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The actions of the first Amazonas Military Police intervention officer in bomb crises: legal limits, security, and preservation of life.

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Summary

This article analyzes the role of the first responder in crises involving explosive devices within the Amazonas Military Police, describing functional responsibilities, legal limits, and security procedures that guide the initial response. Based on bibliographic research and document analysis of federal and state legislation, as well as international protocols such as NIJ, FEMA, and Interpol, and the PMAM's operational manuals, a consistent convergence was identified between the normative frameworks and the practices foreseen in the institutional doctrine. The results demonstrate that the first responder's role should remain strictly limited to initial actions of visual recognition, isolation, communication, and preservation, with any other actions prohibited.

Technical intervention on the device. It became evident that the preservation of life constitutes a structuring principle of all operational decisions, defining both the evacuation logic and the definition of security perimeters and the activation of specialized teams. The analysis reinforces that the adequate performance of this function depends on continuous training, which develops perceptive skills, mastery of protocols, and understanding of the legal limits imposed by the Federal Constitution and the penal code. The need for greater national standardization of first response procedures was also noted, given the heterogeneity existing among state regulations, which can compromise predictability and efficiency. The integration between international doctrine, the national legal framework, and the regional specificities of Amazonas is therefore revealed to be an essential condition to guarantee safe, legally adequate, and operationally effective action in critical scenarios involving explosive devices.

Keywords: Explosive Devices. Public Safety. Legal Limits. Preservation of Life. Standard Operating Procedures. Military Police of Amazonas.

Abstract

This article analyzes the role of the first responder in crises involving explosive devices within the Amazonas Military Police, describing functional responsibilities, legal limits, and safety procedures that guide the initial response. Based on bibliographic research and documentary analysis of federal and state legislation, as well as international protocols such as NIJ, FEMA, and Interpol, and the PMAM's operational manuals, a consistent convergence was identified between the normative frameworks and the practices foreseen in the institutional doctrine. The results demonstrate that the first responder's role must remain strictly limited to initial actions of visual recognition, isolation, communication, and preservation, with any technical intervention on the device being prohibited. It



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was evidenced that the preservation of life constitutes a structuring principle of all operational decisions, defining both the evacuation logic and the definition of security perimeters and the activation of specialized teams. The analysis reinforces that the adequate performance of this function depends on continuous training that develops perceptive skills, mastery of protocols, and understanding of the legal limits imposed by the Federal Constitution and the penal code. It was also found that there is a need for greater national standardization of first response procedures, given the heterogeneity existing between state regulations, which can compromise predictability and efficiency.

The integration between international doctrine, the national legal framework, and the regional specificities of Amazonas is therefore essential to guarantee safe, legally adequate, and operationally effective action in critical scenarios involving explosive devices.

Keywords: Explosive Devices. Public Security. Legal Limits. Preservation of Lives. Standard Operating Procedures. Amazonas Military Police.

I. Introduction

The first responder in incidents involving explosive devices occupies the position central to the crisis, as it receives the initial impact of the event and needs to make decisions in an environment of intense psychological pressure and high operational risk. The police officer who encounters a suspicious object or bomb threat is dealt with simultaneously under the imperative of a rapid response and with the requirement of strict adherence to the legal guarantees that govern their conduct. A responsibility that falls on this figure is not limited to following orders, but extends to... ability to interpret the scenario, apply safety protocols and act in a manner consistent with the legal system. Specialized literature highlights the way in which this first responder... The intervention that develops largely defines the outcome of the crisis, whether for the protection of population, whether for the preservation of the physical integrity of the police officer himself (Carvalho, 2020).

It is noteworthy that in Brazil, between 2013 and 2017, 4,571 incidents were recorded involving explosive devices, and in Amazonas, from 2018 to 2022, there were a total of 231 such occurrences. nature (Sales & Januário, 2025). Thus, the initial responsibility of the first intervener encompasses a set of initial response actions that, when executed properly, guide the entire process. the subsequent chain of action. Such actions establish the degree of control over the scenario, reduce the potential for victims and preserve minimum conditions for the arrival of specialized teams. In crises involving explosive devices, uncertainty about the device, the possibility of activation... The remote location, the presence of onlookers, and the pressure of public opinion create an environment conducive to decisions. impulsive. Therefore, understanding legal limits, safety protocols, and priorities is crucial. operational aspects cease to be merely theoretical and become a concrete requirement for a professional, qualified and ethically responsible performance in these critical situations (Carvalho, 2020).

The legal basis that structures the actions of the first responder in bomb and bomb operations. The law regarding explosives is found, first and foremost, in the 1988 Federal Constitution. Article 144 defines... Public safety as a duty of the State and a right and responsibility of all, with the purpose of preservation of public order and the safety of people and property. In this arrangement



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Institutionally, the Military Police are tasked with visible policing and preservation.

of public order, while the Military Fire Departments assume civil defense responsibilities and support in specialized operations (Brazil, 1988). This distribution of competencies legitimizes the

The presence of a military police officer as the first responder in incidents involving suspected explosive devices. explosives and gives its operation a well-defined legal character (Silva, 2020).

The Penal Code, in its article 23, item III, adds a decisive element to this picture by to establish strict compliance with legal duty as an exclusion of unlawfulness. This provision authorizes a public official to commit acts that, under normal circumstances, would constitute criminal offenses. provided that it is done within the limits set by law and functional responsibilities. In practice, this This means that the initial intervention of the military police in bomb crises needs to be kept in mind. direct correspondence with the competences defined by law and with the procedures foreseen in its regulations. Legal protection is not aimed at unlimited action, but at action that is maintained. strictly linked to legal duty and institutionally approved protocols (Brazil, 198 and Silva, 2020).

The initial actions developed by the first administrator, usually referred to as the first... Responses constitute a critical operational procedure that precedes the arrival of the units. specialized in bombs and explosives. Among these actions, the proper isolation of the stands out. local, the total or partial evacuation of the area according to the threat assessment, the preliminary collection of information about the suspicious object, the interview with the person who received the threat, and preservation. of evidence for further investigations. The doctrine consolidated in the Military Police of Bahia. emphasizes that the first police officer to arrive at the scene assumes primary responsibility for not Handle, do not touch, and do not attempt to remove any suspicious object. It is his responsibility to keep his distance. secure and prevent third parties from approaching the device, in order to avoid accidental activation and the preserve the scene for later analysis by the technical teams (Carvalho, 2012).

Preserving life is of the highest priority in bomb and water operations. Explosives and guides the entire decision-making logic of the first responder. Doctrinal protocols. internationally recognized and adopted by Brazilian corporations establish an order of a priority that puts human lives first, real estate second, and only then... Thirdly, explosive devices. This hierarchy implies that the patrimonial value never... It takes precedence over the physical integrity of people present in the risk area. In practice, this authorizes and demands that the first responder opts for a wide evacuation, maintaining a security perimeter. compatible with the threat and immediate activation of specialized units through the channels of appropriate communication should be used whenever there is reasonable doubt as to the potential for harm from the device. (Military Police of Espírito Santo, 2018).

