

APPENDIX 9

GUIDE FOR HANDLING AN IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE (IED)

NOTE! Typically local law enforcement is the IC on responses involving explosives

- Obtain additional information from the 911 dispatcher via cell phone or mobile data terminal **DO NOT** discuss over the radio.
- Has a written or verbal threat been made?
- Has recent intelligence referenced the location in question?
- Slow down or stop when approaching the scene and look at the “big picture”. Do a 360 degree scan of the entire area. (use binoculars, scopes or vehicle mounted cameras).
- Look for objects or people out of place.
- Stage incoming support units at a safe distance. **DON'T STACK UP.**
- Establish a security perimeter and restrict entry. The minimum hot zone for a device is 300 feet, for a suspicious vehicle it's 1500 feet.
- Do not use radios, mobile data terminals or any other electronic device inside the hot zone.
- ALWAYS BE AWARE OF SECONDARY DEVICES**
- Utilize the Incident Command System.
- IED's require an explosive payload, a power source (i.e. battery) and an initiator (i.e. blasting cap). Can the suspicious item or package contain these three things.
- IED indicators: items with wires , cell phones, circuit boards or antennas attached.
- More IED indicators: the presence of fuses, blasting caps, fireworks, matchheads, black powder, incendiary materials or liquids, detcord, military explosives, commercial explosives, or grenades or any combination of the above named items.
- If there is a strong indicator that you may have an IED or a vehicle IED leave the area and call for EOD assistance.
- A bomb dog can be a valuable tool for identifying a suspicious device however one dog is not capable of searching a large building or complex alone (bomb dogs require frequent rest breaks).

FIRST RESPONDERS MUST NOT APPROACH ANY CONFIRMED OR SUSPECTED IED OR VEHICLE IED.