INTRODUCTION:
- Naval mine may be air-laid, submarine-laid, or surface-laid.
- Identification of a naval mine is inherent in the features of the mine case and fittings as influenced by the laying agent, and features inherent in its firing system.
- Most naval mines employ a case shape involving a sphere, some part of a sphere, a cylinder, or a combination of these.
- Mine case identifying elements include the size and shape of the case, details of its external features, and any attached fittings or accessories.
- Painting and markings, as well as the type of material of the case and components, are valuable data if they can be readily determined without disturbing the mine.

SAFETY
- Observe influence precautions when approaching all unidentified mines until the firing means is identified, then observe the appropriate precautions.
- Do not touch an unidentified mine with any metallic object.
- Do not assume all mines contain a self-destruct capability.
- Do not tamper with switches on a baseplate.
- Do not lift or move a mine by the mooring cable or place a strain on the cable unless it is determined such action will not close an internal mooring switch.
- Do not disturbing or move an armed mine except by remote means from a safe distance.
- Assume all mines contain a self-destruct capability.
- Use nonmagnetic tools and equipment to gain access to an unknown mine buried in sand.
- Assume an unknown mine is fitted with antirecovery devices.
- Consider all mines adrift on the surface to be armed and functional.

EOD CONSIDERATIONS
CONTACT MINES:
- Chemical horn, cocked trigger and sea water battery firing systems have an indefinite firing life.
- Chemical horn mine may remain functional even if the case is flooded.
- Avoid all lines and cables attached to the mine as they may be snag lines or function as galvanic antennas.
- Move a beached/sunken mine remotely. Mine movement can function a chemical or switch horn or whisker, or actuate an inertial firing device.
- Do not move any protruding object on a mine until its function has been positively identified.
- Do not put tension on a baseplate mooring spindle.
- Do not tamper with switches on a baseplate.
- Assume the mine contains the most hazardous component combination for which it is designed.

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EOD CONSIDERATIONS - Continued

INFLUENCE MINES:

- Approach bottom mines from the nose end within a 45 to 90 degree angle of either side of the nose.
- Consider all influence mines of recent development to use magnetometers as the magnetic sensor.
- Maintain influence precautions until the mine is determined to be unarmed, neutralized, or rendered safe.
- Keep all craft, other than the diving platform, at least 600 feet from the mine.
- Do not chip or scrape marine growth or rust from an armed influence mine.

CONTROLLED MINES

- If possible, determine the mine control point and ensure the actuation means is safed.
- Consider the possibility that more than one mine may be controlled from a single point, and that a single mine may have more than one control point.

Reference 60A-1-1-37
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- EGYPTIAN NAVAL MINES, MOORED, CONTACT, SHALLOW WATER

- Q-34-2-1
  Ordnance used with:

- U.S.S.R. NAVAL MINE, CONTACT MYAM, (IRAQI AL MARA)
  (IRANIAN SADAF-01)

- Q-35-2-11
  Ordnance used with:
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- IRAQI NAVAL MINE, MOORED/DRIFTING, CONTACT, AL-MUTHENA/35
- Q-57-2-2
  Ordnance used with:

- U.S.S.R. NAVAL MINE, BOTTOM, ACOUSTIC-INFLUENCE, UDM
- Q-35-2-32
  Ordnance used with:
  FUZE: RINMARD

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Q - 2
U.S.S.R. NAVAL MINE, MOORED, CONTACT, MKB

Q-35-2-2
Ordnance used with:

U.S.S.R. NAVAL MINE, MOORED, CONTACT, MKB-3

Q-35-2-2
Ordnance used with:
ITALIAN NAVAL MINE, BOTTOM, INFLUENCE, MANTA

Q-9-2-17
Ordnance used with: