

CHAPTER-16

Terrorism, Bombs & Explosives

Introduction

327. Terrorist groups the world over have been increasingly relying on use of explosive devices to spread terror, coerce the people into submission and pressurize the governments to accept their unreasonable political demands. The increasing dependence of terrorists on explosive devices is not only because of their damage potential but also due to various other factors which include:

- i. Abundance of sources of explosives,
- ii. Ease with which explosive devices can be manufactured, transported, handled and fitted with variety of unsuspecting objects multiplying their potential manifold,
- iii. Difficulties faced by the security agencies in timely detection and diffusion of the bombs,
- iv. It is much safer for the terrorists to use explosive devices and cause severe damage/loss to the target without themselves suffering any loss since they need not be present physically within the effective zone,
- v. The psychological impact created by the explosion on the morale of the security forces and the public in general.

328.1 In India, most of the terrorist/militant/extremist groups are resorting to increasing use of explosive devices. Over the years the casualties among the security force personnel and even civilians have been increasing because of explosions carried out by the terrorist/extremist groups. All terrorist and extremist groups operating in the country have been making extensive use of explosive devices to target VIPs and security personnel and create panic. The police have a special and specific role, duty and

responsibility to deal with terrorism issues and handle the incidents of bombs and explosives in this context.

Bomb Threats

329. The primary purpose of any bomb threat is to disrupt the normal activities of society, government or business. It may be directed toward a person, family, or a group for scare threat, terror, intimidation or revenge. A bomb threat may be a fake call or can be an actual warning. A warning may be to cause only property damage and not human injuries or death. Warnings may be coded, which is often the practice of some known terrorist groups. Some warnings may contain more details and may as a matter of procedure validate the threat. This uncertainty or validity of any threat is required to be taken seriously, acted upon and not ignored.

Bomb Threat Searches

330. Search is the method to check the validity of the threat or otherwise. The most efficient and expeditious system for the occupants of the building is the search. The occupants are familiar with the building and know what does or does not belong inside. This is termed as "defensive search".

Communication of the Threat

331. Bombs threats can be communicated in a number of ways. These are generally communicated in one of three ways. The most common made is telephone. However, such threats may also be written or communicated verbally.

(a) **Telephonic Communication:** Some of the characteristics of

the telephone communication are: anonymity, remoteness and poor possibility of trace, voice recognition, and recording which provide scope for follow-up investigation.

(b) **Written Communication** : The characteristic of written communication is that it provides documentation/ evidence, provides a sample for handwriting analysis and provides trace and origin possibilities for follow-up investigation.

(c) **Verbal Communication** : Characteristic of verbal communication is that it provides person-to-person communication where conversation can be overheard or monitored and personal recognition or identification and/or voice identification is possible for follow-up investigation.

Procedures for receiving a bomb threat by telephone

332. A telephonic bomb threat should be received in the following manner:

1. Remain calm.
2. Have a covert signaling system, such as a coded buzzer signal to alert a second telephone receptionist to listen in on the call and/or record the call if equipped to do so.
3. Keep the caller on the line as long as possible.
4. Ask the caller to repeat the message.
5. Make a written record of every word the caller says that you can recall.
6. If the caller does not indicate the location of the bomb or the time it will detonate, ask for the information.
7. Inform the caller that the building is occupied and the detonation of a bomb could result in death or injury to many innocent people, and

- then note his or her reaction.
8. Pay particular attention to peculiar background noises, such as motors running, background music, or any other noise.
 9. Pay close attention to the caller's voice: i.e. is the caller male or female? Is the voice calm or excited? Does the caller have an accent? Does the caller have a speech impediment?
 10. Immediately after the caller hangs up, report the threat to the senior officers.
 11. Complete the bomb threat checklist.
 12. Remain available to speak with law enforcement personnel.
 13. Forward notification of the bomb threat to the local police department and other appropriate agencies according to procedural guidelines.
 14. Preserve any recording of the threat as evidence for law enforcement.

Types of Searches

333. Searches to be conducted as a follow up of bomb threat are following:

- A. **Counter Terrorist Search** include systematic procedures to locate any terrorist resource, including personnel, hides, munitions, weapons, documents, equipment, bombs, and booby traps
- B. **Defensive Search Operations** are those operations undertaken primarily to protect potential targets
- C. **Evidential Search** is the legitimate search of any person, building, conveyance, or area conducted in order to locate any person or item sought in the pursuance of criminal evidence
- D. **High Risk Search** - Counter terrorist search is classified high risk when a bomb or booby trap (explosive or otherwise) is present, or when there is special reason to believe that a bomb or booby trap is present

- E. **Low Risk Search** - Counter terrorist search is classified as low risk when a bomb or booby trap (explosive or otherwise) is not present or when there is no special reason to believe that a bomb booby trap is present
- F. **Offensive Search Operations** are those operations undertaken primarily to gain evidence for prosecution, to deprive terrorists of their resources, and to gain intelligence
- G. **Personal Search** Suspected persons must be searched, because terrorists transport small arms and ammunition and other incriminating items concealed on their clothing or body. Items found are directly attributable, increasing the chances of a conviction and making this type of search is particularly important. Great care must be taken when carrying out a search of a person, as there is the inherent risk of alleged brutality, assault, or unethical acts. Furthermore, since most people searched are innocent, the police must search in a manner that demonstrates their professionalism and courtesy. These factors make it imperative that searches of people are only conducted in circumstances which can be legally carried out and which involve procedures that minimize the risk of accusations against the police. Searches must only be conducted in accordance with the law. Persons who conduct searches must be aware of the appropriate laws and approved practices.

Constraints of Personal Search

334. Principle constraints with regard to the search of persons are following:

- The search must be conducted by a person of the same sex, if possible. If it is not possible then minimize and confine the search to

areas where weapons are likely to be concealed, explain to the arrestee the purpose of search and have a witness to observe. Use protective gloves during the search.

