
MAGTF

Explosive Ordnance Disposal



U.S. Marine Corps

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Headquarters United States Marine Corps
Washington, DC 20380-0001

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FOREWORD

1. PURPOSE

Fleet Marine Force Manual (FMFM) 13-8, *MAGTF Explosive Ordnance Disposal*, addresses the employment of explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) units in support of Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) combat operations, and it provides a doctrinal point of reference for the integration of EOD tasks into MAGTF combat operations.

2. SCOPE

FMFM 13-8 provides guidance for the MAGTF commander and his staff in their requests for EOD support. Specifically, this manual addresses planning requirements, organizational structure, command and support relationships, and tasks and capabilities of EOD units.

3. SUPERSESION

None

4. CHANGES

Recommendations for improving this manual are invited from commands as well as directly from individuals. Forward suggestions using the User Suggestion Form format to—

Commanding General
Doctrine Division (C 424)
Marine Corps Combat Development Command
2042 Broadway Street Suite 215
Quantico, Virginia 22134-5021

5. CERTIFICATION

Reviewed and approved this date.

BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. C. Krulak', is written over the printed name below it.

C. C. KRULAK
Lietenant General, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding General
Marine Corps Combat Development Command
Quantico, Virginia

DISTRIBUTION: 139 718000 00

USER SUGGESTION FORM

From:

To: COMMANDING GENERAL, DOCTRINE DIVISION (C 424),
MARINE CORPS COMBAT DEVELOPMENT COMMAND,
2042 BROADWAY STREET SUITE 215, QUANTICO VA
22134-5021

Subj: RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING FMFM 13-8, *MAGTF
EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL*

1. In accordance with the Foreword to FMFM 13-8, which invites individuals to submit suggestions concerning this FMFM directly to the above addressee, the following unclassified recommendation is forwarded:

<u>Page</u>	<u>Article/Paragraph No.</u>	<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Figure/Table No.</u>
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Nature of Change: Add Delete Change Correct

2. Proposed new verbatim text: (Verbatim, double-spaced; continue on additional pages as necessary.)

3. Justification/source: (Need not be double-spaced.)

NOTE: Only one recommendation per page.

Record of Changes

Change No.	Date of Change	Date of Entry	Organization	Signature

MAGTF Explosive Ordnance Disposal

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Chapter 1

Organizational Structure

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Prior to World War II, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) organizations did not exist. EOD disposal was handled by the person with the most ordnance experience.

During World War II, Germany initiated a bombing blitz of England. By dropping bombs with long delay fuzes (delays of up to 80 hours after impact), the Germans created a continuous bombing that effectively lasted 24-hours a day. Bombs that did not explode upon impact were considered delay-fuzed until they were dug up, identified, and rendered safe. This dangerous and time-consuming job required the evacuation of over 2,200 locations within metropolitan London and greatly increased both civilian and military casualty rates. In 1940, in an attempt to prevent hazards to both the civilian populace and military operations and reduce the casualty rate, Great Britain established a corps of skilled technicians to handle unexploded enemy ordnance. The British War Office assigned EOD responsibilities to the British Army Royal Engineers and the Royal Navy. The British Army Royal Engineers' bomb disposal units were responsible for ordnance items found on land. The Royal

Navy's mine squads were responsible for ordnance items found at sea; i.e., mines.

Initially, many bomb disposal technicians died due to the trial and error methods of disposal. Only the officer in charge of the bomb disposal unit or mine squad rendered safe or removed the fuze from a dud or delay-fuzed bomb. The unit's or squad's enlisted members located, uncovered, and once the bomb was defuzed, transported, and assisted in the disposal of the bomb. To reduce the loss of life, Great Britain's Royal Engineers, Navy, Air Force, and scientists developed an elaborate system to locate, render safe, and dispose of unexploded ordnance.

Shortly before the U.S. entered World War II, the U.S. sent representatives from the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to England for bomb disposal training. By 1946, U.S. graduates from the British EOD school had proven highly effective in the neutralization and disposal of ordnance. This was the beginning of the U.S.'s EOD capability.

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE UNITS IN THE FLEET MARINE FORCE

The force service support group (FSSG) maintains one EOD platoon. It is organic to the engineer support battalion (ESBn). See figure 1-1. The EOD platoon consists of approximately 75 EOD personnel. It provides EOD