



IED TM Lesson 2.3: IED Threat Mitigation TTPs



Overview

2.3.1 Ground Sign Awareness

2.3.2 Personal Threat Assessment

2.3.3 Counter IED Checks

2.3.4 Search Procedures

2.3.5 5C's Operation



Terminal Learning Objectives

At the end of this module, the participants will be able to demonstrate an awareness of the friendly force TTPs that are currently employed to mitigate threats from IEDs.

Important Note

It is important to note that this module is not aimed at teaching the practices and procedures of threat mitigation TTPs. The aim is to make commanders and planners aware of the various TTPs and their planning considerations to ensure they are being employed.



2.3.1 Ground Sign Awareness

Ground Sign Awareness



Ground Sign Awareness

Why it is important ?



Ground Sign Awareness

Definition: Any evidence of change inflicted upon the natural state of the environment by the passage of man, animal or machinery.

GSA has six characteristics:

- Disturbance
- Regularity
- Discardable
- Flattening
- Transference
- Colour changes / Discolouration

Ground Sign Awareness

Disturbance



Ground Sign Awareness

Regularity



Ground Sign Awareness

Discardables



Ground Sign Awareness

Flattening



Ground Sign Awareness

Transfer



Ground Sign Awareness

Colour Change



Ground Sign Awareness

Your Role in Enabling GSA Training

- Ensure all soldiers and police under command have received GSA training during PDT.
- Identify GSA instructors (EHAT Trainers)
- Ensure in theatre training (tuning in)
- Ensure regular in mission training

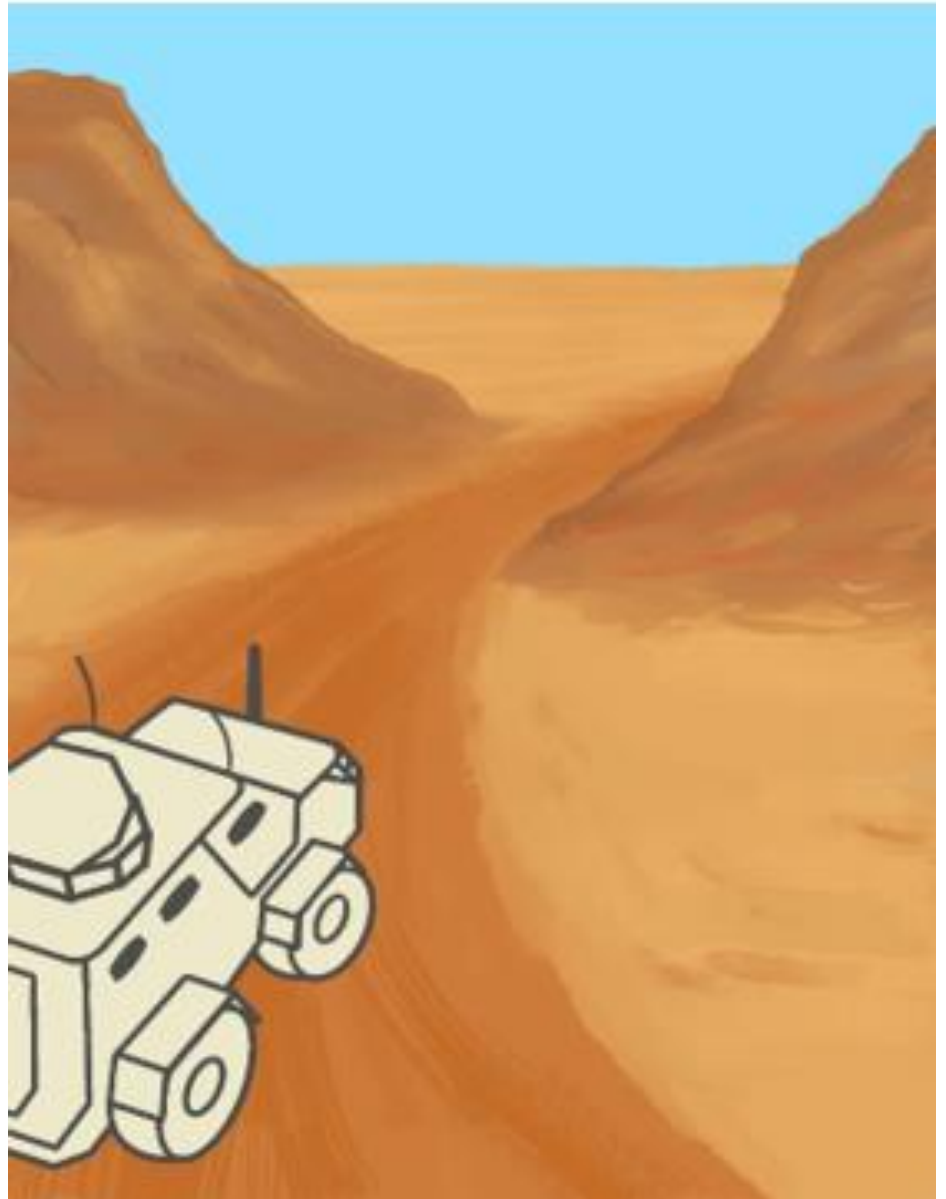




2.3.2 Personal Threat Assessment

Personal Threat Assessment

- IEDs are not placed at random
- They are placed at points which advantage the adversary
- These are known as **vulnerable points**.
- The use of a personal threat assessment can help to alert a peacekeeper that they might be approaching a vulnerable point.



Personal Threat Assessment

Channelling

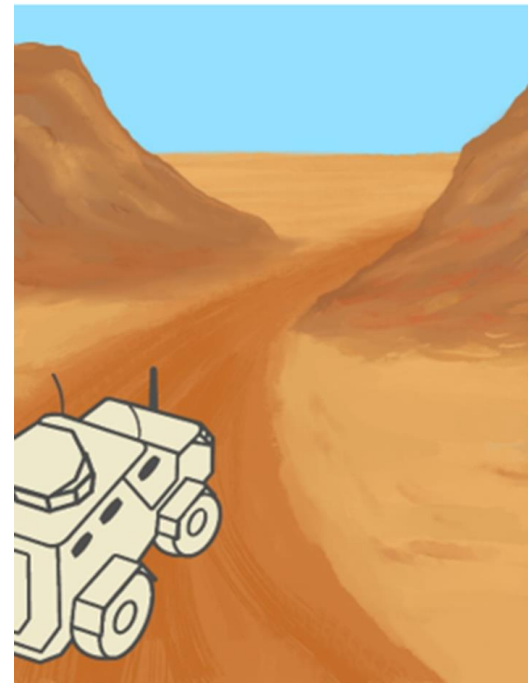
Aiming Markers

Ground (Terrain)

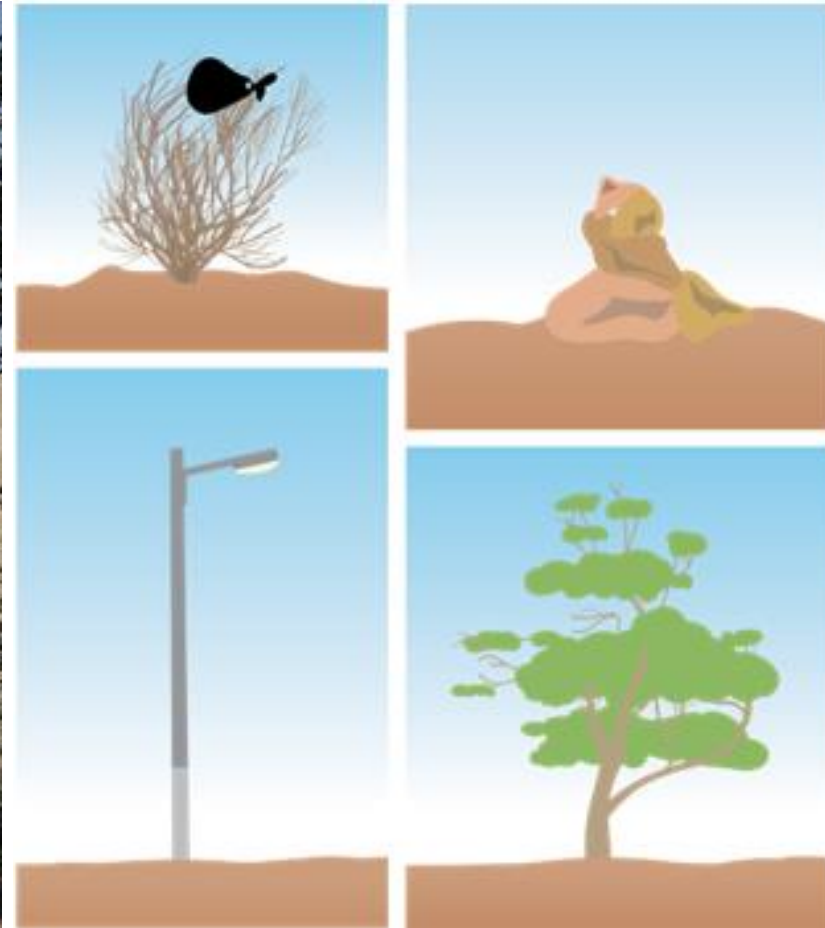
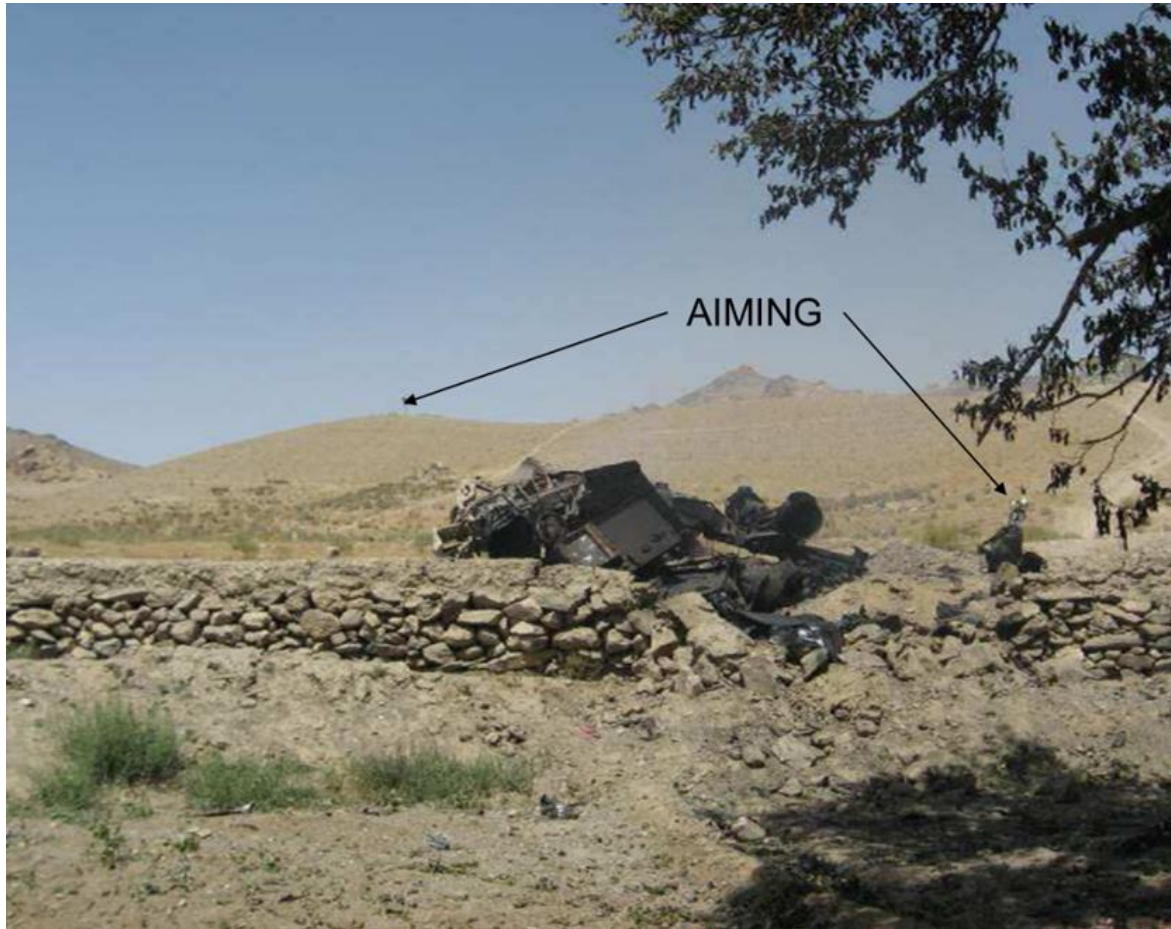
Environment