- Generally, the police cannot require a person to remove clothing in public other than an outer coat, jacket, or gloves. If the subject does not consent to the search and the search is out of the public eye, there may be authority to require the removal of outer clothing.
- Intimate body searches involving the internal examination of body orifices other than the mouth may only be carried out by licensed medical personnel after authority has been obtained.
- A search should only be conducted to the detail necessary to discover what is being sought.
- The level of detail within a search is dictated by what is being sought, legal justification, permissible extent of the removal of clothing and necessary intimacy of the search

Categories of Personal Search

335. There are four categories for searching persons. These are:

- i. Quick body search or frisk (in the public eye),
- ii. Detailed body search (out of the public eye),
- iii. Strip search (usually at a place of custody) and
- iv. Intimate body search (by a medical practitioner).

i. Quick Body Search or Frisk

The quick body search generally called frisking should be carried out when dealing with a large number of people and a detailed body search is not warranted. As a preliminary to a detailed body search, when the immediate requirement is to detect anything which could be used to harm the searcher, the person being searched, or anyone else. As a preliminary to a detailed body search when the immediate requirement is

to secure any evidential material which could be discarded or destroyed before the detailed search. If possible, such searchers should work in pairs, with one person doing the physical searching and the other observing the searcher, the subject and the surrounding area. Following precautions should be taken:

- The searcher should not stand directly in front or behind the subject to avoid being kicked, kneed, or head butted.
- The searcher should not be distracted or intimidated and should avoid eye contact with the subject
- The observer should watch for non-verbal communications, such as increased nervousness or tension.
- When weapons are being used, the searcher should avoid crossing the line of fire of a covering officer.
- Ideally the subject should stand with legs slightly apart and arms extended sideways. Avoid spread-eagling the subject against a wall. Later it may be necessary to swab the subject's hands for explosive traces, and no opportunity should be given for any remains or residue to be rubbed off.
- The search should be conducted quickly in a systematic manner from head to foot, down one side and up the other, covering all parts of the body, front and back, or by dividing the body into quadrants.
- Attention should be paid to pockets and waist bands where weapons may be concealed. Care must also be taken to search quickly all external body depressions, such as the small of the back, armpits, crotch areas, chest, and closed hands.
- The searcher should never palpate the subject, but use a stroking squeezing movement and thus feel for foreign objects through clothing.
- When searching limbs, both hands are used with thumbs and

- index fingers touching where practical.
- Any baggage or removed clothing attributable to the subject must also be searched. Such items should be treated with respect.
 - The use of equipment, such as hand and archway metal detectors or explosive and baggage x-ray machines, can be of assistance, especially at times when processing large numbers of people at access control points.

ii. Detailed Body Search

A detailed body search is normally carried out when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the subject is in possession of illegal items. This search would normally be conducted out of public view; however, the search must be conducted at or nearby the place where the person is first detained. A detailed body search should be conducted using the same procedure as the quick body search but with the addition of the following points:

- Establish the identity of the subject and the ownership of any baggage and other articles.
- Ideally the search should be conducted out of the public eye. The details of the search depend upon the amount of suspicion and the time available.
- Invite the subject to empty all pocket and remove all items and paper being carried.
- If it is necessary to remove clothing, the subject may do so voluntarily (this fact should be recorded), or you may require the removal of certain items in or out of the public eye. Typically, in the public eye, only the outer coat, jacket, gloves and hat should be removed. Out of the public eye, there may be grounds to remove other outer clothing, also.
- When conducting the search, pay attention to every detail,

particularly clothing seams, waist bands, belts, collars, lapels, padding, cuffs, and rolled up shirts, pants, etc. Socks and shoes provide easily missed hiding places. Areas such as the groin, small of the back, chest, and thick hair arc also commonly missed areas, especially on females. Medical dressings are always suspected, and medical personnel should be called to examine dressings and plaster cast if thought necessary. Information from clothing, such as name tags, manufacture's labels, and laundry marks can be valuable.

- Unless there is some future interview advantage in doing so, no emotion should be shown upon finding articles, and significant articles should not be set aside from others unless they are weapons or evidence. All items should be saved out of reach of the subject.

iii. Strip Search

(a) A strip search is a search involving the removal of more than outer clothing. A strip search may take place if it is necessary to remove an article which a person would not be allowed to keep, and the officer reasonably considers that the person might have concealed such an article. Generally, strip searches are not routinely carried out where there is no reason to consider that articles have been concealed. The procedure for the strip search is similar in principle to the searches outlined above. The following additional points apply:

- A strip search shall be conducted as quickly as possible.
- The search should be conducted by a police officer of the same sex as the person being searched.

- The area where the person is searched cannot be seen by anyone who does not need to be present or by a member of the opposite sex (except an appropriate adult requested by the person being searched).
- Except in cases of urgency, where there is risk of serious harm to the person detained or to others, whenever a strip search involves exposure of intimate parts of the body, there must be at least two people present other than the person being searched.
- The search shall be conducted with proper regard to the sensitivity and vulnerability of the person. Embarrassment should be minimized.
- Where necessary to assist the search, the person may be required to hold their arms in the air or stand with their legs apart so that a visual examination may be made of the genital and anal areas, provided no physical contact is made with an intimate area.
- If articles are found during the search, the person shall be asked to hand them over.

(b) The clothing should be carefully examined when it is removed. However, if there is the slightest possibility that the clothing may have forensic value (explosive traces, fiber evidence, etc.), it should be immediately preserved and sent for examination. Care must be taken to avoid any possible contamination of items of forensic evidential value.

iv. Intimate Body Search

Body orifices other than the mouth may be searched only with proper authority if:

- a) An article or potential weapon which could cause physical injury to the detained person, the officer, or others has been concealed; or
- b) The person has concealed a Class A drug which he/she intended to supply to another person; and
- c) In either case, an intimate search is the only practical means of removing the article or drug. The procedure for an intimate body search is similar to the searches outlined above. The following additional points apply:
 - The reason why an intimate search is considered necessary shall be explained to the person before the search takes place.
 - The search may only be carried out by licensed or authorized medical personnel.
 - Search under (a) above may only take place at a hospital, surgery, other medical premises, or police station.
 - Search under (b) may take place only at a hospital, surgery, or other medical premises.

I. Building Search

The nature and focus of the building search should depend on the evaluation of the threat. If the building has to be subjected to extensive search it should first be evacuated. Although several things are to be considered in evacuation, the officer responding to call should contact the concerned officer-in-charge of the place and advise him that the location should be evacuated, complete evacuation may not be necessary.

Evacuation Precautions

336. Most bombs are located on the outside of a building, near the entrance or on the first floor or at the place of actual function. Hence while evacuating; the occupant would be passing by the best possible location of a bomb. The occupants, therefore, may be placed in greater jeopardy while they are leaving than if they stayed where they were. Hence evacuation of the building or function site may not be always time considered the best procedure. Decision by the search officer should be taken after assessing the situation.

Evacuation Instructions

337. Following guidelines may be followed when a decision has been taken to evacuate a building or place where a function is to be held:-

- a) Ask the occupants to walk out of the building in a quiet manner. Don't run.
- b) People should go to safe areas and wait for instructions.
- c) Do not use elevators/lifts/conveyors.
- d) Follow instructions from guides.
- e) Open all windows/doors.
- f) Carry all personal belongings.
- g) Do not leave safe area until told.
- h) Help ladies, old people and children.
- i) Cut off gas and electric supply before leaving.
- j) Do not obstruct passage of security/bomb search personnel.
- k) Do not spread rumors in assembly or safe area to cause panic.

