



Australian Government

Assessment Requirements for SISOCLM003 Lead climb single pitches, natural surfaces

Release: 1

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Modification History

Not applicable.

Performance Evidence

Evidence of the ability to complete tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit in the context of the job role, and:

- work as lead climber on four single pitch climbs
- work as second climber on four single pitch climbs
- across the climbs, collectively use six of the following techniques:
 - bridging
 - chimneying
 - crimping
 - heel hooks
 - jamming
 - laybacking
 - lunging
 - mantle
 - pinch grips
 - side pulls
 - smearing
 - underclings
- during each climb consistently:
 - follow safety procedures and safely negotiate hazards to climb in a controlled manner
 - connect self to belay system using appropriate devices and or knots
- across the climbs, collectively establish these types of anchor systems:
 - multi-directional
 - uni-directional
 - self-equalising
- across the climbs collectively use the following rope systems:
 - single rope
 - double rope technique
 - twin rope
- across the climbs collectively select and tie at least four different types of knots suitable for the system type established, and appropriate for the intended load and function
- belay climbers according to safety procedures, and complete the following:

- two top rope top belayed ascents
- two top rope bottom belayed ascents
- two simulated climber falls, and safely and efficiently secure and release climbers to continue.

Knowledge Evidence

Demonstrated knowledge required to complete the tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit:

- organisational safety and emergency response procedures for climbing activities
- purpose, features, and correct fit for safety, of personal protective equipment for climbers and belayers to include:
 - clothing
 - climbing shoes
 - abseiling/climbing helmets
 - harnesses of different types, advantages and disadvantages
- features, functions, advantages and disadvantages of different types of artificial removable anchors used as protection for lead climbing to include:
 - spring loaded camming devices
 - nuts, wires and hexes
 - pitons
- techniques used to secure and remove the above types of protection
- types of forces generated during lead climb falls, and how to calculate:
 - fall factor
 - fall distances
 - placement of artificial protection
- features, functions, advantages and disadvantages of different types of anchor systems used in lead climbing:
 - multi-directional
 - uni-directional
 - self-equalising
- features, functions and operation of climbing and belaying equipment used for single pitch lead climbs on natural surfaces:
 - carabiners
 - static and dynamic rope and when each might be used
 - tape
 - sewn sling
 - Prusik cord
 - chalk bag and chalk
 - belay systems:
 - single rope

- double rope technique
- twin rope
- top rope top belay
- top rope bottom belay
- self-belay
- dynamic and static belays
- belay devices:
 - assisted locking
 - inline
 - plate
 - figure 8
 - tubular
 - improvised
- types of knots used, and how to tie them, when:
 - attaching belay equipment to self
 - attaching belay system to anchors
- principle of closing the system, advantages, disadvantages and methods used
- types of personal and equipment safety checks completed prior to climbing and belaying
- lead climbing techniques and appropriate posture for natural surfaces to include those for:
 - bridging
 - chimneying
 - crimping
 - jamming
 - laybacking
 - lunging
 - mantle
 - pinch grips
 - side pulls
 - smearing
 - underclings
 - lowering self during descents
- climbing techniques which are best suited to these climb features found in natural environments:
 - aretes
 - chimneys
 - corners
 - cracks
 - edges
 - flakes
 - jugs

- overhangs
- roofs
- pinnacles
- ledges
- pockets
- techniques for belaying others during lead climbs on natural surfaces to include those for:
 - establishing belaying position for effective and safe use of belay system
 - rope handling and maintaining adequate rope tension
 - arresting climber falls
 - securing climber, tying off belay system and releasing
- reasons for attaching belayer to anchor system when belaying others including:
 - minimising belayer movement to retain stable position and stance
 - minimising effects of force of climber fall and risk of injury to belayer
 - minimising risk of belayer fall
- communication protocols used between climbers and belayers to include:
 - calls
 - hand signals
 - whistles
- typical hazards for single pitch lead climbing on natural surfaces, and techniques used to safely negotiate these:
 - falling rocks, water, debris, gear
 - abrasion points
 - sharp edges
 - squeezes and overhangs
 - ledges
 - traverses
 - slippery or unstable terrain
 - dense vegetation and trees
 - strong breezes
 - tangled rope
 - stuck ropes
- how to care for climbing equipment during activities to avoid damage, and promote long lifespan
- techniques used to minimise damage to climbing surfaces in natural environments when climbing.

Assessment Conditions

Skills must be demonstrated in an outdoor environment where single pitch lead climbs are completed on natural surfaces.

The following resources must be available to replicate industry conditions of operation:

- first aid equipment
- communication equipment for emergency response
- rescue equipment.

Assessment must ensure use of:

- participants with whom the individual interacts during climbing activities
- personal protective equipment to include:
 - abseiling or climbing helmets
 - harnesses
- anchors to include:
 - fixed artificial
 - naturally occurring
 - artificial removable
- climbing equipment to include:
 - carabiners
 - rope which can include static and or dynamic rope
 - rope protectors
 - tape
 - sewn sling
 - Prusik cords
 - chalk bag and chalk
 - belay devices
- template safety checklists
- organisational safety and emergency response procedures for climbing activities.

Assessors must satisfy the Standards for Registered Training Organisations requirements for assessors, and:

- have a collective period of at least three years' experience as a climbing leader, guide or instructor, where they have applied the skills and knowledge covered in this unit of competency: the three years' experience can incorporate full and or part time experience.

Links

Companion Volume Implementation Guides -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=1ca50016-24d2-4161-a044-d3faa200268b>