Setting Patterns

Personal Threat Assessment – Channelling



Personal Threat Assessment – Aiming Markers



Personal Threat Assessment – Ground



Personal Threat Assessment – Environment

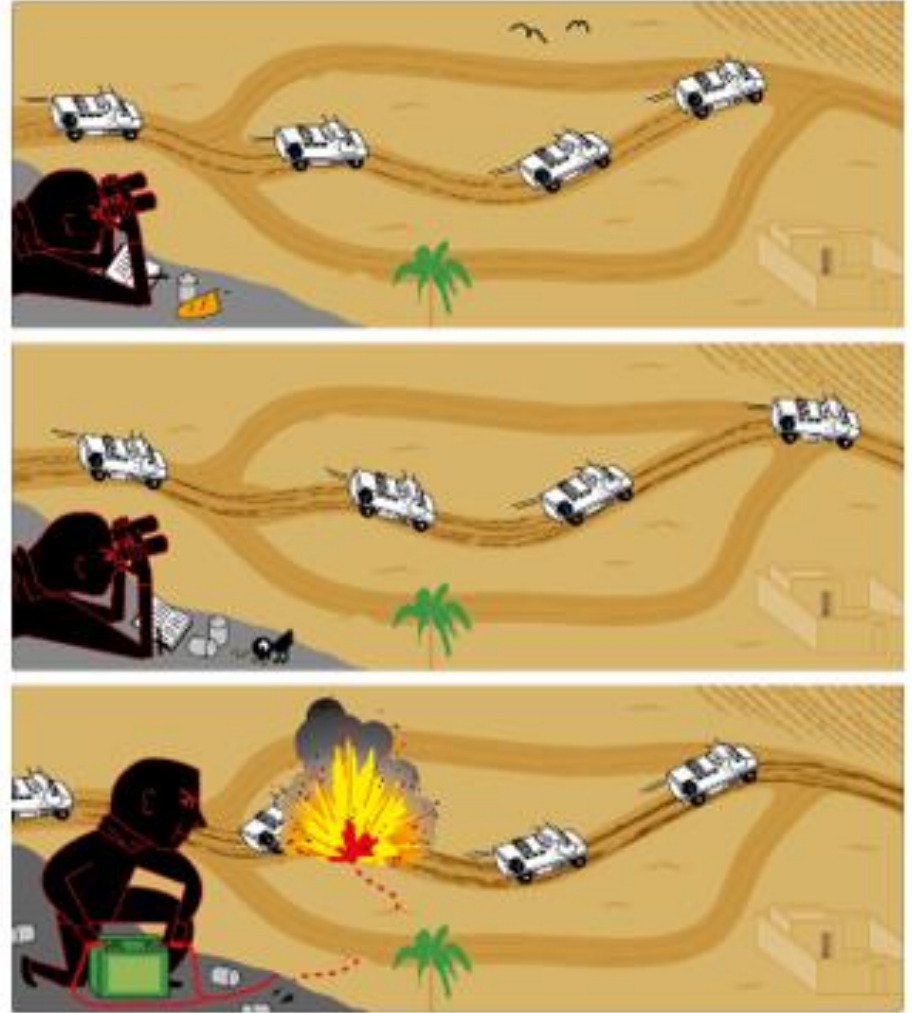
*“absence of the normal and
presence of the abnormal”*



Personal Threat Assessment – Setting Patterns



Previous attack locations and rest areas



Pattern setting

Personal Threat Assessment

Your Role in Enabling Personal Threat Assessment

- Ensure all soldiers and police under command have received training during PDT.
- Identify EHAT Instructors
- Ensure regular in mission training
- Empower junior soldiers to be able to speak up when they recognize a threat.



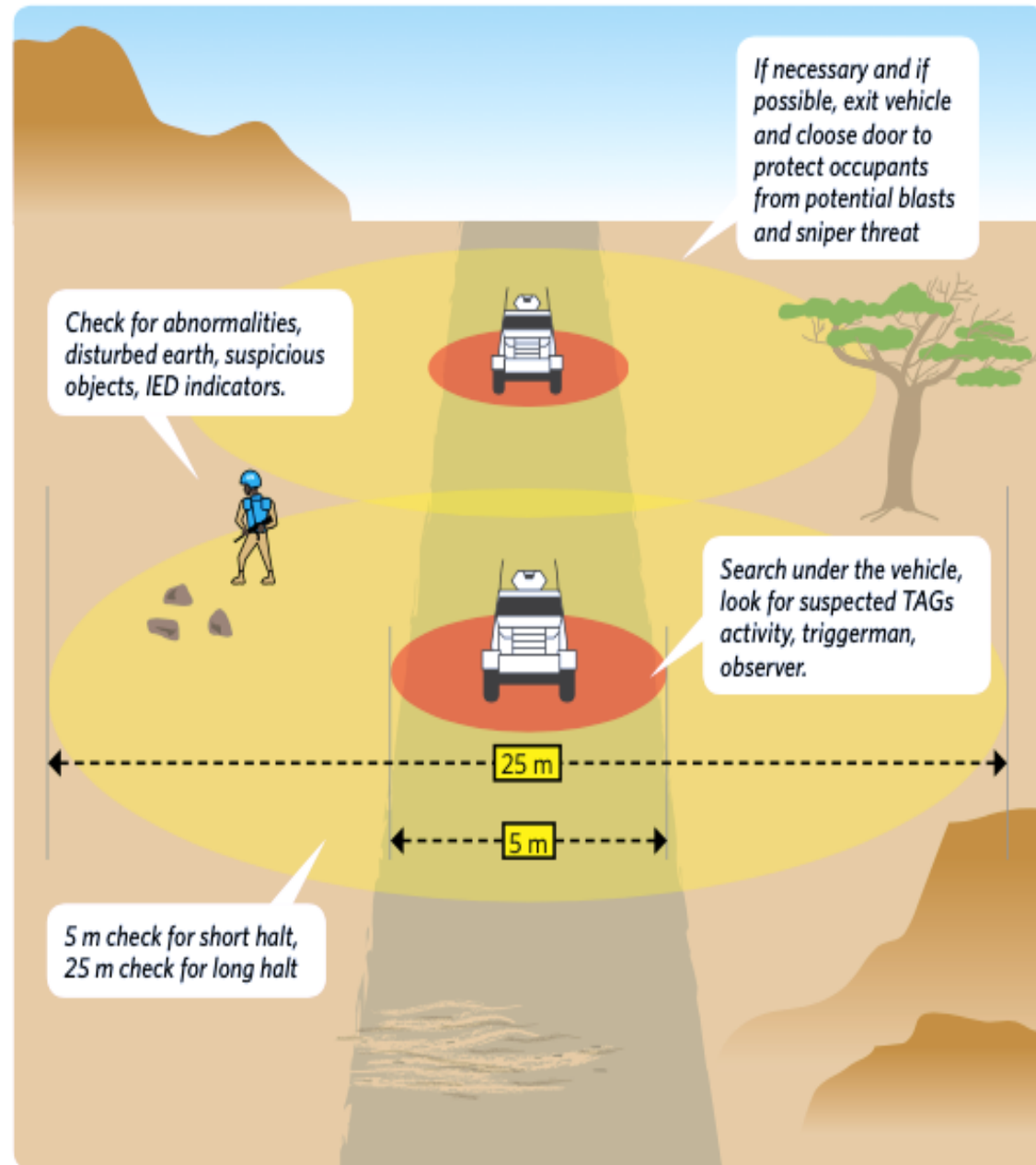


2.3.3 Counter IED Checks

Counter IED Checks

The 5 and 25m Drill:

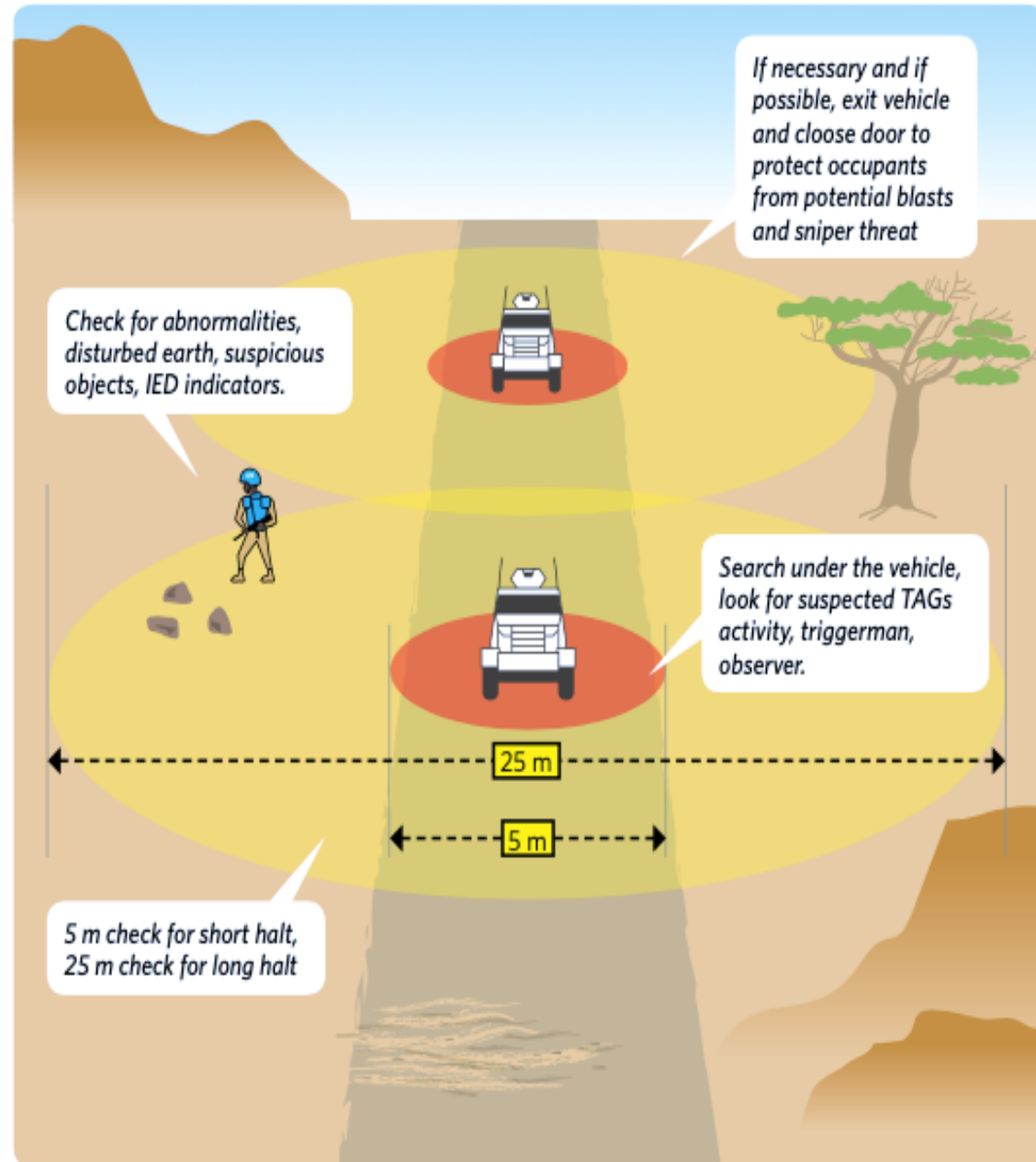
- Conducted during every halt.
- It is a basic search drill
- Reduce risk
- Promote situational awareness
- Deter insurgents.



Counter IED Checks

Sequence:

- Select location to stop.
- Post top cover sentry
- Searchers exit the vehicle
- 5 m search.
- 25 m search
- Search completion.



Counter IED Checks

General points

- Look for ground sign
- Look up as well as down
- Overlap areas
- Communication
- Spacing
- Overwatch
- Actions on a find



Counter IED Checks

Your Role in C-IED Checks

- Ensure this drill is taught during PDT (EHAT)
- Ensure the drill is being conducted at every halt.





2.3.4 Search Procedures

Search Procedures

Search

- Locating specific Targets
 - Terrorist resources
 - IED Components

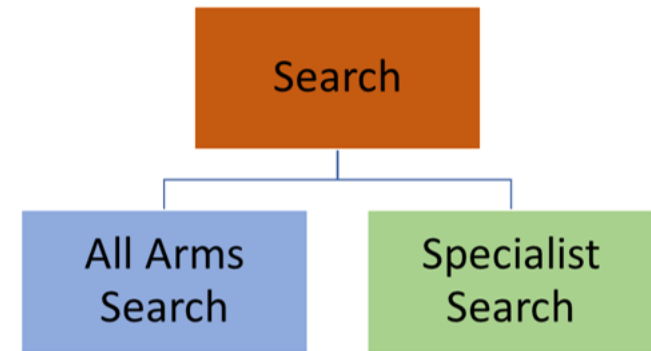


Figure B-1-2: Search Capabilities (1)

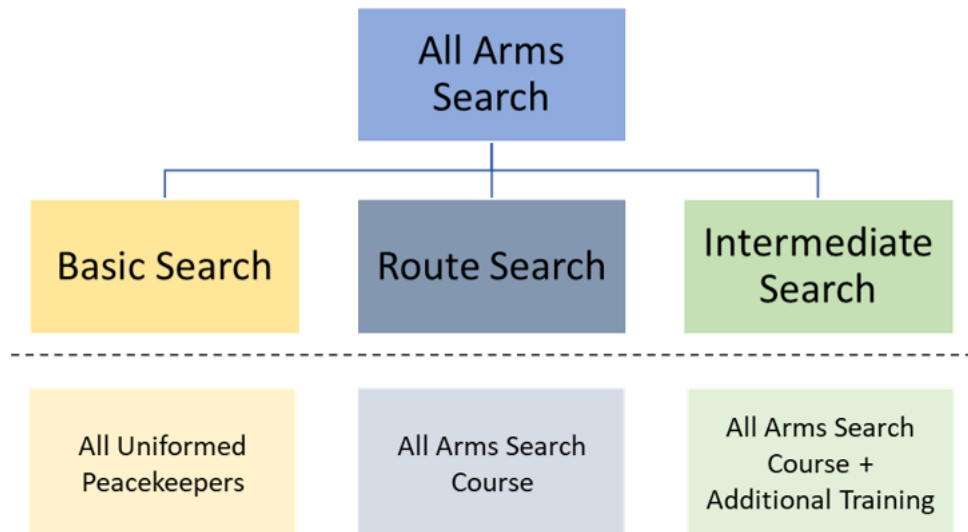


Figure B-1-3: Search Capabilities (2)

Search Procedures

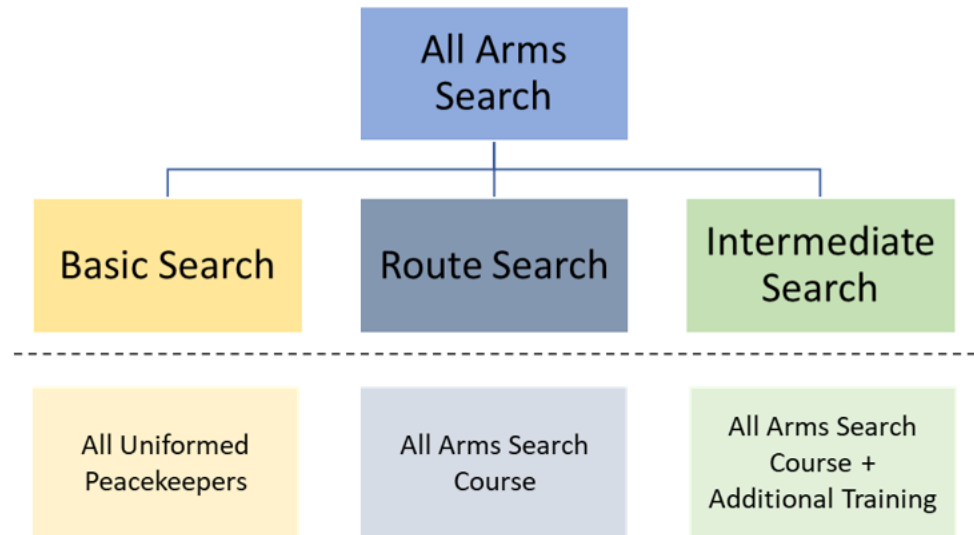


Figure B-1-3: Search Capabilities (2)

Search Type	Basic	Route	Intermediate
Search Aware (5/25m)			
VP Check			
Person			
Vehicle			
Route			
Area			
Compound			

Search Procedures

Basic Search – Person Search



Search of a person to detect components, weapons, ammunition, or any other exploitable intelligence that a person may attempt to conceal.