338. Standard building searches will vary according to the type and dimension of the search. Teams may be increased or diminished in size by varying the numbers of search pairs, as appropriate to the task, but

technique should remain the same. Where there are real suspicions that a premise is or has been used by terrorists, consideration must be given to the priorities of entering and searching such a building. First consideration should be toward danger, whether from occupants or whatever they may have left. Second, every effort must be made to retain all possible forensic evidence. Third, systematic search should ensure that nothing of relevance remains hidden.

Building Search Procedure

339. Standard building search procedures can be considered in four phases:-

- A. Planning
- B. Entry
- C. Search
- D. Exit

A. Planning

340. The following points are particularly relevant to standard building search procedure and should be considered for inclusion in operation orders and briefings:

- ❖ Address and precise location of the building;
- ❖ Building description, including identification, structural details, out buildings and garages, and plans if available
- ❖ Details of previous searches at the same or nearby addresses
- ❖ Surrounding area environment and local mood
- ❖ Details of occupants and owners - numbers, gender, age, previous convictions, violent tendencies, health, employment
- ❖ People likely to be in the building at the time of the search
- ❖ Occupants' vehicles - type, color, location

- ❖ Dogs or dangerous animals present which may require a specialist
- ❖ Authority to search (warrant)
- ❖ Probable point and method of entry
- ❖ Timings - briefings, cordon placement, first and last light, entry and expected completion (A small dwelling house may take at least four: hours to search.)
- ❖ Search manpower - ensure sufficient personnel to deal with the anticipated occupants and carry out the search.
- ❖ Cordon manpower
- ❖ Communication - channels (restricted and scrambled preferred), call signs, and code words
- ❖ Other agencies - explosive search dogs, photographer, female searchers, entry team, investigating officers, evidence collection officer, and support personnel
- ❖ Equipment requirements - search kits, ladders, optical equipment, Polaroid camera, pocket tape recorder, and refreshments
- ❖ Transport - quantity, type (covert), security
- ❖ Documentation - search records, inventory lists, copy of warrant, etc.
- ❖ Clothing - appropriate to type and nature of search and weather, including soft shoes, masks, disposable gloves and coveralls to avoid contamination of evidence

B. Entry

341. Following guidelines should be followed when entering a building to conduct a search:

- It may be necessary for a cordon to be positioned prior to the start of the search to prevent the escape of suspects from the search area, witness any attempts to dispose of evidence, and ensure the security of the search team.

- If the search is linked to the investigation of terrorism, police officers should only be referred to by number and not by name especially within the hearing of suspects.
- It is frequently necessary to enter the building rapidly in order to catch persons in physical possession or to prevent them from disposing of evidence. For example, suspects may flush evidence down the toilet in some cases, it may be necessary to monitor all waste water and sewage systems from buildings prior to entry by the search teams.
- After briefing and before entering the building or search area, the search pairs are allocated their initial areas of responsibility,
- Enter the building with a minimum of disturbance. Maintain strict control of occupants and police personnel during the early stages of any search to counteract tension and confusion. Tension and confusion can be minimized by good planning, thorough briefing, and regular training.
- Each search pair moves quickly through its area, locating any occupants.
- All keys are handed to and retained by the scribe until the conclusion of the search.
- If there are clear indications that a building, room, or area requires a detailed forensic examination (for example, it is the scene of a violent crime or illegal manufacture), the forensic examination must be completed prior to the search.

Preparation for building search

342. When preparing to conduct the search, following guidelines should be observed:

- Before the search commences, the occupants should accompany the team leader and recorder throughout the premises to conduct

- a check of damage existing prior to the search. The details are noted on the Search Report.
- It may be appropriate for a photograph or video to be taken of the damage.
 - When the check for damage is complete, the occupant is invited to sign the Search Report, agreeing to what has been recorded.
 - Simultaneously the check is being conducted, a sketch plan of the building and rooms should be drawn by the recorder, ensuring that each room and area are allocated a unique identifier, such as kitchen, bathroom, bedroom 1, bedroom 2, etc.
 - Gas, water and electricity meters should be read, particularly if the search is likely to take a number of days. Such information can then be available to counter any exorbitant claim made for the use of these facilities while police are in occupation.
 - Computers should not be touched, as any action can cause evidence in them to be destroyed. If found switched on, then leave it switched on. If found switched off then leave it switched off. Deny access to them by the occupants and employ specialists to retrieve information.
 - Search pairs are allocated rooms to search systematically. It is advisable to search the kitchen and toilet early in the search, to enable use by both occupants and police.
 - During the planning and briefing for the search, decide whether to allow the occupants or person responsible for the property found in a specific area, to be present in or near the room as it is searched so that finds may be witnessed as they are made. Such action may interfere with the effectiveness of the search and slow it down; however, their presence and reaction at the time of the find may strengthen evidence given later.
 - In counter terrorist operations, where the search may well be part of a number of searches, the investigating team must decide and

brief on what the search team requires.

II. Systematic Search

343. A systematic search is the heart of the operation. Searching of the whole building and identified areas must be done systematically so as to ensure that nothing is missed. Search pairs are tasked progressively by the team leader, and the recorder completes the search record detailing who did what, where, and when. Detailed documentation is essential to ensure that the correct procedures are followed and that nothing is missed. The following procedure is recommended for searching a room and using any search equipment that may be required:

- Stand at the door, look, and listen.
- Identify to the Team Leader all visually obvious and relevant items so that they can be recovered and documented by the Evidence Collection Officer.
- Complete visual/no touch search of the room for anything obvious. As a pair, search all furniture, using a "no damage" marking system, such as removable stickers or chalk, to record progress. Move all furniture into one half of the room. Consider the run of the floor boards so that complete lengths can be lifted if necessary. As a pair, closely search the floor, walls, ceilings, and fixtures in the cleared half of the room. Examination of the floor may determine the necessity of lifting the floorboard and covering. If so, use correct methods and equipment to minimize damage. Walls should be checked from floor to ceiling, working around the room from a chosen point, perhaps from the doorway. Do not forget the door and frame. The ceiling and walls should be checked for height and width against neighboring rooms to ensure there are no false cavities.

