



22. CARVER

Each target component is rated on a scale from 1 through 10.

Target priority is selected by total number rating.

Highest sum is primary target.

**MODULE 16: EXPLOSIVES VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIC BOMB TECHNICIANS COURSE**

- 21 -

A close-up photograph of a dark, textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper, featuring a repeating pattern of white, embossed geometric shapes resembling stylized letters or symbols.

of target (building, area, or person) with some modifications. These variations will be discussed and experienced during the practical exercise.

20. PRACTICAL EXERCISE

The class will be split into three five-man teams. Each team will be given the task of performing a target vulnerability analysis of the facility. Teams are to identify areas and aspects of the facility to determine vulnerability. Each team will compare notes with other teams and discuss them at the end of this practical exercise.

21. (HEAD OF STATE) ITINERARY

The following itinerary shows the schedule of the (Head of State) visit:

- 10:00: The (Head of State) arrives by helicopter at the designated landing site and is greeted by the Mayor of _____, the Commandant or other officinal, and the senior participant.
- 10:05: The (Head of State) arrives at the parade deck entrance, dismounts motorcade, and walks across the parade deck to the main entrance of the dormitory building.

After entering the dormitory building, the (Head of State) and his entourage will ride the elevator to the second floor a walk down the dormitory hallway to the rear of the building. He will descend to the first floor and walk down the hallway inspecting the dormitories, returning to the front of the building, and proceeding through the walkway to the gym building.

- 10:10: (Head of State) arrives at the basketball court in the gym building and is greeted by the participants and the ATAP staff and instructors.
- 10:15: (Head of State) speaks to students and staff from podium.
- 10:25: (Head of State) departs gym.
- 10:27: (Head of State) departs rear of gym via motorcade.
- 10:29: (Head of State) arrives at helicopter departure site.
- 10:32: (Head of State) enters helicopter and departs.

this case, the terrorist did a covert analysis of Blanco that lasted a year before the decision was made to use explosives for the assassination.

If a person is the designated target, it is necessary to learn all of his or her daily movements and habits, such as:

N.B.

- ↳ Where does the target live? This may require an analysis of the building in which he or she resides.
- ↳ What time does the target depart his or her residence for work?
- ↳ Where does the target work? This may require another explosives vulnerability analysis of the building.
- ↳ What time does the target arrive at work? Is it the same each day?
- ↳ What are the target's work habits? What hours does he/she spend at the office?
- ↳ What are the target's travel patterns?
- ↳ What routes are travelled on a routine basis?
- ↳ Where are the most likely places for placing an explosive device along the route?
- ↳ Does the target have any indoor or outdoor hobbies?
- ↳ Does the target have a girlfriend or boyfriend?
 - Where does the girlfriend or boyfriend live? Should another vulnerability analysis be conducted?
 - How often does the girlfriend or boyfriend visit the target, or vice-versa?
 - Do they go out? Where do they go?
 - Can the boyfriend or girlfriend be bribed or intimidated?
- ↳ What are the target's travel itineraries (includes official trips, functions, etc.)?
 - When will the target be in a static position?
 - When will the target be in a dynamic mode?
 - What types of transportation will be used?
 - What is the primary mode of travel?
 - Is there a chauffeur? Can he or she be bribed or intimidated?

19. SUMMARY

Most explosives vulnerability analyses are **done through the eyes of an adversary**. This course of instruction, although focused on the responsibilities and duties of the bomb technician, is designed to allow the student to evaluate a potential target in this manner. The instructions covered in this lesson plan are applicable to most any type

MODULE 15: EXPLOSIVES VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIC BOMB TECHNICIANS COURSE

- 19 -

REDMI Note 13 Pro+ 5G 11/11/2025 17:20

Is there emergency backup power? Where is it located?

What percentages of power does the emergency system provide? In most cases the emergency power does not provide 100%.

Is the emergency power battery or generator?

Where is the backup system located?