Search Procedures

Intimate

Basic Search – Person Search

Covered in EHAT

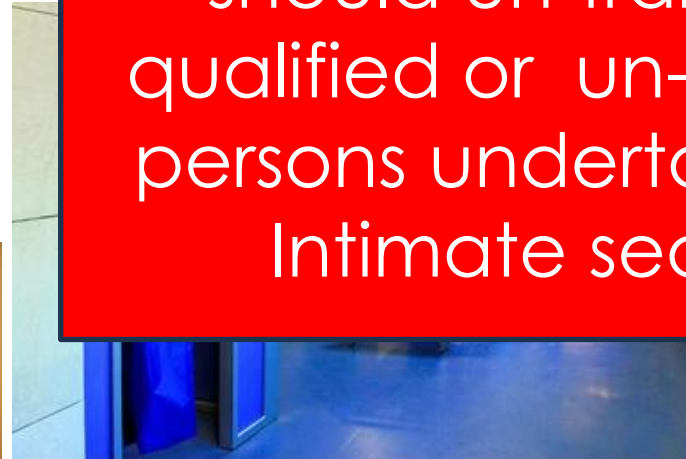
Initial

Detailed

Under no circumstances
should un-trained, un-
qualified or un-authorized
persons undertake Strip or
Intimate searches!

Increasing level of:

- Threat
- Time
- Training
- Rules/legal

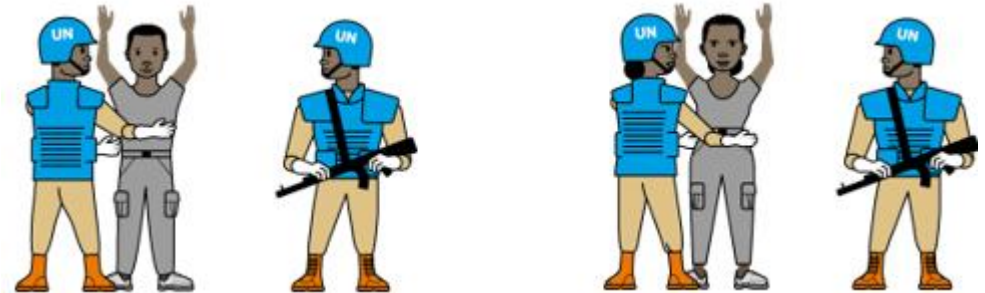


Search Procedures

Basic Search – Person Search

Considerations

- Legal considerations
 - Mission specific permissions
 - International Humanitarian Law
 - Restraints
- Avoiding allegations of harassment and violence
- Sex
- Safety of searchers
 - 2 searchers (protection and searcher)
 - Not crossing the line of fire



Search Procedures

Basic Search – Person Search

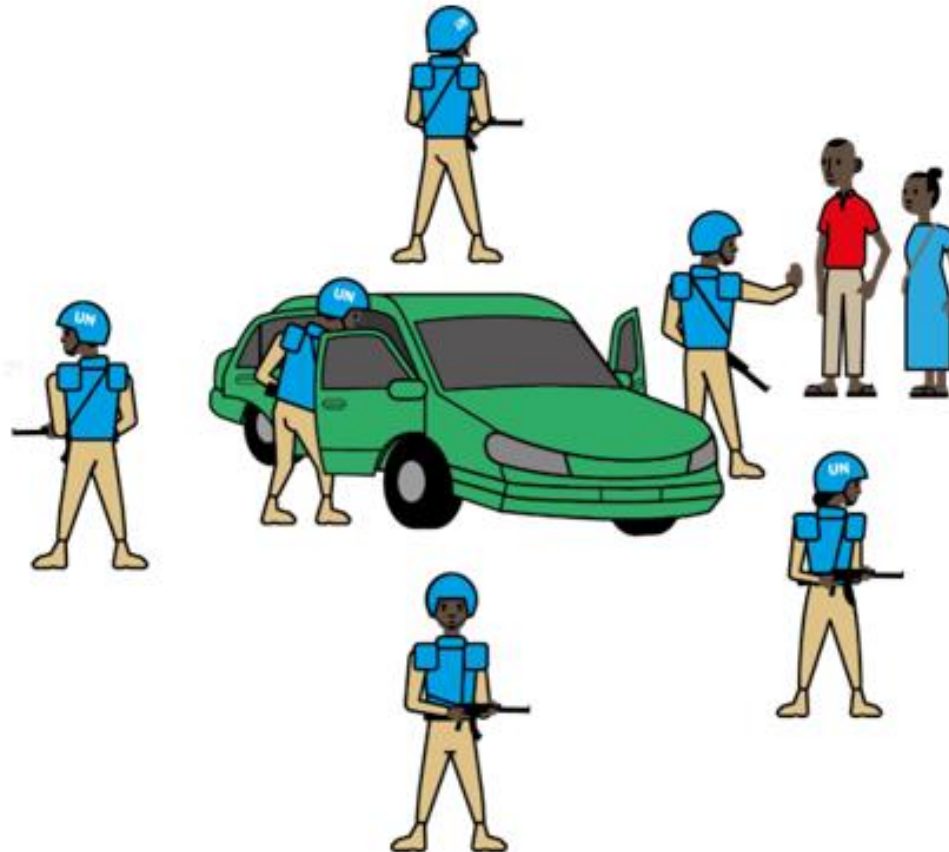
Your Role

- Ensure the correct person search procedure is taught during PDT or that additional training is conducted in theatre.
- Understand the mission rules on search.
- If you see a search being conducted incorrectly, take action.



Search Procedures

Basic Search – Vehicle



The search of a vehicle to detect vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), IED components, weapons, ammunition, or any other object that a perpetrator has attempted to conceal.

Search Procedures

Basic Search – Vehicle

Covered in EHAT

Secondary -
Conducted by
specialist

Initial



Primary



Increasing level of:

- Threat
- Time
- Training
- Rules/legal



Search Procedures

Basic Search – Vehicle

Initial Check

- Normally a search pair will perform the checks
- Normally requires about one/two minutes per vehicle
- One searcher to question driver
- One searcher checks the vehicle



Search Procedures

Basic Search – Vehicle

Primary Search

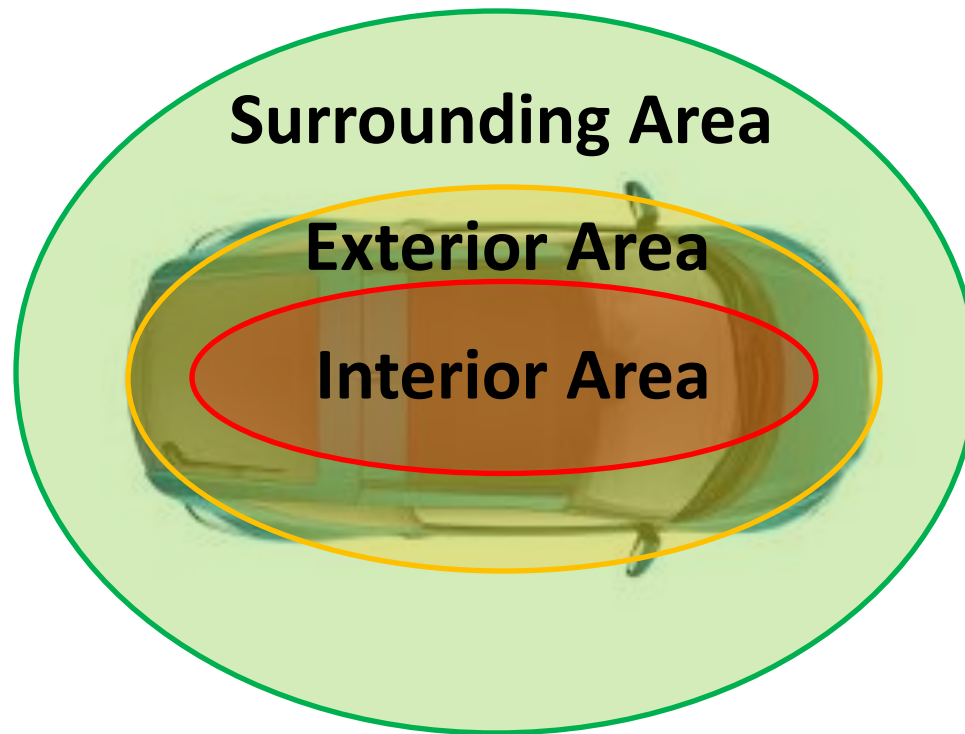
- Is carried out on vehicles that have been selected during the initial check
- Search should be as detailed as time and conditions allow
- Search must be systematic
- Takes approximately 10 minutes
- Ideally carried out by 4 pax. (2 searchers, a pair for searching occupants)



Search Procedures

Basic Search – Vehicle

The search should be divided into three main areas:



Basic Search – Vehicle

Surrounding Area

- Signs of activity
- Something unusual
- Additional threats

Basic Search – Vehicle

Exterior

Can be broken down into four areas:

- Front
- Side
- Rear
- Underside

Search Procedures

Basic Search – Vehicle

Interior:

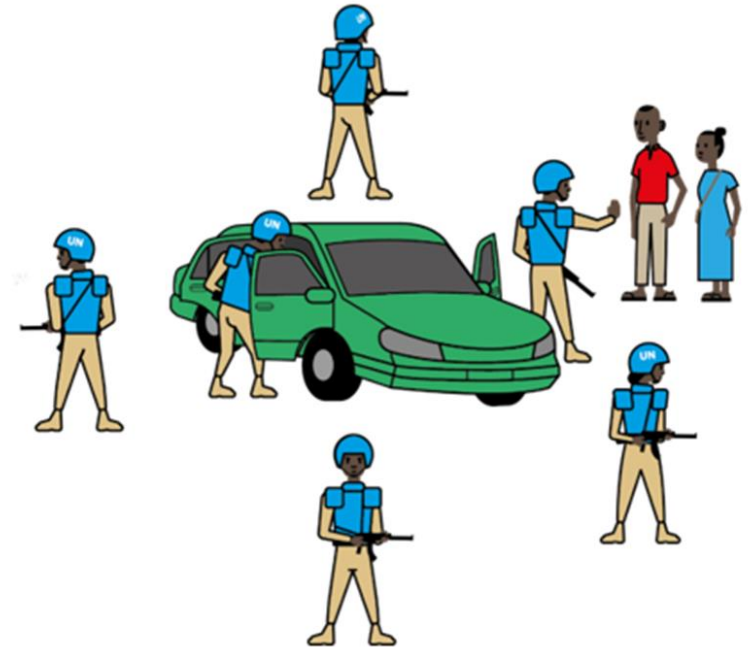
- Under dash
- Under seat
- Engine compartment
- Boot

Search Procedures

Basic Search – Vehicle

Considerations

- Volume of traffic
- Level of threat
- Time
- Impact on civilian daily life
- Actions on find

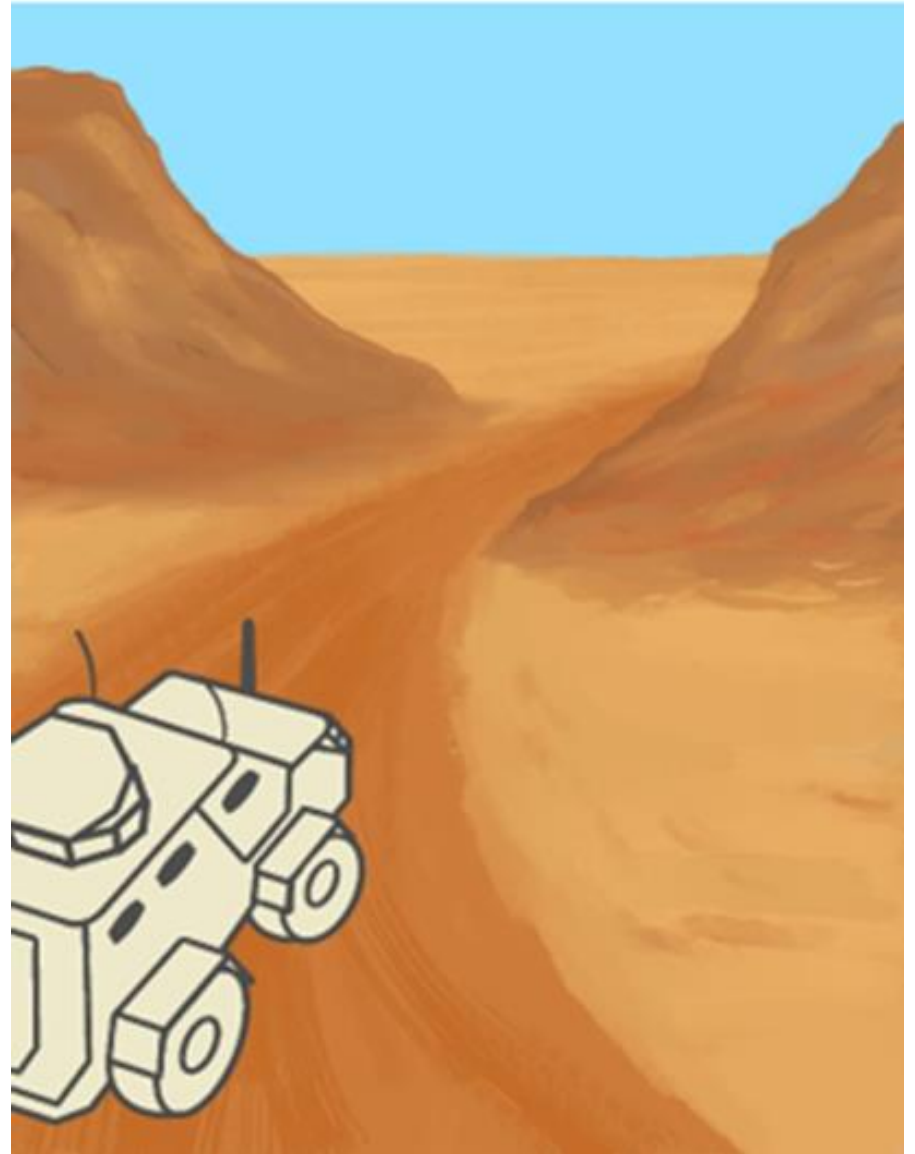


Search Procedures

Basic Search – VP Check

A VP check is a basic search drill conducted in a low threat IED environment where a patrol or convoy does not have access to trained search team, but has no alternative that to pass through a VP.

- No specific IED threat
- Conducted with or without specialist equipment
- Acts as a deterrence
- Reduce probability and impact of IED strike



Search Procedures

Basic Search – VP Check

- Phase 1. Arrival: 5 and 25m Checks
- Phase 2. Domination
- Phase 3. Isolation
- Phase 4. VP Search

Search Procedures

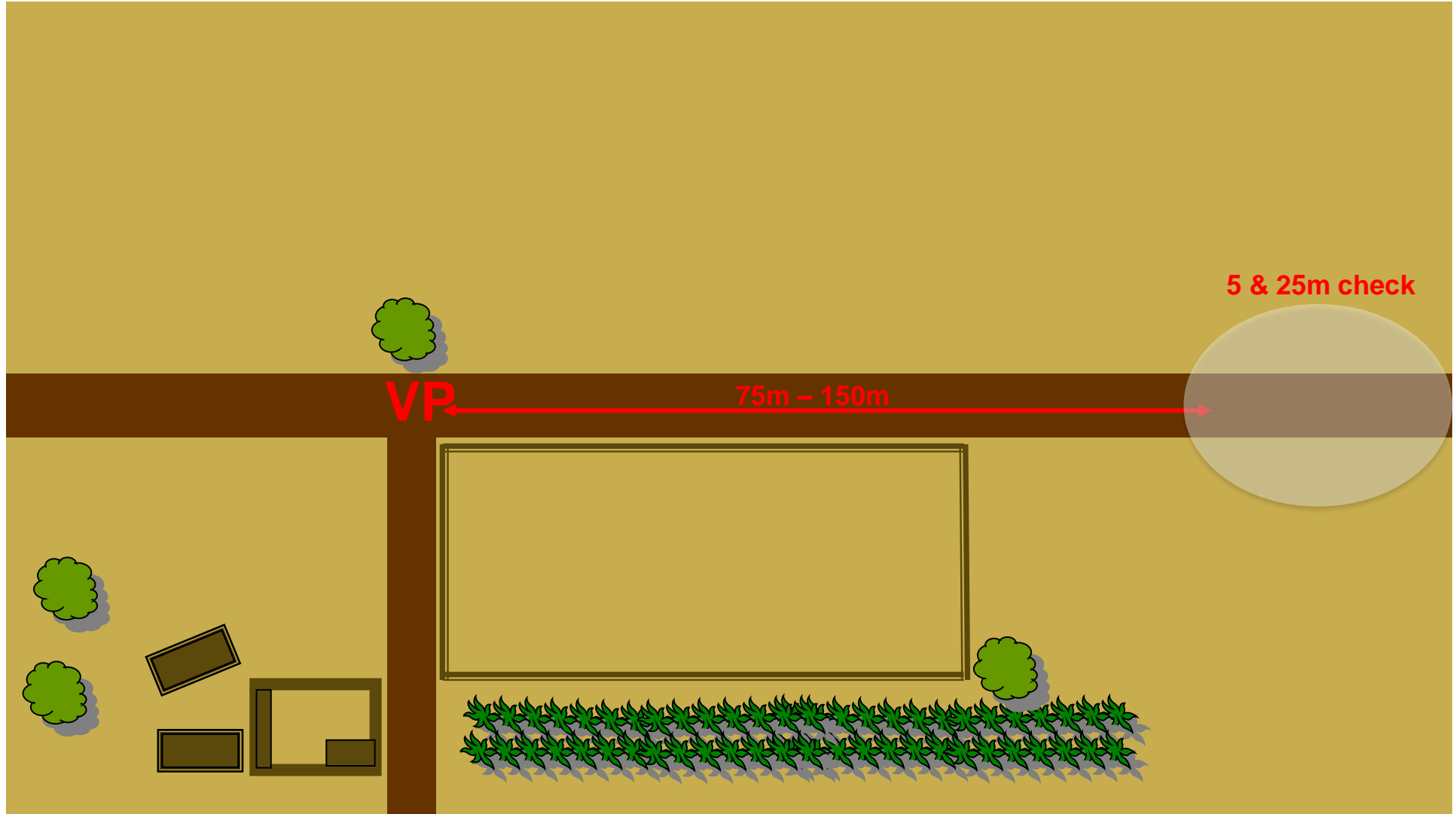
Basic Search – VP Check

Phase 1.

Arrival: 5 and 25m Checks

- Lead vehicle stops in an assessed safe location.
- Distance from VP is not fixed but should be 75m-150m.
- Top cover conducts all around 360 check.
- 5 and 25m checks conducted.

