

# **Bomb Threat Policy**

# **1.0** Telephone Threats

- 1.1. Obtain as much detailed information as possible from the source, using the 'Threatening Telephone Call Information' form.
- 1.2. Notify the supervisor or another employee by a pre-arranged signal system to alert management.
- 1.3. Attempt to keep the caller talking as long as possible to enable the origin of the call to be traced.
- 1.4. Immediately following the telephone call, repeat all information received, so that the appropriate action can be taken, i.e. to evacuate or search.

Note: - The decision to evacuate or search must be made by the Centre Manager, based on the type of call and the information given by the caller. The call may come through a second party, e.g. the police or press and, if a specific time is stated for a bomb to detonate, the obvious decision would be to evacuate.

# 2.0 Letter Bombs

- 2.1. Experience in dealing with letter bombs indicates that in many cases they are: -
- 2.1.1. Placed in substantial envelopes or parcels containing paperback books
- 2.1.2. In the form of flat letters weighing up to 102g
- 2.1.3. In packages the size of a conventional book
- 2.1.4. Delivered through normal postal services
- 2.2. The degree of caution to be observed in handling such items can be determined by the cumulative effect of the points giving rise to suspicion which including the following: -
- 2.3. The postmark, if foreign and not familiar
- 2.3.1. The writing, which may have an unusual appearance, lack literacy, or is crudely printed.
- 2.3.2. The name and address of the sender, if the geographical area differs from the area of the postmark
- 2.3.3. 'Personal' or 'private' letters addressed to senior management under the job title rather than by name.
- 2.3.4. Weight, if excessive for the size and apparent contents
- 2.3.5. Weight distribution, if uneven, this may indicate the presence of batteries
- 2.3.6. Grease marks on the exterior of the wrapping (i.e. showing through from the inside), may indicate 'sweaty' explosive
- 2.3.7. Smell, some explosives have a smell of marzipan or almonds
- 2.3.8. Abnormal fastening, if the sealing is excessive for the type of package, this may be a form of booby trap



- 2.4. Damaged enveloped or packaging that exposes wires, batteries or fluid-filled plastic sachets should not be handled further.
- 2.5. Packages that rattle, feel springy or emit a ticking noise should be treated with extreme caution.
- 2.6. If suspicions cannot be alleviated: -
- 2.6.1. Do not attempt to open the letter/package or tamper with it. It will probably have been designed to withstand postal handling and to detonate during a normal sequence of opening
- 2.6.2. With minimum further handling, isolate it to reduce possible blast damage, place on table, clear all items from around it
- 2.6.3. Seal off the area to keep people away

# 3.0 Evacuate or Search

3.1. This decision must be made by the Centre Manager, based on the type of call and information given by the caller. The call may come via a second party, e.g. the police or the press and if a specific time is stated for a bomb to detonate, the obvious decision would be to evacuate.

# 4.0 Bomb Search

- 4.1. If the decision is taken to search the premises as opposed to either a full or partial evacuation, the services of the local Police or Bomb Disposal Authorities should be sought.
- 4.2. The following points must be considered when undertaking the search: -
- 4.2.1. Do not use portable radio transmitters as they can detonate explosive devices within a radius of 30 metres
- 4.2.2. Divide the hub site into pre-determined sections with a thorough search plan for each section.
- 4.2.3. If possible, utilise staff members familiar with the area to be searched, as they are more likely to identify packages that should not be there
- 4.2.4. As a bomb would most likely be concealed in a compartment, suitcase, briefcase, box or packaging, be suspicious of any items that are unattended or out of place.
- 4.2.5. Seal off all areas that have been searched to avoid repetition of the search
- 4.3. If there is any reason to believe that a bomb or incendiary device has been found, the following precautionary measures should be carefully observed: -

# 5.0 DO NOT: -

- 5.1. Attempt to open a suspected package, leave it in its original position
- 5.2. Place a package believed to contain a bomb or incendiary device in water, water is a conductor of electricity and may cause detonation
- 5.3. Cut, remove or undo string or wire on a suspected package as this may release the trigger mechanism and cause the detonation.
- 5.4. Lift the cover of a box believed to contain a bomb or incendiary device



# 5.5. DO:

- 5.6. Cordon off the area, to prevent entry by unauthorised persons whilst awaiting expert assistance
- 5.7. Remain calm; keep voices as low as possible. Move in a positive style but do not run.
- 5.8. Do not openly speculate within hearing distance of any employee or visitor. All actions should reflect a 'business as usual' attitude



