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BASIC COURSE INSTRUCTOR UNIT GUIDE

26

UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES

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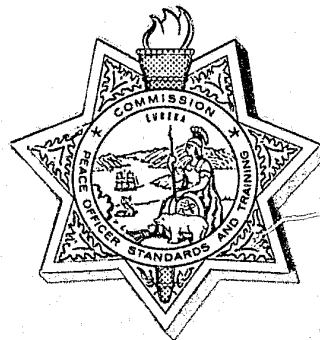
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THE COMMISSION
ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS AND TRAINING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The curricula contained in this document is designed as a *guideline* for the delivery of performance-based law enforcement training. It is part of the POST Basic Course guidelines system developed by California law enforcement trainers and criminal justice educators in cooperation with the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

UNIT GUIDE 26

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CURRICULUM

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AT THE SCENE OF AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE

A. Defining an Unusual Occurrence

1. An unusual occurrence is generally defined as an unscheduled event involving potential injury or property damage arising from fire, flood, storm, earthquake, tidal wave, landslide, aircraft crash, train wreck, enemy action, civil disturbance, explosion or other natural or man-caused incidents requiring exceptional police response.
2. From a practical standpoint, an unusual occurrence may also be an event such as an electrical power emergency, ruptured fire hydrant, gas leak or similar type of nonenforcement event which requires a peace officer to assume command of a public safety emergency.

B. The law enforcement mission during an unusual occurrence, disaster or calamity generally involves any or all of the following:

1. Establishment and maintenance of law and order (enforcement of the law)
2. Enforcement of necessary emergency rules and regulations
3. Control of people within the affected area
4. Provision of emergency care for the sick and injured
5. Care and custody of prisoners
6. Prevention of looting
7. Protection of vital installations
8. Assistance in rescue operations

C. General peace officer responsibilities at the scene of a disaster or unusual occurrence

1. Assumption of initial command
 - a. It is crucial for the initial responding officer to assume preliminary command of an unusual occurrence scene.
 - b. The initial responding officer must make a quick assessment of what resources are needed and verify the nature of the emergency.
 - c. Assumption of initial command will also involve
 - (1) quickly confirming the location and determining the extent of the area affected.

- (2) determining the safest response route for other responding units.
- (3) providing a brief updated broadcast.

NOTE: Updating the law enforcement communications center will be an ongoing responsibility of the scene commander. The initial responding officer must assume functional command until relieved.

- (4) Attempting to locate a person who has information as to the cause of the problem
 - (a) Foreman
 - (b) Watchman
 - (c) Manager
 - (d) Engineer
 - (e) Yardmaster
- (5) Determining the potential for additional problems
 - (a) Fire
 - (b) Initial or secondary explosions
 - (c) Hazardous materials releases
- (6) Determining a suitable location for a preliminary command post
 - (a) This location may change as additional information becomes available or as additional problems are discovered.
 - (b) Optimally, this location will have adequate parking space and an available restroom facility.

2. Initiation of Incident Command System

- a. The initial responding officer is also responsible for invoking the Incident Command System (ICS).
- b. ICS is discussed in detail in Section II of this instructor unit guide.

3. Establishing a perimeter/protecting the incident location

- a. The objective is to seal off the area to prevent injuries to bystanders or other unauthorized persons.
- b. Traffic may need to be rerouted.
 - (1) Detours may be necessary.

- (2) Access should be available to other responding emergency vehicles and resources.
 - c. Utilize appropriate perimeter protection devices.
 - (1) Barricades, barrier tape and traffic cones are all useful devices for isolating an area.
 - (2) Highway fusees (flares) may also be useful but will create an ignition source which may be inappropriate in certain circumstances.
- 4. Isolating hazards
 - a. It may also be necessary to further isolate hazards within the incident perimeter to protect emergency workers.

EXAMPLE: A "hot" electric power line within an accident scene is isolated by the placement of cones.
 - b. It may be necessary to establish an "inner perimeter." (e.g. to isolate a hazardous material spill)
 - c. Officers must be conscious of the fact that there may be multiple hazards that need to be identified. (e.g. debris, slippery surfaces)
- 5. Maintaining ingress/egress control
 - a. Entrance and exit corridors should be established.
 - b. Response routes should be easy to locate, free from unnecessary traffic, and the best approach direction with respect to the incident hazard.
 - c. Almost every unusual incident will attract a large crowd of bystanders. Provision must be made for adequate crowd control.
 - d. Major incidents will typically attract a large number of media representatives.
 - (1) Specific information regarding the legal authority for the press to enter major incident scenes is addressed in Instructor Unit Guide #8 (General Criminal Statutes).
 - (2) Specific information regarding releasing information to the press is addressed in Instructor Unit Guide #3 (Community Relations)
- 6. Initiation of proper notifications
 - a. The types of notifications necessary will generally depend on the specific type of incident.
 - b. It is important to keep track of which notifications have been made and which resources have actually responded to the scene.

NOTE: An official event record or "log" should be maintained. It will be extremely important after the incident to detail specific actions taken at the scene and to identify any persons or resources that were present.

c. The most common notifications made with respect to unusual occurrences include:

- (1) Fire departments
- (2) California Highway Patrol
- (3) Utility companies
- (4) Transportation agencies (e.g. CALTRANS, City/County Road Departments, Department of Public Works, etc.)
- (5) EMS/Coroner

II. Incident Command System

A. Overview of the Incident Command System (ICS)

1. The overall purpose of the Incident Command System (ICS) is to establish control and organize a combined effort to mitigate an on-scene emergency.
2. The ICS began with the fire service as a means to coordinate large fire emergencies.
3. Law enforcement has adopted the same principles and adapted it for the resolution of major events such as disasters, hazardous materials spills, large scale accidents, etc.
4. ICS principles can be applied to almost any event requiring coordination of personnel and resources.
5. The specific purposes of ICS are to:
 - a. Coordinate on-scene emergency operations
 - b. Coordinate multi-agency response
 - c. Establish temporary or permanent command at the scene

B. Structure of the ICS

1. The ICS begins with the Incident Commander and grows to suit the needs of the emergency.
2. The ICS includes five major functional areas:
 - a. Command
 - b. Operations
 - c. Planning/Intelligence
 - d. Logistics
 - e. Finance

NOTE: Although the ICS always involves these five functional areas, all of the functions could be performed by the incident commander if the event is limited in scope.