Phase 1. Arrival: 5 and 25m Checks



Search Procedures

Basic Search – VP Check

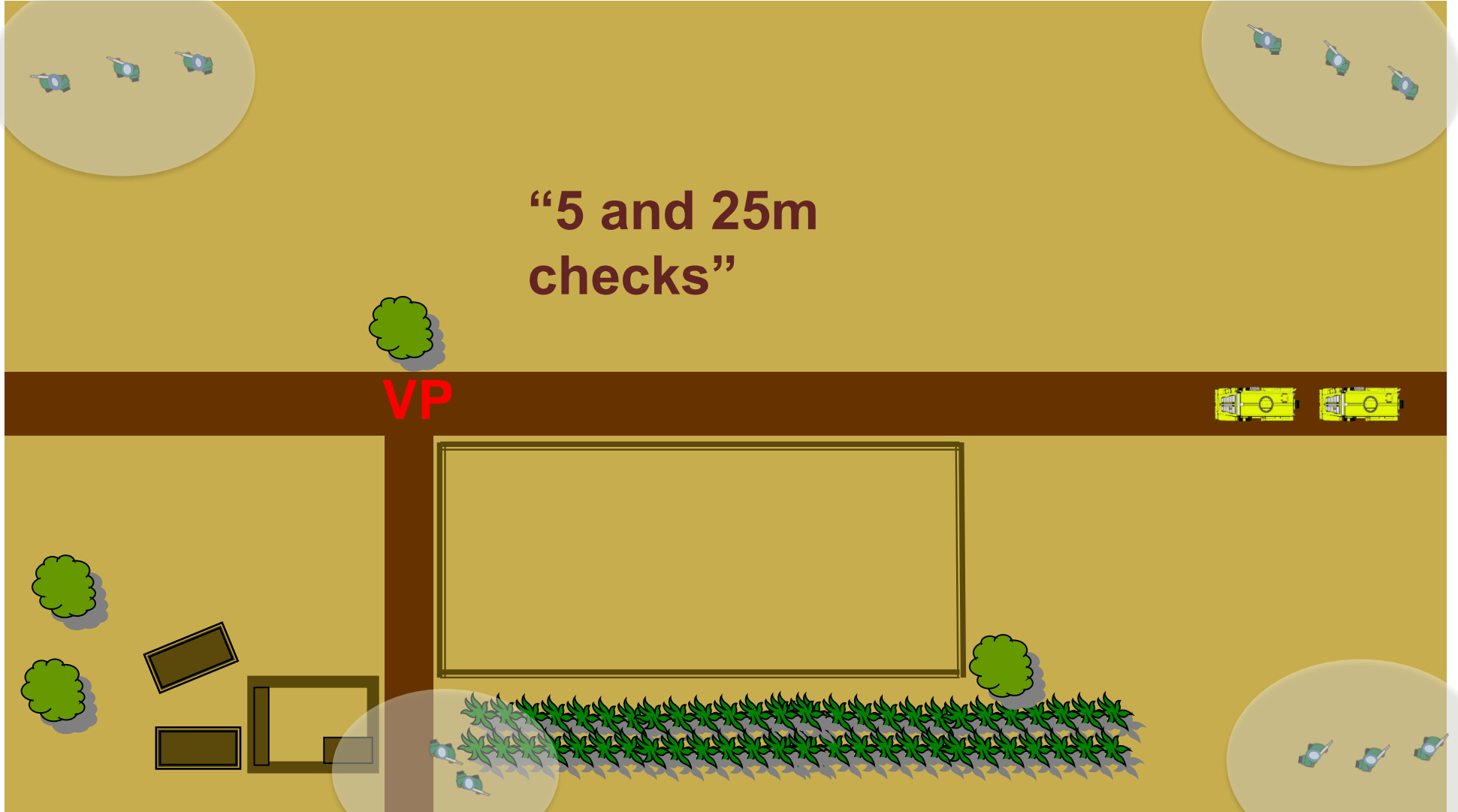
Phase 2 – Domination

- Utilize available troops to dominate the ground around the VP.
- Deploy flanking patrols in vehicles or on foot to likely firing points for Command IEDs.
 - Must remain a safe distance from the VP.
 - Must conduct 5 and 25m checks at over-watch positions.
- All personnel must have weapons and ammunition.

Phase 2. Domination

**“5 and 25m
checks”**

VP



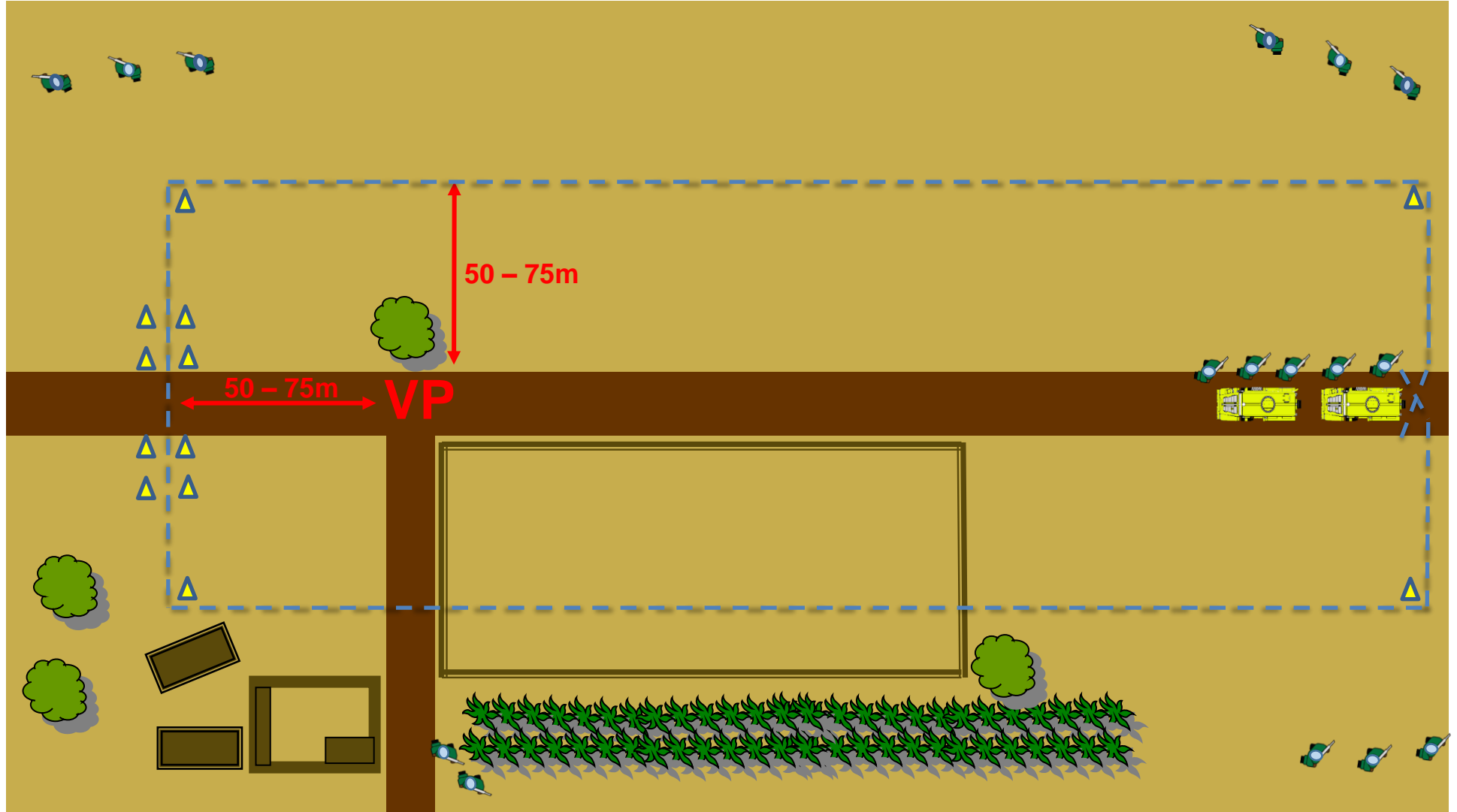
Search Procedures

Basic Search – VP Check

Phase 3 – Isolation

- The isolation looks for command wires and command pull devices running into the VP.
- The isolation also seeks to look into the VP to identify ground sign.
- Team can be any size but usually a team of 4-8 is suitable.
- Team kit must be checked prior to the isolation.

Phase 3. Isolation



Search Procedures

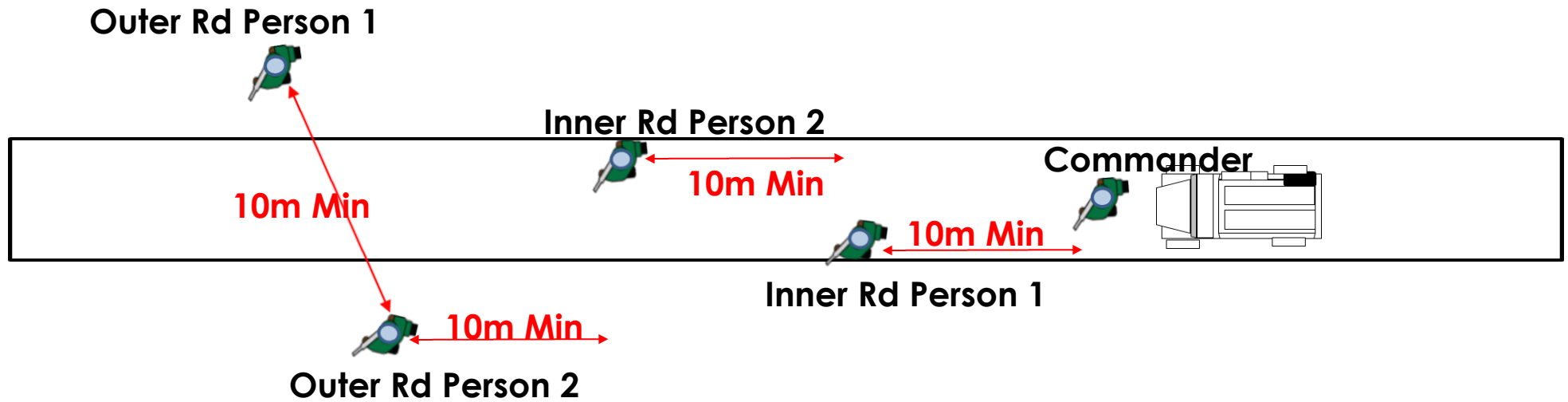
Basic Search – VP Check

Phase 4 – VP Search

- If no threat of indication of IED found.
- A dismounted patrol through the VP.
- Conducted without equipment unless available.

