

TERRORISM AND TERRORIST ATTACK

- Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of a state or nation for purposes of intimidation, coercion or ransom.
- Terrorist often use threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism, and to get immediate publicity for their causes.
- Acts of terrorism range from threat of assassinations, kidnappings, hijackings, bomb scares and bombings, cyber attacks (computer-based), to the use of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons.
- High-risk targets include military and civilian government facilities, international airports, large cities and high profile landmarks. Terrorists might also target large public gatherings, water and food supplies, utilities, and corporate centers. Further, they are capable of spreading fear by sending explosives or chemical and biological agents through the mail.
- In the immediate area of a terrorist event, you would need to rely on police, fire and other officials for instructions. However, you can prepare in much the same way you would prepare for other crisis events.

PREPARING FOR TERRORIST ATTACK

- Wherever you are, be aware of your surroundings. The very nature of terrorism suggests there may be little or no warning.
- Take precautions when traveling. Be aware of conspicuous or unusual behavior. Do not accept packages from strangers. Do not leave luggage unattended. Unusual behavior, suspicious packages and strange devices should be promptly reported to the police or security personnel.
- Do not be afraid to move or leave if you feel uncomfortable or if something does not seem right.
- Learn where emergency exits are located in buildings you frequent. Notice where exits are when you enter unfamiliar buildings. Plan how to get out of a building, transportation terminals, congested public area or traffic. Note where staircases are located. Notice heavy or breakable objects that could move, fall or break in an explosion.
- Assemble a disaster supply kit at home and learn first-aid. Separate the supplies you would take if you had to evacuate quickly, and put them in a backpack or ready-to-go container.
- Be familiar with different types of fire extinguishers and how to locate them. Know the location and availability of hard hats in buildings in which you spend a lot of time.



SAFETY TIPS ON BOMB SEARCH, BOMB THREAT PREVENTION AND TERRORIST ATTACK

BE ALERT AND BE WATCHFUL

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**"SUBUKAN NYO
PO KAMI"**

TEXT

09158888181

09999018181

**PCSUPT ALAN LM PURISIMA
RD, NCRPO**

**Stand up...
be Proud...
make a Difference...**

**For Emergency call - 117 or Text 2920
Isumbong Mo Kay TSIP (09178475757)
SPD TOC - Tel. # 519-5525**

SEARCHING FOR BOMBS.

Authorities are in agreement that the most effective and fastest search of building can be made by the normal occupants of that building. Bombs can be packaged in as many different ways as the maker's imagination will allow. Some devices may be the size of a cigarette package, while others may be as large as 2 ½ ton truck. Since the object of the search can vary in size and shape, it is a fundamental rule that search must be made by **persons who are familiar with the area in order to notice a strange or foreign object.**

The following search techniques may be employed:

1. A staff member or supervisor should be designated as floor area warden for each floor of the building or perhaps several area wardens for single story buildings. Wardens should be responsible for directing the search of their areas, receiving information from search personnel and relaying it to the control center.
2. Alert the nearest medical facility to standby during the search to provide immediate medical attention in the event of accidental or premature detonation.
3. Alert police and fire department personnel to standby in the event a detonation occurs.
4. An effective search technique is as follows:
 - a. Security, maintenance and janitorial personnel search such areas as hallways, rest rooms, stairwells, elevator shafts, utility closets and areas outside the building.
 - b. Office personnel search their immediate areas.
 - c. As the search of each area is completed and no suspicious objects are found, a report is given to the appropriate warden.

5. Suspicious object located:

NOTE: It is imperative that personnel involved in the search be instructed that their mission is only to search for and report suspicious objects. NOT to move, jar or touch the objects or anything attached thereto. The removal/ disarming of a bomb must be left to professional bomb technicians.