C. The five functional areas of the ICS

1. Command staff

- a. **Incident Commander (I/C)** has overall responsibility for the emergency scene.
 - (1) Single Command - one agency as scene manager
 - (2) Joint or Unified Command - more than one agency sharing scene manager responsibilities
 - b. **Information Officer** has responsibility for formulation and release of information to news media personnel under the direction of the Incident Commander.
 - c. **Liaison Officer** is the point of contact for representatives from assisting and mutual aid agencies.
 - d. **Scribe**, working under the direction of the I/ C, is responsible for documenting chronological events and actions taken.
- 2. Operations Section
 - a. Plans the strategy and tactics to control an incident
 - b. Operates under the direction of the I/C
 - c. Responsible for final planning and implementation of tasks
 - 3. Planning and Intelligence Section
 - a. Defines and measures the incident
 - b. Reports to the I/C so that an evaluation of the incident can be compiled
 - 4. Logistics Section
 - a. Responsible for obtaining and staging necessary resources for the incident
 - b. Responsible for supplying on-scene personnel
 - 5. Finance Section
 - a. Usually will be activated during large-scale and/or long term incidents where financial accountability is required
 - b. Responsible for all financial aspects and cost analysis related to the incident
- D. Role of the First Responder at an emergency incident
- 1. Assume command
 - a. Establish command post

- b. Request necessary personnel and resources.
 - c. Ensure documentation of actions and notifications by initial I/C.
 - d. Delegate tasks, if appropriate (i.e. scene security, traffic control, etc.)
- 2. Transfer/Termination of command
 - a. Incident scene is returned to normal.
 - b. Relieved of I/C responsibility, i.e. higher rank official, agency with jurisdiction, etc.

III. CONSIDERATIONS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES

A. Electrical power emergencies

1. Electrical power emergencies generally include:
 - a. Downed power lines
 - b. Broken utility poles
 - c. Damaged transformers
2. Considerations for managing electrical power emergencies include:
 - a. Assuming initial command of the incident scene
 - b. Maintaining a safe position of personnel and equipment with respect to the electrical power emergency.
 - (1) Electrocution hazard (e.g. arcing wires)

NOTE: All downed wires should be considered to be energized regardless of their appearance.
 - (2) Hazardous materials exposure (e.g. possible presence of P.C.B.)
 - c. Isolating the hazard and protecting the scene
 - d. Directing assisting units to the scene by the safest response route
 - e. Limiting ingress and egress to authorized persons
 - f. Insuring proper notifications are made
 - (1) Utility company
 - (2) EMS, if appropriate
 - (3) Public works/transportation agencies (e.g. CALTRANS, city/county road department, etc.) if appropriate
 - (4) HAZMAT Response Team if appropriate
 - g. Maintaining command of the scene until relieved or the emergency is over

B. Hazardous road condition

1. Hazardous road conditions generally include:
 - a. Washouts
 - b. Landslides

- c. Flash floods
- d. Oil/diesel fuel spills

2. Considerations for managing hazardous road conditions include:

- a. Assuming initial command of the incident scene
- b. Maintaining a safe position of personnel and equipment with respect to the hazard
- c. Isolating the hazard and protecting the scene
 - (1) Establishing detours, as needed
 - (2) Utilizing barricades, barrier tape, cones, etc.
- d. Establishing a preliminary command post, if appropriate
- e. Direct assisting units to the scene by the safest and most effective response route
- f. Limiting ingress and egress to authorized persons
- g. Insuring that appropriate notifications are made
 - (1) Emergency service agencies (advising them of roadway closures and the subsequent need to use alternate routes when responding to calls)
 - (2) Utility company, if appropriate
 - (3) Public works/transportation agencies (e.g. CALTRANS, city/county road department, etc.)
 - (4) News media (e.g. broadcast detour information, etc.)
- h. Maintaining command of the scene until relieved or the emergency is over

C. Damaged fire hydrants

1. Considerations for managing incidents involving damaged fire hydrants include:

- a. Assuming initial command of the incident scene
- b. Maintaining a position of safety
- c. Isolating the hazard and protecting the scene
 - (1) Establishing detours, as needed
 - (2) Utilizing barricades, barrier tape, cones, etc.

- d. Insuring the appropriate notifications are made:
 - (1) Water company
 - (2) Fire Department
 - (3) Public works/transportation agencies (e.g. CALTRANS, city/county road department, etc.), if appropriate
- e. Maintaining command of the scene until relieved or the emergency is over

D. Gas leaks

- 1. Gas leaks are generally either:
 - a. Natural gas leaks from utility lines
 - b. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) leaks from pressurized cylinders
 - c. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) from pressurized cylinders (e.g. tube trailer trucks)
- 2. Natural gas leaks are most commonly caused by:
 - a. A rupture of a gas line caused by construction excavation
 - b. A leaking gas line within a structure
 - c. A malfunctioning gas appliance
- 3. Considerations for managing incidents involving gas leaks include:
 - a. Assuming initial command of the incident scene
 - b. Maintaining a safe position of personnel and equipment with respect to the incident location
 - c. Eliminating/restricting possible ignition sources
 - (1) Smoking
 - (2) Flares
 - (3) Starting cars/catalytic converters
 - d. Identifying a location for a preliminary command post, if appropriate
 - e. Directing assisting units to the scene by the safest available response route
 - f. Initiating evacuation of the structure/area, if appropriate

- g. Limiting ingress to authorized persons
- h. Insuring that appropriate notifications are made
 - (1) Fire department
 - (2) Utility company
 - (3) Public works/transportation agencies (e.g. CALTRANS, city/county road department, etc.), if appropriate
- i. Maintaining scene command until relieved or the emergency is over

E. Traffic device malfunctions

- 1. Traffic device malfunctions generally involve:
 - a. Traffic signals down or malfunctioning

NOTE: The California Vehicle Code specifies that when traffic signals are inoperative, the intersection in question reverts to a four way/all way stop. The public may be unaware of this fact and a hazardous situation could result. A responding officer will have to evaluate the magnitude of the hazard and the need for intervention based upon individual agency policies and the circumstances unique to the situation (California Vehicle Code Section 21800(d)(1)).

- b. Missing/damaged signs
- 2. Considerations for managing incidents involving traffic device malfunctions
 - a. Assuming initial command of the incident scene
 - b. Maintaining personnel and equipment in a position of relative safety
 - c. Placing appropriate warning devices
 - (1) Patrol vehicle emergency lights
 - (2) Flare patterns
 - (3) Cones
 - d. Requesting additional resources
 - (1) Barricades
 - (2) Directional lighting devices
 - e. Insuring that appropriate notifications are made
 - (1) Public works/transportation agencies (e.g. CALTRANS, city/county road departments)

- (2) Traffic signal maintenance agency (e.g. city/county electrical division)

f. Maintaining scene command until relieved or the emergency is over

F. Earthquakes

1. By their very nature earthquakes are often widespread and may result in many individual high-damage areas where emergency services are needed.
2. In addition to the normal considerations associated with other unusual occurrences, law enforcement officers must consider the following with respect to earthquakes:
 - a. The extent of damage may inhibit the response of additional assistance (e.g. fire department, ambulances, etc.) and isolate an officer.
 - b. Normal emergency communications systems may be inoperative.
 - (1) Cellular telephone networks may be undamaged.
 - (2) Citizen Band (CB) and HAM radios may be particularly valuable.
 - (3) Relays to airborne communications (e.g. law enforcement helicopters) may be effective.
 - c. Aftershocks will represent a major hazard.
 - d. Peace officers may be called upon to engage in nontraditional activities.
 - (1) Heavy rescue operations
 - (2) Damage assessment
 - (3) Organization and supervision of civilian volunteers
3. Considerations for responding to earthquakes
 - a. Assuming initial command of the incident scene and establishing a preliminary command post
 - b. Maintaining a safe position of personnel and equipment with respect to observed hazards
 - c. Isolating hazards and protecting the scene
 - (1) Establishing detours, as needed
 - (2) Utilizing barricades, barrier tape, cones, etc.
 - d. Direct assisting units to the scene by the safest and most effective response routes