(a) Room Search

344. When searching rooms, check the following:-

- Doors (Take off the hinges. Is the door hollow?)
- Furniture and interior fittings
- Walls and air vents
- Windows (especially sash type) and outside ledges
- Fireplaces and chimneys
- Ceilings (compare ceilings from different rooms)
- Floor coverings and floor (particularly loose floorboards)
- Lights and fixtures when searching bathrooms, check the following :
 - Drain pipes (extra)
 - Panel surrounding the bath tub or shower
 - Shower curtain rods
 - Behind and under the bath if possible
 - Toilet and water tank
 - Hot water system
 - Mirrors and towel racks
 - Examination panels
 - Recently tiled, disturbed, or mismatched areas.

(b) Search of Stairways

345. When searching stairways, check the following:-

- * Staircase frame
- * Panels
- * Step and riser treads
- * Boxed and hollow woodwork

(c) Search of attics

346. When searching attics, check the following :

- ✓ Roof void and skylights
- ✓ Between eaves and roofing

- ✓ Water tanks and pipe work, including gutters
- ✓ Rafters and any insulation, such as felt or beads

(d) Search of Kitchen

347. When searching kitchens, check the following :-

- ✚ Refrigerators, stoves, and other appliances (Switch off power supply before moving)
- ✚ Food containers, pots, etc. (Tip the contents out into Polyurethane bags, and then replace them in the original containers.)

(e) Other Searching Areas :

- All tubular systems
- False letter boxes
- Crib and children's toys
- Air inlet systems
- Sewers and drainage systems
- Outside areas, including vehicles, garages, and outbuildings
- Electricity boxes
- Televisions and other electrical devices
- External fittings, such as gutters, pipes, and window boxes
- Outbuildways, garages, vehicles

348. After a room has been searched, it must be left in its original state. Any damage caused must be reported to the Team Leader and recorded on the Search Record. Photograph and video may be appropriate.

General Precautions

349. Searchers must always use their eyes, think three-dimensionally, and consider any voids within closed spaces. Remember that hidden items may be more than arms length away. Look as well as feel. Persons

secreting articles may "mask" them by using rubbish, dirty washing, used sanitary napkins, or diapers to discourage the searcher from detailed examination. Minimize damage by the correct choice and use of tools and search equipment. Work closely as a pair and monitor each others actions. For example, search one piece of furniture together. Talk to each other to maintain motivation and system.

III. Area Search

350. Open areas are often used as the sites for hiding places, as they have the advantage that they can be watched from nearby houses without being attributable to individuals. Although normally associated with a rural environment, open spaces occur in an urban setting in the form of parks and gardens or vacant ground. Therefore, the areas to be searched may vary from the side of hill to a back garden.

(a) Planning

351. Area searches are especially dependent upon good planning for success. The following points are particularly relevant to the planning and conduct of an area search. Where appropriate, these points should be re-evaluated as the search progresses.

- Indicate the center of the search area by a lot number or grid reference, with an address if possible.
- Obtain the identity of the owner or tenant of the land.
- Information gained from aerial photographs, even if only library material is valuable. An analysis should identify the most likely hide locations.
- Air reconnaissance may be useful, but care must be taken to avoid giving advanced warning to the terrorist. Obtain details of suspected terrorists and sympathizers in the area.
- Search dogs can cover large areas more quickly than men.

Prioritize the use of available dogs.

- Divide the total area into sub-areas. The searching of sub-areas by individual search teams requires care. Inclusive and exclusive boundaries must be clearly defined and should be marked by obvious features, such as hedges and ditches. Each team area should be searched in one day.
- Identify the location of the main incident control point.

(b) Hide Locations

352. An appreciation of the needs of the terrorists helps in identifying likely hide locations. These vary with the situation and the type of hide being sought, but common points include:

- Case and speed of access
- Proximity to a road or track
- Base of locating the hide

353.1 The location of the hide includes the general area, which must be easily identifiable, such as a small hedgerow or building. The precise location of the hide may be marked in some fashion. This applies particularly to temporary hides. The markers may be artificial, such as a painted fence post, but are usually some natural landmark that is identifiable at night. Examples of terrorist markers include:

- A distinctive tree in the corner of a field
- A lone tree in the center of a hedgerow
- A gap in a hedge
- A telegraph pole in a hedge
- Any distinct natural object or set of objects
- Case of access into the hide itself
- Concealment and camouflage

2 The terrorist does not want to be seen when actually using the hide.

Therefore, it is likely to be in dead ground, although the general area may be observed by a sympathizer. The surroundings of the hide must provide natural camouflage and concealment. It should provide proximity to terrorist's route to or from targets. A terrorist's local knowledge may obviate the need for markers. Searchers should be suspicious of anything out of place, such as worn patches of grass, broken twigs, footprints, etc. Use aerial photography to identify recent digging or the disturbance of the normal pattern of plant growth.

3 The search of areas is normally conducted on the principle that the most likely locations for hides are searched first, including team individual control power, boundary, primary search points and other vital points. The team commander must always ensure that the whole area is searched. Searchers must remember to look up as well as down. Even if a find is made, they must carry on searching, as there may be other hides in the vicinity.

IV. Route Search

354. Route search is a defensive search operation carried out on both urban and rural routes that are to be used by a person subject to protective measures. Routes include roads and waterways. They provide obvious locations for the terrorists to stage ambushes. The likely methods and locations of a terrorist attack must be given special consideration when planning and throughout the execution of the route search operations.

Ambush Weapons

355. From a search viewpoint, the main threat is that of an improvised explosive device used as an ambush weapon against the target. Improvised explosive devices used as an ambush weapon, which can be

anti personnel or claymore type, blast or fragmentation bombs, culvert bombs or direct the weapons. All these devices require some device of initiation, radio control, projectile control etc.

Terrorist Considerations

356. A terrorist will attack his target where it is particularly advantageous. The target is always at greater risk when he has to slow or stop due to traffic lights, road junctions, sharp bends, narrow roads, and other impediments. These positions are known as vulnerable points. Examples of vulnerable points are: Culverts, bridges, high banked stretches of route, routes dominated by high ground (possible firing points), junctions, isolated buildings and walls near the route, and parked vehicles etc.

The choice of a vulnerable point is influenced by

Route Search Methods

357. The following consideration should be taken by police when determining the best search method:

- Type of route-urban, rural, or channeled
- Predictability of target
- Movements known
- Route used more than once
- Publicity
- Threat assessment
- Level of protection

The three search methods are:

- ❖ Full route search
- ❖ Vulnerable point search
- ❖ Search and seal followed by visual search.