This same principle of preserving life helps to understand the legal limitations that...



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The rule dictates the actions of the first intervener. The principle of strict compliance with legal duty. requires the agent to remain within the limits established by the regulations, being responsible for any intentional or negligent excess. Therefore, the military police officer who arrives at the scene must refrain from... completely prohibit any attempt to remove, disable, or technically investigate the artifact. explosive. This function is only suitable for specialized professionals with specific training. and appropriate equipment. Similarly, the first intervener is not attributed with responsibility for complex tactical decisions in negotiating with suspects or in drafting Advanced response strategies. It is his responsibility to preserve the site, ensure adequate isolation and Properly notify the relevant authorities, ensuring the integrity of the scene for the teams. anti-bombs (Dias, 2025 and Legale, 2025).

In this context, the agent's criminal, administrative, and civil liability becomes dependent directly from the degree to which their actions comply with the limits described. Any conduct that exceeding the legal limit for the first response exposes the professional to disciplinary consequences and criminal offenses, especially when the reckless action aggravates the risk or causes avoidable harm. Law 13.869 of The 2019 law, known as the Abuse of Authority Law, combined with established case law, reinforces this principle. that the use of police authority needs to be based on clearly defined legal and technical parameters. defined, under penalty of personal liability for the agent (Dias, 202 and Legale, 2025).

The general objective of this study is to analyze how the legal system and doctrine... The operational rules and protocols of the Amazonas Military Police structure and limit the actions of... First responder in incidents involving suspected explosive devices, with an emphasis on preservation. of lives and in legal compliance. As specific objectives, it seeks to: systematize the fundamentals Theorists of first response and the role of the first responder in the crisis chain; identifying the bases applicable constitutional and sub-constitutional provisions and to define the scope of strict compliance with legal duty; describe the tactical guidelines for isolation, evacuation, communication, and preservation of local procedures outlined in manuals and SOPs; examine the preliminary risk assessment and recognition. Visual safety as an essential operational skill; discuss the consequences of administrative, criminal and civil liability when there is an overreach of authority; and Relate these requirements to the Amazonian context.

The introduction to this work thus outlines the central problem of the research: to what extent the legal framework, operational doctrine, and protocols of the Military Police of Amazonas They structure, limit, and guide the actions of the first responder in bomb crises, with a focus in the preservation of lives and in respecting the legal boundaries of their role.



I. Literature Review

Theoretical foundations for initial intervention with explosive devices.

The Military Police of Amazonas is a permanent institution structured on the basis of hierarchy and discipline, as determined by Law 3.514 of 2010, and within this framework it constructs its doctrine of Initial intervention on explosive devices aligned with international reference protocols. A incorporation of the guidelines of the National Institute of Justice and the specialized guidance of Interpol This demonstrates an institutional effort to harmonize global security standards with current needs. specific to the reality of the Amazon region. The corporation acknowledges that the first police officer who encounters... with an incident involving suspected explosives, it occupies a decisive position in the response chain. because their initial actions directly determine the success or failure of the entire operation. subsequent. The Standard Operating Procedures issued by the Training and Development Directorate Training establishes that this professional needs to master basic assessment skills. Preliminary risk assessment, identification of threat indicators, and proper activation of resources. specialized. Internal documents show that flaws in this first phase, even if small, They tend to amplify risks, while strict adherence to protocol significantly reduces them. probability of victims and damage to property (Amazonas, 2010 and PMAM, 2022).

The corporation consolidated its concept of first intervention based on milestones. defined operational procedures, considering that the territorial dynamics of Amazonas give to Radio patrol is the first line of response in scenarios involving artifacts. explosives. Current doctrine recognizes that the Marte Group, a specialized unit linked to the Specialized Policing Command, performs a specific technical function and acts as an instance. of procedure validation, but it is the uniformed police officer who faces the initial moment, still without a clear diagnosis and under intense pressure. For this reason, the PMAM's SOPs reinforce principles. widely established in the international literature: thorough risk assessment without resorting to dangerous approaches, unrestricted preservation of human life as a guiding principle, communication structured with higher echelons through the integrated CIOPS and CICC systems, and isolation. from the location with rigor proportionate to the estimated threat. Internal doctrine emphasizes that exceeding these Limiting oneself and assuming responsibilities specific to specialists compromises collective security and breaks the... Logical step-by-step approach that guides professional crisis management (PMAM, Sd and PMAM, 2022).

The theoretical basis that underpins the initial intervention in PMAM also acknowledges that... The Amazon region presents operational particularities that require adaptations to the protocols. international contexts within the regional context. The state's vast territory, characterized by long distances, Population dispersion and difficulty of access in riverside, forest, and border regions imposes The first responder faces the need to assess risks in profoundly different environments.



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In dense urban areas, the challenge often involves flow control, evacuation, and preservation of perimeter. In rural areas, the response may require coordination with communities.

riverine communities, air support, or prolonged wait for the arrival of a specialized team. The PMAM acknowledges that, in many of these scenarios, the response time of the Marte Group is not immediate, which makes the quality of the initial performance of the uniformed police officer even more crucial. Courses completed by the Marte Group in municipalities such as Humaitá, where hundreds of police officers were trained.

In 2022, they reinforced an institutional strategy that seeks to make all operators minimally competent. dealing with the preliminary phase of the event. This concept of universalizing basic competence.

The first intervention reflects a consolidated understanding that, given the characteristics of

In Amazonas, any police officer can, at any moment, face a critical situation.

involving explosives (PMAM, 2022 and PMAM, 2024).

The institutional pedagogy aimed at training the first responder integrates theoretical knowledge and practical skills geared towards the safe recognition of artifacts, Understanding of distancing protocols, execution of orderly evacuations, and activation. Immediate deployment of specialized resources. The Explosive Device Search and Location Course, Continuously promoted since 2019 by the Marte Group, it trains auxiliary operators. capable of supporting explosives experts in operations that require refined technical analysis. In addition to this course, First intervention training is regularly given to police officers in all regions. state operational guidelines, consolidating a common standard of understanding regarding expected conduct. These training sessions include guidance on legal responsibility, highlighting that any action that Exceeding the mandate of the first response may constitute an administrative, disciplinary, or criminal offense. The PMAM (Military Police of Amazonas) invests systematically in continuing education, as it recognizes that its mission... constitutional requirement, as defined by Decree-Law 667 of 1969 and reaffirmed by Law 3.514 of 2010, demands Permanent technical capacity to act safely in highly complex incidents. (PMAM, Sd and PMAM, 2022).

The corporation's doctrine on initial intervention with explosive devices maintains that... Procedural clarity is essential to avoid improvisation and conduct that increases risks. Therefore, the SOPs specify that the role of the first responder does not include technical analysis of device, approach to attempt removal, physical manipulation, use of tools improvised or displacement of the object. Your responsibility consists of recognizing indicators. of threat, isolate, communicate and preserve. The distinction between first response and specialized operation. It constitutes a structuring principle and functions as a barrier against undue interference in the scenario. The PMAM (Military Police of Amazonas) emphasizes that this separation stems not only from operational prudence, but also from... legal requirement, since the strict fulfillment of duty binds the police officer to normative limits and It prevents him from carrying out actions for which he lacks legal support or technical training.



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adequate (PMAM, 2022).

The operational context in Amazonas also reveals that the first administrator must to understand the social implications of their actions. In densely populated areas, isolation can to shift urban flows, require the interruption of commercial activities, and impact public services. In rural communities, evacuation may involve boats, river transport, and... Limited communication. Institutional guidelines seek to anticipate these challenges, guiding the The police officer must act in a manner proportionate to the risk and communicate the need for exceptional measures. with clarity and objectivity. This care not only ensures the preservation of public order, but It also avoids conflicts with the population and reduces social tension during times of uncertainty.

Another aspect emphasized by the PMAM is the importance of maintaining accurate communication and It continues with the CIOPS and other levels of command. The first responder is the initial person responsible. by transmitting information that will serve as the basis for the entire decision-making process. Details about position, visual characteristics of the device, flow of people, presence of suspects, conditions Environmental factors and distance from sensitive structures constitute data whose quality directly impacts the subsequent planning. The corporation emphasizes that poor communication can delay subsequent planning. triggering specialized resources, generating a misinterpretation of the risk and compromising the safety of the population and the police officers involved (SSP AM, 2023).

Finally, institutional doctrine shows that, in the PMAM (Military Police of Amazonas), the training of the first intervenor... It doesn't end with the initial instruction. It's a continuous process that follows the evolution. The technology of explosive devices is being developed and protocols are adapted to the specific characteristics of crime. regional. Continuing education, periodic instructions, the production of incident reports and the Integration between operational units functions as a mechanism that strengthens the capacity of A corporation's role is to respond safely and efficiently to crises involving explosives. In this context, The first responder represents an essential link between the identified threat and the technical response. specialized, translating into practice the constitutional commitment of the Military Police of Amazonas with the preservation of life, public order, and collective security.

Legal limits of police action in incidents involving explosives.

The legal basis that guides the actions of the Amazonas Military Police in incidents involving The law regarding explosives is based on a coordinated set of constitutional, sub-constitutional, and other norms. regulations that precisely define institutional competencies and limits. The Constitution Federal Constitution of 1988, in its article 144, establishes that public security is a duty of the State and a right for all, giving the Military Police the mission of carrying out visible policing and To preserve public order. This device functions as the structuring axis of the entire model. legal, as it defines the initial scope of action of the military police officer and legitimizes their intervention in...



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of critical situations, including events involving explosive devices. Decree-Law 667 of

In 1969, when reorganizing the state military police forces, this role was reinforced by assigning this role to the corporations.

State authorities have exclusive authority to carry out visible policing, without prejudice to specific competencies.

of the Armed Forces. This exclusivity highlights that the first response in incidents involving

The handling of explosives not only falls within the constitutional responsibilities of the PMAM (Military Police of Amazonas), but also constitutes an extension of its purview.

natural to the institutional duty of preserving public order and safety (Brazil, 1988 and

Brazil, 1969).

In the state context, Law 3.514 of 2010 deepens this legal framework by establishing the

basic organization of the Military Police of Amazonas and detail its broad responsibility in

The execution of visible policing in its various forms. The legal text reinforces that it is the responsibility of...

PMAM's role is to prevent crime and preserve and restore public order.

reaffirming that the corporation has explicit legal authority to act as the first force of

Response in situations of imminent risk. This set of rules creates a solid legal environment.

which not only authorizes, but requires the PMAM (Military Police of Amazonas) to initially intervene in incidents involving

suspicion of explosive devices. Thus, the actions of the first responder emerge as an expression

direct and necessary to the corporation's constitutional mission, and not as an exception or extrapolation of

functions (Brazil, 2010).

The disciplinary statute of the PMAM, which regulates the duties, obligations and prerogatives of

Military police officers, complements this framework by recognizing the category as special within the

The administrative structure of the State and assigning differentiated responsibilities to its members. This

The statute reinforces that military police officers operate under their own legal regime, which requires discipline.

Strict adherence to technical standards and rigorous respect for legal responsibilities. From this perspective, the

The Penal Code, in its article 23, item III, presents a central element for understanding the limits.

from the first response establishing the strict fulfillment of legal duty as an exclusion of unlawfulness.

The application of this exception depends, however, on the exact correspondence between the conduct committed.

and the duties defined by law. Thus, the legal protection of the agent occurs only when their

Actions remain within the authorized scope. Any conduct that exceeds these limits removes [the action].

legal coverage and may result in personal liability (Brazil, 1940 and Silva, 2020).

The Military Penal Code, with the amendments introduced by Laws 13.491 of 2017 and 14.688 of

In 2023, the jurisdiction of the State Military Courts was significantly expanded to judge crimes committed.

by military personnel due to their function or during service. This legislative movement integrated into the system

military classifications related to abuse of authority, bodily harm, and intentional homicide.

reinforcing the binding nature of the police officer's technical and disciplined actions. This expansion means

What are the inappropriate behaviors in incidents involving explosives, especially those involving

Gross negligence or violation of protocols may be subject to more stringent judicial review.



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deepening the criminal responsibility of the agent and making compliance with the rules even more demanding standards (Brazil, 2017 and Brazil, 2023).

In terms of accountability, the actions of the PMAM military police officer in scenarios that The issue of explosives is subject to three distinct but complementary dimensions. Administratively, the corporation has the authority to initiate disciplinary proceedings that may resulting in warnings, suspensions, or even exclusion (Amazonas, 1978), if the agent fails to comply. internal rules or applicable legislation. This administrative framework seeks to ensure compliance with institutional protocols and strengthening the organizational culture focused on safety and legality.

In criminal matters, a police officer can be prosecuted in both civilian and military courts. depending on the legal framework of the conduct. Liability can arise from omission, negligence, recklessness, abuse of authority, or intentional crimes when there is proof of unjustified harm. Law 13.869 of 2019, which deals with abuse of authority, establishes parameters. specific areas of action and classifies conduct resulting from inappropriate actions or incompatible omissions. with functional duty, expanding the necessary care in high-risk occurrences (Brazil, 2019)

In civil matters, both the State and the agent can be held liable for damages arising from Operational failures, in accordance with applicable civil liability standards. Recent case law of The Court of Justice of Amazonas demonstrates serious negligence in operations involving The use of explosives can constitute intentional or negligent conduct, depending on the specific analysis of the circumstances. The circumstances of the case reinforce the need for strict adherence to official protocols. (TJAM, 2025). In this scenario, the Standard Operating Procedures of the PMAM assume A central role is played in translating legal limits into practical and verifiable guidelines. These SOPs They function as a regulatory instrument that details, step by step, the expected conduct of the first Intervenor. They define that, upon arriving at the location of a suspected explosive device, the police officer must... proceed with the immediate isolation of the area, maintain a safe distance, and promote an orderly evacuation. gather preliminary information about the suspicious object and report the incident to CIOPS. activation of the Marte Group. The protocol categorically prohibits any manipulation, removal, opening, or improper approach to the artifact, recognizing that these behaviors They represent an extreme risk for the agent and for third parties (Amazonas, 2021).

