements task organized to support the mission, but will normally consist of not less than two EOD personnel.

3. Incident Categories. If multiple incidents occur simultaneously, the following criteria applies:

a. Each EOD incident will be categorized according to the threat it poses to critical resources and facilities, or by the resultant destruction potential, should the item function. Incidents will be categorized as A, B, C, or D, as defined below.

(1) Category A. Assigned to EOD incidents that constitute a grave and immediate threat. Category A incidents are to be given priority over all other incidents. EOD procedures are to be started immediately, regardless of personal risk.

(2) Category B. Assigned to EOD incidents that constitute an indirect threat. Before beginning EOD procedures, a safe waiting period will normally be observed if necessary to reduce the hazard to EOD personnel.

(3) Category C. Assigned to EOD incidents that constitute a minor threat. These incidents will normally be dealt with by EOD personnel after Category A and B incidents, as the situation permits, and with minimum hazard to personnel.

(4) Category D. Assigned to EOD incidents that constitute no threat at present.

b. Categories will be determined by the EOD Team Leader until relieved by the on-scene commander.

4. Homeland Defense. Upon request, the closest EOD unit will be required to provide support to incidents involving situations

beyond the normal capabilities of other first responders, per reference (c).

a. References (c), (p), (q) and (r) provide authority for EOD's immediate response as first responders to emergency conditions within the United States and its territories and possessions.

b. Assistance will be provided, when requested by federal agencies or civil authorities only in the interest of public safety and in response to hazards which EOD personnel are trained and equipped to address. This assistance includes response to improvised explosive devices that may contain non-DOD commercial explosives, chemicals, or other dangerous materials which EOD units are trained and equipped to address. Civilian law enforcement agencies shall be contacted when any DOD-owned munitions are discovered outside of the installation boundaries in accordance with reference (s). If required, the civilian law enforcement agencies will request EOD assistance through the Installation Provost Marshall's Office.

5. Anti-Terrorism and Force Protection (ATFP). All EOD units assist in ATFP operations per references (r) and (t) and provide the following:

a. Advise Commanders during the planning phases of the ATFP plan for an installation, or a specific area of operation.

b. EOD units can assist in the development of ATFP Plans, review vulnerability assessments, review threat assessment, identify available support assets, review the Ordnance Order of Battle, analyze effectiveness of current protective measures, and make recommendations for improvements to the Commander.

(1) Technical information on current IED and CBRNE threats.

(2) Technical advice on explosive effects with regards to protecting personnel and property.

(3) Providing diagnostic and render safe of improvised explosive devices.

(4) Analyzing and disseminating information on current explosive ordnance and improvised explosive device threat.

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(5) Assisting in physical security assessments.

6. Marine Corps Installation EOD Requirements

a. EOD units organic to Marine Corps Installations shall be appropriately manned and equipped to support all tenant commands, and in the interest of public safety, to provide EOD assistance to Federal, State, and local civil authorities in accordance with references (c), and (p) through (r).

b. Tenant EOD units aboard the installation should be written into all installation ATRP plans and fully integrated into emergency response operations and training per references (p) and (r).

c. Installation EOD units must be furnished with the applicable physical security requirements to store appropriate quantities of Class V(W) items for emergency responses from the EOD facility.

d. Installation EOD units must have a dedicated EOD bunker within the ammunition supply point in accordance with reference (u). Installation commanders may grant EOD units authorization to store up to 50 pounds NEW of HC/D 1.3 and 1.4 in EOD operating buildings. This authorization is only to be granted in situations where the items are part of the unit's immediate response tool kit and the total NEW does not exceed 50 pounds per site. However, all storage must comply with fire protection regulations and safety/physical security requirements outlined in references (u) and (j).

e. Communication: At a minimum, EOD communications assets will include a base station located at the EOD facility, vehicle mounted radios for all response vehicles, hand held radios for each EOD operator, and cellular/satellite telephones sufficient to communicate with applicable installation command and control networks (i.e., Installation operations center, PMO, Fire, Range Control, etc.).

f. Transportation: Commanders shall ensure that appropriate vehicles are provided in sufficient quantity to allow each EOD Unit to possess a 24 hour routine and emergency response support capability. Due to installation explosive safety and security considerations, video recording devices (DRIVECAMS) are not authorized in EOD vehicles.