V. Vehicle Search

358. Vehicles are searched for three reasons:

- To find terrorist resources while they are in transit
- To deter the movement of terrorist resources
- To detect the movement of criminal resources

359.1 Vehicle search covers a very broad field, from motor cycle to aircraft. This concentrates on the most common- the car - but the principles involved embrace all forms of transport, although the more complex, such as aircraft, may require special planning and assistance.

2 Terrorists and criminals may try to avoid being searched and may be working in liaison with others. Signs of such behavior may include signaling to the following vehicle, such as flashing brake lights or using radio and movement of the pedestrians who may have left vehicles just before the check point.

Initial Impressions

360. The initial impressions created by a vehicle and its occupants may give a good guide to their integrity. The search may have come as a surprise and their apprehension may be at its height. It is important that the search procedure should not given them time to compose themselves. When forming an initial impression, follow the guidelines below:

- Look at the faces of the driver and passengers. Are they relaxed and normal, or tense and nervous?
- Beware of the over police, apparently "pro police" persons. Nobody likes being delayed.

- Look for anything suspicious or out of place like
 - I. Driver wearing gloves (he or she may be trying not to leave fingerprints)
 - II. Vehicles with "out of place" occupants
 - III. Vehicles with open windows on cold days or strong smells of scent or excessive smoking (Are they trying to disperse or cover the smell of explosives?)
 - IV. Vehicle which appears overloaded (down on rear axle). It could be a large vehicle bomb.
- Look at the door and window catches. Broken catches may indicate forced entry.
- Tell the driver to switch off the engine while you are talking to him. If the ignition has been short circuited in order to steal the car, he or she will be unable to comply.
- Look at the ignition key. Most drivers have their keys on a ring or medallion. Be suspicious of a single key in the ignition switch.
- Ask the driver to estimate the contents of the trunk and describe where the spare wheel is stowed. Watch to see if he or she can open the trunk with the correct key.
- Request the driver to open the hood. He or she should know where the release is situated.
- If a radio is fitted, turn it on to make sure it is not tuned into a police frequency.
- Ask the driver to operate the accessories, such as the windshield wiper, lights, etc.
- Cross check the age of the vehicle, as shown on documents, with marking on the vehicle.
- Always verify doubtful answers with a check of registration and warrants, but remember that it is not infallible. The terrorist may steal or hijack a car from a person who cannot or dare not report the

theft, or it may be so recently stolen that it has not yet been reported.

- Always be aware that if the occupants are terrorists, they may be armed and traveling in escort with others in another vehicle.

361.1 In all vehicle searches, a suspicious and inquisitive mind is required, in particular to check all welding and bodywork repairs, suspect unnaturally clean or dirty areas, follow pipes and ducts from one compartment to the next, to remain aware of false compartments to check the internal and external dimensions.

2 Searchers must be courteous, efficient, thorough, and quick. They must not refrain from searching the interior of vehicles due to the presence of children and babies, pets, old people, young ladies, or apparently sick or drunk persons. If necessary, special assistance must be called.

Conducting Vehicle Searches

362. Procedure for vehicle search is following:-

1. Ask the drivers and passengers to dismount from the vehicle with their possessions.
2. Search all occupants with their possessions.
3. Allow a search (drugs or explosives detections) dog, if available, to search the vehicle. The search pair then starts with the interior search.
4. Search the vehicle. The owner or driver may watch the whole operation. Any change in demeanor should be noted.

363 For all vehicle searches, the vehicle should be divided into the five areas listed below for the search:

- Interior of the vehicle
- Exterior of the vehicle

- Trunk or cargo area
- Engine compartment
- Underside of the vehicle

Searching the Interior of the Vehicle

364. Check the following parts of the interior of the vehicle:

(a) Roof lining

- Gain access by removing door sealing strips or trim.
- Check sun visors.
- Check front, rear, and center window.
- Check door pillars.

(b) Door panels

- Lower the window first. Can you search without removing the trim?
Avoid damage to spring clips and other parts.
- Check that the windows and doors open easily and completely.
- Check the rear side panel (two door vehicles)
- Remove and check through the trunk.

(c) Back seat

- Check the cushion - some spring in some bolted in
- Check the back rest

(d) Front seats

- Look for easy stow under seat.
- Check inside padding and under seat.
- Are the front seats bolted to a hollow cross member?

(e) Dashboard area

- Be careful of wiring and other components.

- Check behind dashboard panels.
- Check ventilation and heater hoses.
- Check radio and speakers.
- Check behind and above the glove box.
- Check the contents of the ashtray and beneath the ashtray
- Check the center tunnel console.

(f) Front foot wells

Remove panels and check access to wing space and door seals.

(g) Floor

- Remove carpets and mats.
- Check for signs of false floor, such as welding or mastic.
- Check drain holes.

(h) Recreational vehicles (RVs) are ideal for smuggling, since they are double-skinned vehicles.

- Check for access to space between the skins.
- Do the timber panels look unusually thick?
- Check domestic fittings.
- Does the refrigerators work, and is the insulation intact.
- Does the water tank contain water?
- Is the toilet system functioning correctly?

Searching the Exterior of the Vehicle

365. When searching the outside, search the top and sides of the vehicle, starting at the rear, with one searcher on either side or finish at the front of the vehicle. Areas of particular attention are listed below:

- Check headlights, sidelights, and rear lights.
- Check behind bumpers.

- Check wheel trims and hubs. Check tire pressures. Bleed a small amount of air and smell the air.
- Examine under wheel wells and bolt-on mud flaps.
- Check for signs of welding, new under seat (soft), and tampering with bolts on mud flaps.
- Does the shape of inner and outer fenders agree?
- Take an oblique look at the bodywork and roof for signs of adaption.
- Check the front and rear panel and spoilers.
- Check for different shades of paint.

(a) Searching the Trunk or Cargo Area

This is done by the clean pair. Before they start the search, they should stand back and look at the contents. Do they match the driver's story? Is there any glue, mastic under seal, or pop rivets?

The search pair should search all contents, including the spare wheel, before removal of items from the trunk or load carrying area. Once searched, these items should be placed to one side. The search pair then searches the compartment as a pair, from the rear of the rear seats to the number plate, top to bottom. Once the search is complete, the searchers should replace everything. Areas of particular attention are listed below:

- Check the spare wheel.
- Is there any new welding, mastic, or new paint?
- Are there any stuck down carpets?
- Check the space in the wings.
- Check the tailgate
- Check the fuel tank. Is it spare or false? Does the tank match the vehicle, age, etc? A mechanic will be required to drain the tank.

(b) Searching the Engine Compartment

279. This is a difficult area to search. A good idea is to use searchers who have a good knowledge of engines. Areas to check include:

- Under battery tray
- Windshield washer bottle
- Heater and ventilation hoses and vents
- Heater and ventilation motor
- Air filter
- Hood double skin and soundproofing
- Volkswagen Van-heat shield. Checking anything more is a mechanic's job.

