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Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Police K9 Cell/PM Division)

26, Man Singh Road Jaisalmer House,
New Delhi -110011

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To

Directors General BSF, CISF, CRPF, ITBP, SSB, NSG & Assam Rifles.

Subject: SOP/General guidelines on Authorization Scale, Procurement, Handling, Storage, Shelf-life, Effective life and disposal of Explosive and Narcotics Dog Training Aids among CAPFs.

Kindly refer to this Ministry's U.O. No. A-33025/3/2020-PM-K9 Cell- Part(2) (CFN 3589845)- 509-514 Dated: the 29th July' 2022 vide which a CAPF Board of Officers had been constituted to formulate a SOP on Authorization Scale, Procurement, Handling, Storage, Shelf-life, Effective life and disposal of Explosive and Narcotics Dog Training Aids among CAPFs.

2. In this connection, SOP as recommended by BoO has been duly approved by the Competent Authority.
3. This SOP is designed to ensure uniformity and consistency among CAPFs, State/UT Police Forces and other law enforcement agencies with regard to the authorization Scale, Procurement, Handling, Storage and Shelf-life, effective life and Disposal of Explosive and Narcotics Dog Training Aids.
4. It is advised to disseminate this information down to unit level and encourage Dog Handlers (DHs)/Trainers/Unit Administrators to follow in letter and spirit.

Encl: a/a



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SOP/General guidelines on Authorization Scale, Procurement, Handling, Storage, Shelf-life, Effective life and disposal of Explosive and Narcotics Dog Training Aids among CAPFs.

1. **Introduction:** - As no uniform procedure is being followed by all the CAPFs, State Police/UT Police and Law enforcement agencies with regard to the authorization Scale, Procurement, Handling, Storage, Shelf-life, effective life and disposal of explosive and narcotics Dog Training Aids, hence, it was decided in 5th MHA National Police K9 workshop to be framed a SOP/General guidelines which would provide the framework for reasonable utilisation, handling, authorisation, storage, transportation and disposal of K9 explosive and narcotic training aids used by various CAPFs, State Police/UT Police and Law enforcement agencies in their respective training centres as well as units.
2. **Objective:-** This document is formulated to provide the general instruction on how to safely work with compounds which are explosives or narcotics in nature. The effectiveness of K9 training aids is the swivel on which success of the K9 detection rests. This document provides guidelines to ensure that there is no compromise on the quality of explosive and narcotic training aids. Proper procurement, handling and storage of explosive training aids would ensure that their quality is maintained on an even keel and there is no cross contamination. Also knowing about shelf-life of the training aids would make sure that the k9s maintain a high level of olfactory acuity.
3. **Applicability:-** This SOP/guideline will be applicable to all CAPFs. State Police/UT Police and Law enforcement agencies may adopt these guidelines to work with the explosives or narcotics compound for imparting K9 training.

4. Types of Police Service K9s(PSK) Training Aids:

Broadly classified in following 2 categories:

Explosive- An explosive is any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that, when subjected to heat, impact, friction, detonation, or other suitable initiation, undergoes rapid chemical change, evolving large volumes of gases that exert pressure on the surrounding medium.

Narcotics- Narcotics or opioid drugs are typically defined as substances that interact with opioid receptors in the brain to create analgesic (pain-relieving) effects, sedation, and a sense of euphoria. These substances, if misused, can also lead to physical dependence and slew of health complications.

5. Standard list of Explosives and Narcotics: -

These should be procured from (Defence Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs)/Ordnance Factory or Commercial Market) and kept by each squad. All the explosives and chemicals mentioned in table No.2, Should be changed/ destroyed after their recommended training/ working life.

A. Explosive Substances:

All the EDDTs (Explosive Detection Dog Teams) must be proficient in the detection of all the 05 basic classes of explosives which are given in Table-1 below:

Table-1: Classes of Explosive

Category	Class Explosive	Examples
Class-I	Aliphatic Nitro	Nitromethane, DMNB(2,3-dimethyl-2, 3-dinitrobutane)
Class-II	Aromatic Nitro	TNT(Tri nitro Toluene)
Class-III	Nitrate Ester	Dynamite containing Nitroglycerine & EGDN(Ethylene Glycol Di-Nitrate), PETN(Penta Erythritol Tetra Nitrate), Semtex, Primasheet etc.
Class-IV	Nitramines	Tetryl, RDX, HMX(High melting explosive), CL20
Class-V	Acid Salts	Ammonium Nitrate; Ammonium Perchlorate; Potassium Nitrate (Black Powder; PN+Charcoal+Sulfur) with Other explosives added depending on agency needs.