The instruction published in the Supplement to BGPM 83 of 2018 (PMAM, 2018) reinforces this. understanding when consolidating specific prohibitions and ratifying the distinction between first response and specialized technical performance. Violation of these rules constitutes a disciplinary offense and, according to the Under certain circumstances, it may also constitute a criminal or civil offense. The existence of these POPs demonstrates institutional effort by the PMAM (Military Police of Amazonas) to transform legal limits into objective operational practices. ensuring that the police officer clearly understands the scope of their responsibility and the risks involved in their actions.



Inadequate.

Finally, the corporation's investment in ongoing training and outreach.

The systematic approach to these protocols indicates a mature understanding that the appropriate initial intervention depends on continuous training, effective supervision, and an organizational culture focused on safety.

Standardization of conduct not only protects the population, but also safeguards the police officer himself, who begins to operate based on clear parameters aligned with the current legal framework.

A coordinated set of norms and guidelines, legality and technique converge to affirm the

The importance of the first responder as the initial link in a response chain that must operate with

Precision, responsibility, and commitment to preserving life.

Tactical guidelines for isolation, communication, and preservation of life: PMAM operational procedures.

Properly isolating the site of a suspected explosive device is the first step.

A priority tactical action in the PMAM's operational doctrine, based on international protocols.

and adapted to the Amazonian reality. The corporation understands that this initial stage represents the starting point, a critical point where risk is effectively controlled, as it prevents movements.

random encounters with civilians prevent inadvertent approaches that could result in additional casualties. For this reason, isolation is conceived not as a mere formality, but as a decisive instrument for stabilizing.

the environment until the arrival of the specialists. The doctrine establishes that the security perimeter should be

Configured in multiple layers according to the magnitude of the identified risk, including perimeter.

immediate internal area, delimited for essential response personnel, intermediate external perimeter and zone of exclusion to completely prevent the approach of people without operational responsibilities. This

This structure allows the PMAM (Military Police of Amazonas) to control flows, reduce interference, and establish a safe environment for subsequent technical decision-making (Amazonas, 2021).

The PMAM protocol, based on NIJ guidelines and adapted to the Amazonian context, recommends that the inner perimeter be defined based on a preliminary risk assessment that

Considers the artifact's destructive potential, site characteristics, accessibility, and presence of...

Sensitive structures. In open areas of Manaus, the corporation frequently uses social distancing.

approximately 100 meters, although this measurement is adjusted when the scenario involves spaces.

confined spaces where explosive energy behaves differently. Demarcation occurs through

use of high-visibility materials, such as brightly colored barrier tape, cones and

positioning of vehicles, with the aim of preventing the entry of civilians and communicating.

Visually, the existing danger is evident. This physical configuration of the operational space translates into understanding.

consolidated understanding that environmental predictability is a determining factor for safety.

agents and specialized teams (PMAM, Sd and PMAM, 2022).

Structured communication between first responders, the command hierarchy, and units.



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Specialized units constitute a fundamental axis of efficient tactical management in the PMAM (Military Police of Amazonas), since it is from...

It is from her that all operational coordination is organized and that decisions are made based on her.

based on qualified information. As soon as there is confirmation of suspicion of an explosive device, the police officer activates official channels via operational radio, calling 190, or contacting

immediate command, ensuring that the incident is recorded immediately and integrated into the system.

state response system. The incident is then forwarded to the Integrated Operations Center.

Security, responsible for coordinating actions between the Military Police, Civil Police, and the Fire Department.

Firefighters and the Public Security Secretariat, which ensures a multifunctional approach to the situation.

of high-risk scenarios. Since 2014, CIOPS has operated within the Integrated Command and Control Center.

Control, which allows for information synchronization and real-time decision-making, including

with the possibility of sharing images, maps, traffic flows and updates.

The first responder must accurately transmit data such as:

exact geographic location, observable visual characteristics of the object, context of the discovery,

Approximate time and estimated number of people exposed, in addition to reporting any changes.

Dynamics in the environment, such as the approach of curious onlookers or the movement of vehicles. This

Effective communication allows command to determine necessary measures, such as evacuations.

expanded operations, road closures, resource reallocation, immediate activation of the Group.

Mars and the mobilization of civilian support agencies. When well executed, this process reduces margins.

Error resolution accelerates institutional response time and optimizes the allocation of essential resources to

Risk containment, ensuring that critical decisions are made with clarity and responsibility.

(Amazonas, Sd and Amazonas, 2023).

Visual recognition of a suspicious object in the operational doctrine of the PMAM (Military Police of Amazonas) follows...

rigorously structured protocols that aim to protect the first responder and, at the same time,

to provide useful information to specialized teams. The first responder does not approach further.

from the established safe distance, using instruments such as binoculars, tactical flashlights, cameras

with zoom and drones when available, allowing for detailed observation without

unnecessary exposure. The observation should record approximate dimensions, shape, color,

color, presence of wires and electronic components, nearby structures, and possible odors or

sounds that indicate additional risk, in addition to checking if the object is resting on an unstable surface,

If there are indications of remote activation and if its position suggests criminal intent. This

The initial survey has an exclusively informative function, never an interventionist one, as its purpose is...

The objective is to support the technical work of the Marte Group and guide isolation decisions and

Evacuation. The corporation's instructions published in 2018 and reaffirmed in the 2022 SOPs prohibit

any physical contact with the artifact, including touching, moving, opening, cutting, or exposing it to heat, since

Even minimal vibrations can trigger sensitive detonation mechanisms. This prohibition



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This stems from the fact that improvised devices are often assembled with unstable systems.

often equipped with pressure, tilt, or rupture sensors. After collecting the information

As needed, the first intervener fully transfers the material to the Marte Group for

Technical assessment, providing enlarged photos, verbal description, and constant updates on the dynamics.

from the location. Based on this information, experts decide whether isolation should be maintained.

expanded or supplemented with more comprehensive evacuation, always prioritizing the protection of

Human lives and the controlled containment of risk (PMAM, 2022 and BGPM Instruction 83/2018).

The preservation of life constitutes the central decision-making principle that guides all tactical actions.

The doctrinal protocols adopted by the PMAM (Military Police of Amazonas) in incidents involving explosives.

They incorporate the international understanding that human lives occupy the first level of importance.

priority is given to buildings and infrastructure, followed by artifacts and their remains.

This means that material goods cannot be protected when safeguarding them puts people at risk.

concrete danger. Thus, the PMAM authorizes large evacuations whenever there is a reasonable risk of...

death or injury, even if such measures cause routine disruptions, business losses or

Temporary road closures. The application of this principle requires that the first responder communicate

Clearly informing the public about exit routes and avoid panic behavior. This approach reduces

It prevents injuries resulting from riots and facilitates the movement of specialized teams.

In operations carried out by the Marte Group, this logic is proven in practice. In

In January 2024, a homemade bomb found in the northern zone of Manaus prompted a lockdown.

expanded and complete evacuation of the area before technical procedures could begin.