(c) Searching the Underside

To search the outside skin of a vehicle, the pair should start shoulder to shoulder at the front or rear license plate. One works the offside and the other the nearside.

Areas of particular attention are:

- Behind license plates
- Light clusters
- Bumpers
- Mirrors
- Drain holes and seals
- Welding/new underseal
- Exhaust system - false section
- Oil pan
- Wheel wells

(d) Additional procedures for a Counter Terrorist Search

Specialist equipment may be available for use on search of vehicles, including explosive vapour detectors and mass/density anomaly detectors. Use of this equipment must always accord with

manufacturer's instructions by trained operators. When searching searchers must be careful not to damage the vehicle. Common sense must be used. Although small, bicycles and motorcycles should not be ignored. They are a quiet and fast way of carrying small quantities of terrorist resources and may even contain the bomb itself.

Points of check include:

- Light and bell
- Pump under the seat
- Tubular frame
- Fuel tank
- Underneath the machine

Search of commercial vehicles

366. The vehicle may not be owned by the driver. If the vehicle is part of a large fleet, it is likely to be inspected and maintained by persons other than the driver to make any modifications to the vehicle to form a hide without being discovered. However, if the driver is the owner or if the vehicle is part of a small company where all the employees are in the conspiracy, it could have been extensively and skillfully modified to form hiding places.

(a) Driver as Suspect

If the driver alone is under suspicion, he or she has to collect and deliver the illicit goods without the vehicle owner's knowledge. Therefore, collection and delivery have to be completed quickly, and concealment is likely to be in a readily accessible place.

(b) Goods

The goods may have no connection with the owner or driver of the

vehicle. They may only have the information contained on the consignment documentation. The searching of a vehicle's load at other than its destination can present any problems, such as customs, sealing, handling (especially when hazardous cargoes are involved), and deterioration of cargo (refrigerated loads). The use of cross loading techniques may be required.

(c) Passengers

The following points should be kept in mind when searching passenger carriers:

- Passengers are unlikely to be associated; therefore, they must all be individually questioned and searched.
- The majority of passengers are probably innocent and their patience is likely to be severely strained by a lengthy search.
- Movement of passengers must be strictly controlled so that they can be associated with their baggage and seats. The whole of the vehicle being searched must be dominated to prevent unauthorized movement of passengers and incriminating material being dumped. A Polaroid photograph, taken as soon as possible after the vehicle is stopped, may help in relating passengers to positions and luggage.

Point of Interest

367. Points of interest on a commercial vehicle are described below:

(a) Fifth Wheel

Most trailers are constructed in such a way that there is a hollow compartment above the articulated joint where the trailer is connected to the tractor unit. This joint is commonly known as the fifth wheel. Access may sometimes be gained underneath the trailer and can be checked with a light and mirror. Fiber-optic instruments have been able to get

into most of the fifth wheel spaces. They are simple to use and more versatile than a light and mirror. In some cases, the only way into the compartment is to remove the floorboards inside the trailer, which are usually held down by two screws at each end. The spare wheel can be used as a place of concealment and is unusually mounted under the trailer. Positions may vary.

(b) Fuel Tanks and Side Lockers

Some trailers are fitted with belly tanks for extended range. There is usually a space between the top of the tank and the floor of the trailer. Items can be attached to the top of the tank. Also check the tank for recent welds or bolted panels. Similarly, there is often a space between the back of the side lockers and the chassis number on which they are mounted.

(c) Chassis cross-numbers

Most trailers are constructed with two "U" section girders running the whole length. A large hide can be constructed by placing boards on the reverse ledges, bridging the gap between the girders. In addition, battery boxes, crash bar bumpers, open trailers, cab linings, air filters, false floors or roofs should also be searched carefully.

Such searches tend to be complex operations with a number of features which differentiate them from other search operations. Therefore, special planning and control procedures have been developed for them. Some of these procedures may also be applied to other large defensive search operations. The Site Coordinator (or a number of site coordinators if there are different sites to be searched) will be designated as responsible for the search operations.

VI. Venue Search

A venue search is a defensive search operation mounted to assist in providing a safe environment for an event or visit to take place. It forms part of the overall security operation, which is controlled by the Security Coordinator. Such searches tend to be complex operations with a number of features which differentiate them from other search operations. Therefore, special planning and control procedures have been developed for them. Some of these procedures may also be applied to other large defensive search operations. The Site Coordinator (or a number of site coordinators if there are different sites to be searched) will be designated as responsible for the search operation.

(a) Search Teams

Many of the issues involved in the planning phase will not involve searchers; however, it is likely that team leaders will be involved in initial site survey and will hopefully be given the opportunity for a familiarization tour or walk through before the search operation. A venue search operation may cover the following:

- The venue
- Routes to and from the venue
- Vehicle control and search points
- Adjacent buildings
- Surrounding areas
- Contingency plans (safe house/alternative venues and routes/evacuation areas)
- A number of issues may affect the operation, including time, manpower, costs, and commercial interest. Political acceptability may even be a consideration.

(b) Planning

The leads times for planning can be very short, especially for events given little or no prior publicity. For public events involving multi-agency activity, a minimum planning period of eight weeks is not unusual extending up to a year for major planned national or international events.

(c) Sectorization

Once the task is defined, it must be matched to the time and resources available. To assist in this part of the planning and the subsequent organization and control of the operations, it is usual to divide the overall location to be searched into a number of sectors, which conform to natural boundaries in the location, such as the floors of a building or possibly a wing of the building.

The sectors are normally designated alphabetically by a single letter starting at the lowest level. The sectors are then sub-divided into sub-sectors; typically a room each sub-sectors becomes an individual search task. The sub-sectors are designated numerically starting at the same end of each floor/sector level; thus each sub-sector has a unique reference number, e.g. F/12. The sector and sub-sector boundaries are marked on the map of building plan. The sector and sub-sector marking code must be logical so that it can be followed in outline without reference to map or plan.

(d) Building Vulnerability

Search teams of all types should be matched to task which best suit their expertise and equipment, with the most proficient being employed in the most vulnerable areas. The venue can be divided into colored zones - red, amber, green - these being used as a flexible planning aid. Search teams will not normally be told whether the area they are searching is red, amber or green. This is to prevent complacency.