18.18.1 Air distribution system

If there is an air distribution system (heating and/or cooling), who provides the service?

Are tunnels used? Are they big enough for a person to enter?

Are there large air ducts?

18.18.2 Sewage and drainage systems

Sewage and drainage often have tunnels large enough for a person to pass through. This is especially true for large facilities such as airports. It is necessary to inspect these accessible tunnels and pipes and know the location and how they can be accessed.

Location security forces



Are there any government security forces that would intervene or support the target if attacked?

What are the loyalties of the forces? In many instances government security forces are not reliable.

A person as the target



Dignitaries such as presidents of nations and high ranking officials in government or corporate organizations, are often threatened by terrorists. An example of a successful assassination with explosives was Premier Blanco of Spain circa 1973. In



Description of building

Type of construction (reinforced concrete, concrete blocks, brick, etc.).

Size of building, primary use, number of floors, and basements.

Obtain floor plans or sketches of buildings.

Obtain ground and aerial photos, including vertical and oblique angles.

Describe target area, buildings, tunnels, and any other physical characteristics.

18.16

General target area



What is the normal day and night traffic?

Obtain a map showing location of target and nearest reaction forces (police stations, fire stations, emergency medical etc.)

Obtain a map showing location of target and nearest reaction forces (police stations, fire stations, emergency medical etc.)

Obtain a map showing location of target and nearest reaction forces (police stations, fire stations, emergency medical etc.)

Obtain a map showing location of target and nearest reaction forces (police stations, fire stations, emergency medical etc.)

Obtain a map showing location of target and nearest reaction forces (police stations, fire stations, emergency medical etc.)

Utilities

18.17

Telephones

Are the telephones monitored?

Are there any potential weaknesses in the telephone system that would intervene or support the target if attacked?

Can a monitor be installed?

What are the local telephone companies? In many instances government security forces are not listed.

Are the telephone lines secured?

- How many access stations are between the telephone company and the target?
- Where do the lines enter the building or area?
- Are the lines accessible?

18.18

Electrical Power

Who supplies the power for the target?

Are there any potential weaknesses in the electrical system that would support or attack the target?

Where are the transformers located?

MODULE 16: EXPLOSIVES VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIC BOMB TECHNICIANS COURSE

- 17 -





18.13

Where are all accessible windows and security devices?

Is the target illuminated during hours of darkness?

What type of security lights are used, and where are they located?

What type of alarms systems are used?

- How are they activated?
- Can they be neutralised?

Locate all entrances (i.e., exterior doors and windows).

Obtain as much information as possible no matter how insignificant.

- Aerial photographs
- Blueprints (including modifications)
- Floor plans

18.14

Target personnel

Who controls the keys to the target?

Can they be duplicated?

Who possesses keys?

What are normal work hours and overtime policy and patterns?

Who has access to the target area?

What are the normal off-duty activities?

Are target personnel married or single?

What is the location of residence of personnel?

What is their route to the target?

What type of transportation is available?

18.15

Physical structure



18.16

Electrical Power

Who supplies the power for the target?

Where are the transformers located?

MODULE 16: EXPLOSIVES VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIC BOMB TECHNICIANS COURSE

- 16 -



18. EXPLOSIVES VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS CONSIDERATIONS

18.1 Target security



18.11

Personnel living in the building

Who lives in the building and where? Are they armed?

What is the location of living quarters relative to the area of primary interest? Is the target ever unattended? Are there some periods of increased security?

18.12

Guard Force

What is the location of guards and the number of guard stations?

If armed, what type of weapons?

What time are guards replaced?

What is the location of off-duty guards?

What contingency plans do they have, if any?

Are security dogs used? How? Where? When?

Are there security patrols?

- Where are the patrols used?
- What is the reaction time to the target area?

Are there any supplemental security forces (military, police, etc.)?

- Where are they located?
- Who are they?

18.13

Physical Security

Any physical obstacles or obstructions to be overcome before entry into the target. (Ground and aerial photos are very useful).

Is the target enclosed?