- (1) Establishing an entrance and exit corridor
- (2) Assigning personnel/volunteers to monitor response corridors
- e. Limiting ingress and egress to authorized persons
- f. Insuring that appropriate notifications are made
 - (1) Emergency service agencies (e.g. fire, EMS etc.)
 - (2) Utility company
 - (3) Public works/transportation agencies (e.g. CALTRANS, county/city road departments, etc.)
 - (4) Coroner/Medical Examiner
- g. Maintaining command of the scene until relieved or the emergency is over

G. Floods

- 1. Considerations for handling floods
 - a. Assuming initial command of the incident scene
 - b. Maintaining personnel and equipment in a position of relative safety
 - c. Placing appropriate warning devices
 - (1) Establishing detours, as needed
 - (2) Utilizing barricades, barrier tape, cones, etc.
 - d. Assisting with evacuation
 - e. Insuring that appropriate notifications are made:
 - (1) Public works/transportation agencies (e.g. CALTRANS, city/county road departments)
 - (2) Fire department

- F. Maintaining scene command until relieved or the emergency is over

H. Animal control problems

- 1. Knowledge of how to deal with injured or dangerous animals is becoming increasingly important to peace officers.
 - a. Complainants usually call a law enforcement agency first.
 - b. Sightings of wild animals in urban areas are becoming more frequent.

- c. Animal control services may not be available.
- 2. Public safety is the key issue when determining what course of action to take.
 - a. Officers should attempt to keep the animal from injuring people.
 - b. Confine the animal, if possible
 - c. Do not destroy the animal unless compelled to do so by the prevailing level of threat.
 - d. If it is necessary to destroy the animal, follow applicable department policies.
- 3. Considerations handling specific animal control emergencies
 - a. Snakes
 - (1) All snakes fear people and this can be used to the advantage of the officer.
 - (2) Officers should attempt to observe if the snake is dangerous/poisonous.
 - (3) Extreme caution should be employed when approaching a snake as many bites occur when a second snake is overlooked.
 - (4) Once observed, attempt to isolate the snake, if possible.
 - (a) A long stick or pole can be used to keep a reptile in place.
 - (b) Mere presence may keep the snake cornered.
 - 1) Snakes are generally reluctant to move toward large animals.
 - 2) Snakes will usually bluff and attempt to frighten adversaries away.
 - (5) The only native poisonous snake in California is the rattlesnake.
 - (a) Usually identifiable by rattles on the tail
 - (b) Head is triangular in shape
 - (c) Pupils are elliptical
 - (d) Pit or small hole between the nostril and eye
 - (6) Incidents involving exotic/illegal snakes are not uncommon.
 - (7) Notify animal control authorities.

b. Wild animals

- (1) Attempt to locate the animal.
- (2) Attempt to determine if the animal is dangerous.
- (3) Notify animal control authorities.
- (4) The Department of Fish and Game may be able to provide assistance in the case of exotic animals.

IV. AIRCRAFT CRASHES

A. General considerations for managing aircraft crash scenes

1. Assume initial command of the incident scene and establish a preliminary command post.
2. Maintain a safe position in relation to the crash site.
3. Protect the scene.
 - a. When absolutely necessary to approach the crash site
 - (1) Attempt to approach from the side.
 - (2) Approach upwind.
 - b. Stay clear of tanks and pods.
 - c. Do not drive or walk along the crash path.
4. Attempt to obtain identifying information on the aircraft.
 - a. Civilian v. military
 - b. Tail number
 - c. Color
 - d. Type of aircraft
 - e. Capacity (e.g. number of people on board)
5. Isolate potential hazards (e.g. HAZMAT)
 - a. Bio-medical hazards
 - b. Fuel
 - c. Smoke and other airborne materials
 - d. Radiological hazards
 - e. Pesticides, herbicides (e.g. from agricultural aircraft incidents)
6. Direct assisting units to the scene by the safest response route
7. Limit ingress and egress to authorized persons
8. Ensure appropriate notifications are made:
 - a. Emergency Medical Services

- b. Fire Department
 - c. Investigating agency (e.g. Federal Aviation Administration, National Transportation Safety Board, military, etc.)
 - d. Hazardous Materials Response Team
 - e. Coroner/Medical Examiner
- 9. Request supporting resources and equipment as appropriate
 - a. Protective clothing
 - b. Barricades, barrier tape
 - c. Lighting equipment
 - d. Radiological monitoring equipment (Geiger counter)
- 10. Maintain appropriate scene command until relieved or the emergency is over.
- B. Considerations for managing civilian aircraft crash scenes
 - 1. Civilian aircraft crashes come under the investigative authority of the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). Their responsibility is to determine the actual causal factors for the accident.
 - 2. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) investigates civil aircraft accidents only to the extent of determining whether or not there has been a violation of FAA laws and regulations.
 - 3. Hazards particular to the incident
 - a. Fire hazard associated with fuel spills
 - b. Ground/environmental contamination created by fuel spills
 - c. Biomedical hazards (e.g. body fluids)
 - 4. Scene security
 - a. Looting can be a problem at the scene of a civilian aircraft crash.
 - b. Management of bystanders
- C. Considerations for managing commercial aircraft crash scenes
 - 1. Commercial aircraft crashes come under the investigative authority of the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). Their responsibility is to determine the actual causal factors for the accident.

2. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) investigates commercial aircraft accidents only to the extent of determining whether or not there has been a violation of FAA laws and regulations.
3. Hazards particular to the incident
 - a. Fire hazard associated with fuel spills
 - b. Ground/environmental contamination created by fuel spills
 - c. Biomedical hazards (e.g. body fluids)
 - d. Radiological hazards (transportation of radioactive materials on commercial flights is becoming increasingly common)

NOTE: An increasing number of commercial airline crashes worldwide have occurred as a result of terrorist-placed improvised explosive devices. As a result, first responders to a commercial aircraft crash incident should consider the possibility of the presence of explosives and the hazard created by secondary blasts.

4. Scene security
 - a. Looting can be a problem at the scene of a commercial aircraft crash.
 - b. Management of the news media will be a significant issue at the scene of a commercial aircraft crash.
 - c. Management of bystanders
- D. Considerations for managing military aircraft crash scenes
 1. Military aircraft crashes come under the investigative authority of the particular branch of the service to which the aircraft belongs.
 2. The military has complete authority over the security and management of a military aircraft crash site.
 - a. The military has a legal authority to order law enforcement and emergency personnel to leave the crash site.
 - b. Cooperation with military authorities is crucial.
 - c. Law enforcement responsibilities may be limited to logistical support and perimeter control.
 3. Tactical considerations for responding to a military aircraft crash
 - a. When absolutely necessary to approach the crash site
 - (1) Attempt to approach from the side.

