



## First Responder Key Responsibilities

- Provide **METHANE** situation report
- Dynamic Risk Assessment of the scene
- Take charge until hand-over to senior
- Protect the scene - Cordon
- Maintain contact with control room/Supervisor & request resources. Update regularly
- Avoid dealing directly with casualties until the Rescue stage

All police actions must have a legal basis and should not interfere unnecessarily with an individual's human rights and freedoms. Actions need to be:-

Proportionate

Legal

Accountable

Necessary

**Officers must record all incidents on National Police Service Incident Reporting Template as per NPS - SSO Appendix 41 (a)**

## Information For Bomb Expert

**Location** – Prominent or vulnerable target.

**Intelligence** – Current threat levels, recent incidents in area, any information?

**Informant** – Locate informant / witnesses.

**Evaluate** – the object. Exact location, full description.

**Record** – full details of object and **precise location** as soon as safely possible.

## Hostile Reconnaissance

### Possible suspicious behaviour?

- Loitering in restricted or non-public areas.
- Looking at, or photographing entrances, exits, CCTV cameras or security features or staff?
- Asking unusual questions?
- Hiding their faces or disguised?

It is not just people on foot, vehicles are often used by terrorists planning attacks. Be aware of vehicles parked out of place or left abandoned, or a vehicle retracing the same route.

## Scene Management

The primary aim is protecting life through evacuation and reducing risk. Early cordon is essential.

### Survivors:

- Direct and disperse from danger.
- Provide first aid and evacuate if possible.
- Leave body parts, medical debris and clothing where they are.
- If evacuated seize survivor clothing when able.

### Witnesses:

- Identify and record details, direct to reception area if available.
- Consider obtaining a short description of what they saw if safe to do so.
- Identify photographs or footage.

### Suspects:

- Be aware suspects may hide amongst survivors and witnesses.
- Identify suspicious behaviour and act on witness information.
- Separate suspects from witnesses.

### Forensics:

- Cordon, Control and identify a single approach path.
- Leave bodies, body parts, medical debris and discarded items e.g. clothing where they are.
- Leave weapons alone.
- Allow only essential entry.
- Seek expert advice.

## Joint Decision Model



## INCIDENT RESPONSE GUIDE 2021

For police officers use only

CONFIDENTIAL

## METHANE – Incident Report

<b>M</b>	<b>MAJOR INCIDENT</b>	Has a major incident or standby been declared? (Yes / No - if no, then complete ETHANE message)
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<b>E</b>	<b>EXACT LOCATION</b>	What is the exact location or geographical area of the incident?
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<b>T</b>	<b>TYPE OF INCIDENT</b>	What kind of incident is it?
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<b>H</b>	<b>HAZARDS</b>	What hazards or potential hazards can be identified?
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<b>A</b>	<b>ACCESS</b>	What are the best ways to get in and out?
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<b>N</b>	<b>NUMBER OF CASUALTIES</b>	How many casualties are there, and what condition are they in?
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<b>E</b>	<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	Which and how many, emergency responder assets/personnel are required or are already on-scene?
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## Stay Safe 6 Actions

- 1. Confirm** the type of incident. Use all available information sources e.g. own observation, witnesses, CCTV.
- 2. Clear Direct and Disperse** people & non-essential staff away from the scene to safety. Use multiple routes.
- 3. Contain** the scene by securing the area as safely as possible with the resources available.
- 4. Cordon** the area from a safe distance to create outer perimeter.
- 5. Control** entry to exit from the scene as soon as possible.
- 6. Communicate** to Control Room and colleagues. Use **METHANE**. Transmit situation reports with regular updates as accurately as possible. Running live commentary if the threat is moving.

## Incident Information Gathering

**What** – is happening?

**Where** – is it happening? Exact location, direction of travel, where does it lead to, enter & exit.

**Who** – is involved? Full description e.g. numbers, age, skin colour, gender, height, build, clothing (colour / type), hair, facial features, distinguishing marks, vehicles used, weaponry & items carried. Number and types of casualties.

**Why** – anything shouted / threatened / indicated / displayed?

**When** – real time commentary or delayed communication? (How much time has elapsed if delayed?).

**How** – weapon(s) used? Carriage of weapon, targeted or indiscriminate discharge, appear trained?

## Grenades

If you find one shout **“GRENADE!”** to warn others and seek immediate hard cover.

- Lethal within 5 metres.
- Death / serious injury within 20 metres.
- Injury within 50 metres.
- Move at least 200 metres away if you can see it.
- Use hard cover if possible.
- If you can't get away or hide then lie face down with feet towards the threat.

## Assembly Points

**Establish Assembly Point** – near main road and preferably not a predictable location that may be anticipated. Needs to have ease of access / exit and sufficient room for emergency vehicles and personnel.

**Hazard free** – not in line of sight of scene, behind hard cover, avoiding glass or parked vehicles.

**Consider secondary devices** – search assembly point before use and check for previous use to avoid targeting.

**Consider secondary hazards** – flammable or explosive areas such as a fuel station.

## Suspect Packages – Hot Principle

**Hidden** – has someone tried to hide the package?

**Obviously suspicious** – any wires, batteries, mobiles, boxes, powders, liquids, gas or chemical smell or vapours?

**Typical** – is it out of place?

## Minimum Safe Transmission Distance From Device

Hand-held radios/mobile phones **15 metres**

Vehicle radios **50 metres**

Where possible transmit from hard cover!

## Evacuation/Invacuation

Always move people away from suspect device location. If device location is not known, evacuation may place people in more danger.

**Evacuation:** to outside or part of the building (small device).

**Invacuation:** to an internal protected space.

## Minimum Cordon Distances (Metres)

**100m Small items** e.g. small bags, rucksacks.

**200m Medium sized items** e.g. suitcase, rubbish bins, small car.

**400m Large items** e.g. vans, trucks.