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STEP-BY-STEP EXPLOSION SCENE TACTICS

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Abstract: *This article discusses the tactical aspects of examining the scene of an explosion. In this case, the examination of the scene of the incident was divided into three stages: assessment of the initial situation, identification of the center of the explosion, extinguishing, and specific rules for working with the center were analyzed. Also, when inspecting the scene of the explosion, the issues of applying the method of movement at the scene of the explosion to the explosion area are considered. In addition, the issues of taking measurements at the place of the explosion, using technical means during inspection, and the properties of explosives and taking samples were analyzed.*

Key words: *explosion, eccentric, concentric, frontal, inspection limits, explosion center, explosive substance, explosive object, explosion area, explosion limit.*

Examining the scene of any incident is the most complex and time-consuming type of investigation. This is an urgent investigative action, which consists of the direct study and recording by the investigator of the situation at the place of the incident, the traces and other objects found there, in order to obtain factual information important for the case.

The general requirements for a bomb scene investigation, as for any other crime scene investigation, are: timeliness, objectivity and completeness, and clear organization. , requirements for systematic and effective use of scientific and technical tools and methods are maintained. However, work at explosion sites is different from work at other incidents: the explosion, depending on its strength, causes certain, often very important changes in the environment, which can lead to destruction, collapses, fires, etc. can be accompanied by this, which significantly complicates the examination of the crime scene, the search for trace materials and natural objects for investigation.

The scene of the explosion requires immediate investigation. Rapid arrival at the place of the explosion and timely inspection is related to the need to obtain the products of the explosion and the complex stages of inspection. We analyzed the scene of the explosion in three stages. We will consider these separate stages below.

The first stage: a general inspection of the place where the explosion took place.

It is advisable to start the general inspection of the place where the accident took place by reviewing all the places where the accident took place and drawing up a plan scheme of the area.

First of all, the place of the incident is determined in relation to at least two permanent, immovable objects. Open areas are targeted in relation to the nearest settlements, power lines, etc. "Areas and any objects located significantly away from populated areas can be targeted using OP8 navigators" [1, 284].

During the implementation of this action, the boundaries of the area or field to be investigated, as well as the location of witnesses, must be determined.

It is also necessary to note the location of the victims in the plan diagram.

Simultaneously with these actions, it is recommended to take a general picture of the scene of the incident and, if possible, to take a video, until the physical evidence is obtained.

It is very important to determine the initial situation at the scene of the incident, in the event of an explosion in buildings, it is necessary to determine the order of the building and ventilation lines.

Regardless of its nature, it can be assumed that there is an explosion center [2, 576]. The explosion center is always the initial position of the reactant with certain geometric dimensions. (explosive device body, compressed gas cylinder, fuel and air mixture, etc.).

In the event of an explosion of a mixture of fuel and air, the center of the explosion will be the entire volume occupied by this mixture. The creation of a center during the explosion of an explosive device is determined by the accuracy of the dimensions of this device, especially if the explosive device is based on a condensed explosive substance.

It is necessary to look for signs of the center in the zone of severe local destruction, and also to pay attention to traces of the impact of the explosion on objects, that is, to identify crushed or fragmented objects.

This mechanism allows you to find the center of the explosion with great accuracy, because the effect of the explosion is manifested only in the zone closest to the explosive device.

But sometimes, based on such signs, it is not possible to determine the center of the explosion, in this case, it is necessary to determine the center by the movement of objects in relation to the initial state, chemical reaction products.

Particular attention should be paid to the elements of the explosive device shell embedded deep in the surrounding objects and special viewing techniques

should be used [3, 103], accordingly, the center will be the point of intersection of the trajectories of the viewed elements.

It is important to remember that in order to use the view method, the objects must be placed as they were before the explosion.

It is recommended to perform the inspection using the eccentric method, that is, with a circular movement from the center to the outside, but it should be noted that this technique is reasonable only for the inspection of small explosions.