- (2) Approach upwind.
 - (3) Never approach from the front (e.g. weapons deployment)
- b. Stay clear of tanks and pods.
- c. Do not handle armament.
- d. Do not drive or walk along the crash path.
 - (1) Ammunition or armament may be present.
 - (2) Valuable evidence may be damaged.
- 4. Security of the crash site
 - a. Law enforcement personnel and military authorities have broad legal authority to restrict access to military aircraft crash sites because of
 - (1) national security interests (e.g. presence of classified materials).
 - (2) inherent safety issues associated with military armaments.
 - b. Law enforcement can restrict overflights by aircraft including news media helicopters, private aircraft etc. (Section 91.137 of the Federal Aviation Regulations)
 - c. Law enforcement also has the authority to prevent the news media from entering a military aircraft crash scene.

NOTE: Law enforcement cannot legally prevent the news media from entering a commercial or civilian aircraft crash site unless the site is determined to be a crime scene.

- d. Photography of a crash site which involves potentially classified material is illegal under prevailing Federal law (18 USC 793e).

V. CLASSES OF FIRES

A. Introduction

To properly and effectively extinguish a fire, the officer must have the ability to recognize the class of fire they are dealing with.

B. Classification of fires

Four major classes of fires have been established for easy recognition.

1. Class "A" fires (common combustibles)

- a. Wood
- b. Paper
- c. Cloth
- d. Some plastics

2. Class "B" fires (flammable liquids)

- a. Gasoline
- b. Oil/greases
- c. Solvents
- d. Flammable gases
- e. Cooking oils
- f. Vinyls/some plastics

3. Class "C" fires (electrical)

- a. Generators
- b. Electrical panels
- c. Appliances
- d. Wiring

NOTE: An easy method to remember the ABC system is the use of the words "ash", "barrel" and "current".

4. Class "D" fires (combustible metals)

- a. Magnesium

- b. Titanium
- c. Phosphorus
- d. Potassium

NOTE: Other than an aircraft crash scene where magnesium may be prevalent, peace officers will rarely encounter a combustible metal fire. These types of fires are difficult situations even for trained firefighters to handle because they involve hazardous materials and the need for specialized equipment.

VI. METHODS OF EXTINGUISHING FIRES

A. Introduction

1. Peace officers, in the course of their duties in the field, should be prepared to take appropriate action when confronted by an uncontrolled fire condition.
2. Swift reaction will minimize unnecessary loss of life and property.

B. The Fire Triangle

1. Three elements - heat, fuel and oxygen - must be present at the same time to have a fire.
2. If one of these elements were removed the fire would extinguish.

C. Methods of extinguishing fires

1. Class "A" fires (common combustibles - "ash")
 - a. Cool with water
 - b. Smother with a nonflammable material
 - c. Physical removal
 - d. Use class "A" or "ABC" extinguisher
2. Class "B" fires (flammable liquids - "barrel")
 - a. Smothering or oxygen exclusion
 - b. Use class "BC" or "ABC" extinguisher
3. Class "C" fires (electrical - "current")
 - a. Attempt to disconnect the power prior to extinguishing
 - b. Use class "BC" or "ABC" extinguisher

NOTE: If the officer is able to disconnect the power source, it may be possible to utilize water or other extinguishing methods depending upon what is burning.

4. Class "D" fires (flammable metals)
 - a. Use heat-absorbing extinguishing medium which is not reactive with the burning metals
 - b. Suppression of flammable metals fires requires specialized extinguishing agents which may be available at the scene (e.g. at a factory which uses combustible metals in their manufacturing process)

NOTE: It may be desirable for the instructor to arrange for an actual demonstration of fire suppression techniques by contacting the local fire department.

D. Choices of fire extinguisher:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Classification of Fire</u>
Pressurized water	A
Carbon dioxide	BC
Dry chemical	BC
Variable dry chemical	ABC

VII. FIRE EMERGENCIES

A. Peace officer actions at the scene of a fire emergency will generally be limited by a variety of factors including:

1. Lack of protective clothing
2. Lack of breathing apparatus
3. Lack of specialized training

B. As a result, officers should not make entry into a burning structure or vehicle.

NOTE: A peace officer's responsibility at a fire emergency scene may be governed by individual agency policy.

C. If peace officers, in the course of their duties, are confronted with a fire condition in which persons are trapped, the following should be considered:

1. Determination of location of trapped victims
2. Identification of type of occupancy and associated hazards (e.g. placards, signs or other evidence indicating the evidence of toxic, combustible or explosive materials)
3. General structural condition of the building (Remember "risk versus benefit/gain")
4. Determination of location of the fire or hazardous condition
5. Determination of egress/ingress points and possible escape routes
6. Puffing smoke, air drawn inward, little or no visible flame indicating a backdraft
7. Hot rolling smoke and flame coming from openings around the building, indicating a possible flashover

NOTE: Officer should consider the estimated time of arrival of fire personnel and report any significant information to the communications center for relay to the Fire Department.

D. If the officer has determined that the situation demands entry, and if entry is permitted by the officer's agency policy, the following factors should be considered:

1. Determine the safest route of entry. (e.g. have an escape route)
2. Stay low to minimize exposure to toxic gases and fumes if present (e.g. crawl and feel the way)
3. Feel closed doors prior to opening and if they are hot, DO NOT OPEN because oxygen-starved fire may violently explode outward if the door is opened.
4. Listen for sounds of crying, coughing and moaning.

5. If trapped in a room, close the door(s) and escape out a window.
6. If trapped on the second floor or above, call for help and await assistance from the fire department if possible.
7. Remain calm and work as quickly as possible.
8. Use the Buddy System, if possible

E. Scene security

1. Officers should always consider that a fire emergency scene may also be a crime scene.
2. Efforts should be made to protect the integrity of physical evidence and to record conditions upon the officer's arrival.
3. When it is suspected that a fire is of suspicious origin, appropriate and timely notification should be made to investigative personnel.

VIII. EXPLOSIVE AWARENESS

A. Explosive awareness

NOTE: It should be emphasized throughout the course that officers should **NEVER** handle, touch, smell or dismantle **ANY** suspected or known explosive device or improvised explosive device (IED). Even in a post-blast situation where the officer might think that there is no hazard because the explosion has already occurred, nothing should be handled, touched or smelled. Secondary devices must always be a consideration.

1. Officer safety is dependent upon proper training.
 - a. Without specialized training, a law enforcement officer is not qualified to dismantle or handle any explosive material or device.
 - b. It is important for the officer to have a basic knowledge of the nature of explosives.
2. Law enforcement officers are frequently required to respond to bombings and bomb-related incidents.
3. The local explosive technicians should be notified **immediately** of any bomb or explosive situations.

NOTE: Officers should be advised to identify agency or agencies who respond to explosive-related calls in their service area.