These dog teams should be capable in the detection of even the smallest amounts of above types of explosives, either military or commercial or home-made including SEMTEX, HMTD (Hexamethylene triperoxide diamine) and TATP(Triacetone Triperoxide). Keeping Indian conditions in mind and the trend of IEDs recovered by security organizations across the country in last two decades, a tentative list of explosives which is highly recommended to be included in the training regimen of the EDDTs along with subsequent tests proposed to assess their proficiency i.e K9 PET is given at Table-2 below, however, it may further be more specific for a particular state, location or area of responsibility.

Table-2: Variety of Explosive Substances, Authorisation scale, Procurement and training/working life

S. No	Explosive Training Aids	Authorisation	Training Life	Procurement	Remarks
Mandatory Group of Explosive					
(a)	TNT (Tri nitro Toluene)	02 slabs per squad	2 year	Defence PSU/ PSUs	Most commonly used solid explosives for military and industrial applications which is safe to handle.
(b)	PEK (Plastic Explosives)	500 gm per squad	2 Year	Defence PSUs /PSUs	Soft and hand mouldable solid form also known as putty explosives. Various types of Composition C explosives and LTPE (Low Temperature Plastic Explosive)

(c)	RDX (Royal Demolition Explosive/ Research Department Explosive)	500 gms per squad	1 year	Defence PSUs/ PSUs	Also Known as cyclonite, hexogen and T4. Contained in C-4
(d)	PETN (Penta Erythritol Tetra Nitrate)	500 gms per Squad	2 years	Defence PSUs/ PSUs	Also known as PENT, PENTA, TEN, corpent, penthrite. Contained mostly in Detonation Cord (Cordex)
(e)	Dynamites containing Ethylene Glycol Di-Nitrate (EGDN), Nitro Glycerine (NG) and Nitro Cellulose (NC)	500 gms per squad	2 years	PSUs/ Commercial Market	Mainly used in the mining, Quarrying, construction and demolition industries.
(f)	Gun Powder	500 gms per squad	01 year/ Expendable	Defence PSUs/ PSUs	For ED Imprinting and training the dog in detection of explosives.

Elective Group of Explosive

(g)	Gelatin	500 gms per squad	2 years	PSUs/ Commercial Market	Also known as blasting gelatin or simply jelly generally dissolved in either Nitroglycerine or Nitroglycol
(h)	Oktogen/ HMX (High Melting Explosive)	500 gms per squad	2 years	Defence PSUs/ PSUs	Chemically related to RDX
(i)	Water Gels and Slurries	500 gms per squad	1 year/ Expendable	PSUs/ Commercial Market	Emerging Threats
(j)	Ammonium Nitrate prilled or powder, potassium chlorate, Potassium Nitrate, Sodium Chlorate, Potassium Chlorate, Ammonium Perchlorate, Urea, Hydrogen peroxide, Potassium permanganate, Aluminium (Pdr/flakes), Magnesium (pdr), Zinc	As per Requirement	1 year/ Expendable	PSUs/ Commercial Market	Home Made Explosives (HME); Commercially available Explosives Ingredients or chemicals

	(pdr) Magnalium (Pdr), Sulphur, Red phosphorous, Barium Nitrate, Acetone, Mercury, Petroleum Products and Different acid solutions (Note: As per Training requirement)				
(k)	Bicat Cracker Strip	As per Requirement	2 year/Expendable	PSUs/ Commercial Market	Gunpowder nitrate mixture or an explosive composition contained in various types of sound – emitting crackers
(l)	TATP (Tri Acetone Tri Peroxide) and HM TD (Hexa Methylene Triperoxide Diamine)	500 gms per squad	2year/Expendable	Defence PSUs/ PSUs	Peroxide Based Explosive; Emerging trend with fair difficulty in detection by EDDTs
(m)	Pseudo/Artificial scent kit (Note: Min 05 Pseudo-kits of commonly used explosives)	01 Each per squad	02 year after opening or as prescribed by manufacturer	PSUs/ Commercial Market	Various types of explosives like Gun powder, PEK, RDX, TATP, Urea Nitrate, ANFO Ammo. Nitrate, IED,HME etc.
Note: Each squad consist of 05 dogs					

B. Narcotics Substances: -

The basic narcotic odours (including their derivatives) that should be tested are given as under:

Table-3: Variety of Narcotics substances: -

S.NO	Narcotics Compound	Authorisation	Training life	Remark.
Mandatory Group of Narcotics				
(a)	Marijuana	Min 100 gms per squad	02 year or as prescribed	Tetra Hydro Cannabinol (THC), Hashish/Hash, Cannabis Resin/ Hemp/Synthetics, Ganja

(b)	Cocaine	Min 1-2 gms per squad	02 year or as prescribed	Coke, C, Charlie, Flake snow, powder, toot Blow, Nose Candy, Liquid Lady, White Lady, White Dust, Star Dust, Speedball, Crack, and Rock,
Elective Group of Narcotics				
(c)	Heroin	Min 1-2 gms per squad	02 years or as prescribed	Opium, Opioids/opiates, Morphine, Naswar.
(d)	Methamphetamine	As per requirement	As prescribed by manufacturer	METH/Amphetamine/Khat
(e)	MDMA (3,4 Methylene Dioxy Methamphetamine)	As per requirement	As prescribed by Manufacturer	3,4 -Methylene Dioxy Methamphetamine, Ecstasy, Molly
(f)	Phencyclidine (PCP)	Min 100 gms per squad	2 yrs or as prescribed	Phenyl Cyclohexyl piperidine (PCP) Angel Dust, Boat, Hog, Love Boat, Wack, Ozone, Peace Pill, Dust, Embalming Fluid, Rocket Fuel, Super-Grass, Super-Weed, Whacko Tobacco, and Killer Joints.
(g)	Other drugs as per demand	As per requirement	As prescribed by manufacturer	Commercially available Specific drugs like YABA tabs, mandrex tabs, phensedyle syrup, ketamine etc
(h)	Pseudo scent kit for narcotics	1 Complete set for every squad	As prescribed by manufacturer	Commercially available synthetic kits containing at least 8 different narcotics scent
Note:- Each squad consist of 05 dogs				

C. Procedure for Procurement of Narcotics

- I. Submission of requirement of narcotics items giving complete details of quantity of each items and reasons to procure them on prescribed format to the Narcotics Commissioner, Central Bureau of Narcotics of the Zone/ Division.
- II. Also submission of ibid documents to the Chief Controller Govt. Opium & Alkaloid Factories, Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan 19th Floor, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi-110001.

- III. On the above documents quota of narcotics will be allocated by Narcotics Commissioner of Central Bureau of Narcotics of the concerned Zone/Division.
- IV. The Narcotics Commissioner will give direction to the consignee and to the Govt. Opium and Alkaloids Works (GOAW), Ghazipur/Neemuch for collection/ release respectively.
- V. An online payment of the narcotics drugs has to be made to concerned GOAW on hearing from them.
- VI. After making payment intimation will be given to the consignee for date and time of collection through an email//official letter.
- VII. A transport permit for collection of the narcotics drugs from concerned GOAW has to be obtained which will be issued by the Commissioner of Excise, Excise Department of Zone/Division by producing above papers. This permit is valid for possession only during transport.
- VIII. A license will also be issued by Commissioner of Excise, Excise Department of Zone/ Division for interstate transport of these narcotic. The collection party so detailed shall be in possession of all the above documents before making movement to GOAW.
- IX. Narcotics so received shall be kept under safe custody and will be used only for training purpose.
- X. A record of each narcotic shall be maintained by concerned department.

D. Points with respect to Explosive Training Aids: -

The aids used in testing will be of a size and composition that would simulate what is generally found in the field with a smallest detectable quantity in the case of explosives and no limits to the maximum quantity. Few explosives odour substances are, as it is , available in very low quantities like RDX, HMTD, TATP etc. There should be an attempt to use a reasonable amount like 100 to 500 Gm of target substance for testing the detection K9s for explosives.

E. Points with respect to Narcotic Training Aids:

The artificial Narcotic aids will not be used for the purpose of certification for proficiency tests. The maximum weight of the narcotics training aid used shall not be limited; however, a minimum quantity is dependent on the type of narcotics aids. The aids used in testing will be of the size and composition that would simulate what is generally found in the field (on street) with a minimum quantity of 1 gm in case of narcotics substances, As a general rule these narcotics training aids used should range between 10-28 gms per hide.

6. Handling/Usage of Explosive and Narcotics Dog Training Aids

- i. Placement of explosive or narcotic should be avoided at hot place, electric supply zone, wet and oil places.
- ii. Container should be capped tightly.
- iii. Some explosives can form more sensitive compounds when exposed to metal and especially heavy metals. For those chemicals "non-metal tools and equipment" should be used.
- iv. Do not scrape explosives from surfaces.
- v. Keep explosive or narcotic wastes separate from other wastes.
- vi. Brush up and clean after using explosive pack during training.
- vii. Quantity of explosive should be depreciated from time to time by the B.O.M for wearing and tearing of explosive due to use in training So that there no discrepancy happens at their existence life period.
- viii. The new explosive slots may be demanded/changed for training after using 4 batch or 3 years whichever is earlier or provided by manufacturer.
- ix. Explosive and Narcotic training aids will not be directly handled by handlers to prevent contamination by handler scent.
- x. Test containers should be such that it affords sufficient protection to the article, so that, it is not contaminated by the dog's saliva or moisture condensation from the dog's breath but are not air tight so that there is a vapour plume around it for positive reinforcement and scent conditioning training of new K9s.
- xi. Trainers shall ensure that used explosive /narcotic training aids are returned to the appropriate bags, containers, designated for the specific type of explosive or narcotic.
- xii. During handling the narcotic/explosive training aids shall not inadvertently come in contact with each other, so that they do not lose their unique odour bouquet, that is very essential for scent conditioning.
- xiii. It must be ensured that during placing articles for vehicle search, clean barriers are placed between the article and environment to prevent it becoming contaminated with engine oil, paint or grease, that would make the explosive/narcotic ineffective for classical odour conditioning.
- xiv. No unauthorised persons must be allowed into the narcotic/explosive training area during initial scent conditioning, so that imprinting is done without distractions.
- xv. All contaminated disposable stores like materials cotton bags, paper towels, gloves, containers, etc. should be disposed off to minimize the potential for contamination of other surfaces in the training institute.

7. Storage of Explosive and Narcotics Dog Training Aids

- i. It's important to note that proper storage conditions are crucial for maintaining the stability and effectiveness of explosives. This typically involves storing them in cool, dry, and well-ventilated areas away from heat, moisture, and direct

sunlight. Additionally, following manufacturer recommendations for storage and handling is essential to ensure the safety and reliability of explosive over time.

- ii. Each explosive or narcotic should be contained within glass container for maintaining unique scent of explosives.
- iii. No explosive compounds will be kept in open container or places.
- iv. Keep explosive or narcotics securely stored in locked containers or cabinets when not in use to prevent unauthorized access.
- v. The training aids must be stored in the Quarter Guard in a thermo insulated, light and water resistant container with proper labelling on the container of its quantity and container must be with updated bin card with it.
- vi. Explosives should ideally be stored as per standard laid down by PESO(Petroleum and Explosive Safety Organization) and CFEES (Centre for Fire, Explosive and Environment Safety) (DRDO), vide which various standards for the storage of various explosives have been laid down extensively. As regards pseudo scents, they could be stored in the refrigerator, based on the instructions given in the brochure accompanying the product. .
- vii. No glass containers may be opened in the Kote/storage Magazine to prevent the contamination of pure odours with other articles of Kote like cleaning oils and other stores.
- viii. It is recommended to be as per storage instructions received along with training aid, scentologix kits is recommended to be stored in deep freezer once the seal of training aid is opened to ensure maximum storage life.

