Australian Government

Assessment Requirements for CPPSEC2109 Monitor and control access and exit of persons and vehicles from premises

Release: 1

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Modification History

Release 1.

Supersedes and is non-equivalent to CPPSEC2011B Control access to and exit from premises and CPPSEC3017A Plan and conduct evacuation from premises.

Units merged to reduce duplication and align with vocational needs.

This version first released with CPP Property Services Training Package Version 7.0.

Performance Evidence

To demonstrate competency in this unit, a person must monitor and control:

- the entry of three persons to premises where:
    - one person is carrying dangerous or prohibited goods
    - one person does not meet conditions of entry
    - one person refuses a request to search baggage
- the entry and exit of two vehicles where one is carrying dangerous or prohibited goods
- entry to premises via an access control system where there has been at least one unauthorised attempt at entry.

In doing this, the person must meet the performance criteria for this unit.

Knowledge Evidence

To be competent in this unit, a person must demonstrate knowledge of:

- standard operating procedures and workplace policies that ensure compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements when monitoring and controlling access and exit of persons and vehicles from premises:
    - anti-discrimination and diversity
    - apprehension, arrest and restraint of persons
    - control of persons under the influence of intoxicating substances
    - duty of care
    - licensing requirements and limits of own authority
    - search of people, property and vehicles and seizure of goods
    - trespass and removal of persons
    - use of force
    - workplace health and safety (WHS)
- approved communication terminology, call signs and radio channels used in the security industry

- current national terrorism threat level and context
- how negotiation techniques can be used to defuse and resolve conflict
- operational principles and features of common access control systems
- premises' emergency and evacuation procedures
- premises' layout and access points
- purpose of Australia's *Strategy for Protecting Crowded Places from Terrorism* and understanding of:
  - definition of crowded places
  - key security issues for crowded places
  - objectives, characteristics and identification of active armed offenders
  - definition of hostile vehicles and methods of attack
  - signs of chemical weapons attack and recommended response
  - general features of improvised explosive devices and recommended incident response
- signs of intoxication
- signs of positional asphyxiation
- the phonetic alphabet and how it is used
- types of behavioural anomalies and suspect behaviours that can indicate criminal activity, hostile reconnaissance or the potential for terrorist activity
- types of behaviours and non-verbal language that can escalate conflict
- types of identification and authority required to confirm entry to premises
- types of vehicles that may require monitoring while accessing and exiting from premises, including:
  - bicycles
  - buses
  - cars
  - motorcycles
  - personal transporters
  - ride-on lawnmowers
  - trolleys
  - trucks
- ways that social and cultural differences may be expressed.

Assessment Conditions

Assessors must satisfy the requirements for assessors contained in the Standards for Registered Training Organisations (RTOs). All individuals engaged by a licensed RTO for security licensing purposes must hold both a security trainer's licence (where such a licence exists within the relevant jurisdiction) and a security operative licence that authorises the security activities about which the individual is training/assessing. Regulators may impose other assessor conditions to meet jurisdictional assessment requirements.

Assessment of performance must be undertaken in a simulated workplace environment. Tasks are to be performed to the level of proficiency and within the time limits that would be expected in a workplace.

The assessment of performance evidence must be done by direct observation of the learner by an assessor, either by an assessor observing the learner physically or by an assessor observing the learner via audio and visual media.

Assessment of performance evidence is only valid where the learner has been assessed performing the role of a security officer.

Assessors are responsible for ensuring that the person demonstrating competency has access to:

- specifications of assessment tasks to monitor and control the access and exit of people and vehicles from premises
- appropriate documents, materials, equipment and personal protective equipment (PPE) currently used in industry
- standard operating procedures and workplace policies related to the security work role and which specify requirements for complying with industry legislation and regulations.

Links

Companion volumes to this training package are available at the VETNet website - https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=6f3f9672-30e8-4835-b348-205dfcf13d9b