Conduct of search Operations

368. The search operation can be divided into three parts:

- A. Pre-searches
- B. Main phase
- C. Isolation and maintenance of sterility

(A). Pre-searches

296. Pre-searches are conducted before the main search normally to save time and resources during the main search. If appropriate, the following pre-searches may be conducted:

- Pre-search and seal
- Explosive vapour pre-search

Pre-search and seal

369. Some areas may be able to be searched well before the vent and then sealed to indicate that access is prohibited and to detect illegal access. This type of search is particularly useful for searching areas such as plants rooms and services ducts, which require very detailed work by a few searchers over a long period. Other suitable areas may include storerooms, vending machines, fire extinguishers, street furniture, underground area, and roof voids. The effectiveness of the pre search and seal is totally dependent upon the integrity of the sealing. It requires the provision and control of suitable seals. Seals should be uniquely identifiable, tamper evident, and unobtrusive. Many types are available. The selection of the seal and its emplacement must ensure that it is effective, allows for easy checking, and discourages vandalism. Once in place, seals must be regularly checked as part of the overall security plan. If seals are found to be broken without a valid reason, the area must be searched again.

Explosive Vapour Pre-search

370. An explosive vapour pre-search may be conducted a day or so before the main search with equipment or dogs that detect explosive vapour. The purpose of this search is to obtain a vapour profile of the venue in order to:

- Locate and eliminate any spurious vapour readings.
- Identify any vapour problem areas, which can be investigated as a matter of priority during the main search phase.
- Conduct all mechanical vapour sampling prior to the use of search dogs, as dogs and their handlers are often contaminated with explosive vapour, which can cause false readings with detection equipment.
- Reduce the effects of long warm up times and equipment failures during the main search phase.

The use of explosive vapour pre-search must be balanced against the likelihood of a device being planted between it and the main search. The alternative is to conduct the explosive vapour search as the first element of the main search.

(B). Main Phase

The bulk of searching is carried out during this phase, which should be conducted in as short a time as possible before the start of the event to reduce the chances of terrorist resources being introduced after the search, and to reduce the cordon commitment and other costs. Two types of searches conducted during this phase are the Main Search and the Re-task Search.

(a) Main search

The main search involves the searching of the venue sub-sector by sub-sector by search teams using the procedures previously described. The efficiency with which the main search is conducted is dependent upon:

(b) The command, control, and administrative systems

These systems must be established before the main body of search teams arrives on site. These systems determine the early searching and securing of predictable evacuation areas. They also determine search cell location and rooms intended for equipment storage and resting prior to the deployment of the main body of search manpower. Any areas that are searched in advance must be secured either by way of police cordoning or by sealing.

(c) Access Control

The object of access control is to ensure that no terrorist resources are introduced into the venue after it has been searched and to allow the searchers to work without distractions. Therefore, once the search of an area starts, it must be cordoned and all personnel and material entering it must be accredited and searched. Ideally the whole venue should be cordoned and evacuated before the search starts and no one admitted, except search personnel, until the search is complete. In practice, it is normally only practical to exclude people from actual areas being searched and the cordon expands as the search progresses. This is known as "ballooning" a search. Separate security personnel (police officers) should be employed on cordons. Searchers cannot effectively both search and cordon.

(d) Re tasking

If a search team is unable to complete a specific search task due to access being unattainable, equipment malfunctioning, etc., then it is

normally more efficient to use the re-task procedure rather than have the team wait.

1 The search record referring to the incomplete sub-sector is marked as requiring a re-task search, with a brief explanation of the reasons, and the search team moves on their next task.

2 The search cell staff, on checking the search record, notes the incomplete sub-sector, records it on the search bags, and re-tasks a team to search it when the difficulties have been overcome. If possible, the original team should be re-tasked to complete the search.

(C). Isolation and maintenance of Sterility

The location must be isolated and areas searched kept sterile from the time the main search starts until the end of the vent. This entails:

- Establishing of a cordon and access control points where personnel and vehicles that have a legitimate reason for entering are searched.
- If necessary, conducting maintenance searches (detailed below) within the area that has been searched to confirm that it remains sterile.
- Retaining sufficient search personnel on site to deal with any contingencies during the vent, such as response to a threat call or change of event plan.

Maintenance Searches

371. There may be a need to carry out further searches after the main search has been completed to ensure that the area remains clear. These are known as maintenance searches and are particularly relevant where confidence in the access control system is not high. Maintenance

searchers are not normally required. As an example, maintenance searches may be carried out on a daily basis or before a session is reconvened after a break. There must be close liaison between those who carried out the initial search and those doing the maintenance search for local knowledge and to ensure that an object discounted during initial search does not cause alarm during the later search. If possible, such items should be removed when first discovered.

Exit

372. The exit procedure at the end of the search is equally as important as the entry. The exit procedure is outlined below and includes important principles:

- Once everywhere has been searched and the occupants have been regrouped, it is worthwhile for the team leader to mentally review what has occurred. He should ensure that all procedural and documented activity up to that point have been properly carried out, and exhibits have been properly bagged, documented, and labeled.
- The occupant accompanies the Team Leader and recorder for a final damage Search Report and signed by both the occupant and the team leader.
- As the final damage check is being conducted, the search pairs should ensure all search equipment has been accounted for. No rubbish or defective or broken equipment (such as batteries) should remain on the premises once the search has been completed.
- The search team and attached officers leave the premises, and any cordon is withdrawn.

Bomb Squad

373. A bomb squad has the following responsibilities:

- Render safe and/or remove improvised explosive devices and incendiary chemicals.
- Conduct legal and safe transportation, storage, and disposal of explosive materials.
- Conduct post-blast bomb scene investigation.
- Conduct inventory and maintenance of bomb squad equipment.
- Respond to bomb threats.
- Provide dignitary protection.
- Provide training.

(a) Personnel Selection

- Selection committee - A selection committee should be made up of personnel with bomb squad experience.
- Qualifications - Personnel being considered for admission into a bomb squad should be tested through one of the personality tests. Candidates should score high in team work traits with low supervision requirement.
- Physical qualifications - Personnel being considered should be in above average physical condition, with no limitation in physical dexterity. Technicians must be able to perform strenuous physical activity. Testing should be performed for initial and periodic performance evaluation.

(b) Personnel Training

- Initial training - Candidates being considered should be given initial on the job training to evaluate their ability to perform tasks assigned.
- Formal training - After the candidate has successfully passed the initial job training, formal training should be conducted.

- In-Service - Skills learned during the formal training need to be continually applied through in service training at regular intervals.
- Training records - Up-to-date training records must be maintained on all bomb technicians.

