



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO:
ASO 8010.1B
DSS/ESO

AUG 12 2020

AIR STATION ORDER 8010.1B

From: Commanding Officer
To: Distribution List

Subj: DISASTER EVACUATION PLAN FOR EXPLOSIVE OPERATIONS

Ref: (a) NAVSEA OP 5 VOLUME 1
(b) ASO 8600.1C
(c) OPNAVINST 5102.1D
(d) OPNAV M-8000.16
(e) SECNAVINST 5720.44C
(f) ASO P5722.2D
(g) MCO 3504.2A

Encl: (1) Fire Symbol Withdrawal Distances, Hazards, and Actions
(2) Chemical Hazard Symbols and Actions

1. Situation. Per reference (a), this order provides policy for the implementation, guidance, and oversight of emergency evacuation, response, and notification of civilian authorities in the event of an actual or imminent explosive mishap.

2. Cancellation. ASO 8010.1A.

3. Mission. To mitigate the effects of explosives related mishaps by coordinating first responder responsibilities for safety and security. This coordination includes agencies aboard the Installation but can extend to other federal, state, and local emergency response authorities depending on the severity of the mishap.

4. Execution

a. Notification Requirements. Personnel conducting ammunition and explosives (A&E) operations shall make notifications of explosive emergencies without delay.

(1) Dial 911 and if calling from a cellular device, inform the dispatcher that it is a Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort installation emergency.

(2) Notify the MCAS Beaufort Station Duty Officer at (843) 228-7121 and Airfield Operations at (843) 228-7301.

(3) If the incident may impact the local community or off-installation areas, the senior Fire Official (or Emergency Operations Center (EOC) official, if activated) will notify local authorities accordingly.

b. Incident Command and Control. Command and control of all explosive disasters or potential explosive disasters will be conducted using the Incident Command System (ICS). The initial first responder at the incident site shall be the Incident Commander (IC) until properly relieved. As other

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first responder sections arrive, a unified ICS shall be established. The initial IC will relinquish command to designated IC personnel upon their arrival.

(1) Incident Command Post (ICP)

(a) The IC shall immediately establish a controlled perimeter and direct the evacuation of all non-essential personnel to the minimum safe standoff distance. In the absence of information from industry references, use of the enclosures is advised.

(b) The IC shall establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) outside the perimeter of the evacuated area. The ICP will be the focal point for all actions during the crisis situation.

(c) All responding agencies shall check in at the ICP upon arrival at the incident site.

(2) Emergency Operations Center. If activated to support the incident, the EOC must be established outside the perimeter of the evacuated area. The Crisis Management Team should anticipate being recalled for all emergencies when detonation is likely or has occurred.

c. Responsibilities

(1) Explosives Safety Officer (ESO). Serve as a technical advisor to the Commanding Officer (CO), MCAS Beaufort and EOC staff, or to the IC if the EOC is not activated. Conduct a preliminary assessment and coordinate with Station S-3 to submit required reports in accordance with references (c) and (d).

(2) Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD). The senior EOD representative shall coordinate EOD support for on-scene EOD personnel from the ICP or the EOC, if activated. EOD shall:

(a) Respond to the incident for the purpose of locating, identifying, and categorizing explosive incidents, to include a damage assessment.

(b) Pick up, perform render-safe procedures, and dispose of any simple incident categories. Each EOD incident will be categorized according to the threat it poses to critical combat resources and facilities or by its resultant destruction potential should detonation be required.

(3) Ordnance Personnel

(a) Maintain recall procedures for personnel required to respond in the event of an explosive incident.

(b) Per reference (b), immediately report all fires in the vicinity of A&E and begin to fight fires with all available means. If fires involve explosive material, are supplying heat to explosives, or are too large to be extinguished with the equipment at hand, ordnance personnel shall evacuate to the appropriate distance per enclosure (1).

(4) Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF)

(a) For incidents exclusively involving aircraft, the senior ARFF official on scene shall be the IC.

(b) Ascertain the location, type, and quantity of explosive material involved. Refer to the enclosures and all other applicable firefighting manuals to implement the appropriate emergency actions.

(5) Fire Department and Emergency Services (F&ES)

(a) For incidents involving both structures and aircraft, the senior F&ES official on scene shall be the IC.