- a. The location and a description of the object as can best be provided, should be reported to the floor or area warden. This information is relayed immediately to the personnel in charge of the control center who will call the police, fire department and rescue squad. When these agencies arrive, they should be met and escorted to the scene.
 - b. To minimize damage, sandbags or mattresses, not metal Sheila plates, may be placed around the object DO NOT ATTEMPT TO COVER THE OBJECT.
 - c. The danger area should be identified, and blocked off with a clear zone of at least 300 feet, including areas below and above the object.
 - d. Check to see that all doors and windows are open to minimize primary damage from blast and secondary damage from fragmentation.
 - e. Evacuate the building.
 - f. Do no permit re-entry into the building until the device has been removed/disarmed, and the building declared safe for re-entry.
6. Communications During Search
- a. A rapid two-way communication system is of utmost importance. Normally, communications between wardens, search teams and the control center can be accomplished through the existing telephone system or the building's internal communication system.
 - b. In many instances, two-way (walkie-talkie) radios have been used. CAUTION: The use of radios could be dangerous. The radio beam could cause premature detonation of an electric initiator (blasting cap).

POTENTIAL CONCEALMENT AREAS

➤ Buildings and Structures

- a. Elevator wells and shafts (Caution: Watch for strong winds in elevator shafts)
- b. Nooks, closets, storage rooms, false panels, walk areas, counterweights, motors, cables, trash in shafts, all ceiling areas, restrooms, access doors. Crawl space in restrooms and areas used as access to plumbing fixtures, electric fixtures, utility and other closet areas, space under stairwell, boiler (furnace) rooms, flammable storage areas, main switches and valves, indoor trash receptacles, storage areas including record-storage areas, mail rooms, ceiling lights with easily removable panels, fire hose tracks, basements, around windows hidden by drapes or shades, inside desks, inside storage cabinets and containers, under tables.

➤ Auditoriums and Theaters. Searches must be conducted under each seat, into cur seat cushions as well as the following:

- a. Stage area, microphones, speaker platform, crawl ways, tunnels, trapdoors, dressing rooms, restrooms, storage areas, ceilings, props, hanging decorations, lighting fixtures, sound system, air-conditioning system, roof, heating system, projection booths, offices.

➤ Schools. School bombings are usually directed against non student areas.

- a. Lockers, furnace (boiler) rooms, utility closets, offices, chemistry tabs, auditoriums and cafeterias.

➤ Outside areas.

- a. Street drainage systems, manholes in street and sidewalk, trash receptacles, garbage cans, dumpsters, incinerators, mailboxes, parked cars, trucks and carts, storage areas

BOMB THREAT PREVENTION

In order to reduce the potential placement of an explosive or incendiary device, you can tighten physical security. Not only will you reduce the chances of having a bomb brought on to the premises, but you can also maximize search efforts by doing the following:

1. During the inspection of the building, particular attention should be given to the potential concealment areas listed above.
2. Establish and enforce strict procedures for the control and inspection of packages and materials going into critical areas.
3. Develop and enforce a positive means of identifying and controlling personnel who have authorized access to critical areas and denying access to unauthorized personnel.
4. Instruct all security and maintenance personnel to be alert for suspicious individuals and the presence of foreign or suspicious objects or parcels.
5. Instruct all security and maintenance personnel to increase surveillance throughout the building.
6. Ensure that doors and/or access ways to such areas as boiler rooms, mail rooms, computer areas, switchboards, elevator, machine rooms and utility closets are surely locked when not in use.
7. Check key control procedures to see that all keys to all locks are accounted for.
8. Check fire exits to make sure they are not obstructed.
9. Check fire hose racks and fire extinguishers regularly to assure they have not been damaged.
10. Increase patrols and surveillance of receiving and shipping areas, garages and parking areas.
11. Assure adequate protection for classified documents, proprietary information and other records essential to the operation of your plant/establishment.
12. Check perimeter fences/walls/barriers to assure a good state of maintenance and adequate clear zones.
13. Check all exterior and protective lighting for proper operation and adequate illumination.
14. Protect ground-floor windows with heavy mesh, grillwork or protective glass.
15. Conduct daily checks for good housekeeping and proper disposal of combustible material.
16. Store or arrange for immediate procurement of sand, sandbags or mattresses to be used as shielding in the event an explosive device is located in the building.
17. In the event of electric power shut off, have flashlights or battery powered lanterns available.
18. Install closed circuit television to monitor areas where a bomb might be placed.
19. Install metal detecting devices.
20. Post signs indicating the use of closed circuit televisions and other detection devices.
21. Entrances and exits to and from buildings could possibly be modified to channel all personnel entering or leaving the building, by a registration desk.