(1) EOD vehicles shall be designated in writing by the local commander to ensure unrestricted access for 24 hour routine and emergency response support capability. Vehicles shall be equipped with appropriate emergency response and communications equipment. EOD vehicles are designated as emergency vehicles.

(2) The EOD unit will maintain adequate vehicle support capable of;

(a) Transporting personnel, equipment, and explosives.

(b) On and off road driving.

(c) Towing a Total Containment Vessel (TCV) or other EOD emergency response equipment.

(d) On and off Base use to include appropriate authorization.

(e) Operating on a fuel that is readily available throughout that EOD unit's response area.

(3) All EOD Technicians will possess a valid explosive driver license certification and maintain a current medical certificate.

(4) EOD Officers that stand an EOD emergency response duty are authorized to drive government vehicles in the performance of their response duties per reference (v), and must be properly licensed to do so.

g. EOD must be afforded a dedicated range in order to conduct emergency destruction operations, employ EOD unique energetic tools, as well as to conduct EOD individual and collective training events to maintain operational and MOS proficiency.

h. EOD personnel are authorized to perform off installation emergency response actions wearing the Marine Corps Combat Utility Uniform (MCCUU) or appropriate flame retardant static free uniform.

7. Explosive Ordnance Exploitation. Explosive Ordnance Exploitation includes, but is not limited to, disassembly and

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inerting, fragmentation analysis, post blast investigation, evidence collection, crater analysis, Captured Enemy Ammunition (CEA) evaluation/inspection, and radiographic (x-ray) interpretation. These operations increase individual knowledge, provide commanders with the ability to conduct field exploitation for evaluation and technical intelligence of explosive ordnance, and in some cases support national strategic requests for information when dealing with country of origin issues for foreign ordnance. Additionally, explosive ordnance exploitation supports force protection, assists in research and development, quality assurance, and historical preservation.

a. Disassembly and Inerting Operations

(1) These operations are only conducted by qualified EOD personnel serving in an EOD billet. The following actions are intended to decrease the possibility of a detonation and mitigate injury to EOD personnel involved in disassembly and inerting operations. These procedures will be followed and incorporated into all safety regulations and directives addressing explosive ordnance disassembly and inerting operations. The following definitions are provided;

(a) Explosive Ordnance Disassembly. The mechanical reduction of an explosive ordnance assembly, subassembly, or component, by any means, and to any degree resultant of the intentional application of mechanical force, by hand, tool, or machine. The goal of this process will be to gain access beyond conventional maintenance actions.

(b) Explosive Ordnance Inerting. Complete removal of all energetic material from an explosive ordnance assembly or component. Inert assemblies and components shall not contain hazardous items such as power supplies, high pressure vessels, stored kinetic energy devices to include spring-loaded escapements, cutter, firing pins, control surfaces or other high tension assemblies which may cause physical injury unless valid training/intelligence requirements exist and controls are in place to reduce the probability of mishap.

(c) Stripping. The separation of components and partial removal of energetic material from explosive ordnance to reduce explosive potential.

(2) Disassembly and inerting operations will only be conducted on explosive ordnance that has been determined to be

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in a relatively safe, undamaged and unfired condition. Items that cannot be determined as undamaged, or relatively safe, shall not be inerted or disassembled.

(3) Disassembly and inerting operations will only be conducted for the purposes of field technical evaluation and intelligence, historical preservation, force protection, special programs, training, or in support of Quality Assurance (QA)/Research and Development (R&D). Limited disassembly and inerting operations to produce training aids is authorized. Unit leaders will keep ordnance items to be disassembled to lowest quantities required to meet the mission.

(4) During training, the senior EOD Marine on site leading disassembly and inerting operations must be a Gunnery Sergeant or above.

(5) Personnel involved in any disassembly and inerting operation will wear approved eye protection (ANSI Z87.1 standard at min), static/fire resistant clothing, Marine Corps approved body armor, and hearing protection. Additional precautions and safety equipment (i.e. respirators, face shields, gloves, and ballistic shields) may be required depending upon the item that is to be disassembled and environmental hazards that personnel may be exposed to. Personnel assigned to duties involving steaming/washout of explosives may wear locally prescribed equipment appropriate to the task. However, all other rules and safety considerations listed in this chapter apply to steaming and washout operations. (e.g. detailed approved procedures, x-rays, only conducted on ordnance deemed to be relatively safe, etc...)