B. Typical types of explosive-related calls officers may respond to are:

1. Bomb threats
2. Hoax devices (fake bomb)
3. Suspicious packages
 - a. Unclaimed briefcases, packages, suitcases, etc.
 - b. "Ticking" packages
 - c. Unknown objects
4. Letter bombs or suspicious mailed packages
5. Military ordinances
6. Fireworks
7. Chemicals
 - a. Commercially manufactured explosives

- b. Booby traps
- 8. Labs
 - a. Clandestine
 - b. Explosive
 - c. Pyrotechnic
- 9. Remote controlled devices
- 10. Improvised explosive devices
 - a. Pipe bombs
 - b. CO₂ bombs
 - c. Dry ice bombs
 - d. Acid/chemical bombs
 - e. Time bombs
 - f. Military grenades
 - g. Firebombs (e.g., molotov cocktail)
 - h. Pyrotechnics
 - i. Car bombs

NOTE: Any type of package or container can be used to enclose a destructive device or explosives. The instructor may wish to add other examples.

IX. EXPLOSIVE RECOGNITION

NOTE: It should be emphasized throughout the course that officers should **NEVER** handle, touch, smell or dismantle **ANY** suspected or known explosive device or improvised explosive device (IED). Even in a post-blast situation where the officer might think that there is no hazard because the explosion has already occurred, nothing should be handled, touched or smelled. Secondary devices must always be a consideration.

- A. Definition of an explosion - The sudden and rapid escape of gasses when converted from an unstable solid or liquid to a stable gas
- B. There are three types of explosions
 - 1. Mechanical (e.g. bursting boiler)
 - 2. Chemical (e.g. dynamite)
 - 3. Nuclear (e.g. fusion)
- C. There are two types of explosives
 - 1. Low explosives (deflagrate)
 - a. Black powder
 - (1) The first true explosive
 - (2) The formula has remained unchanged for over 400 years.
 - b. Flash powder
 - (1) Commonly found in fireworks
 - (2) Often extracted from fireworks to make improvised explosive devices
 - c. Other explosive or incendiary mixtures (e.g. match heads, burning/smoking chemicals)
 - d. Smokeless powder
 - (1) Less sensitive than black powder used for reloading
 - (2) There are three types of smokeless powders.
 - (a) Single base is made of nitrocellulose.
 - (b) Double base is a combination of nitrocellulose and nitroglycerin.

- (c) Triple base is a combination of nitrocellulose, nitroglycerin and nitroguanidine.
- e. Safety fuse (hobby fuse)
 - (1) Has a black powder center and burns when ignited
 - (2) Used to ignite a blasting cap
- 2. High explosives (detonate)
 - a. Blasting caps set off high explosives and are explosives themselves.
 - (1) Nonelectric blasting caps ignite with burning fuse.
 - (2) Electric blasting caps ignite with electrical charge.
 - (3) NONEL shock tube ignites with a shock wave.
 - b. Detonating cord (E-Cord, det cord, primer cord)
 - (1) Detonating cord is itself a high explosive.
 - (2) The color of the filler is either off-white, pink, green or white.
 - c. Booster charges are used to set off blasting agents.
 - d. Dynamite
 - (1) Made from nitroglycerin and ammonia nitrate with fillers such as wood pulp
 - (2) Is the primary commercially manufactured explosive
 - e. Blasting agents
 - (1) Ammonium nitrate and fuel oil (ANFO)
 - (2) Water gels, slurries, free running explosives made mostly from ammonium nitrate
 - (3) Two-part explosives (binary) which when mixed together produce a high explosive.
 - f. Military explosives
 - (1) TNT (trinitrotoluene) The most widely used military explosive
 - (2) Tetrytol - Used as alternative to TNT common military ordnance filler
 - (3) Composition explosives (C-3, C-4) Plastic explosives

(4) Sheet PETN (Flex-X), Data sheet) - A flexible military explosive

3. United States military ordnance

NOTE: U.S. military ordnance is often modified into improvised destructive devices.

a. U. S. military color coding system

(1) Blue indicates training use

(a) Training ordnance may still contain live charges of low explosives used as spotting charges.

(b) Blue color does **NOT** indicate the item is safe.

(2) All other colors are dangerous.

(3) Color code changes periodically except blue.

(4) Color coding is not a reliable indicator of the safety of the device.

(5) Foreign ordnance have different color codes.

b. Ordnance manufactured over the past thirty years may have extremely complex fusing and firing systems.

c. If the ordnance was moved, wait 30 minutes before returning to the location.

d. All military explosives are toxic.

e. All military ordnance is sensitive and should not be handled.

4. Grenades

a. Fragmentation grenades have 45 foot kill radius.

b. Smoke grenades burn and can start fires.

c. Incendiary grenades are made of thermite and burn at 4000 F.

d. Riot control grenades contain chemical agents and also have explosive and incendiary properties.

e. Special purpose grenades are 40 mm grenades which have a fusing mechanism that is very dangerous.

5. Mines

a. Made of metal, plastic, wood, glass and paper

- b. Claymore mine has steel bb's that are shot 200 meters.
 - c. Antitank, antipersonnel can be set as booby traps.
- 6. Rockets and missiles
 - a. Light Antitank Weapons (LAW's) and AT-4's are antitank rockets and the tubes themselves, whether loaded or unloaded, are illegal to possess.
 - b. 3.5 inch rocket WW II bazooka
- 7. Small arms ammo (30 mm and smaller)
 - a. Tracer ammunition is illegal.
 - b. Some ammunition is fired electrically.
 - c. Some ammunition is high explosive.
- 8. Submunitions (small ordnance from inside larger ordnance)
 - a. Armed submunitions are normally very sensitive to vibration, temperature and noise.
 - b. There is no way to determine when or if the item is fully armed.
 - c. Commonly dropped from aircraft but can be fired from cannons.

X. BOMB/EXPLOSIVE THREATS

A. The most common types of bomb/explosive threats

1. Telephonic
2. Written (letters/mail)
3. Person

B. Telephonic bomb/explosive threats

NOTE: A bomb threat guide can be obtained from the FBI or local bomb squad and distributed to the students.

1. The most popular method to transmit a threat.
2. Collecting information
 - a. Collect as much data as possible from the person who received the call
 - b. Specific information the officer should attempt to obtain from the person who received the bomb threat call
 - (1) When is bomb going to explode?
 - (2) Where is the bomb right now?
 - (3) What does the bomb look like?
 - (4) What kind of bomb is it?
 - (5) What will cause the bomb to explode?
 - (6) Who placed the bomb?
 - (7) Why was the bomb placed?
 - (8) What was the exact wording of the threat?
 - c. The call could reveal personal characteristics
 - (1) Sex
 - (2) Ethnic/national origin
 - (3) Mental state
 - (4) Background noises
 - (5) Other characteristics

4. If it is a real warning the caller often gives accurate information on type and location of the bomb.
5. Natural reaction to a threat is panic
 - a. Trained personnel should:
 - (1) Take advantage of the situation to solicit more information
 - (2) Increase likelihood of finding the bomb
 - (3) Everyone should have a checklist available to them
 - (4) Provide written documentation of the entire incident

C. Written threats

1. Usually associated with extortion
2. Collect all materials/evidence containing the threat. (e.g. envelope or container)
3. DO NOT handle the material/evidence more than necessary. Preserve for trace evidence.