Search Procedures

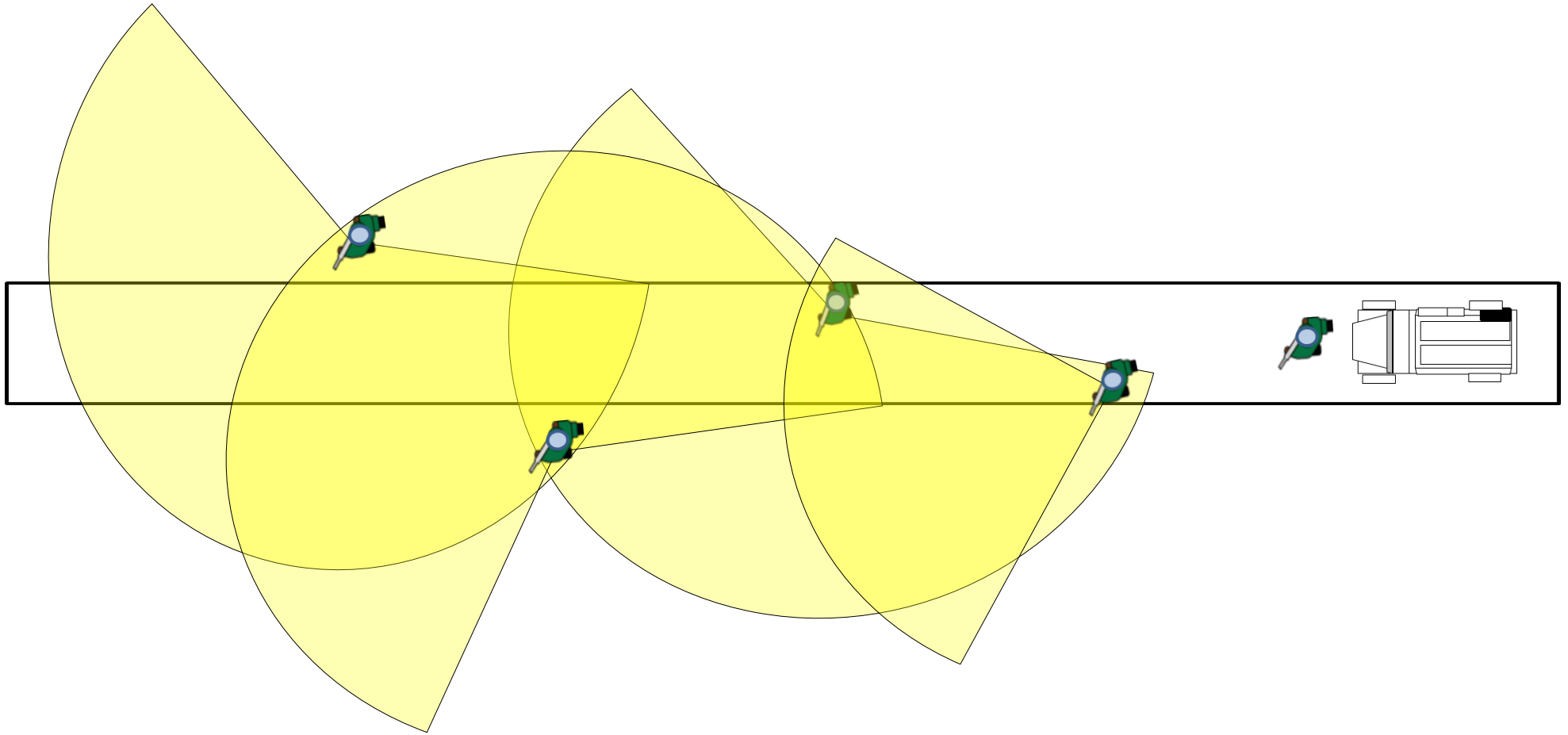
Basic Search – VP Check Configuration



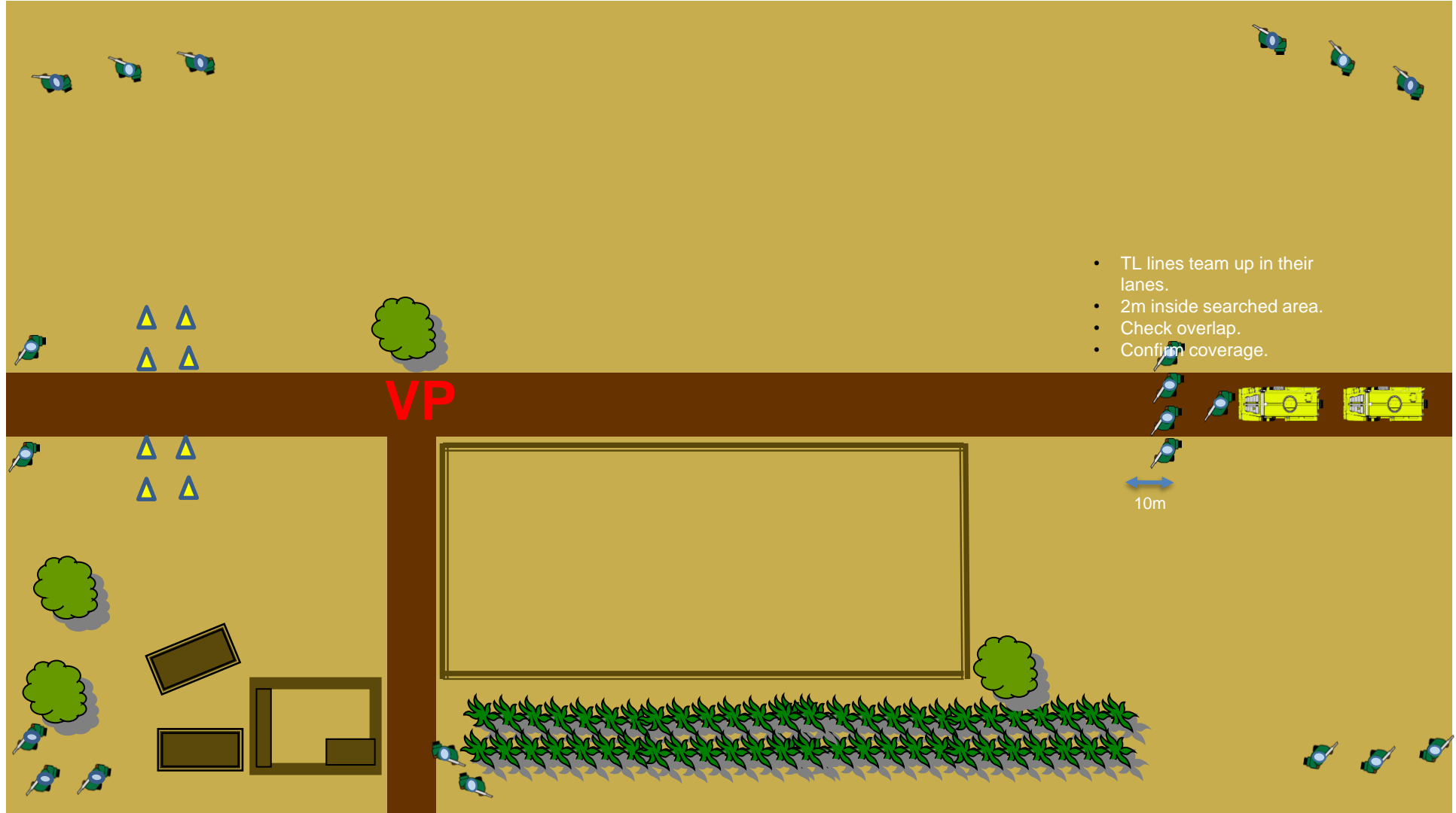
Minimum 10m Between troops

Search Procedures

Basic Search – VP Check



Phase 4. VP Search



Search Procedures

Basic Search – VP Check

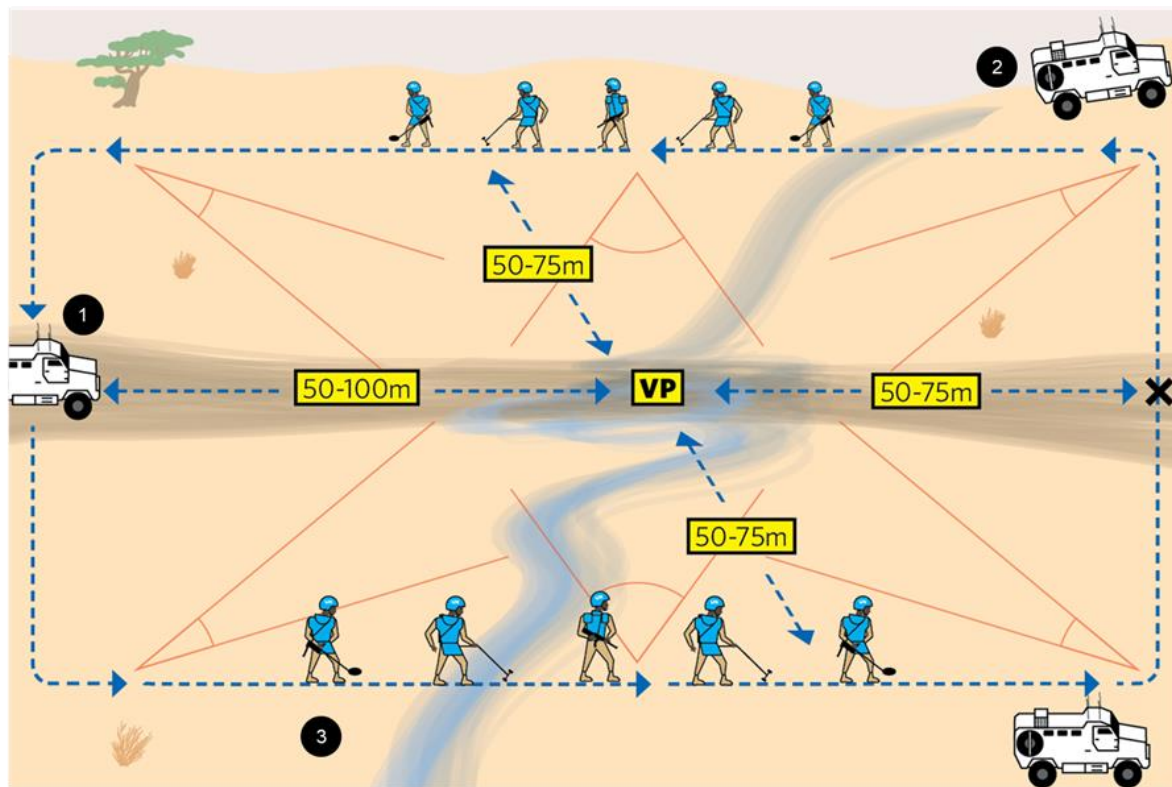
If at any stage, an IED is suspected or identified, the drill should be halted and a 5Cs operation should commence.

