



Australian Government

CPPSEC3126 Defend persons using spray

Release: 1

CPPSEC3126 Defend persons using spray

Modification History

Release 1.

Supersedes and equivalent to CPPSEC3016A Defend persons using spray.
Updated to meet the Standards for Training Packages.

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

Application

This unit specifies the skills and knowledge required to defend persons using spray, commonly known as ‘capsicum’ (oleoresin capsicum) or ‘pepper’ spray.

It includes:

- complying with policies, procedures and legal rights and responsibilities including workplace health and safety (WHS)
- identifying and assessing the need to use spray based on risk and threat levels, and confirming personal safety needs including personal protective equipment (PPE) and options for withdrawal
- using negotiation techniques to defuse conflict and give spoken warning of the intention to use spray
- discharging spray in a controlled manner and adjusting discharge to respond to changing circumstances in a manner that protects self and others and does not cause undue harm to the subject
- monitoring the wellbeing of the subject and providing required assistance.

It applies to people working independently or under limited supervision as members of a security team.

This unit may form part of the licensing requirements for people engaged in security operations in those states and territories where these are regulated activities.

Pre-requisite Unit

Nil

Unit Sector

Security operations

Elements and Performance Criteria

Elements describe the essential outcomes.	Performance criteria describe what needs to be done to demonstrate achievement of the element.
1. Assess need to	1.1 Review workplace procedures and policies to ensure

use spray and response options.	compliance with legal rights and responsibilities when using spray for security work. 1.2 Inspect spray canister for correct operation, locate actuator button, and clarify procedures for use. 1.3 Assess need to use spray against known information and potential and existing risks and threats, and decide preferred response option to contain incident.
2. Confirm personal safety needs and present spray.	2.1 Select and use PPE to meet WHS requirements. 2.2 Check and confirm personal safety needs and identify withdrawal options. 2.3 Present spray in a non-threatening manner while maintaining eye contact with subject.
3. Negotiate and give warning.	3.1 Use interpersonal techniques to exchange information with the subject and negotiate to defuse conflict and aggression. 3.2 Give clear spoken warning to the subject and advise of intention to use spray.
4. Discharge spray.	4.1 Control and direct spray to contain source of threat following manufacturer's specifications. 4.2 Discharge spray ensuring canister is upright and that grip and handling allows secure retention and continued control. 4.3 Use tactical positioning that is fluid, uses available cover and protection and allows options for withdrawal. 4.4 Adjust discharge to respond to changing circumstances and discontinue spray immediately when threat ceases. 4.5 Monitor wellbeing of subject and provide care or seek immediate assistance from relevant persons. 4.6 Decontaminate self, clothing and equipment from spray exposure.
5. Evaluate spray use and maintain spray.	5.1 Review and evaluate effectiveness of response using spray against incident circumstances and observations, in consultation with relevant persons. 5.2 Identify improvements to future security response procedures using spray. 5.3 Inspect condition of spray and report identified faults. 5.4 Complete and securely maintain documentation in accordance with workplace requirements. 5.5 Recognise effects of stress and manage own well-being using stress management techniques.

Foundation Skills

This section describes the language, literacy, numeracy and employment skills essential to performance in this unit but not explicit in the performance criteria:

- language skills to provide information or advice in a form that is preferred and understood by the receiver and engages minority groups
- writing skills to:
 - record and describe incident observations and actions taken
 - complete routine reports and forms
- reading skills to interpret:
 - workplace procedures and policies that clarify legal rights and responsibilities
 - read canister labels to interpret manufacturer's instructions for using and maintaining spray and giving first aid
- speaking and listening skills to:
 - use questions and active listening to exchange and understand information with subject
 - control tone of voice when negotiating with the subject
 - give clear and succinct spoken warnings and directions when negotiating with the subject
 - use a radio to give clear and sequenced information when reporting incident details
- numeracy skills to estimate optimal distance for spray effectiveness and how long to spray
- problem solving skills to:
 - formulate response options to match nature of risk
 - recognise situations requiring the need to call emergency services.

Unit Mapping Information

Supersedes and equivalent to CPPSEC3016A Defend persons using spray.

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>

Assessment Requirements for CPPSEC3126 Defend persons using spray

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Performance Evidence

To demonstrate competency in this unit, a person must defend persons using spray in response to three different threat situations involving subjects holding weapons.

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 defending persons using spray:
 - anti-discrimination and diversity
 - apprehension, arrest and restraint of persons
 - duty of care
 - licensing requirements and limits of own authority
 - use of force
 - workplace health and safety (WHS)
- application methods for spray including how to hold the canister, how to discharge spray, target placement, distance and length of spray
- approved communication terminology, call signs and radio channels used in the security industry
- arrest and control techniques using spray
- basic negotiation techniques
- methods for caring for a spray recipient
- methods for decontamination after exposure to spray
- methods for storing and maintaining spray canisters
- methods of restraint and associated effects, including signs and symptoms of asphyxiation
- procedures for communicating with emergency services personnel
- procedures for effecting an arrest
- process of dynamic risk assessment and how it is applied
- response options using spray that are within specified legal limits

- risks associated with using spray and common physiological effects and symptoms, particularly related to eyes and the respiratory tract
- security risk situations that warrant the use of spray and situations where use may amount to excessive use of force
- signs that a person may be suffering from emotional or physical distress
- signs that a person may be suffering from mental illness
- signs that a person may be under the influence of intoxicating substances
- tactical positioning to be adopted when using spray
- types and purpose of sprays that may be used for security purposes
- types and uses of personal protective equipment (PPE) required when using spray
- ways in which 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 defend persons using spray
- 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
- access to spray and threat scenarios to allow achievement of the performance evidence.

Links

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