Obtain all information about gates, doors and locks. Is the lock hardware special or common?

MODULE 18: EXPLOSIVES VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIC BOMB TECHNICIANS COURSE

- 15 -

- ❖ Accessibility = ease or difficulty in successfully reaching the target.
- ❖ Recoverability = amount of time it will take to repair, replace, or substitute the target.
- ❖ Vulnerability = ability to destroy or damage using available assets and materials (How susceptible is the target to damage? Assess only if the target is technically feasible to damage).
- ❖ Effect = effect on the operation of the target.
- ❖ Risk = associated risks to the perpetrators

16. CONDUCTING AN EXPLOSIVES VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

When conducting an explosives vulnerability analysis, the following steps are preformed:

- ❖ Define the mission or requirements.
- ❖ Collect target intelligence.
- ❖ Collect all target data.
- ❖ Evaluate the target using the target selection criteria ("CARVER" system).
- ❖ Identify potential targets.
- ❖ List targets in priority.

17. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information about a target can be obtained from the following sources:

- ❖ Key personnel who can answer many of the questions required for an overt (friendly) analysis.
- ❖ Brochures used for public relations
- ❖ Telephone company
- ❖ Utility companies
- ❖ Delivery companies
- ❖ Maps
- ❖ Photos
- ❖ Aerial photos
- ❖ Blueprints
- ❖ Sketches
- ❖ Floor Plans
- ❖ Public tours
- ❖ Any other service providers

13. CHOOSING TARGETS

An explosives vulnerability analysis can be applied to any level for choosing suitable targets. It may consider a:

- ◆ Target
- ◆ Target complex
- ◆ Target system
- ◆ Target sub-system

N.B

14. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

When conducting an explosives vulnerability analysis, it is essential to consider the following:

- ◆ What is the specific mission?
- ◆ What type of attack will be used? Overt or covert?
Overt – any activity where attack is not secret or hidden.
Covert – any activity that is secret or deniable.
- ◆ What is the purpose of the mission?
- ◆ How long will it take to get the damaged target repaired?
- ◆ What is the strategic or tactical importance of the target?
- ◆ How much time is allotted to carry out the attack?

N.B

15. TARGET SELECTION CRITERIA

This lesson teaches the "CARVER" system for analysing and selecting a target.

C	=	Criticality
A	=	Accessibility
R	=	Recoverability
V	=	Vulnerability
E	=	Effect
R	=	Risk

N.B

This system focuses on six characteristics of a potential target:

- ◆ Criticality = important to target to overall function and/or operation.

7. Implement countermeasures:

Put the recommended countermeasures into action.
Ensure that the security measures are properly installed, tested, and maintained.
Train relevant personnel on their roles and responsibilities in the protection of the principal.

8. Continuously assess and update:

Regularly reassess the vulnerabilities and countermeasures to adapt to changing threat scenarios. Stay updated on emerging threats and technological advancements to improve security measures over time.

9. Coordinate with law enforcement and intelligence agencies:

Maintain close coordination with local law enforcement agencies, intelligence organizations, and other relevant stakeholders. Share relevant information and seek their expertise when necessary.

10. Regularly review and revise the plan:

Conduct periodic reviews of the explosives vulnerability assessment checklist and associated security measures to ensure they remain effective. Revise the plan as needed based on new information, changes in the threat landscape, or any security incidents that occur.

11. TARGET SELECTION

Adversaries select a target for many different reasons, including potential publicity, political gain, psychological gain, revenge, intimidation, or extortion.

N.B

12. EVALUATING POTENTIAL TARGETS

In order to protect a target from an explosive attack, it is essential to look at a target as if you were the adversary. How would you plan? How could the plan be negated? There are specific characteristics of potential targets that are important to analyse.

Physical features, including location, accessibility, and obstacles to entry, must be analysed to determine potential targets. Additionally, features which may make the target uniquely vulnerable should be examined. An example of such a feature would be the manufacture or storage of hazardous materials on the premises.