(6) Individual personnel will be limited to no more than six hours per day of actual disassembly and inerting operations during all non-emergency, peacetime training evolutions.

(7) Written disassembly and inerting procedures will be developed and used throughout the entire inerting evolution. These written procedures must include radiographic image(s), be reviewed and approved by a Marine Corps EOD Officer, and be followed, step by step, during the actual inerting operations. Deviations from procedures are not authorized unless approved, in writing, by both the on-site Range Officer in Charge (OIC) and the Range Safety Officer (RSO).

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(8) The RSO and Range OIC will not take an active part in disassembly and inerting operations.

(9) An operational risk management process will be conducted for each disassembly and inerting operation.

(10) All procedures will be sent via mail or electronically transmitted to the MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV upon completion of disassembly/inerting operations. The MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV will maintain a central library of previously used procedures for dissemination to EOD units on request.

(11) Only one item per two man team will be inerted at a time. Assembly line disassembly procedures are not authorized.

(12) Primers, detonators, and detonator-leads are not normally authorized to be inerted, and will not be reinserted into training aids. Primers, detonators, and detonator-leads are authorized to be pressed using remote procedures. The only exception to this rule is when units are in support of R&D or technical intelligence, they may inert and reinsert small components, to include primers, detonators, and detonator-leads, back into ordnance, when those components are of specific value to the mission (ie metallic signature, weight etc).

(13) During all disassembly and inerting operations, remote procedures will be used whenever possible.

(14) Requests for disassembly and inerting from agencies external to the Marine Corps will be routed through the chain of command to Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics (LPE) for approval.

b. Captured Enemy Ammunition (CEA)

(1) Background: CEA operations pose a significant threat to Operating Forces. There are many unknowns associated with CEA, such as Net Explosive Weight (NEW), fuzing mechanisms, markings, fillers, and overall hazards to name a few. CEA operations are inherently dangerous; thus, the handling, transportation, and destruction of CEA presents a unique challenge for Operations Forces.

(2) Technical Intelligence (TECHINT). EOD will evaluate CEA for any special or unusual characteristics

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that may be of interest to TECHINT. Any items found to be worthy of exploitation should be noted and reported. See reference (s) for specific information regarding this process.

8. Very Important Person Protection Support Activity (VIPPSA).

In accordance with references (w) and (x) the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) has approved Department of Defense (DOD) EOD VIP support to the United States Secret Service (USSS) and the Department of State (DOS) for routine EOD VIP protection missions at locations worldwide. Commander, US Northern Command (CDRUSNORTHCOM) is designated the supported Combatant Commander (CCDR) for providing routine EOD VIP mission support to the USSS and DOS in the USNORTHCOM Area Of Responsibility (AOR), and for coordinating routine EOD VIP mission support to the USSS and DOS within the Continental United States (CONUS) and Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) in accordance with references (y) and (z).

a. Routine EOD VIP Missions. Defined as emergent, short notice, short duration EOD VIP support requests that require 25 or fewer two-person EOD teams to support a single mission. Short notice normally consists of 24-72 hours between the time the Marine Corps receives the mission, until the time EOD personnel are participating in the execution phase. These missions include:

(1) Requests from the USSS for the protection of the President of the United States (POTUS) or Vice President of the United States (VPOTUS) and their immediate families.

(2) Requests from the USSS or DOS for the protection of the Secretary of State, Foreign Heads of State, Prime Ministers, and Ministers of Defense.

(3) Requests from the USSS or DOS for the protection of other VIPs as specified by the President of the United States or the Secretary of State.

b. Non-routine EOD VIP Missions. Defined as planned / scheduled USSS or DOS requests for assistance (RFA), or requests that require more than 25 two-person EOD Teams to support a single mission. These missions also include:

(1) National Special Security Events (NSSE): (eg. United Nations General Assembly.)