# 6.0 Bomb Evacuation

- 6.1. When the decision to evacuate the premises has been taken, the object is to get people out quickly without panic or disorder.
- 6.2. The fire alarm system is the most efficient method of initiating an evacuation, but the following procedures should also be observed: -
- 6.2.1. All lifts should be called to one floor above the ground floor, switched to manual operation and held there
- 6.2.2. All personnel to assemble at the designated muster point and await instructions
- 6.2.3. Do not allow entry or re-entry into the building until given approval by the Police or Bomb Disposal Officers

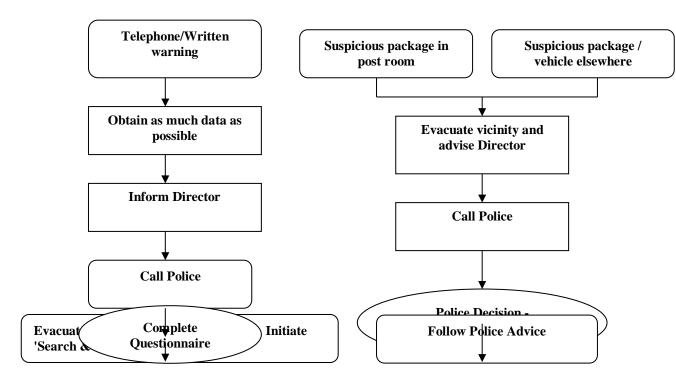
# 7.0 Appendix 1

#### 7.1. Incendiary devices

7.2. As with Incendiary Explosive Devices (IED's), incendiary devices can take many forms, particularly cigarette packets or cassette tapes, which can be placed unobtrusively. The central components are often similar to those found in a bomb; however, in this case, explosive is replaced by a slower burning combustible material.

# 7.3. Responding to an Incident - Evacuation procedures

- 7.4. Refer to the separate section of this Appendix relating to Evacuation Procedures. It is emphasised that different considerations exist when evacuating premises in the event of fire and responding to a bomb alert, i.e. where the risk of instantaneous devastation is too great to permit staff to exit within the vicinity of the premises.
- 7.5. Responding to an Incident Incident Flowchart
- 7.6. The likely flow of events is: -





# **Threatening Telephone Calls: Threat Report**

Update Responsibility:

Last Update

Next update:

Distribution: All telephonists and others who may respond to a threat case. Retain visible copies for relief staff use. Direct Line No.:

**Questions to be asked is possible** What precisely has been done/is threatened?

Where?

Anywhere else?

When is it timed to detonate?

Who are you and whom do you represent?

Why has it been done?

Agree CODE for future use.

Record the caller's exact words below. Keep the caller talking ("It's a bad line, please repeat"), and record call if possible. If not possible, try to signal someone to listen in. Do not antagonise the caller.

Are any code words identifiable?

Please record all relevant information about the caller here

# Park Education and Training Centre



Time:	me:		Date:		
Mobile/car:		Coin Box:		Private:	

Description of Callers voice - tick boxes or add comments where indicated by circles, or overleaf.

Sex/Age	Characteristics	Language	Accent	Speech	Manner
Male	Harsh	Educated	Standard	Rapid	Calm
Female	Loud	Uneducated	Local	Slow	Rational
Child	Hoarse	Coarse	Assumed	Clear	Deliberate
Adolescent	Soft	Repetitive	Regional	Normal	Amused
Adult	Whisper			Muffled	Drunk
Middle-aged	Deep	Misprinted	Foreign	Scripted	Irrational
Elderly	High			Prompted	Incoherent
				Impediment	

#### Background Noises

Domestic	School	Rail Traffic	Aircraft	Public Houses
Commercial	Internal	Road Traffic	Sea Side	Music (type)
Industrial	External	Road Works	In-car	
Other details				

# Action to be taken - Contact one of the following

Name	Tel. No.	Alternative Tel No.



#### After the Call

Immediately contact one of the people listed on the report form (copy attached). Leave line open and dial 1471 to ascertain origin of call. Fully and promptly complete the report form, while details are fresh.

# NB: Guidance Notes have been issues to all telephonists, senior management, their secretaries and others who may have to respond to a threat case.

On rare occasions warnings are received through the mail. On receipt of such a warning the following action should be taken:

These directives apply to letters threatening or warning of a bomb (if there is the faintest suspicion that a letter or parcel may contain an explosive device, DO NOT HANDLE IT; evacuate the area and immediately contact one of the people named below.

Handle the letter as little as possible.

Place the letter inside a polythene bag provided so that the document can be read without further direct handling. Seal the bag and tag it with the time and date received.

Immediately (whilst still fresh in your mind) make a list of those who handled the material before it was protected.

Take immediate steps to recover the envelope (is separated form the letter prior to discovery) TAKE THE SAME ACTIONS AS FOR THE CONTENTS.

Immediately contact one of the following:

Name	Tel No	Alternative Tel No