In cases where the explosion has a large destructive force, it is advisable to divide the area into sectors and inspect them sequentially [4].

And in cases where it is impossible to determine the center of the explosion and the area of the explosion is small, it is appropriate to use the concentric method of inspecting the incident site.

In rare cases, it is necessary to use the frontal inspection method, which is recommended mainly when there is an explosion in a limited plane with a linear shape, or when it is necessary to comb a large area and divide it into squares inefficiently and unjustifiably [5, 209].

The center of the explosion must be indicated on the plan diagram of the incident site; it should be determined in relation to objects that have a solid structure, have known coordinates that allow determining their location, and have not changed their position as a result of the explosion. For further information, the explosion center can be used.

Thus, at this stage, the entire situation of the event should be clarified in a general sense based on the examination of visible traces.

It is necessary to determine the estimated power of the explosive device, the inspection limits, the expected center of the explosion, and the detailed inspection methods and tools that are more reasonable for use in the given material situation.

It is necessary to remember not to allow the situation to change. It is mandatory not to disturb the objects on the spot and the investigation team should not contact them.

Analysis of such information at this stage allows us to proceed to a more detailed examination of individual sections of the scene.

Second stage: detailed examination of the explosion site.

The detailed inspection stage can be divided into two segments. The first is a detailed statistical analysis. During its implementation, specific objects are checked and recorded without changing their position in space. Then, the dynamic method

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is used. In the course of its implementation, the objects are checked in every way, they can be moved, samples important for checking are taken from them.

"The peculiarity of the investigation of the explosion site is that it is carried out in zones far from the epicenter of the explosion" [6, 176].

The viewing area can be divided into four areas; the given numbers show the approximate zones during the most common strong explosions: explosion center (zone up to 2 meters), close zone (up to 5 meters), medium (up to 50 meters), distant (more than 50 meters).

Special attention should be paid to the recording of explosion traces. The following must be reflected in the inspection report: the nature of the damage, the material of the object, its original location, shape and dimensions. The damage must be clearly described, that is, the length, width, depth of the damage, their number, the direction of deformation and its magnitude, and the change in the state of the objects in relation to the initial state must be indicated.

Explosive effect or high explosive effect, the nature of destruction, i.e. splash, penetration, crushing, rupture) should be described in the protocol.

The inspection should start from the place where the largest traces of the explosive device have accumulated, that is, from the exact center of the explosion. As a rule, after the explosion of an explosive device, a significant change of surface is observed in its place. Craters are formed on relatively soft surfaces, hard surfaces are crushed depending on the force of the explosion, or craters or depressions are formed during powerful explosions.

The resulting crater should be measured and sampled, as well as a sample of the undamaged soil at the scene for further comparison, as the surface may contain substances that may have had explosive properties even before the explosion due to various previous conditions. may contain.

It should also be checked or sifted with the help of magnets. "It is possible to find the smallest particles of an explosive device, individual parts of a watch mechanism, fire wire, battery particles, etc."[7, 102].

Further traces of the explosive device should be searched in radial directions from the center of the explosion.

The use of metal detectors significantly contributes to the detection of explosive device parts embedded in various materials by detonation. It should be remembered that the removal of these pieces should be done without deformation if possible [8, 187]. Also, explosive remnants can be detected in the parts of the explosive device, its safety must be ensured.

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Determining the center of the explosion helps to more accurately search for parts of the explosive device, although they are scattered in all directions, but taking into account the location of the equipment before the explosion, it allows to determine in which direction the explosive device is moving.

In the near zone, in the surrounding reality objects, it is necessary to look for explosion, high explosive and thermal effects, as well as parts of an explosive device and an explosive substance.

Traces of thermal effects are recorded by melting traces on metal and plastic objects, as well as burn marks and burn marks. Traces of thermal effects can appear on the body of victims in the form of burns. Found traces of thermal effects should be indicated in the protocol, indicating their size, intensity and materials of the carrier objects.