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(2) All Non-routine EOD VIP mission requests when EOD support must be synchronized and coordinated with other DOD support.

c. Program Responsibilities: Commanders of EOD units will ensure that EOD personnel assigned are fully trained and well versed in VIP support policies, functions, and standards of conduct; to include appearance standards, per applicable regulations and directives. A typical EOD VIP support mission will include the following tasks:

(1) Conduct a site survey of areas to be visited by the protectee.

(2) Assist in establishing evacuation routes for potentially hazardous explosive devices.

(3) Search the areas to be visited by the protectee for hazardous explosive devices.

(4) Clear the protectees' departure route in the event a hazardous explosive device is discovered.

(5) If the EOD team discovers a hazardous explosive device, they will provide technical assistance to local and federal law enforcement agencies/bomb disposal teams as requested.

d. Coordinating Instructions

(1) Marine Corps point of contact: In accordance with references (y) and (z) HQMC (LPE), is designated as the Marine Corps' single point of contact to resolve all Service level EOD VIP support issues with the USNORTHCOM Joint EOD VIPPSA Activity.

(2) For all non routine EOD VIP missions, LPE will provide the Service level input with regards to USMC EOD Team availability. Sourcing for EOD support to non-routine missions will be accomplished through normal Global Force Management (GFM) processes.

(3) Per references (y) and (z), direct liaison between MARFORCOM / MARFORPAC and USNORTHCOM Joint EOD VIPPSA Activity must take place in order to expedite routine (short notice) EOD VIP support missions.

(4) Discontinued EOD service: When an individual retires, separates or when found unqualified to perform EOD duties, the DD Form 2335 will be mailed back to VIPPSA. The EOD unit is not authorized to locally destroy credentials.

(5) Attire: All personnel will wear appropriate civilian attire and applicable equipment (i.e. NBC ensemble, lapel pins, etc.) and maintain EOD credentials (DD Form 2335) in accordance with reference (aa). Per reference (ab) EOD personnel are not restricted to the 15-day limitation to be authorized the required civilian clothing allowance in conjunction with temporary duty.

(6) Passports: EOD Technicians and Officers are required to maintain official passports due to the time sensitive support missions conducted world-wide. When completing DD Form 1056, enter "EOD WAIVER ON FILE" in block 12.

(7) Reimbursement: In accordance with reference (w) POTUS and VPOTUS missions are not reimbursable from the USSS and will be paid for with Marine Corps funds. All other missions are reimbursable from the USSS and/or DOS. Units must take this into account during budgeting processes.

e. Reporting Requirements:

(1) Mission Reporting: Upon acceptance of a routine (short notice) VIP mission between MARFORCOM/MARFORPAC and USNORTHCOM Joint EOD VIPPSA, HQMC (LPE) will be notified with an information copy of the mission tasking prior to execution. This reporting requirement also applies to organizations with organic EOD personnel that do not fall under the control of MARFORCOM or MARFORPAC. This requirement ensures HQMC can accurately monitor all Marine Corps support to this DOD mandated program.

(2) Monthly Rollup Reporting: MARFORCOM and MARFORPAC will submit a monthly roll up of all EOD VIP support missions conducted by their subordinate commands for the previous month to HQMC (LPE). Those Marine Corps units with organic EOD assets that do not fall under the control of MARFORCOM or MARFORPAC are also required to submit the monthly rollup report to LPE. Rollup reports should contain the following information:

(a) Dates of mission

(b) Location of mission

(c) Title of Dignitary or Dignitaries supported

(d) Names of units that participated and number of personnel from each applicable unit

(3) Team Availability Reporting: Commanders of Marine Corps units with organic EOD assets will report the number of EOD Teams available to support Routine EOD VIP missions to their applicable MARFOR EOD Officer. This reporting will occur weekly, covering the upcoming two week period, in order to facilitate the management of emergent short notification taskings. Those Marine Corps units with organic EOD assets that do not fall under the control of MARFORCOM or MARFORPAC are also required to report their availability to LPE weekly covering the upcoming two week period. Units will provide immediate notification to changes in support capabilities.

9. Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC). JPAC is a standing task force under the Commander, Pacific Command. Marine Corps EOD personnel support the JPAC by providing the fullest possible accounting of US personnel listed as missing in action. Most sites investigated by JPAC teams are littered with Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO) from past military actions, or in the case of aircraft crash sites, from UXO that was part of the aircraft's payload. EOD personnel clear UXO from investigation sites so that JPAC recovery personnel can operate in a safe environment. EOD support to this mission is provided by all four Services.