Normal operating procedures may create vulnerability. An unattended building is obviously more vulnerable. Additional operating factors to examine include normal hours of operation, normal off-duty activity, periods of increased activity, and periods of increased danger or vulnerability.

10. WHAT TO DO WHEN CONDUCTING EXPLOSIVES VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR PRIME TARGET AND DURING THE EVENTS?

When conducting operations to protect a principal and conducting an explosives Vulnerability assessment,
It is crucial to ensure the safety of everyone involved. Here
is a checklist to help you in the process?

M-B

1. Obtain relevant information:

Gather all available information about the principal, the location, and the potential threats.
This includes understanding the principal's routine, identifying potential adversaries, and assessing the level of threat.

2. Establish a qualified roving team:

Assemble a team of experts with experience in explosives vulnerability assessment and protection operations.
This may include security professionals, bomb technicians, intelligence analysts, and law enforcement personnel.

3. Conduct a site survey:

Visit the principal's official residence, workplace, and any other relevant locations to assess vulnerabilities.
Identify potential access points, structural weaknesses, and areas that could be targeted by explosives.

4. Analyse previous incidents:

Review past incidents involving explosives or similar threats to identify patterns, tactics, and lessons learned.
This information can help in assessing vulnerabilities and developing appropriate countermeasures.

5. Identify and prioritize vulnerabilities:

Based on the site survey and analysis of previous incidents, determine the vulnerabilities that pose the highest risks. Prioritize these vulnerabilities based on their potential impact on the principal's safety.

6. Develop countermeasures:

Develop specific countermeasures to mitigate identified vulnerabilities.
This may include physical security measures such as access control systems, blast-resistant structures, and surveillance systems. It could also involve procedural measures such as implementing security protocols and training personnel.

8. Communicate with stakeholders:

Communicate the potential risks associated with the blasting operation to all relevant stakeholders, including employees, nearby residents, local authorities, and any other affected parties. Clear communication helps to ensure the safety of everyone involved.

9. Monitor and review:

Continuously monitor the blasting activities and regularly review the risk assessment to ensure that control measures are effective and appropriate. Make necessary adjustments or improvements as required.

8. DEFINITION OF EXPLOSIVES VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

end here

Explosives vulnerability analysis is a systematic, logical, and analytical approach to evaluating a target. It is the examination of all available information on a given target with the objective of determining vulnerability to attack while considering destructive results.

9. WHO CONDUCTS EXPLOSIVES VULNERABILITY ANALYSES AND WHY?

An explosives vulnerability analysis is usually conducted by any person or group who plans to attack a target with explosives. Such groups include terrorists and other governments.

The purpose of an explosives vulnerability analysis is to:

- Obtain the maximum effect within imposed limitations.
- Make the most efficient use of resources and assets.
- Provide options in target selection and reduce hazards to operational team.
- Determine selection of targets which best satisfies the mission (The mission defines the objectives, goals, and requirements of the attack).

Develop Countermeasures:
Develop specific countermeasures to mitigate identified vulnerabilities. This may include physical security measures such as access control systems, blast-resistant structures, and surveillance systems. It could also involve procedural measures such as implementing security protocols and training personnel.

Target Selection and Risk assessment

points to consider in an explosives risk assessment:

N.B

1. Identify the potential hazards:

Begin by identifying the potential hazards associated with the blasting operation, such as the nature of the explosives used, proximity to inhabited areas, nearby structures, underground utilities, or environmentally sensitive areas.

2. Assess the likelihood of occurrence:

Evaluate the likelihood of potential hazards occurring. Factors to consider include the experience and expertise of the blasting team, accuracy of measurements and calculations, previous blasting experience at the site, and weather conditions.

3. Evaluate the potential consequences:

Determine the potential consequences of each identified hazard. This includes assessing the potential impact on structures, people, wildlife, water bodies, or any other sensitive areas.