D. Personal threats are threats made on a one-to-one basis (face-to-face). See Penal Code Section 422.6

E. Considerations for handling a bomb explosive threat call

1. Eliminate radio/cellular transmission.
2. Contact person receiving the threat and obtain pertinent information.
3. The decision to evacuate the premises is generally made by the person in charge of the location and not by responding law enforcement personnel.
4. Leave searching responsibilities to occupant/management/school official.
5. Assist occupant/management/school official with search, if requested to do so.
6. Assist occupant/management/school official with evacuation if requested to do so.
7. Ensure documentation of the incident (Refer to Penal Code Section 148.1)
8. Final decisions on how the threat is to be handled rests with the victim of the threat.

NOTE: If and when a device or suspected device is found, the situation escalates into a public safety emergency where law enforcement will assume responsibility for how the incident is resolved. (Refer to Penal Code Section 409.5)

9. It is difficult to differentiate between hoax (fake) and actual threats. Actual threats may be more detailed, but are not necessarily so.
 10. Cannot evaluate solely on indicators of age and sex of the caller. Sincerity of the caller is the only indicator as to whether the threat is legitimate.
 11. A hoax call can disrupt activities as easy as the real thing. Most common motivation.
 12. There are no cut and dry rules in threat evaluation. Basic threat evaluation, however, involves assessing the creditability of the message.
- F. Although most threats are hoaxes, they should all be treated as real until the situation dictates differently.
- G. An emergency plan for explosive threats should contain:
1. Initial planning for the threat
 2. Threat analysis
 3. Evacuation plan
 4. Search plan
- H. Most law enforcement agencies will have an emergency operation plan for bomb/explosive threat procedures.

NOTE: It is recommended that instructors have a generic bomb threat procedure plan available for discussion

XI. LOCATED SUSPECTED BOMB/EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

A. Officer safety

Preservation of human life is of paramount concern to all public safety agencies and individuals responsible for the safe disposal of all explosive hazards. The following safety principles shall be followed:

1. Do not permit radio/cellular transmissions. Use standard telephone communication.
2. **NEVER** handle or attempt to enter any suspected device.
3. Human life should not be placed in jeopardy for the purpose of securing or preserving evidence or property.
4. Only bomb squad personnel or those requested by the bomb squad should be permitted within the bomb disposal operation perimeter.
5. Paramedics and emergency fire personnel should be present on all explosive related calls.

B. Operational procedures to secure the scene

1. Ensure notification of explosive ordnance disposal personnel using standard telephone communications only. Do not permit radio/cellular transmissions.
2. Assume command until relieved by explosive ordnance disposal personnel (bomb squad).
3. **NEVER** touch the suspected device or change the environment.
4. Establish command post.
5. Evacuate all personnel from the bomb disposal operational perimeter.
6. Maintain continuing security of the bomb disposal operational perimeter (BDOP).
7. Attempt to locate/identify witnesses and reporting party before they leave the scene.
8. Secure the ingress and egress into the BDOP for responding bomb technicians.
9. Assure the availability of fire support/medical assistance.
10. Ensure the incident is documented.

C. Types of improvised explosive devices(IED) or homemade bombs (IED).

NOTE: Use any and all training aids of suspected devices

1. Pipe bomb made from metal pipe or PVC (most common type of IED)
2. CO₂ cartridge
3. Firebomb (Molotov cocktail)
4. Dry ice bombs
5. Acid/chemical bombs
6. Time bombs
7. Military grenades/ordnance
8. Pyrotechnics
9. Car bombs
10. Remote control devices (antenna may indicate such a device)
11. Booby traps commonly found in clandestine, marijuana fields, etc.
12. Letter bomb/package
13. Hoax devices, facsimile bomb (Penal Code Section 148.1(d)).
 - a. These items may appear to be a destructive device but do not contain explosive/incendiary filler.
 - b. The purpose of these devices is to create fear in the victim(s). These devices will be treated as a real device.

XII. EXPLOSION INCIDENT

A. Officer safety

Preservation of human life is of paramount concern to all public safety agencies and individuals responsible for the safe disposal of all explosive hazards. The following safety principles shall be followed:

1. Do not permit radio/cellular transmissions. Use standard telephone communication.
2. **NEVER** handle or attempt to enter any suspected device.
3. Always be aware of the possibility of a secondary device exploding upon entry into the scene and DO NOT ENTER the bomb disposal operation perimeter (BDOP).
4. Only bomb squad personnel or those requested by the bomb squad should be permitted within the bomb disposal operational perimeter.
5. Paramedics and emergency fire personnel should be present on all explosive related calls.

B. Post-blast scene security

1. Establish perimeter/assume command until relieved.
2. Treat the scene as crime scene until it is determined otherwise.
3. The success or failure of the investigation depends on the quality of the scene investigation initiated by the first responder.
4. Direct assisting units to the scene by the safest response route.
5. Exchange of information with other responding agencies is very important.
6. Security of the scene is vitally important
 - a. Size of the secured area may cause problems
 - b. Deny access to the bomb disposal operational perimeter (BDOP).
 - c. Exploded device or explosion scene secure an area at least 1/2 again the distance of the furthest discovered fragments of debris first located.
 - d. A scene may have to be expanded - example, pipe bomb end caps are notorious for being launched great distances.
7. The nature of the incident may cause large numbers of persons to respond.
 - a. Law enforcement

- b. Fire/paramedics
 - c. Utility personnel
 - d. Media/PIO
 - e. Owner/occupant/school official
 - f. Sightseers
- 8. Ensure notification of hazmat response team, if appropriate.
 - 9. Documentation of exposure to any suspected hazardous materials.
 - 10. Documentation of the incident
- C. Only those personnel assigned to the scene investigation should be allowed access to the scene.
- 1. Keep a log of personnel going in and out of the scene and request supplemental reports from all of them detailing their individual actions at the scene.
 - 2. Primary post blast evidence may be tiny fragments of paper, wire, metal, wood, etc. that are easily moved or destroyed.
 - 3. Keep all personnel away from a possible unexploded secondary device:
 - a. Call the bomb squad
 - b. Give a description of what you have seen
 - 4. NEVER TOUCH THE BOMB
- D. When the Bomb Squad arrives at the scene personnel who know about the device and its characteristics meet with the members of the bomb squad in a person to person briefing.
- E. Dangers inherent in a post-blast scene
- 1. Structural weakness
 - 2. Broken gas mains
 - 3. Downed electric lines
 - 4. Hazardous materials
 - 5. Secondary devices/explosives
 - 6. Booby traps
 - 7. Unlocated victims

SUPPORTING MATERIAL

AND

REFERENCES

This section is set up as reference information for use by training institutions. These materials can be used for instruction, remediation, additional reading, viewing, or for planning local blocks of instruction. This list is not an endorsement of any author, publisher, producer, or presentation. Each training institution should establish its own list of reference materials.