10. EOD Reporting

a. A report will be created on EOD operations involving the performance of EOD duties as covered by the mission statement of this Order. These operations include but are not limited to the following mission areas:

- (1) Unexploded Explosive Ordnance (UXO)
- (2) Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Response
- (3) Performance of Render Safe Procedures
- (4) Explosive Ordnance Exploitation

(5) VIPPSA Support

(6) EOD Team/Section Training Exercises

b. Deployed EOD Units in support of combat operations will submit Incident Reports per their Commander's guidelines using appropriate reporting system. All other EOD units are required to utilize the Joint Digital Information Gathering System (JDIGS) reporting tool accessed through the Decision Support System portal upon completion of the operation or exercise.

c. JDIGS is an EOD operational reporting tool which has been developed to provide the Multi Service EOD community with the ability to document EOD operations, view historical incident reports, document EOD training, and share data between services, activities, and agencies.

d. JDIGS also provides the EOD technician with the ability to research data for the purpose of identifying threat trends, validate published procedures, identify areas for improvement in training, evaluate Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP), and provide data to assist in manpower and material requirements.

e. Deployed units required by Commanders to submit Incident Reports by reporting systems/tools that are not compatible with JDIGS are required to submit those EOD Incident Reports to MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV as often as possible to ensure real time updates to the JDIGS library database.

f. The JDIGS reporting tool is based on the Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET). In order to maintain an effective reporting capability and information gathering database, continuous unrestricted SIPRNET access and connectivity is required by all EOD units.

g. Updated versions of the JDIGS reporting system are mailed quarterly with the AEODPS to all EOD units.

h. The JDIGS reporting tool can be formatted to automatically email individuals in the EOD Technician's chain of command via the SIPRNET. It is recommended this feature be used to satisfy local reporting requirements.

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i. The reporting of Render Safe Procedures (RSP) shall be made in reference to an EOD 60 Series Publication when appropriate and bear the highest classification of those EOD 60 Series Publications used in performing the RSP. Instructions for submitting reports are found in reference (ac).

11. Training General. The key to successful EOD operations, in both permissive and non-permissive environments, is a comprehensive, relevant and realistic training program.

a. NAVSCOLEOD is the only school authorized to teach and qualify personnel within all branches of the DOD to become EOD Technicians. Each Service maintains a Detachment at NAVSCOLEOD per reference (a) and will designate a senior EOD qualified officer of the detachment as a member of the Technical Training Acceptance Board (TTAB). The Chairmanship responsibilities will rotate between the four armed Services annually. The TTAB will approve and standardize all EOD common type individual training.

b. EOD personnel are not authorized to teach EOD techniques and/or procedures to non-EOD qualified personnel within the DoD.

c. EOD personnel are not authorized to release information from EOD 60 series publications to non-EOD personnel. The release of these documents or any portion thereof, requires authorization from the Commanding Officer, NAVEODTECHDIV. All requests involving Marine Corps personnel must be routed via the MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV.

12. Unit Training. Unit training builds upon the basic skills taught at NAVSCOLEOD and is essential to develop and increase the proficiency of all EOD personnel.

a. Commanders shall ensure that EOD units develop a comprehensive training program, ensuring technical skill requirements for both individual and collective training are satisfied per reference (1).

b. The EOD unit training program will place primary emphasis on mission oriented, current and emerging threats, and skill progression training.

c. Commanders shall ensure that every opportunity is taken to facilitate EOD integration into to pre-deployment training evolutions with supported battle space owners.

13. Individual Training

a. As first responders and emergency responders, per reference (p), EOD personnel should be afforded every opportunity to take full advantage of inter-Service and other government agencies' anti-terrorism force protection training and exercises.

b. References (i), (l) and (ad) contain requirements and recommendations for EOD training and progression standards.

c. Commanders will ensure the following core competencies are trained to and sustained by all EOD personnel:

- (1) Render safe of Explosive Ordnance (EO)
- (2) WMD operations
- (3) IED defeat operations
- (4) Disassembly and Inerting
- (5) Post Blast Investigation
- (6) Advanced TTPs for EOD tools and equipment
- (7) Advanced electronics
- (8) Specialized Demolition techniques
- (9) EOD robotics employment and usage
- (10) UXO operations
- (11) Destruction of explosive ordnance
- (12) Explosive Ordnance Exploitation
- (13) Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance
- (14) Homemade Explosives (HME) identification and neutralization

14. Training Aids Library

a. All EOD units are authorized to maintain a training aids library consisting of inert explosive ordnance items.

b. All explosive ordnance training aids will be certified and accounted for in accordance with references (u) and (ae).