4. Establish control measures:

Devise control measures to mitigate the identified hazards. These measures may include implementing exclusion zones, issuing warning notifications, like red flags and warning board sign of explosives blasting in progress. Using protective barriers, controlling vibration levels, or modifying blasting techniques by using delay methods.

5. Review applicable regulations and guidelines:

Familiarize yourself with any applicable local, Explosives Act 26 of 1956 and its regulations or guidelines related to blasting. Ensure that all activities are in compliance with these regulations.

6. Consult experts:

Consult with expert's people with prior expertise, such as geotechnical engineer's military demolition technicians, to obtain specialized advice and guidance on specific aspects of the assessment or blasting technique selection.

7. Develop an emergency plan:

Prepare an emergency plan that outlines specific actions to be taken in case of accidents, injuries, or other unforeseen circumstances.

Ensure that all stakeholders like firefighting, medics are aware of this plan and understand their roles and responsibilities.



mountain) green coloration to depict forest and vegetation's for example (point on the map) blue coloration depicts water bodies for example (name and show as per weather conditions)

Paper cutting grid coordinates and names of places anti pouching unit

AIDS used

Natural features high to low eg Mountains, Dams and rivers

High moulds of soil, green twigs, and blue colourings
Artificial Features

Brown dust, black dust, toys paper cuttings and any other aid can be used

Ground Details

Observation and fields of the fire

Visual observation

Optical observation

Dominating features

Fields of fire or direction

ROOF TOPS, PLAIN, DEFROSTATION, GRASSLAND, TREE TOPS

NOT LIMITED TO THAT DETAILS

OBSTACLES

Quick sands

Flash floods swamps

High fenced walls in build-up areas

Routinely security patrols

CCTV

Drone patrols

Compromised routes

Weather

Mines, tanks ditches bridges

7. AVENUES OF APPROACHING TARGET ANALYST

Explosives risk assessment

Target selection & risk assessment

Performing a risk assessment prior to blasting **is an essential step to ensure the safety of individuals, property, and the environment.** Here are some key

MODULE 16: EXPLOSIVES VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIC BOMB TECHNICIANS COURSE

- 8 -



an improvised sand table to model in area by estimations
Briefing in the field

Models are used to brief members on the operations by operational command structure

Stages of management.

- Those to do briefing will be seated, attending, knelling in order of nomination of
- Circle or "O" grouping
- Briefing officer will be standing at position not obscure the model members "party"
- being briefed.
- Briefing officer will use a long pointer to avoid walking in the model.
- It is necessary to rehearse before the members arrive to have the material flowing in logical manner
- Have a member pointing all the features mentioned on the brief to avoid breaking of the flow of continuity
- Pauses in between a statement is essential to allow the members briefed to assimilate or take down notes.
- Have limited information clearly marked on the models eg locations, assay Areas
- Briefing
- Representations are
- Extracted from maps of Scales
- Coverage
- Easting To
- Northing To
- *Orientation North
- Horizontal scale scale one SQ on the model represent Km on the ground and vertical
- BRIEFING
- Permission to carry on Rank

This model in front of us present our immediate area of operations.
It has been extracted from map of (mention the map) of scale of 1:50, 000, it covers from easting 32 to 42 and northing 28 to 37, and it has been orientated to general direction of north as shown by the arrow over there
It has been made in such a way that one side is small square of the model representation one Km on the actual ground.

I have used different aids to depict both natural and manmade features;
High models of the soil represents mountains and hills for examples (name the

MODULE 16: EXPLOSIVES VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIC BOMB TECHNICIANS COURSE

- 7 -



Purpose of sand models

- ❖ Training purpose
- ❖ To brief the commander and members for mission deployment eg offensive or defensive measures
- ❖ As an aid for operational planning

Sand model planning conditions to be met

- ❖ Should be constructed in appropriate scale
- ❖ Should properly express the properties of the terrain it represents (valley,hills,cliffs,bulidings etc)
- ❖ Should cover the entire required area