An important task is to search for explosive particles that did not react during the explosion. The largest places of accumulation of these particles are objects located at a distance of up to 5 meters from the center of the explosion.

You should look for explosive particles in holes and cracks in items made of durable materials, sometimes embedded in surrounding objects or left in fragments of an explosive device. In the event of an explosion in closed spaces, it is logical to check the air masses from the room, i.e. ventilation grills, elements of door and window openings, exit routes. If there are victims, it is necessary to check whether there are explosive particles in their clothes, and the pockets of the clothes should be paid special attention[9, 215].

If it is not possible to remove the detected explosive substance with the object, it should be washed with cotton balls moistened with acetone, methanol or water. Washing off traces from different things should be done with different tampons.

Removal of traces of explosives from objects with a porous structure and the ability to absorb liquids, for example, brick or concrete, should be carried out by scraping.

High explosives must be wetted before removal to prevent detonation.

Traces of the high explosive and seismic impact of the explosion should be searched for in the middle zone. And in the far zone, as a rule, only high-explosive effects are sought. As a rule, these zones do not contain significant crime traces for the investigation, but they allow to better determine the strength of the explosive device, and sometimes they turn out to be elements of an explosive device.

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These zones are also important in cases where an explosion is accompanied by a fire and it is necessary to determine what started it. The absence of long-term burn marks on objects thrown by the explosion indicates that the fire was a consequence of the explosion.

It is also necessary to note the volatility of explosives and their chemical reaction with other substances of the environment. These properties mean that the efficiency of detecting and capturing microparticles of explosives increases with the reduction of time from the moment of detonation to their collection. For the same reasons, engineering and technical expertise should be carried out as soon as possible.

Third step: finalize the review.

At the final stage of the investigation, physical evidence is confiscated and relevant procedural documents are drawn up, with which the participants of the investigation are introduced.

The report should indicate the date and time of the investigation, the location with specific signs, information about the participants of the investigation, and the conditions of the investigation.

When switching from general information to personal information, the location of the incident is fully described, as well as the sequence of all investigative actions carried out by the investigative team.

The information obtained from the relevant technical means of recording, as well as a diagram of the place where the accident took place, indicating the location of specific physical evidence, are attached to the report [10, 90].

Seizure of physical evidence must be carried out in an appropriate manner. In practice, plastic bags are often used, but they are not practical enough. They tend to transmit vapors of explosive substances, so for large objects it is recommended to use several layers of polyethylene. Small physical evidence, such as microparticles of explosives, is best packaged in glass containers [11, 72]. Also, it is very useful to place a material that absorbs explosive vapors, such as paper or cotton, in a polyethylene bag [12, 36].

Explosive objects must be hermetically packed, the packaging must ensure that the object inside does not move, and the structure of the object relative to each other must not change. It should be covered with a soft material on the outside to avoid strong external impact. "It is strictly forbidden to store and transport explosive devices and the main charge of the substance, as well as means of initiating electrical effects and power sources in the same package" [13, 32].

If there is an assumption that an explosion of the fuel-air mixture has occurred, it is necessary to take an air sample, the analysis of which can later confirm or reject this version. It is best to take an air sample by emptying the water in the container and then closing it with a stopper. In addition, some porous materials can retain unreacted flammable gases during an explosion and subsequent fire.

In the report, the name of the seized material evidence, the location of the place where the accident occurred, its coordinates, its location on the trail object, as well as general and specific signs, and the package containing the material evidence must be indicated. All physical evidence obtained shall be provided with tags and sealed with the signatures of the investigator and witnesses.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the investigation of the scene of an explosion is more complicated than that of a typical incident, and the investigation depends on the extent of the explosion, its characteristics, the nature of the explosive devices, and the location of the explosion area. Depending on the size, the most appropriate tactical method is chosen by the investigator. Due to the diversity of explosive events, it is important to choose the right tactical actions, and if this investigative action is carried out effectively, it will prevent the disappearance of various risks and crime-related traces and provide an opportunity to ensure the quality of subsequent investigative actions.

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