## Chapter 4

### Logistics

1. General. The development of new logistical management processes and strategies has resulted in a better capacity for response in military operations and an improved overall state of combat readiness. The complex array of specialized EOD tools and equipment fielded to every Marine Corps EOD unit requires those personnel within the EOD logistical construct to be fluent in the applicable processes in order to fully support strategic, operational and tactical requirements associated with their mission.

2. Marine Corps Detachment (MarDet) Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division (NAVEODTECHDIV)

a. The MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV is responsible for coordinating EOD tools, equipment, publications, procedures and requirements for the EOD community. The MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV will provide an officer to serve as the Marine Corps member of the MTAB per reference (a).

(1) The MTAB is composed of senior EOD Service detachment officers at the NAVEODTECHDIV who have the authority to Approve for EOD Use (AEODU) tools, equipment, publications, and procedures.

(2) Only those tools approved for EOD use are authorized in the performance of direct application of an EOD procedure outlined in the EOD 60 Series publications. MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV is the reviewing/approving authority for all Marine Corps EOD tools and equipment.

b. The MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV operates a Remote Storage Activity of Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, GA. All Marine Corps Purpose Code A (available for issue), Purpose Code C (Marine Reserve), and Maritime Pre-positioning Force, stocks of equipment are stored, maintained, and managed by the MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV. Initial issue and replacement of end items will be effected by MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV.

c. The MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV works closely with the EOD Program Manager (PM), Ground Transportation Engineering Systems (GTES) MARCORSSYSCOM and Marine Corps EOD Requirements Officer,

DC CD&I (FPID) on matters pertaining to the acquisition and life cycle management of EOD tools and equipment.

(1) The EOD PM is responsible for the acquisition, fielding, and life cycle management of Marine Corps EOD tools and equipment.

(2) The EOD Requirements Officer is responsible to validate Marine Corps EOD requirements as part of the DOTMLPF process.

(3) EOD requirements are generated from the operating forces and supporting establishments in two primary formats; Universal Needs Statement submitted in accordance with reference (af) and/or Multi-Service EOD Notional Concept Policy Agreement submitted directly to the MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV.

3. Supply. EOD tools and equipment are specific tools and equipment in Federal Supply Classes (FSC) 1385 and 1386, developed for and used by qualified EOD personnel. Current Tables of Equipment of required tools and equipment sets for EOD Sections are maintained within the Total Force Structure Management System (TFSMS).

a. All EOD tools and equipment shall be maintained in a high state of readiness and repair to facilitate emergency response operations.

b. All EOD units will review MCBul 3000 annually and when EOD equipment is listed in the current bulletin, ensure that the actions required in reference (ag) are accomplished.

c. EOD units will notify the MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV upon receipt of new or replacement EOD equipment. Notification will be conducted regardless of where the equipment originated from (i.e., MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV, MARCORSYSCOM, Original Equipment Manufacture (OEM)).

(1) Upon initial fielding of EOD equipment, units are required to complete the user evaluation provided with the equipment and submit to MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV.

(2) EOD units are directed to notify MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV in any instances where major end items are transferred to or from another unit, i.e., MEU, MAGTF, SPMAGTF, MEB, etc. Minimum information required to report transfer is;

TAMCN, Quantity, Serial Numbers, originator and destination. Notification of such transfers should be made using appropriate DD Form (i.e., DD 1348, DD 1149).

(3) EOD units will conduct a reconciliation of EOD TAMCN items during the month of April of each year with the MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV. Intent of the reconciliation is to verify accountability as well as provide critical information to MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV and PM EOD MARCORSSYSCOM that will affect future budget cycles, acquisition, procurement, and fielding of EOD tools and equipment.

d. Per references (ah) and (ai) and, EOD units must report receipt of major end items to their unit supply officers to facilitate appropriate updates to Marine Corps Equipment Readiness Information Tool (MERIT).

e. Per reference (aj), EOD units encountering defective or deficient EOD tools and equipment shall submit a Product Quality Deficiency Report (PQDR) via normal supply channels with an info copy sent to MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV.