(b) Determine the location and the type and quantity of A&E involved. Refer to the enclosures and all other applicable firefighting manuals to implement appropriate emergency actions.

(6) Airfield Manager. Make recommendations to the CO, MCAS Beaufort on any curtailment of airfield operations during such an event.

d. Communications. Radio operators shall maintain a minimum distance of 269 feet from the accident site for Hazards of Electromagnetic Radiation to Ordnance (HERO) unsafe A&E and 67 feet for HERO susceptible A&E, unless determined by Station Ordnance or the ESO that closer distances are safe in accordance with HERO conditions.

e. Reporting Requirements. Investigations are required for all explosive mishaps that occur aboard the Installation and shall be submitted per the following.

(1) Classification. Reports are to be unclassified 'For Official Use Only' unless the inclusion of classified material is essential.

(2) Operational Reports. Per reference (g), the Commander's Critical Information Requirements mandates immediate notification of higher headquarters in the event of a serious incident where national or high level Marine Corps interest is present.

(3) Explosive Mishap Report (EMR). Per reference (d), an EMR is initiated for any accident or incident that occurs aboard the Installation. Accidents and incidents are defined as explosive mishaps that meet a severity classification of class A, B, or C. EMRs shall be reported via the Web Enabled Safety System, per reference (c), regardless of circumstances that led to the mishap.

(4) Explosive Event Report (EER). An EER is initiated for an accident or incident listed above but which does not meet the severity classification of class A, B, or C. EERs shall be reported per reference (d) even if an ordnance system works as designed, and human error contributed to an incident or accident.

5. Administration and Logistics

a. Administration. This Order shall be reviewed on an annual basis. Recommendations for changes shall be forwarded to the CO, MCAS Beaufort for review and approval via the chain of command.

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b. Logistics. All requests for information shall be referred to Communication Strategy and Operations Office for handling in accordance with references (e) and (f).

6. Command and Signal





a. Command. This Order is applicable to all personnel aboard MCAS Beaufort.

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


K. R. ARBOGAST

DISTRIBUTION: A

Fire Symbol Withdrawal Distances, Hazards, and Actions

Fire Symbol	Hazard Class/Division	Unknown Quantity	Known Quantity
Unknown	Facility, Truck, and/or Tractor-Trailer	4,000 feet	4,000 feet
	1.1 (Explosive A) and 1.5 (Note 1)	4,000 feet	TRANSPORTATION: Use 2,500 feet minimum distance for 500 pounds and below. Use 4,000 feet minimum distance for bombs and projectiles with caliber 5-inch or greater. FACILITIES: Use 2,500 feet minimum distance for 15,000 pounds and below. Use 4,000 feet minimum distance for net explosive weights above 15,000 pounds and less than 50,000 pounds. Above 50,000 pounds, use $d(\text{distance})=105w^{1/3}$.
	1.2 (1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3) (Explosives A) and 1.6 (Note 1)	2,500 feet	2,500 feet
	1.3 (Explosive B)	600 feet	Twice the inhabited distance (OP-5 Vol 1 Table 7-21) with a 600 foot minimum range
	1.4 (Explosive C)	300 feet	300 feet
NOTE 1. For Hazard Class and Division 1.1 and 1.2, if known, the maximum range of fragments and debris will be thrown (including the interaction of stacks of items, but excluding lugs, strongbacks, and/or nose and tail plates) may be used to replace the minimum range stated in Table 4-4 of NAVSEA OP 5, Vol 1.			
NOTE 2. For accidents involving propulsion units, it is not required to specify emergency withdrawal distances based upon potential flight ranges of these items.			