8. Shelf-life of Explosives and Narcotics/Evaluation of Shelf life/Disposal

(A) Shelf life of explosives and Narcotics:

The shelf life of explosives can vary depending on several factors, including their composition, storage conditions, and packaging. Here are some general guidelines for the shelf life of common explosives. Storage instructions and shelf life/effective life as per the packaging may be followed: -

- i. TNT (Trinitrotoluene) When properly stored in a cool, dry place away from heat and moisture, TNT can have a shelf life of several years, typically around 5 to 10 Years.
- ii. RDX (Cyclonite or Hexogen): RDX has a longer shelf life compared to TNT, typically ranging from 5 To 20 years when stored properly.
- iii. PETN (Pentaerythritol Tetranitrate) PETN also has a relatively long shelf life, similar to RDX ranging from 5 to 20 years under proper storage conditions.
- iv. HMX (Octogen): HMX has a shelf life similar to RDX and PETN typically ranging from 5 to 20 years under optimal storage conditions.
- v. ANFO (Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil): ANFO has a shorter shelf life compared to some other explosives due to its sensitivity to moisture. It typically has a shelf life of around 1 to 3 years.

- vi. Nitroglycerin: Nitroglycerin is highly unstable and tends to degrade relatively quickly, especially when exposed to heat, moisture, or sunlight. its shelf life can be as short as a few months to a couple of years, depending on storage conditions and stabilizers used.
- vii. Semtex: The shelf life of Semtex, a plastic explosive can vary depending on its formulation and packaging, Generally, it has a shelf life of several years when stored properly.
- viii. The shelf life of narcotics drugs can still vary depending on factors such as the specific drug, formulation, storage conditions, and manufacturer recommendations. Narcotics used in dog training, such as opioids like fentanyl or morphine, typically have expiration dates indicated on their packaging. It's important to adhere to these expiration dates and properly dispose of any expired narcotics to ensure safety and effectiveness in training practices.

B. Evaluation of the useful life beyond the minimum prescribes shelf life.

- i. After the continuous use of explosive samples for dog training, those may be subjected to inspection by Chief Inspector of Armament (CIOA)/BoO for certifying those unserviceable and be disposed off as per CIOA guidelines where applicable / to be destroyed by qualified personnel and certificate of same to be maintained for record and for demanding the fresh lot.
- ii. Narcotics samples may be considered for disposal after completion of their serviceable life as would be recommended by BoO.

C. Disposal of Explosive and Narcotics:

- i. Explosive training aids should be disposed as per present practice prevalent in the Force, after inspection by ATT(Ammunition Technician Team), based on the type of explosives, nature of storage, nature of exposure to air, wear & tear due to extent of usage etc.
- ii. These samples can be disposed off by BoO nominated by unit Commandant/HOO following condemnation process and burning/burial mode may be considered for their disposal and record for the same to be maintained for demanding the fresh lot.

9. Safety Precaution: -

- i. Personal protective Equipment (PPE)- The personal protective Equipment must be followed whenever handling these compounds while using explosives.
- ii. Hand protection Gloves- 'Hand protection Gloves' Must be worn when handling explosive compounds.
- iii. Tong- Tong/ Chimta device should be used for handling solid explosive article to avoid skin odour contamination.
- iv. Cleaning- Clean training equipment and surfaces regularly to prevent cross-contamination.

10. Accountability: - Accountability should be fixed on the lines explained below:-

- i) All Narcotic/Explosive training aids may be inventoried every 6 months by a BoO to ensure cent percent accountability and the quantities held in the store neither exceed authorised quantity nor have they expired and are rendered useless.
- ii) Explosive/Narcotic training aid will be taken out of the store by authorized personnel competent to handle the articles and will sign in a register the following information: -
 - a. Date/Time/location
 - b. Name of K9 team commander who has authorized him to collect the article.
 - c. Type/Amount/Container number of narcotic/explosive training aid.
 - d. Details of location where the explosive/narcotic training aid is to be placed.
- iii) When the explosive/narcotic articles are returned to the store/kote the authorized personnel will once again record the following: -
 - a. Date & time of return
 - b. Type/Amount/Container number of narcotic/explosive articles being returned.
 - c. This will be countersigned by Kote/store in charge as a verification.

This SOP establishes standardized protocol for the use, handling, authorization, storage, transportation and disposal of K9 explosive/narcotic training aids to ensure consistency across CAPFs, State/UT Police Forces and other Law enforcement agencies, thereby maintaining training integrity and operational readiness in K9 detection programme.