**TOPICAL LIST OF SUPPORTING MATERIALS AND
REFERENCES INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION**

Applicable Laws
Glossary

APPLICABLE LAWS

NOTE: The following information was taken directly from California State Fire Marshal's Explosive Recognition and Reconnaissance Course, September 1991.

A. Health and Safety Code 12000 definition:

1. Any substance or combination of substances where the primary purpose is detonation or rapid combustion capable of an instantaneous release of gas and heat.
2. Includes but not limited to:
 - a. Dynamite, nitroglycerin, picric acid, lead azide, fulminate of mercury, black powder, smokeless powder, propellant explosives, detonating primers, blasting caps, or commercial boosters.
 - b. Substances determined to be class A or B explosives as classified by the U.S. Department of Transportation.
 - (1) Refer to Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Sections 173.50 through 174.114 examples:
 - (a) railroad torpedoes
 - (b) military pyrotechnics
 - (c) forbidden explosives and devices
 - (d) class A, B & C explosives
 - c. Nitro carbonitrate substances or blasting agents (ANFO)
 - d. Any material designated as an explosive by the State Fire Marshal
 - (1) explosive devices containing more than .772 grains of pyrotechnic material (CAC Title 19, Section 980)
 - (2) exploding targets
 - e. Does not include
 - (1) Destructive devices as defined in Penal Code Section 12301
 - (2) Ammunition or small arms primers
 - (3) Fireworks (Health and Safety Code 12511)

B. Forbidden explosives

1. Explosives forbidden in transportation by Department of Transportation regulations.

2. Explosives and explosive devices that have not been analyzed by Department of Transportation or authorized for use. M-80, M-100, M-500, etc.
3. 18 U.S. Code Section 842(a)(1) - license for manufacture or distribution.
4. 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 117.86 requires that all such materials be submitted by D.O.T for examination.
5. 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 173.51. If not submitted they are considered forbidden explosives.

C. Regulations regarding lawful possession and use

1. H&S 12005 - Exempts law enforcement from regulations
2. H&S 12082 - Must be 21 to possess, use explosive
3. H&S 12087 - Illegal to abandon explosives
4. H&S 12089 - Transporting vehicles must be placarded
5. H&S 12101 - Requires permit to:
 - a. possess or use
 - b. manufacture
 - c. sell
 - d. store
 - e. transport
 - f. operate a shipping terminal
6. H&S 12102.1 - May possess a maximum of 20 pounds smokeless powder and/or a maximum of 5 pounds black sporting powder without a permit for reloading small arms only.
7. H&S 12121 - Requires all sellers to maintain records of sales of explosives
 - a. includes black sporting powder and smokeless powder.
 - b. requires names, address, address, DOB and some form of ID.
8. H&S 12150 & 12151 - Requires all explosives to be stored in approved explosive storage magazines (per Title 19, CCR).
9. H&S 12303 - Defines lawful possession
10. H&S 12305 - All violations of regulations are a felony. Wobbler sentencing H&S 12400 and 12401

D. Transportation of explosives

1. California Vehicle Code 31602(a) - Designated safe travel routes required for transporting from one point to another, includes approved stopping points.
2. Vehicle Code laws governing transportation and inspections Sections 31600 through 31620.

E. Other regulations

1. Uniform Fire Code
2. State Resources Code
3. Welfare and Institutions Code
4. California Code Regulation, Title 8, OSHA Regulations
5. City/county ordinances
6. Federal regulations

F. Penal Code law - destruction devices and explosives

1. Penal Code Section 12301 definition of destructive device.
 - a. Projectiles containing incendiary or chemical materials. (Penal Code Section 12301a(1))
 - (1) Tracer ammo (except shotgun ammo)
 - (2) Exploding bullet
 - b. Any bomb, grenade, explosive missile or similar device or a launching device thereof. (Penal Code Section 12301a(2)) For example:
 - (1) Bombs commonly known as M-80, M-100, cherry bombs, etc.
 - (2) Law rocket tube, RPG and bazooka
 - c. Any weapon larger than .60 cal. or ammo therefore (except shotguns and antique canons) (Penal Code Section 12301a(3))
 - d. Any rocket, rocket propelled projectile or similar device larger than .60 cal. or launching device therefore (except emergency signaling device). (Penal Code Section 12301a(4)) Examples:
 - (1) All emergency signaling devices must be State Fire Marshal approved and bear the SFM seal (CCR, Title 19, Section 987)
 - (2) 20 mm round
 - e. Any breakable container containing a flammable liquid, such as gasoline with a flashpoint of 150 F or less and has a wick or similar device capable of being ignited. An example is a molotov cocktail. (Penal Code Section 12301a(5))

- f. Any sealed device containing dry ice (CO2) or other chemically reactive substances assembled for the purpose of causing an explosion by a chemical reaction. (Penal Code Section 12301a(6))
 - g. Explosives used in the Penal Code sections shall be all explosives defined in Health & Safety Code Section 12000 (Penal Code Section 12301(b))
- 2. Penal Code Section 12302 - exempts law enforcement from possession laws in their official capacity.
- 3. Penal Code Section 12303 - possession of a destructive device. Punishable by felony or misdemeanor.
- 4. Penal Code Section 12303.1 - possession of a destructive device.
 - a. A felony, 2-4-6 years
 - b. Carries a destructive device on a common carrier or in baggage.
- 5. Penal Code Section 12303.2 - possession of a destructive device.
 - a. A felony, 2-4-6 years
 - b. Recklessly or malicious possession
 - (1) Peebles v. Superior Court/Ramero v. Superior Court/People v. Morse
 - (2) Mere possession is determined to be reckless and malicious.
- 6. Penal Code Section 12303.3 - exploding or attempting to explode or ignite any destructive device
 - a. A felony, 3-5-7 years
 - b. Must have intent to injure, intimidate or terrify people or wrongfully destroy property
- 7. Penal Code Section 12303.6 - selling a destructive device or transports other than fixed ammo larger than .60 - A felony, 2-4-6 years.
- 8. Penal Code Section 12304 - selling fixed ammunition larger than .60 cal or transports
 - a. A misdemeanor
 - b. A second conviction felony/misdemeanor sentencing
- 9. Penal Code Section 12308 - exploding a destructive device with intent to commit murder. A felony, 5-7-9 years
- 10. Penal Code 12309 - exploding destructive device or explosive causing injury. A felony, 5-7-9 years