Scales

Horizontal scales to determine by the required accuracy and sometimes the dimension and sand quantity required

The scale must be calculated and square dimensions on the models will give more accuracy

Required data

Area boundaries of the map
Horizontal scale

Vertical scale

Aspect

Procedure to prepare modelling

Sand preparation

Draw co-coordinates lines .strings, nails

Height chart eg 30cm = 2cm on the sand table

Marking of lines

Relief Modelling

Modelling sequence is from high to low areas

Determine skeleton lines according to the locations and pile the sand FM line to ridges

Determine the location of hill top, stick the straight edge vertical and fit the sand height according to the chart

Model the terrain contours and slopes according to contour lines and their locations on the net

Recheck forms and lopes against the map.

Now present the sand with your hands.

Improvised Sand Model

A members in the field conditions, where sand box is not available, may erect

MODULE 16: EXPLOSIVES VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIC BOMB TECHNICIANS COURSE

- 6 -



Who should give operational briefing?

The operational briefing must be **facilitated by the planning group or appointed operational coordinator**

The briefing **must have a set agenda**

Objective and set goals must be outlined

Operational briefing

Modelling a form of briefing with is a schematic reproduction of specific piece of a ground on a small scale of flat surface showing all physical features both Natural and artificial in a way that give eye view of the ground.

NB

Model must be made to the required accuracy and maintains the same quantity required

To be a good professional model maker, one has to be **good map reader**.

Types of model

Cloth - Horizontal scale

Clay - Vertical scale

Glass

N.B

Plastic use to prepare modelling

Sand model - Orientation

Saw dust - no coordinates lines, strings, nails

Model size eg 30cm x 2cm on the same table

NB - Model outlines

Sand models are commonly used in day to day operational briefing of military and paramilitary purposes

Model must be made to low angles

Properties of a good model

1. The following properties of sand model distinguish it from a map ,sketch or photograph

- ❖ Relief format
- ❖ Significant details are emphasised and insignificant ones are omitted
- ❖ Scales are determined by the purpose of the model
- ❖ Model simplifies the assessment of the ground enemy and deployment

Improved Sand Model

A members improve sand models, while using b

MODULE 16: EXPLOSIVES VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIC BOMB TECHNICIANS COURSE

- 5 -



4. OPERATIONAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Is method used for acquiring better view into what resources does the organisation has and how to better distribute it for operational use.

Human resources Operation

Better known as HR OPS function which is meant to support and assist the operational members on their day to day tasks.

Plays crucial role in organisation where it helps in member's development, equipment research and tactical operational strategies to reach organisational set goals.

Resources allocation

This is used to conduct resource scheduling, recognizing and assigning of resources for specific period to various activities.

This allows the operational coordinators plan and prepare for project implementation and achieving goals.

5. TWO TYPES OF RESOURCES ALLOCATION

1. Continuous time base

The resource allocation can be either project Continuous time base

Eg: illicit movement of explosives an covert which is long time base operation can be establish to determine the route cause and the drive of the activities in order time duration can be extended.

