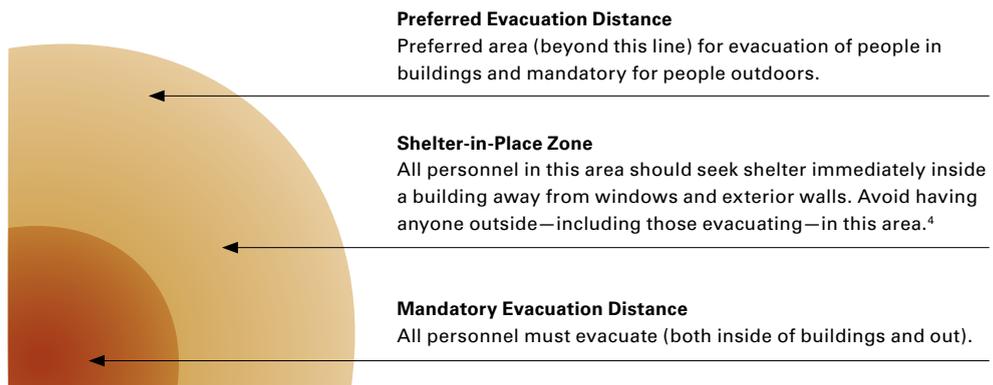


# Bomb Threat Stand-Off Distances

This table is for general emergency planning only. A given building’s vulnerability to explosions depends on its construction and composition. The data in these tables may not accurately reflect these variables. Some risk will remain for any persons closer than the Outdoor Evacuation Distance.

Threat Description	Explosives Capacity <sup>1</sup> (TNT Equivalent)	Mandatory Evacuation Distance <sup>2</sup>	Preferred Evacuation Distance <sup>3</sup>
 Pipe Bomb	5 lbs/2.3 kg	70 ft/21 m	1200 ft/366 m
 Suicide Vest	20 lbs/9.2 kg	110 ft/34 m	1,700 ft/518 m
 Briefcase/Suitcase Bomb	50 lbs/23 kg	150 ft/46 m	1,850 ft/564 m
 Sedan	500 lbs/227 kg	320 ft/98 m	1,900 ft/580 m
 SUV/Van	1,000 lbs/454 kg	400 ft/122 m	2,400 ft/732 m
 Small Delivery Truck	4,000 lbs/1,814 kg	640 ft/195 m	3,800 ft/1159 m
 Container/Water Truck	10,000 lbs/4,536 kg	860 ft/263 m	5,100 ft/1555 m
 Semi-Trailer	60,000 lbs/27,216 kg	1,570 ft/479 m	9,300 ft/2835 m



<sup>1</sup> Based on maximum volume or weight of explosive (TNT equivalent) that could reasonably fit in a suitcase or vehicle.  
<sup>2</sup> Governed by the ability of typical US commercial construction to resist severe damage or collapse following a blast. Performances can vary significantly, however, and buildings should be analyzed by qualified parties when possible.  
<sup>3</sup> Governed by the greater of fragment throw distance or glass breakage/falling glass hazard distance. Note that pipe and briefcase bombs assume cased charges that throw fragments farther than vehicle bombs.  
<sup>4</sup> A known terrorist tactic is to attract bystanders to windows, doorways, and the outside with gunfire, small bombs, or other methods and then detonate a larger, more destructive device, significantly increasing human casualties.