#### 4. General Support and Repair

a. The life cycle management for each EOD TAMCN is normally specific and unique to that particular item and units should consult the applicable Fielding Plan for information that includes but is not limited to; procedures, maintenance, repair, replenishment, disposition, and annual support cost of that item.

b. The Catalog Ordering Logistics Tracking System (COLTS) is used by the DoD to track certain types of serialized equipment. The web based system will be used by the Inventory Control Point (ICP), Original Equipment Manufacture (OEM), Depot Repair Facilities, MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV, and end users to track, order, effect repairs, and otherwise control Depot Level Repair Program assets and parts. The program is being managed by Logistics Department (Code 50), NAVEODTECHDIV.

(1) COLTS is currently applicable to only certain Joint Service EOD tools and equipment. As new Joint Service EOD tools and equipment are fielded, they will be maintained and tracked via COLTS.

(2) For detailed instructions regarding life cycle management of a particular EOD TAMCN item, refer to applicable Fielding Plan.

c. Life cycle management of EOD tools and equipment requires the reporting of any discrepancy, failure, or malfunction noted by EOD units to the MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV for corrective action.

## 5. EOD Publications

a. The Automated Explosive Ordnance Disposal Publication System (AEODPS) is the classified system covering the use of EOD specific tools, safety precautions, general information, tested and untested EOD Render Safe and Disposal Procedures on all types of explosive ordnance.

(1) AEODPS is approved for Joint Service EOD use by the MTAB NAVEODTECHDIV in accordance with reference (a). AEODPS is currently updated and issued on a quarterly basis and distributed by Commanding Officer, NAVEODTECHDIV to all EOD units.

(2) Viewing of AEODPS information is normally restricted to graduates of NAVSCOLEOD who are actively working in a position that requires access to the information to perform EOD missions. Viewing of AEODPS by non EOD Marine Corps personnel must be requested to Deputy Manager for DoD EOD Technology via the MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV. Further guidance can be found in current AEODPS.

(3) Discrepancies discovered on AEODPS should be reported in accordance with the Changes section, located in the full view text of all AEODPS publications.

(4) All EOD Units (including deployed units) will maintain current physical address, mailing address, shipping address, unit address, classified mailing address, unit PLAD, and DODAAC (garrison and deployed) on file with MarDet NAVEODTECHDIV to ensure timely distribution of AEODPS.

b. In cases where EOD procedures do not exist in AEODPS, more information can be obtained from the Technical Support Center (TSC) at NAVEODTECHDIV via NIPR (eodtsc@navy.mil), SIPR (<https://tsc.jeodnet.smil.mil>), or phone (1-800-EOD-INFO).

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c. Publications dealing with EOD procedures on nuclear weapons are contained in Special Weapons Ordnance Publications-6 (SWOP-6) manuals. SWOP-6 manuals are written and published by Sandia Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico and are released by the Department of Energy. These publications are stocked and issued by the Officer in Charge, Naval Ordnance Station Indian Head Detachment, Army Ammunition Plant, McAlester, OK 74501-5190. Commanders with an EOD capability shall ensure that EOD units maintain SWOP-6 manuals in strict adherence to current directives, and the following:

(1) Adequate security will be provided for SWOP-6 manuals without impairing the immediate availability or usefulness of the publications.

(2) EOD personnel are required to have a final SECRET security clearance, based on a SSBI and be granted CNWDI access.

d. All EOD centric publications, manuals and written materials shall be stored in spaces assigned to the EOD unit to facilitate unrestricted 24 hour access by EOD personnel.

e. EOD units are required (at a minimum) to have a non-emergency and inerting Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in accordance with reference (ak).

6. Class V(W) Ammunition. Class V (W) operation and training allowances are contained in MCBul 8011. Explosive materials required for EOD operations in support of training exercises must be provided by the MSC providing the EOD support. Special allowances for support of EOD operations may be requested per current directives. Class V (W) combat allowances for EOD units are contained in reference (al).