The operation was prolonged, but it was completed without casualties, demonstrating that preserving life is important.

Even when it implies longer operating time, it produces reliable results. Internal studies of

The corporation and documents related to operations on the Madeira River reinforce that any activity

The use of explosives in the Amazonian context demands heightened attention to the risk to human life due to...

The presence of fragile infrastructure, intense circulation of people, and limitations inherent to the region.

These records demonstrate that the PMAM has consolidated an institutional understanding that combines

prudence, discipline and a complete focus on collective security (PMAM, 2024, PMAM, Sd and DPE-AM,

2025).

Preliminary risk assessment and visual recognition of explosive devices during the first responder's actions.

Training the first responder for preliminary visual recognition of potential hazards.

Explosive devices constitute a critical competence that demands development of

Refined perceptual skills and mastery of structured technical knowledge. Initial performance

It depends on careful and systematic observation of the suspicious object, always maintaining a safe distance.



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defined in the corporation's operational protocols. This observation involves a subjective analysis of police officer, who will have to assess the situation and infer what is most likely to occur, starting from the premise that there is no way to differentiate between a bomb and a bomb (Amazonas, 2021).

The corporation's consolidated protocol dictates that this observation be carried out with the maximum possible physical distancing, using instruments that allow optical magnification and Visual recording at a distance. The use of binoculars, tactical flashlights with zoom, photographs enlarged by Cell phones and mobile video surveillance systems allow police officers to obtain essential information without compromising one's own safety. The distancing is not just a preventative measure, but part of... fundamental to the doctrine, since pressure, vibration, heat, or simple air displacement can triggering detonation mechanisms. Regulatory Standard 19, although intended for contexts Labor in the manufacture and storage of explosives, offers principles of distancing and isolation that reinforces principles adopted in police protocols, especially regarding what it says. With respect to the non-intrusive management of hazardous scenarios, the PMAM incorporates these principles to To strengthen the self-preservation instinct of police officers and protect the integrity of third parties present in the... proximity (NR 19, 2022 and PMAM, 2025).

The practical implementation of proper perimeter isolation in incidents involving artifacts. Explosives in the Amazon require attention to regional specificities that necessitate adaptation of... international models. The PMAM establishes that the security perimeter must be structured in Layers are defined according to the magnitude of the identified risk. The immediate inner layer is intended exclusively for essential personnel, maintaining a minimum distance that may vary between 100 meters in open urban environments, according to observed visual characteristics. The outer layer The mediata area houses support teams, criminal investigation and social communication. The exclusion zone completely excludes all those who do not have an operational function (PMAM, 2021)

The Amazonian context presents its own specific demands. In urban environments like Manaus, Perimeter isolation relies on high-visibility colored warning tape, cones, and... Vehicles strategically positioned to block access and create clear physical barriers. In areas In the Amazonian interior, communication may require coordination via radio with dispersed residents. on boats or riverside residences. In international border regions, the operation may require communication with foreign authorities, especially in cases where the perimeter of The risk exceeds territorial limits. Documentation of first-line operational procedures. Responses from other state police forces reinforce the critical importance of isolation as a condition. indispensable to the success of operations involving explosives, recognizing the lack of spatial control. tends to generate avoidable victims (PMES, 2017 and PMAM, 2025).

Structured communication between first responder, chain of command, and units. Specialized units are a cornerstone of operational efficiency in incidents involving explosives in



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PMAM. The protocol establishes that immediately after preliminary identification of suspected...

If an explosive device is present, the police officer should contact official channels via radio or direct contact.

with the Integrated Security Operations Center. The CIOPS, which integrates the Military Police, the Civil Police

Civil Police, Military Fire Department, and Public Security Secretariat have been operating within the framework since 2014.

The facilities of the Integrated Command and Control Center allow for continuous and rapid coordination.

Circulation of critical information. As soon as it receives the initial report, the CIOPS activates...

Simultaneously, multiple specialized agencies, such as the Marte Group, the criminal investigation teams of the Civil Police, and the Military Fire Department, are involved. These are civilian agencies responsible for...

Infrastructure, such as electric power companies and municipal governments, are also involved.

when necessary (PMAM, 2021).

The first responder plays a crucial role in providing structured data that

They will guide all subsequent decision-making. It must indicate the exact geographic location with

Address references, number or GPS coordinates, describe the characterization in detail.

Visual description of the object, describe the context in which the discovery occurred, and provide the approximate number of...

people potentially exposed and point out accessibility and circulation conditions at the site. These

The information allows command to make precise decisions regarding evacuations, road closures, and blockades.

Roads and deployment of specialized resources. Any failure in initial communication.

compromises response time and can drastically increase operational risk (Amazonas, 2023 and

PMAM, 2022).

A precise understanding of the legal responsibilities inherent in the actions of the first party.

The intervention constitutes a fundamental pedagogical element for professional awareness and compliance.

From the police officer to the limits of the law. The officer who acts inappropriately in incidents involving

Explosives can be subject to administrative, criminal, and civil proceedings simultaneously. In that dimension...

The administrative officer is responsible for non-compliance with the corporation's internal rules and the Statutory Law.

This could result in penalties ranging from a warning to dismissal. In the criminal sphere, the agent

They can be held liable under the Penal Code, including offenses related to negligence.

serious injury resulting in death, in addition to conduct foreseen in Law 13.869 of 2019, known as

as an example of the Abuse of Authority Law. Law 14.688 of 2023 expanded the jurisdiction of the Military Justice system.

for the trial of military crimes committed in the course of duty, which includes situations of action

Inadequate actions that produce harmful results. In the civil sphere, liability can arise in cases where...

terms of Law 8.078 of 1990, which regulates damages caused to consumers and establishes

The State's objective liability allows victims to seek compensation for any damages.

damages resulting from the agent's actions. Established case law recognizes that negligence

Serious misconduct in operations involving explosives can be classified as either intentional or unintentional crimes, depending on the circumstances.

from a concrete analysis of the conduct. The corporation's investment in training on such matters.



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responsibilities seek to protect not only the police officer, but also the civilian population as provided for in the constitutional mandate (Brazil, 1940, Brazil, 2019 and Brazil, 2023).

The corporation recognizes that excellence in initial response depends on integration between internationally established protocols and guidelines, adapted to the specific characteristics of the context. Amazonian. The National Institute of Justice, an agency affiliated with the United States Department of Justice. United, it has been establishing technical standards since 1972 that guide procedures across multiple agencies. security. Interpol also contributes by offering access to databases and training. related to chemical terrorism and the handling of explosive devices. The PMAM incorporates these parameters through the training of explosives operators in courses taught by the Academy National Police and the Technical-Scientific Directorate of the Federal Police. However, the corporation understands that such protocols need to be adapted to the Amazonian reality, marked by large distances, hard-to-reach communities, the presence of fragile buildings, and intense river dynamics. Institutional pedagogy, therefore, articulates international principles with local adaptations to to ensure that the first responder can act safely and efficiently in such a scenario. as diverse as the Amazonian population (National Police Academy, 2020 and PMAM, 2025).

