

OKLAHOMA EXPLOSIVE DOG STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

EXPLOSIVE DETECTION

1. Initial Training

- 1.1 The training should be conducted by a qualified explosives detector canine team trainer. This person should be a competent individual from an entity that utilizes a structured curriculum with training designed to achieve specific learning objectives.

- 1.2 The training course should include training to detect the following mandatory groups of explosives that contain the following substances:
 - 1.2.1 RDX
 - 1.2.2 PETN
 - 1.2.3 TNT
 - 1.2.4 Dynamite
 - 1.2.5 Black Powder
 - 1.2.6 Double Base Smokeless Powder
 - 1.2.7 Ammonium Nitrate
 - 1.2.8 Black Powder Substitutes – Pyrodex
 - 1.2.9 Blasting Agents
 - 1.2.10 Cast Boosters
 - 1.2.11 Composition B
 - 1.2.12 Emulsions
 - 1.2.13 Nitromethane
 - 1.2.14 Photoflash/Fireworks/Pyrotechnic Powders
 - 1.2.15 Plastic Explosives (unmarked and marked with detection agent)
 - 1.2.16 Semtex
 - 1.2.17 Single Based Smokeless Powder
 - 1.2.18 Slurries
 - 1.2.19 Tetryl
 - 1.2.20 Water Gels
 - 1.2.21 Chlorate Based Mixtures (e.g., potassium chlorate)
 - 1.2.22 Nitrate Based Mixtures (e.g., ANFO nitrate)
 - 1.2.23 Perchlorate Based Mixtures (e.g., potassium perchlorate)

- 1.3 The training should include varying quantities of various substances.

- 1.4 The training should include exposing the canine to a variety of heights and depths and different training scenarios for training aide placement.

- 1.5 The initial training should continue until the explosives detection canine team is certified or deemed uncertifiable.
- 1.6 Initial training should represent all conditions that could be encountered during a certification process.

2. Canine Handler Team Certification

2.1 Explosive detection canine team certification shall follow the CLEET approved national organizations: IPWDA, NAPWDA, USPCA, NPCA AND NTPDA for certification rules. These organizations can choose the odors, the weights and search areas to be tested.

2.2 Certification Minimum Standards:

A minimum of six (6) odors from section 1.2.

A minimum of five (5) grams, with no maximum.

A minimum of three (3) different testing areas from the following: Buildings, Vehicles, Baggage or Parcels, Open Area, Aircraft and Mass Transit including boats, buses, etc.

Real explosives should only be used in certification.

Minimum of 70% to pass.

2.3 Evaluators for any of the listed K9 organizations are not allowed to certify a K9 team from his/her own agency.

3. Maintenance Training

3.1 This type of training is meant to sustain and enhance the performance of the handler and canine and their ability to work together as a team.

3.2 Training situations are purposely sought to ensure the canine teams are challenged in environments which simulate real life.

3.3 Training sessions should include the following:

3.3.1 A variety of locations, environments, and time of day.

3.3.2 A variety of training aids of varying amounts may be typically found in the operational environments.

3.3.3 A variety of heights, depths, containers, and distraction odors.

3.3.4 Various types of searches including vehicles, buildings, parcels, luggage, and open areas.

3.3.5 Variation in the duration of the searches.

3.3.6 A variety of blank searches.

- 3.4 The canine team should conduct regular objective-oriented training sessions to maintain operational proficiency.
 - 3.4.1 Routine training, conducted solely by the handler to maintain the canine team's proficiency. Reinforced odor recognition is an acceptable form of training but must be combined with supervised training on a regular basis. Supervised training is conducted by a qualified trainer, instructor, or canine unit supervisor, other than the handler. This will improve performance, identify, and correct training deficiencies and perform proficiency assessments.
 - 3.4.2 The canine team shall spend an average of four (4) hours per week training to maintain the proficiency level of the team.
- 3.5 Maintenance training should represent all conditions that could be encountered during the certification process.

4. Training Aids

- 4.1 Every effort should be made to train on actual explosives and chemicals used in the making of explosives.
- 4.2 The training aids are to be stored in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
- 4.3 Training aids are to be labeled and packaged in a manner safe for the handler and canine.
- 4.4 The training aids are to be maintained and handled in a manner to avoid loss, spillage, or destruction.
- 4.5 Storage of non-peroxide-based training aids should be stored to prevent odor cross contamination or physical contamination. For example, each training aid substance should be stored in separate impermeable containers such as paint cans or Teflon sealed glass jars stored within a federal, state or locally approved explosive storage magazine.
- 4.6 The source of training aids should be reliable and documented.
- 4.7 Disposal and/or destruction of the training aids should follow local, state, and federal regulations.
- 4.8 Transportation and vehicle storage of training aids should follow local, state, and federal guidelines.

- 4.9 Safety Data Sheets (SDS); formerly Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) must be available for each material utilized.

5. Documentation

- 5.1 The handler, department, and organization should maintain training records, training materials, proficiency assessments and utilization records.
- 5.2 Records should contain discipline-related specifics.
- 5.3 Records be standardized with the department, agency and /or organization.
- 5.4 Documents should be retained in accordance with unit, state, and federal guidelines.
- 5.4.1 Training records should include, but are not limited to, the following data.
- 5.4.1.1 Date and time training took place.
 - 5.4.1.2 Name or badge number of persons placing aids.
 - 5.4.1.3 Type and amount of training aid used.
 - 5.4.1.4 Length of training session.
 - 5.4.1.5 Location where the training took place.
 - 5.4.1.6 Type of training (e.g., vehicle, luggage, building, or open area)
 - 5.4.1.7 Searches and indications, i.e., results of searches.
- 5.4.2 Certification records should be kept by the certifying authority and handler and include the following information.
- 5.4.2.1 The date team was certified.
 - 5.4.2.2 Certification from the professional organization.
 - 5.4.2.3 Name of individual awarding certification.
 - 5.4.2.4 Type of materials for which certification granted.
 - 5.4.2.5 Location of certification.
 - 5.4.2.6 Name of canine and handler.
- 5.4.3 Deployment/utilization records should contain the following information.
- 5.4.3.1 Date and time of deployment.
 - 5.4.3.2 Location of deployment.
 - 5.4.3.3 Length of search.
 - 5.4.3.4 Description of activity.
 - 5.4.3.5 Result of search.
 - 5.4.3.6 Other information required by the organization and/or agency.

6. Use of records/documentation

- 6.1** The reliability of the canine team should be based upon the results of certification and proficiency assessments.

- 6.2** Training records do not necessarily reflect reliability.

- 6.3** Training records are necessary to illustrate the type and amount of training that the team has experienced before and after certification.

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