MATERIALS	HAZARD	ACTION/REMARKS
1.1 and 1.5 Explosives and certain liquid propellants	Mass Detonation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shall not be fought unless a rescue attempt is being made. 2. If there is suitable separation between non-explosive and symbol 1 materials, and if approved by the Fire Chief, firefighting forces may attempt to extinguish the fire. 3. If personnel safety is in doubt, take suitable cover. (Note 1)

<p>1.2 and 1.6 Ammunition and explosives</p>	<p>Fragment Producing</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give the alarm and attempt to extinguish the fire if in an early stage. 2. Firefighting forces should fight the fire. If not possible, prevent the spreading of the fire. 3. Detonations of items could occur. Provide protection from fragments. (Note 2)
<p>1.3 Ammunition and explosives</p>	<p>Mass Fire</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. May be fought if explosives not directly involved. 2. If WP munitions are involved, smoke is liberated: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. WP munitions may explode. b. Phosphorous should be immersed in water or sprayed with water continuously. 3. For fires involving HC and incendiaries: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water should not be used unless large quantities are available. b. Use dry sand or dry powder agent in the early stage. 4. For fires involving pyrotechnics and incendiaries: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protect adjacent buildings and magazines. b. Do not use CO2, Halon extinguishers, or water. c. Allow magnesium to cool unless upon flammable material. In this case, use a 2-inch layer of dry sand or powder on the floor, rake the burning material onto this layer, and resmother. (Note 3)
<p>1.4 Ammunition and explosives</p>	<p>Moderate Fire</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fight these fires. 2. Expect minor explosions and hot fragments.





Note 1. The withdrawal distance for essential personnel at accidents shall be determined by emergency authorities on site.

Emergency authorities shall determine who essential personnel are.

Note 2. Withdrawal distance is 2500 feet.

Note 3. Withdrawal distance is 600 feet (inhabited building distance for quantities greater than 500,000 lb NEW.)

Chemical Hazard Symbols and Actions

Hazard Symbol	Chemical Ammunition and Substances (Compatibility Group)	Hazard	Firefighting Instructions
 Full Protective Clothing Set 2 (Yellow) (Note 1)	Riot Control & Smokes (G) Incapacitating Agents (K)	Toxic as aerosol & vapor	1. Approach from upwind and extinguish fire. 2. Decontamination may be required.
 Full Protective Clothing Set 3 (White) (Note 2)	Triethylaluminum/Plasticized Triethylaluminum Smoke (L)	Spontaneously-Flammable	1. Do not look at burning material. 2. Do not use water.
	White Phosphorus & White Phosphorus Plasticized (H)	Spontaneously flammable when exposed to air	1. Post fire guard until leading phosphorus has been removed. After removal of agents, post fire guard for two days for possible reignition. 3. Use putty knife to remove small amounts, then use blowtorch to burn off remainder.
 Wear Breathing Apparatus	Napalm (J)	Mass fire	1. Fight fire as POL fire.
	HC Smoke (G)	High concentrations of smoke	1. Do not use water.
	Incendiary & Pyrotechnic Material (G)	Burns with extremely high temperature.	1. Do not use water. 2. Do not look at burning material.
	Napalm (J)	Mass fire	1. Fight fire as POL fire.
	Isobutyl methacrylate with oil (J)	Burns with extremely high temperature.	1. Prevent spread of fire. 2. Smother incipient fires with dry chemical from portable fire extinguisher or cover with sand.
 Apply No Water	Signaling Smokes (G)	High concentrations of smoke	1. Prevent spread of fire. 2. Smother incipient fires with dry chemical from portable fire extinguisher or cover with sand.
	HC Smoke (G)	High concentrations of smoke	1. Do not use water.
	Incendiary & Pyrotechnic Material (G)	Burns with extremely high temperature	1. Do not use water. 3. Do not look at burning material.
	Triethylaluminum/Plasticized Triethylaluminum Smoke (L)	Spontaneously flammable	1. Do not use water. 2. Do not look at burning material.
	Napalm (J)	Mass fire	1. Fight fire as POL fire.

Notes:

- Set 2 consists of gas mask (MCU2P, M9, M17, or M40 series), coverall, and protective gloves. (Firefighting protective clothing and equipment may be used.)
- Set 3 consists of flame retardant coveralls, flame resistant gloves, gas mask (MCU2P, M9, M17, or M40 series). Used primarily with white phosphorus and triethylaluminum. (Firefighting protective clothing and equipment may be used.)
- NAVSEA SW020-AC-SAF-010, Table 3-1 provides approved chemical hazard symbol and compatibility group codes for specific individual ammunition, explosives, and related hazard symbols as a generalization to determine the hazard to firefighters and appropriate firefighting action.