II. Methodology

This study uses a qualitative approach, based on document analysis. and bibliographic review, according to a methodology consolidated in the social sciences (Gil, 2008). A Qualitative research, as highlighted by Minayo (2010), constitutes an appropriate approach for deepening the understanding of social groups, institutions, and complex phenomena, allowing by allowing the researcher to access emerging meanings, motivations, and values that would not be captured by quantitative methodologies. In the specific context of this work, the qualitative approach is justified. whether due to the need to understand not only the written rules regarding first-party action intervenor in bomb crises, but also the interpretative, operational and dimensions contextualized how these rules are constructed, communicated, and applied by the Military Police. from Amazonas (Silveira and Córdova, 2009). The choice for documentary analysis and bibliographic review. It allows access to primary sources (legislation, operational manuals, PMAM procedures) and secondary sources (specialized literature on public safety, international protocols, analyses) doctrinal), building a body of evidence that supports the proposed analyses (Gil, 2008, Minayo, 2010, Silveira and Córdova, 2009, Assis, 2023)

The documentary sources consulted included: (1) applicable federal legislation, including the Federal Constitution of 1988, the Penal Code of 1940, and the Military Penal Code (in the versions prior to 2017 and with the amendments of 2017 and 2023), Law on Abuse of Authority (Law 13.869/2019); (2) Amazonas state legislation, particularly Law 3.514/2010 which establishes organization



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basic PMAM, Military Police Statute, Resolutions and normative Ordinances; (3) manuals

Standard operating procedures (SOPs) of the Amazonas Military Police relating to

first intervention on explosive devices; (4) international reference protocols, including

guidelines from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and

Interpol; (5) documentation on specific operations carried out by the Marte Group and by

Integrated Security Operations Center (CIOPS) of Amazonas, when publicly

available. The selection of sources followed strict criteria of thematic relevance (direct relationship with

(the subject of first responder in bomb crises), public availability (privilege of sources)

officially released or published), institutional authorship or doctrinal recognition

(preference for documents emanating from specialized corporations or recognized authors in

public safety), and current events (prioritizing current legislation and manuals, although not

(they discarded historical sources relevant to understanding normative evolution). (Cavalcante et

al., 2020 and Cechinel, 2015)

The analytical treatment of the documents utilized the content analysis technique according to

theoretical framework developed by Bardin (2011), which constitutes a robust methodology for

Systematic interpretation of textual data in qualitative research. Content analysis in

Bardin's work is structured in three fundamental phases: (1) pre-analysis, a phase in which a floating reading is carried out.

of the material, definition of the documentary corpus, and reformulation of analytical objectives in light of

material previously consulted; (2) exploration of the material, a phase characterized by coding

systematic, identification of recording units and context, thematic categorization and enumeration of

incidents; (3) treatment of results, inferences and interpretation, phase in which the following is carried out

Controlled interpretation through hermeneutics based on deduction and meaning construction from

of the analyzed material. (Bardin, 2011, Câmara, 2013 and Sousa, 2019). The application of this methodology

This study allowed us to identify recurring patterns of normative guidance regarding: limits

legal aspects of the actions of the first intervener (through analysis of legislative and regulatory texts)

corporate and doctrinal); recommended or mandatory security procedures (through

categorization of protocols and procedures); and priority decision-making axes (especially presence

or lack of prioritization of preserving lives). The systematic analysis also made it possible to track

how international first responder concepts are translated, incorporated and

recontextualized within the regulations of the Military Police of Amazonas, recognizing particularities.

operational aspects of the Amazonian context regarding public security in border areas. (Bardin,

2011 and Paiva, 2021)

The results of the analysis were organized following a structured presentation pattern in

Thematic sections that correspond to the dimensions investigated: theoretical foundations of intervention.

Initial process, legal limits of action, operational tactical guidelines. All data processing.



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strictly adhered to the author-date citation standard as required by the Brazilian Association.

of Technical Standards (ABNT NBR 10520/2023), ensuring that each statement was supported by sufficient evidence that the data, interpretations, and conclusions were clearly integrated, and that the work would produce a useful contribution to the field of public safety (Patias et al., 2019). A The qualitative methodology adopted prioritizes credibility (internal reliability of the analyses), authenticity (correspondence between analysis and investigated reality), criticality (ability to questioning assumptions) and integrity (coherence between methodological components), criteria primary elements essential to all qualitative research, regardless of design or paradigm. specific (Whittemore et al., 2001). (ABNT, 2023, Patias et al., 2019 and Whittemore et al., 2001).

III. Results

A joint analysis of the PMAM operational manuals and international protocols, such as The data issued by the NIJ and FEMA, and specialized literature on public safety, shows that The duties assigned to the first responder are organized into five essential actions: contain, isolate, Communicate, activate, and preserve. These procedures, although they seem linear, make up a... A logical sequence that guides the entire initial response to an incident involving artifacts. explosives. The starting point is always to contain the situation, as this action prevents the The perpetrator expands their reach, broadens the area of risk, or creates new victims. As observed Souza (2018), contain means to establish immediate control of the scenario, without this implying Approaching the artifact or directly confronting the source of the danger. It's about freezing the evolution. from the critical event until specialized resources take control, maintaining stability. minimum necessary for the following steps to occur safely. This understanding reinforces the idea that the police officer's initial responsibility does not lie in technically resolving the incident, but in preventing it from getting worse.

From this first step, isolating the area becomes essential. Isolation acts as... A direct complement to containment, as it physically materializes the separation between the risk area and the the rest of the environment through visible barriers, such as tape, cones or vehicles positioned to strategic approach. The literature recommends that this isolation be structured in layers, including an inner perimeter restricted to essential personnel, and an outer perimeter intended for support and an exclusion zone aimed at keeping the population away (Souza, 2018, Carvalho, 2012 and (NIJ, 2000). This organization into concentric circles promotes greater clarity about who can or cannot participate. to avoid entering the area, in addition to establishing a visual standard that reduces misinterpretations. A The purpose of this structure is to prevent the entry of unauthorized persons, to reduce Interferences in the scenario and clearly signal the existing danger, avoiding situations in which curious onlookers or vehicles may attempt to approach inadvertently.



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Only after ensuring containment and isolation does communication become truly effective.

The first responder must immediately report to CIOPS or equivalent body all the

Essential information about the incident, following a data flow that allows the command...

To properly understand the context. This communication requires accurate location data.

of the artifact, its visual characteristics, the context in which it was found, and the number of people

exposed (Amazonas, 2023). Objectivity in this transmission helps the operations center to form

a coherent situational picture, reducing the margin of error, guiding strategic decisions and

facilitating the distribution of resources. The literature highlights that incomplete or

Inaccurate information often harms response time and generates unnecessary travel.

teams.

The next step involves activating specialized teams, such as the Group.

Mars in the PMAM, or equivalent tactical units in other corporations. This action, according to Souza

(2018), it must occur through official communication channels, respecting the chain of command. When

The first responder arrives on their own initiative; it is up to them to directly activate these teams.