Operation Standards

374. Duties of Bomb Squad Officer on arrival

1. Coordinate with command and assess the situation
2. Determine the incident category (life threatening or non-life threatening).
3. Evaluate the need for evacuation.
4. Verify and request support (fire, medical, canine, etc.)
5. Gather all witnesses and conduct interviews.
6. Search for secondary devices or hazards
7. Establish a bomb squad control point.
8. Briefs other team members.
9. Assign duties to other members of the squad.
10. Get all equipment set up and tested.

Situation Assessment

375. Following consideration should be kept in mind

- What is the maximum possible amount of explosives?
- What is the probable effect (fire, gas leak, damage)?
- Is evacuation adequate?
- What assistance is needed?
- What category is the incident and can it be reduced?
- Where is the best approach route?

376. **Incident Categories**

(a) Life threatening situation

- Consider possibilities of reducing the situation to a non-life threatening situation without working on the device.
- Consider the time factors.
- Due to the extreme nature of a life threatening situation, the bomb technician is authorized full latitude in determining the following:
 - ✓ Type of render safe procedures attempted
 - ✓ Type of equipment to be used
 - ✓ Use of non-use of essential safety equipment
 - ✓ Number and exposure time of bomb technicians and support personnel

(b) Non-life threatening situations

- Normally remote procedure will be employed, particularly on closed bombs.
- Hand entry procedures are not recommended and must be justified by the bomb technician
- Wait time will be used.
- Limit initial response on the suspect package to one properly equipped technician with a minimum exposure time.
- Rendering the item or situation safe may include the removal and/or transportation of the item to a remote area.
- Suspect items that are transported to a range for render safe procedures and/or disposal no longer require emergency handling. Time is no longer a factor. Procedures used will be remote. Exposure time will be held to an absolute minimum.

(c) No threat to life or property

- Employ remote procedures
- Use wait time

377. Priorities while conducting search

- Public safety

- Safety of the officer on the scene
- Protection and preservation of public and private property
- Collection and preservation of all evidence
- Convenience to the public/restoration of service

378. **Basic principles of search**

- Human life shall not be put in jeopardy over property.
- Bomb squad response is a minimum of one two-man team with essential safety equipment.
- Only bomb squad personnel or their designees will be permitted within the bomb disposal operation area.
- Paramedics and fire personnel shall be at the scene on stand-by
- Medical histories of all bomb technicians should be on file and updated.

Task Orientation

379. The task performance will request following considerations:

- Transport and dispose of hazardous materials.
- Begin crime scene investigation.
- Maintain cordoned off area (may be adjusted).
- Photographs should be taken of both scene and device components
Preserve evidence
- Fingerprints are one of the most important types of evidence and must be preserved.
- Wire ends cut by the bomb technician should be taped and marked for the laboratory.
- Bomb components should be identified by the technician to assist in the immediate investigation.
- A detailed report of the incident should accompany the components to the laboratory.

DO's and DONT's for IEDs and Mines

380. Following Dos and Don'ts are important and should be kept in mind always.

- a) Do not touch suspicious object or bomb
- b) Do not open the package with hand or other material
- c) Do not puncture the package or object
- d) Do not submerge the object in water.
- e) Do not cut the strings or wire.
- f) Do not pass the metallic object over the object or package.
- g) Do not accept the identification arks on the package on its face value.
- h) Do not use radio or wireless equipment in the vicinity of a suspicious object or bomb.
- i) Do not direct a flashlight on the suspicious object or bomb.
- j) Do not permit re entry of people until object is removed.
- k) Do not panic.
- l) Remain calm and walk out of the building in quit manner.
- m) Cut off gas but electric supply should not be disturbed as it can detonate the bomb/IED.
- n) Stop movement near the object.
- o) Inform the Bomb Disposal Squad or Police Control Room or nearest police Station or concerned authorities.

More points to remember

381. Keep the following points in mind for the search operations:

- a) Keep telephone numbers of
 - i. Police Control Room
 - ii. Important Police officers
 - iii. Bomb Disposal Squad

- iv. Fire Station
 - v. Hospitals and
 - vi. Dog Squad.
- b) Do not be dead here. DO not touch the object
 - c) Evacuate all people from the area if suspicious object is detected and inform Police Control Room. B.D. Squad and nearest Police Station.
 - d) Report about the area and exact location where suspected object is found.
 - e) Do not assume that only one bomb or IED is planted.
 - f) Trust nothing and assume nothing is safe.

Search for Mines

382. Look for the following this for searching mines:

- a) Look for disturbed and freshly dug earth.
- b) Look for dry grass used as camouflage
- c) Use mine detectors while moving in areas of suspicion.
- d) Ensure that the patrols move astride, the road and not on the road and be on the lookout for mines.
- e) Look for trip wire and trip feelers/stick hooks.
- f) Wear body armour, helmets and mine goggles if available
- g) Train all security personnel to be mine/body trap conscious.
- h) Look for dirt, grass sticks, dung or other material on roads. These areas can conceal mines.
- i) Look for signs of road repairs, new paving, patches, ditching or culvert work. Such areas may conceal mines.
- j) Watch for marks and signs such as sticks/stones placed in mine or clump of grass placed at intervals.
- k) Watch for wires leading away from the side of the road.

- l) Be careful in following exposed wire. It may be to lure you to a trap.
- m) Watch civilians and look for habitation. If there are signs of being abandoned, be alert.
- n) Be careful not to move over ruts or soft areas when moving on hard surfaced road.
- o) Have the leading vehicle of a group of vehicles or convoy empty except its driver.
- p) Mark, withdraw and report when a device is found.

DON'Ts

383. Following Don'ts should be kept in mind.

- a) Bunch up during operations.
- b) Cut any wire unless the device is identified.
- c) Panic, but remain cool.
- d) Assume only one mine is planted.
- e) Try to be a dead hero.

Safety and Special Handling Precautions for Incendiaries

384. Some improvised incendiary explosive mixtures are toxic by inhalation, absorption, or ingestion. Due to these factors, the following safety conditions should be adhered to:

- Keep reactionary chemicals separated
- Use only proper containers.
- Be able to recognize chemical composition by size, color, or shape
- Always work up wind.
- Wear proper protective clothing and breathing apparatus as determined by threat level.
- Never eat, drink, or smoke in an area of exposed chemicals.

- Never carry improvised explosive mixtures in your bare hands.
- Never accept labels for positive means of identification.
- Never re-use containers found at a scene.

Safety Equipments while handling incendiaries

385. The following safety equipment should be available any time improvised incendiary explosive mixtures are encountered:

- Face mask or goggles
- Gloves (depends on level of danger)
- Flame-proof clothing
- Acid protection
- Fire extinguisher
- Eye wash
- Fire blanket
- Water supply