2. One time Non -project work short term based

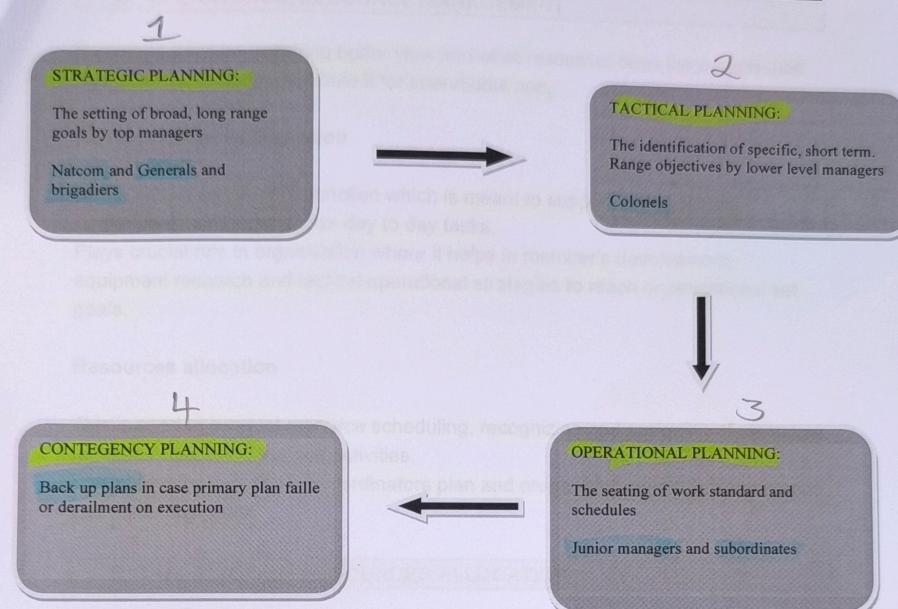
Time to time operations such as main event cross border operations which has an established start time and end time.

6. OPERATIONAL BRIEFING

Is conducted at the beginning of each operation presents the incidents action plan for upcoming period to supervisory personnel with the operations should always be concise.

N.B

3. FOUR TYPES OF OPERATIONAL PLANS



Operational plan Key performance indicators

STRATEGIES	TIME LINE	BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS	RESPONSIBILITIES
Key actions needs to be carried out regularly to achieve strategic operation goals	Set up time line that encourage efficiency but that also is realistic	Budget summary must detail the financial and material resources required to meet each goal set	An operational coordinator will be appointed To be typically responsible for ensuring that each goal is completed on time and within budget all role player adhere to their given task monitoring of daily activities with timeously feed back

design, operational plan, maintenance and improvement of operation

2. Operational plan

Defines how human, physical and financial resources will be allocated to achieve strategic objectives.

Outlines the key objectives and goals of an organisation and how to reach them
It is crafted document that ensures the team members know their responsibilities and have a clear understanding of what is expected of them and what's need to be done to reach an objective

Use operational plan to answer some key

Questions such as:

- What are the **strategies that need to be completed?**
- Whose **responsibility** for each task
- **When** should the task be **completed?**
- What is the **time line for completion?**
- How should the progress be monitored? ~
- How many resources have been allocated to complete the said task? ~

N.B

Steps to follow when making operational plan

Determine your organisation **position** and **role**

Share the information with the team

Develop your organisational **strategy**

Use **existing organisational strategic plans incorporating** them with the needs of current operational requirements

Design the operational **strategies**

Execute the **strategical plans**

Monitor and **manage** the **strategic plans**

How to write the operational Plan

1. **Identify importance goals objectives or milestones**
2. Determine **key initiatives** to help assist **achieve those goals**
3. Define **key assumptions about challenges**
4. Decide **how to measure success**
5. Clarify **outline responsibilities and tasks**

N.B

MODULE 15
INTRODUCTION TO OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND EXPLOSIVES RISK ASSESSMENT

LEARNING OUTCOMES



At the end of this module, the Learner will be able to:

1. Manage resource on the daily basis and have control over all Planned operations.
2. Member will be able use to operational plan to answer some key critical operational pan requirements
3. Conduct prior assessment
4. Conduct a physical security assessment of a designated protectee.
5. Conduct a physical security assessment of a building or facility.

PURPOSE OF MODULE



This module provides an understanding for Bomb Disposal and Explosives Control officials in the field of safety in society who need to execute policing functions and tasks in dangerous situations. This unit standard will contribute towards compliance with tactical - legal-, safety- and organisational requirements related to Bomb Disposal and Explosives Control.

1. DEFINITION OF OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

If the mechanism used to oversee the complete operating system on an organisation

Purpose

Operations management is essential for organisation to manage their daily activities **seamlessly**.

Operations management controls all the processes and handles issues including

MODULE 15: EXPLOSIVES VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS
BASIC BOMB TECHNICIANS COURSE

- 1 -