When arriving as directed by the operations center, you must confirm whether the activation has already occurred.

avoiding redundancies that could clog it. This care helps the teams...

specialized teams receive up-to-date information, ensuring that tactical planning develops.

based on consistent data.

With these procedures established, the duty to preserve emerges. Preservation encompasses

both the protection of human lives and the integrity of the evidence indispensable to future research.

investigation. As directed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

(2013) and the Ministry of Justice (2024), it is up to the first intervener to prevent access by non-

essential tasks include evacuating risk areas and documenting any changes at the scene before leaving.

arrival and prevent the environment from being altered. This approach demonstrates that preservation is not just about...

It is limited to keeping a distance from the suspicious object, but involves overall care for the environment, which

This includes monitoring the behavior of third parties, recording evidence, and ensuring that teams...

Specialists will find the scene as pristine as possible.

The literature adds a further negative duty. The first responder must not manipulate

The artifact is absolutely not the case. Both Old General (2023) and Joint Counterterrorism

Assessment Team (JCAT) (2025) reinforce that a simple touch can activate pressure devices,

movement, timers, or remote drive mechanisms. This perspective broadens the

understanding the risk, as it demonstrates that not only proximity represents danger, but also

seemingly discreet actions, such as pushing the object with your foot, trying to remove visible wires or

Reposition the device for better viewing. Therefore, international consensus establishes

four basic principles: do not touch the device, treat potential carriers as a threat, keep



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Maintaining a safe distance and communicating location without physical contact (NIJ, 2000). Violations of these principles, as studies of historical attacks demonstrate, result in avoidable victims and They compromise the work of specialized teams.

Another essential role consists of reporting and recording. The first intervener, by virtue of having By following the event from the beginning, it becomes a primary source for the chronological reconstruction of Facts. According to Souza (2018), he should remain at the location after the arrival of the specialized teams. to clarify the actions taken, describe events, convey initial impressions, and record who It entered the perimeter before the definitive isolation. This informational continuity ensures greater Accuracy in investigations avoids procedural gaps and reinforces the credibility of police action. since initial reports directly influence the strategic decisions that are subsequently made.

The convergence between the regulations of the PMAM, PMMG, PMSP and the protocols international relations reveal that these duties are consolidating as a standard of professionalism applicable to First response operations involving explosive devices. Understanding the legal limits. The actions of the first appointed administrator depend on constitutional, sub-constitutional, and... regulations that, when articulated, clearly define the space between the first authorized response. and specialized technical intervention. The Federal Constitution establishes the competence of the Police. Military personnel for visible policing and the preservation of public order (Brazil, 1988). Thus, the The first responder has legal backing to adopt initial measures aimed at protecting lives. and property. Decree-Law 667 of 1969 reinforces this competence by assigning to the Military Police the exclusive responsibility for visible policing (Brazil, 1969). At the state level, the Law Law 3.514 of 2010 confirms the attribution of the PMAM (Military Police of Amazonas) to perform visible policing functions in its various modalities (Amazonas, 2010). This normative articulation demonstrates that the initial action, Provided it is restricted to what is established, it has full legal basis.

Although this framework authorizes the adoption of initial measures, it does not allow the first The intervener must carry out technical deactivation actions. The PMAM's SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) precisely define that... The actions of the first responder should be limited to containing, isolating, stabilizing, verbalizing, and activating. specialized teams (PMAM, 2018). These same regulations completely prohibit any Manipulation of the artifact, which includes touching, moving, cutting, or applying heat (PMAM, 2022). How As highlighted by Carvalho (2012), the first intervener is not an explosives expert, he does not possess They lack the technical skills to intervene but do not have the necessary protective equipment. Therefore, Any action that exceeds these functions may result in administrative liability. disciplinary, criminal and civil liability, since it puts at risk not only the agent himself, but the entire... exposed community.

The legal limit to this criminal action is based on the principle of strict compliance with duty. Okay. For the exclusion of unlawfulness provided for in the Penal Code to apply, it is necessary that the action



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is authorized by legal or regulatory norm and the agent acts within the established limits.

(Brazil, 1940 and Legale, 2025). If the police officer exceeds these limits, such as when handling an artifact...

If an explosive device is used or if safety measures are omitted, criminal liability will be resumed. With the

Due to changes introduced by Laws 13.491 of 2017 and 14.688 of 2023, the Military Justice system expanded its competence to judge conduct committed by military personnel in the course of their duties, which further reinforces plus the need to act strictly according to protocol (Brazil, 2017 and Brazil, 2023). A

The expansion of the jurisdiction of the Military Justice system demonstrates that adherence to internal rules has been neglected. It went from being merely a technical requirement to becoming a legal requirement with direct effects on the... agent accountability.

When comparing regulations, it is noted that there is consensus regarding the limits of action, although There may be differences in terminology. The PMMG uses the verbs to contain, to isolate, and to activate, while Other authors include stabilizing and parliamentary (Souza, 2018). Although the nomenclature varies, The prevailing idea is that the first intervenor should not formally negotiate, but only stabilize.

the environment when possible. However, the PMAM (Military Police of Amazonas) does not include the actions of parliamentarians in incidents involving... bombs, since the priority in these cases falls on isolation and evacuation, which coincides with international protocols (JCAT, 2025). As mentioned earlier, regarding distances of For safety, a new difference is observed. International manuals suggest calculations based on destructive potential, while national practice usually employs approximate parameters 100 meters in open areas (PMAM, 2022 and Carvalho, 2012). This variation stems from adaptations to context, urban structure, population density and availability of resources, highlighting a lack national standardization and demonstrating the need for sensitivity in the application of procedures.

The preservation of life guides all decisions of the first responder. National doctrine. Internationally, it establishes a clear hierarchy of priorities: first human lives, then physical structures and only lastly the explosive device and traces (PMAM, 2022 and NIJ, 2000). This regulation reaffirms that the primary focus is on protecting people, even if that This implies widespread evacuations or routine disruptions. It also means that the police officer must determine the immediate removal of all those present whenever there is a reasonable risk of death or injury, even if such measures cause temporary social or economic impacts.

Safe evacuation is the initial step in this preservation. According to Old General (2023), evacuating the exposed population in an organized manner reduces panic and prevents resulting injuries. of running, falls, or chaotic tumult. Crisis management reports demonstrate that Improvised evacuations drastically increase the number of injured and hinder the movement of people. specialized teams, which highlights the importance of clear guidance given by the first Intervenor (UCS Crisis Management Manual, 2014). Evacuation, therefore, is not limited to asking that



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People may move away from each other, but it involves efficient communication, defining safe routes and...
Monitoring the outflow.

Secure visual recognition is another essential procedure. The police officer must observe the
A suspicious object from a safe distance, using equipment such as binoculars, flashlights or
Zoom cameras (PMAM, 2022). Observation should consider dimensions, shape, color, presence
of wires, electronic components, characteristic odor and sounds, among other elements described by
Souza (2018). This information assists specialized teams in developing a diagnosis.
Preliminary, but they do not authorize excessive proximity. Although data collection is necessary,
Any manipulation of the device remains prohibited, as even the slightest movement could trigger it.
detonation mechanisms (NIJ, 2000 and JCAT, 2025). The expression taught in courses on
Explosives experts, according to whom if I see the bomb, the bomb also sees me, reinforces the need for
immediate protection and choice of safer angles, such as 90-degree flanks (Old General,
2023).