11. Penal Code 12310 - exploding a destructive device or explosive causing death or mayhem or great bodily injury. A felony, life without parole.
12. Penal Code Section 12311 - No person convicted of a violation of this Chapter shall be granted probation, and the execution of the sentence imposed upon such person shall not be suspended by the court.
13. Penal Code Section 12312 - possession of materials with intent to make explosive or destructive device.
 - a. A felony, 2-3-4 years
 - b. Pipe, wire, diagram and books on how to build devices
14. Penal Code Section 12324 - possession of ammunition after the propellant has been removed and primer deactivated is exempt. (War souvenirs)
15. Penal Code Section 12355 - booby traps are defined any person who assembles maintains, places, or causes to be placed a booby trap device as described in Penal Code Subsection 12355(a). A booby trap means any concealed or camouflaged device designed to cause great bodily injury.
16. Penal Code Section 12031.1 - emergency or distress signaling devices
 - a. May store in a boat or aircraft
 - b. May transport to and from hunting activity. Must have valid hunting license in possession.
 - c. All devices must be SFM approved and have their seal (CCR, Title 19, Section 987)
17. Penal Code Section 12020 - possession of dangerous weapon
 - a. Carries concealed on his/her person any explosive substance.
 - b. Any bullet containing or carrying an explosive agent.
 - (1) Bullets are not destructive devices as defined in Penal Code Section 12301
 - (2) A bullet is the projectile - fixed ammunition is the completed round as used in Penal Code Section 12301
18. Penal Code Section 148.1 - false report of a bomb
19. Penal Code Section 148.1(d) - hoax device, facsimile bomb
20. Penal Code Section 12303.2 should be used in lieu of Penal Code Section 453(a) when handling firebomb (molotov cocktail) incidents.

G. Fireworks regulation

NOTE: Throughout the State of California there are numerous County and City regulations and ordinances pertaining to fireworks

1. Health and Safety Section 12511 is defined as a device containing chemical elements and compounds capable of burning independently of oxygen in the atmosphere, and producing audible, visual, mechanical or thermal effects, useful as pyrotechnic devices or for entertainment.
2. Devices identified as
 - a. fireworks, dago bombs, sparklers, party poppers, paper caps, chasers, fountains, smoke sparks, aerial bombs and fireworks kits.
 - b. does not include M-80's, M-100's, Cherry bombs, etc.
 - c. considered explosives under Health and Safety Section 12000.

NOTE: Title 19, Section 980, CCR, device consisting of an explosive pyrotechnic composition not exceeding .772 grains in a fused container whose primary function is an audible effect.

H. California Codes of reference

1. Penal Code - Crimes and Punishments (Destructive Devices)
2. Health and Safety Code - Offenses dealing with Health and Safety (explosives/Fireworks)
3. Vehicle Code - Transportation of Explosives
4. Labor Code - Safety in the Work Place (Explosives/Fireworks)

GLOSSARY

Air Blast	- The force or shock of air moving away from an explosion
Ammunition	- Bullets and cartridge put together
Ammonium Nitrate	- A chemical mix listed as an oxidizer
ANFO	- Ammonium nitrate and fuel oil, a blasting agency (explosive)
Anti-disturbance	- A way to cause an explosion by moving or touching something
Armed	- Ready to work
Arming Delay	- A way to arm a bomb allowing someone time to leave before the explosion
Ballistics	- The way bullets and guns work
Black Powder	- A low explosive, very dangerous
Blast/Blast Effect	- The damage by an explosion
Blasting Agent	- A mix of an oxidizer and a fuel to make an explosive
Blasting Cap	- Used to set off high explosives (detonators)
Blasting Machine	- Used to set off electric blasting caps (detonators)
Blast Seat	- The place where an explosion took place (blast hole)
Bomb	- Made to destroy life and property
BDOP	- Bomb disposal operational perimeter
Booby Trap	- A hidden explosive / A hidden tool used to injure someone
Booster	- A high explosive used to help a blasting agent explode
Brisance	- The breaking or shattering made by an explosion (the power of the explosion)
Burning	- The change in a solid made by fire
Burning Rate	- The time it takes for something to burn
Clandestine	- In secrecy
Cook-off	- An unexpected explosion
Counter Charge	- Explosives used to destroy a bomb
Deflagration	- The burning of a low explosive (under 3000 feet per second)

Delay (train)	- A way to take more time before an explosion
Demolition	- Destroying by explosives
Desensitizer	- Used to make explosives less of a hazard
Detonating Cord/Prima Cord	- A cord filled with high explosives (Det Cord)
Detonation	- An explosion above 3000 feet per second
Detonator	- Used to set off high explosives (blasting cap)
Dynamite	- A high explosive more sensitive than TNT
Disarming	- To made safe, unable to explode (RSP)
Explosion	- The fast change of a solid to a gas, making heat, light,noise, and power
Explosive	- Something made to explode
Explosive Train	- The way explosives are made to explode
Filler	- Explosives inside the bomb
Fire bomb	- Used to set a very hot fire (Molotov Cocktail)
"Fire in the Hole"	- A vocal warning given before an explosion
Fragmentation, Primary	- Actual parts of pieces of the bomb (Shrapnel)
Fragmentation, Secondary	- Anything thrown by the blast not part of the bomb
High Explosive	- Explodes at a speed over 3000 feet per second
H.E.	- Another term to mean high explosives
High Order	- The total explosion of an explosive
Hygroscopic	- Something able to hold or absorb water
Hypergolic	- Chemicals or metals that burn when they touch
Igniter	- Something to start to fuel to burn (match)
Improvised	- Homemade, made up by someone
Improvised Explosive Device/IED	- Homemade bomb
Implosion	- The opposite of explosion, to burst inward
Incendiary	- Something that burns and helps a fire to get larger
Inert	- A bomb with no explosives (training aid)

Jell	- Something liquid made thicker (jellied) like Napalm
Jet	- A blast of air made by an explosion in one direction
Linear Shaped Charge	- A long metal cover over high explosives shaped like a "V"
Low Explosives	- Explosives that burn under 3000 feet per second (deflagrate) like black powder and gun powder
Low Order	- Explosive left that did not burn or explode
Misfire	- Explosion that did not go off
Molotov Cocktail (Fire bomb)	- Bottle filled with gas having a rag top, will burn and start a fire when it is thrown
Munroe Effect	- A jet blast from a shaped charge
Napalm	- Jellied or thickened burning liquid (gas)
Oxidizer	- A chemical that adds oxygen to a fuel
Photo-flash Powder/Flash Powder	- Dangerous low explosive
Plastic Explosives	- A clay like high explosive that can be made into shapes (C-4, Semtex)
Primer	- Used to start a small hot flame, small short blast
Propellant	- An explosive that makes a force, thrust or speed when burned
Pyrotechnic Compound	- A mix of chemical that make a low explosive
Shaped charge	- Makes a blast of hot air that will cut metal
Sensitizer	- Used to make explosives more sensitive to explode
Shock Wave	- The first part (edge) of a blast (blast wave)
Smokeless powder	- Gun powder
Shrapnel	- Parts of a bomb made to kill or injure people
Squib	- Small explosive charge used to set off explosion
Stand-off	- Space between explosive and target (Shaped charge)
Sympathetic Detonation	- An explosion of explosives near the seat of an explosion
Thermlite	- A burning mix that burns very hot
Trip Wire/Trip Line	- Wire attached to a bomb that will make it explode