Search Procedures

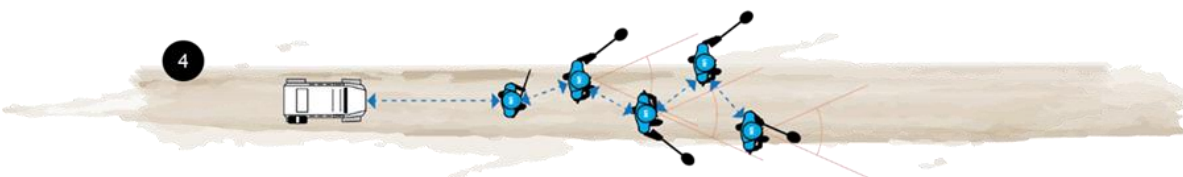
All Arms Search – Route Search



Intermediate or All Arms Search Teams essentially conduct the same drill as the VP Check. However, they are trained to a **higher standards**, they use **specialist equipment** and are trained to operate in **high IED threat environments**.



1. **Arrival and Short Stop Point (SSP).** Lead vehicle stops in an unpredictable and assessed safe area 75–100m from VP (SSP). Top gunner conducts 360-degree visual search. 5&25m checks conducted.
2. **Dominate the ground** around the VP. Deploy flanking patrols in vehicles or on foot to likely firing points. Conduct 5&25m checks at over watch positions
3. **Isolation.** A physical 360-degree search out to a distance of 50–75m around the VP is conducted to locate any command wires or other physical links (Command Pull) running into the VP.
4. **Search through.** Under the direction of the commander search the route in a “V” formation from the halt location through the assessed VP to locate the presence of any IED’s. Overlap of detector search heads must be maintained to avoid gaps within the searched area.



Considerations

- High level of assurance.
- Highly trained search team.
- Use specialist equipment.
- Takes a significant amount of time.

Search Procedures

Planning Yardsticks

Search	Personnel	Equipment	Time
Person – Initial	2	Handheld detected	Less than 1 minute
Person – Detailed	2	Nil	2 – 5 minutes
Vehicle – Initial	2-4	Nil. EDD and mirrors may be used.	1 minute
Vehicle – Primary	4 (2 for vehicle, 2 person)	Nil.	10+ minutes
VP Check	4-8	Nil.	30 minutes to 1 hours
Route Search	6	Detectors, ECM, hook/wire detector	Simple VP - Min 1 hour. 800m VA – 2-8 hours. Addition 1 hour per find.



2.3.5 5C's Operation

5Cs Operation

The 5Cs

- 1 - Confirm
- 2 - Clear
- 3 - Call
- 4 - Cordon
- 5 - Control

5Cs Operation

Confirm

'when the observer is satisfied it is an IED'



5Cs Operation

Clear

- Clear all personnel (friendly and civilian) to safe distance.
- Safe distance will be determined by size of device and line of sight



5Cs Operation

Call

- Use EOD 10 liner.
- Alternatively use a situation or contact report.
- The important thing is to report the issue and call for assistance.

Line	Item	Sub item
1	DTG	A Date-Time-Group (DTG) DD, hh mm, Time Group, MMM,YY
2	Reporting Unit	A Unit / Unit identifier B Name C Rank
3	Location	A Link-up location B Additional location information C Avenue of safe approach
4	Communication	A Link-up communication method and contact
5	Type and description of EO	A EO/IED Type B How many items were found C Position D Color E Markings F Size estimate G NRBC or Toxic Industrial Materials H Pictures taken
6	Location of the EO/IED	A
7	Tactical Situation	A Hostile Activity B Fire hazard C Unstable infrastructure D Dangerous terrain E Other Hazards
8	Damage	A Collateral Damager B What asset / resource is threatened? C Impact on Mission
9	Protective Measures taken	A Markers placed B Evacuation Distance C Other protective actions taken
10	Recommended Priority	A Immediate Urgent Routine No Threat

5Cs Operation

Cordon

- Prevent unauthorised entry.
- Ensure the safety of all persons .
- Prevent tampering/removal of the item.
- Prevent/deter Command IED or other direct attacks.
- Preserve forensic evidence.



5Cs Operation

Control

- Stop unauthorized access to the cordon.
- Facilitate access to EOD team.

Selection of ICP criteria:

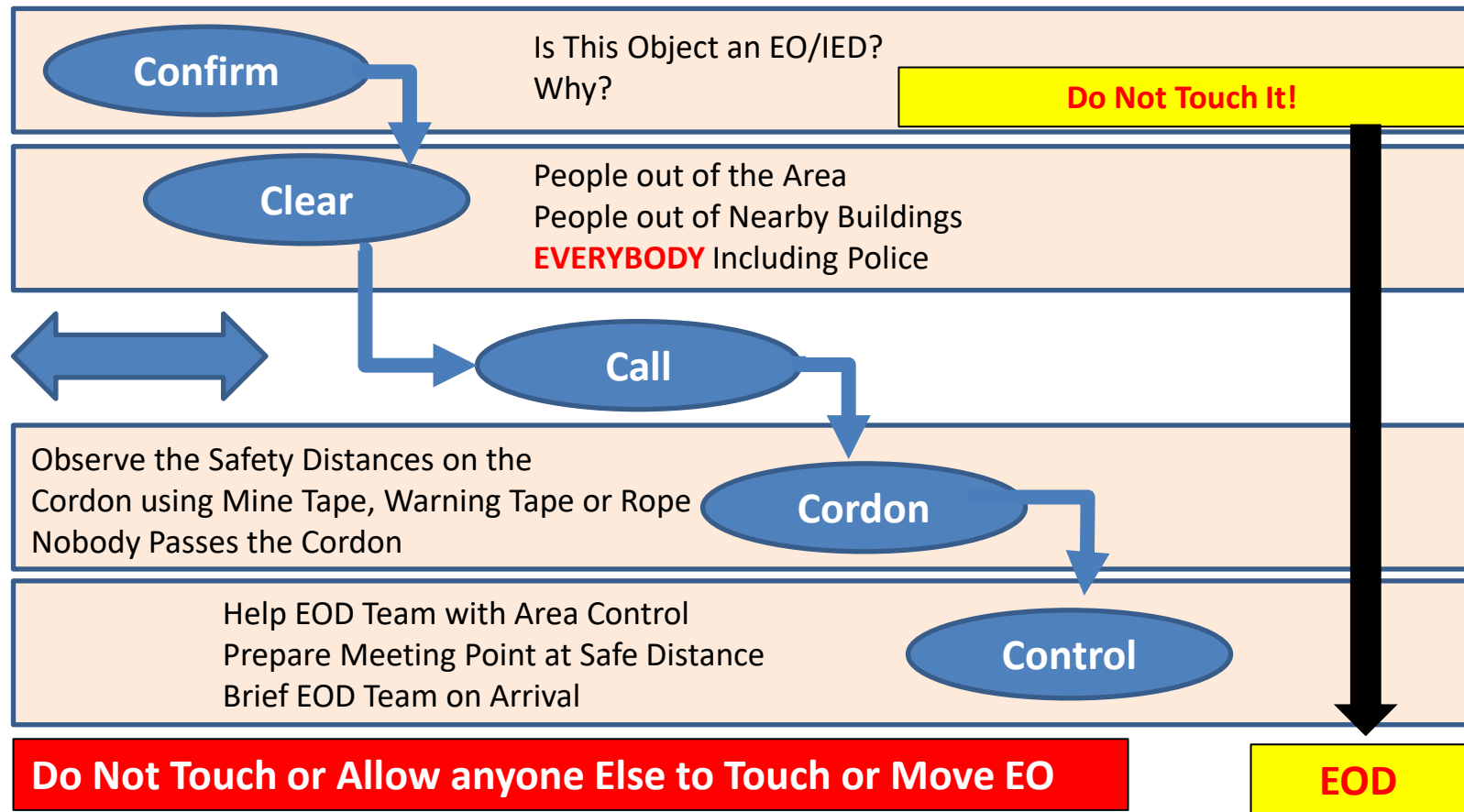
- In a safe and unpredictable location.
- At a safe distance from the incident, dictated by the ground.
- ICP location must be checked.
- A secondary ICP location should be considered.
- Never use the same ICP location twice.





The 5Cs

First Response to an EO/IED Call Out



Questions?