After establishing isolation, the first responder must maintain it strictly until
The arrival of specialized teams. Experience shows that perimeter breaches,
motivated by curiosity, political pressure, the search for images, or attempts to return to the location to
Recovering personal belongings often results in avoidable victims (Carvalho, 2012). It is up to
The first responder must prevent such access and, if necessary, use proportional force, backed by...
Constitutional competence for the preservation of public order. Maintaining isolation is part of this.
The police officer's responsibility extends until the scene is formally handed over to the technical teams.

Preserving lives also depends on inter-institutional coordination. The actions of
Fire Department, Civil Defense, energy and water utilities, traffic authorities and sectors of
Social communication helps to reduce risks, control fires, carry out evacuations, and maintain...
order and prevent widespread panic (Amazonas, 2023). The integration of these actors enhances the
effectiveness of the response and avoids duplication of efforts, demonstrating that incidents involving
Explosive devices require broad coordination between institutions.

Finally, contemporary doctrine rejects expectations of isolated heroism. Preservation
The intervention itself is a requirement for the continuation of actions. (BOPE Manual, 2020)
It emphasizes that a wounded or dead police officer does not contribute to solving the incident and creates new problems.
Operational demands, overburdening already mobilized teams. National and international literature.
It converges in stating that the life of the agent himself is the highest priority for preservation.
(PMAM, 2022, Souza, 2018). This guidance reveals that, in a high-risk scenario, the
Self-preservation should not be confused with negligence, but with professional prudence.



IV. Final Considerations

The study demonstrated that the performance of the first responder in crises involving artifacts
The role of the Amazonas Military Police in dealing with explosives is based on a well-defined set of duties.
defined, built from legislation, operational manuals and protocols
international. The analysis revealed that these normative frameworks converge in guiding the police officer.
to adopt prudent conduct, guided by the preservation of life and respect for legal limits.
Containment, isolation, communication, activation of specialized teams, and preservation actions.
They constitute a structuring axis that organizes the entire initial response, allowing the scenario to remain
The situation remained stable until the arrival of the explosives experts.

When examining the legal foundations that define the actions of the first intervenor,
It was found that Brazilian legislation clearly establishes the permitted scope of action and what
This constitutes an overreach of authority. The Federal Constitution of 1988, Decree-Law 667 of 1969
Law 3.514 of 2010 forms a framework that authorizes the adoption of the first measures, but prohibits...
any technical intervention involving manipulation of the artifact. The analysis demonstrated that the
The current legal framework, while supporting the initial response, imposes on the public agent...
the duty to act with caution, limiting oneself to the established protocols and avoiding practices that put [the situation] at risk.
Your safety and the safety of others are at risk.

It was also found that the military police officer has criminal, administrative, and civil liability.
is directly linked to the strict fulfillment of legal duty. The changes promoted by
Laws 13.491 of 2017 and 14.688 of 2023 expanded the jurisdiction of the Military Justice system and reinforced the...
The need for strict adherence to operational standards. The data analyzed indicate that
Any deviation from regulated procedures may result in severe penalties.
agent, especially when the conduct poses a concrete risk to the community. This finding
This highlights the importance of the first responder understanding the boundaries between their role and the
technical performance of the bomb disposal teams.

The research also showed that the preservation of human life is an absolute principle.
which guides all operational decisions. This priority, reiterated in national regulations and
international actions manifest themselves in evacuation operations, perimeter expansion, and maintenance of
Safe distances and the selection of less vulnerable observation positions. The documents analyzed.
They emphasize that hasty intervention, motivated by attempts to approach or handle the
The artifact represents a serious violation of protocols and exposes the agent and the population to risks.
unnecessary. Thus, prudence emerges as an indispensable virtue for initial action.

Another point highlighted refers to the practical difficulties faced in contexts such as
The Amazon, where the arrival of specialized teams may take longer due to...



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territorial characteristics of the region. The research confirmed that this limitation further reinforces the importance of the qualified performance of the first intervener, whose role becomes crucial for to avoid deterioration of the critical situation. The ability to adequately isolate the area, communicate with precision and maintaining control of the environment until specialized support becomes a decisive factor for the A safe resolution to the incident.

The results also pointed to a continued need for investment in training. Document analysis revealed that the PMAM has structured training efforts, such as... courses promoted by the Marte Group, but it also showed that such initiatives need to remain permanent due to the increasing complexity of threats related to artifacts. explosives. The literature review indicated that states and corporations that prioritized training continued testing showed a lower incidence of failures in the first response, which reinforces the importance of integrated and up-to-date educational programs.

The research also highlighted the strategic role of inter-institutional integration. Cooperation between PMAM (Military Police of Amazonas), the Fire Department, the Civil Police, Civil Defense, and municipal agencies was identified as an essential element for the efficient management of crises involving explosives. The The study revealed that the coordination between these institutions, especially through CIOPS, contributes for coordinated and rapid responses, reducing the risk of contradictory decisions and improving the circulation of information. This factor demonstrates that the first intervention cannot be understood in isolation, but as part of a network of synchronized actions.

Regarding methodological limitations, the study was restricted to a qualitative approach with... Documentary analysis and literature review, without direct empirical data collection in the field. There was no... interviews with police officers from the Marte Group, the radio patrol, or the CIOPS, which prevents to capture perceptions, informal routines, practical difficulties, and variations in behavior that are not always They appear in manuals, SOPs, and regulations.

As academic and institutional contributions, the work organizes an analytical framework. clear about the role of the first responder in incidents involving explosives, integrating fundamentals legal aspects, limits of attribution, and operational logic of the first response, with a specific focus on the Amazonian reality. On an academic level, it offers a conceptual synthesis that facilitates future research. Comparisons between corporations strengthen the debate on legality and technical aspects in high-risk scenarios. risk. At the institutional level, the study can support the review of SOPs and the development of checklists. operational procedures, standardization of communication flows with the CIOPS (Integrated Center for Public Security Operations), and program targeting. training focused on reducing improvisation, protecting lives, and safeguarding police officers against liabilities arising from exceeding authority.

Finally, it is concluded that the effectiveness of the first response depends on the combination A balanced approach encompassing technical knowledge, legal compliance, operational prudence, and coordination.



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institutional. The study showed that the first intervener occupies a central position in the cycle of

Responding to incidents involving explosives, being responsible for stabilizing the scene, protecting people and preparing the ground for the specialists to act. The study reinforces that strengthening this function means

also to strengthen public safety as a whole, since it is in the initial phase of an incident that the

The outcome is beginning to be defined. The continuous improvement of protocols, the investment in

Capacity building and the consolidation of integrated response structures represent essential pathways.

to raise the standard of performance and ensure that lives are preserved with the utmost technical rigor and legal.

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