

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
SA07 Firearms
Learning Domain #35 Firearms
Session No. 23b Chemical Agent Training

4 Hours

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LD35, VI B,C,D,E,F1-3, G1-3
LD35 VIII A 1-3, B 1-3

- State the statutory requirement for possession and use of chemical agent
- Describe the four methods used to deploy chemical agents
- Describe the environmental and physical conditions that can impact the effectiveness of a chemical agent
- State the guidelines for safely carrying, drawing, and deploying hand-held canisters of chemical agents
- Apply decontamination procedures that should be followed after a chemical agent has been used
- Discuss the physiological and psychological effects of each of the following chemical agents used by peace officers:
 - OC (Oleoresin Capsicum) **(REVIEW)**
 - CN (Chloroacetophenone)
 - CS (Ortho-chlorobenzylidene- molononitrile)
- Demonstrate proper procedures peace officers should follow when using gas masks to include:
 - Inspection and proper fit
 - Cleaning and storage
- Each student will participate in a simulation that requires exposure to non-lethal, riot control chemical agent. The simulation will include:
 - Exposure to a non-lethal, riot control chemical agent
 - Proper use of a gas mask including the pre-inspection, fitting and clearing of the mask
 - Participation in an exercise
 - Decontamination techniques
- Each student will participate in a simulation that requires exposure to a non-lethal, chemical agent. The simulation will include:
 - Exposure to a non-lethal, chemical agent
 - Proper care, maintenance and deployment of a non-lethal, chemical agent
 - Participation in an exercise
 - Decontamination techniques

Chemical Agent Training

1. Classroom preparation
 - a. Use of Force-Tactics Directive Oleoresin Capsicum-Directive No.5.1 October 2013

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2. Duty OC and Training Filters from the Armory for the student's gas masks
3. CS canisters (model 517)C for use in the sit-sim village
4. One training dummy in the sit-sim village for the OC Learning Exercises
5. Village Instructor assignment sheet

I. INTRODUCTION TO CHEMICAL AGENTS

A. Introduction

1. Instructor
 - a. Name
 - b. Assignment

B. CHEMICAL AGENT DEFINED

Any solid, liquid or gas that creates a substantial risk of death or which causes death or serious and protracted disfigurement , incapacitation or serious bodily injury, protracted impairment of health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ. (CA 11415-11419 P.C.)

C. DISCUSSION

1. ASK: "Who has been exposed CS in the past?"
2. ASK: "What did it feel like?"

II. USE OF FORCE REVIEW (Review)

A. Reverence for the law- LAPD Core Value

B. LAPD Use of Force-Tactics Directive No.5.1

C. 835 (a) PC: Any peace officer who has a reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a public offence may use reasonable force to;

1. Effect an arrest
2. Overcome resistance
3. Prevent an escape

Note: A peace officer who makes or attempts to make an arrest need not retreat or desist from his efforts by reason of the resistance or threatened resistance of the of the person being arrested; nor shall such officer be deemed an aggressor or lose his rights to self-defense by the use of reasonable force to effect the arrest or to prevent escape or to overcome resistance.

D. Review of Young v. County of Los Angeles; 9th Circuit Court, (Aug 2011.)

*Provide Description of incident.

1. A suspect's verbal refusal to comply or simply being non-compliant is **NOT** sufficient cause to justify the use of OC.
2. However, factors to consider that might justify the intrusion of the subject's 4th amendment rights through the use of force would be:
3. Severity of the crime; radio call, investigative stop or arrest.
 - a. An imminent threat posed to the police officer or the public to justify the deployment of the OC

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- b. Age and size of the suspect
 - c. Current mental state or condition
 - d. Current behavior or physical action of the subject. Whether the subject is aggressive, threatening, or agitated, etc.
 - e. Statements or threats made by the subject
 - f. The officers training and experience in dealing with similar events
 - g. The officers evaluation whether the subject might be unsafe to approach
 - h. Prior knowledge of the subject or his/her prior bad acts
4. Whether he is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight
 5. **Of all the factors listed above, the most important is whether the individual posed an immediate threat to the officer or the public**
 6. The circumstances of every force case vary widely. Consider all factors, (Totality of circumstances) before using force.
- E. LAPD Policy
1. Graham vs. Conner- "Objectively Reasonable"
 2. The court established the "reasonableness of the seizure" requires a careful balancing of the nature and quality of the intrusion on the individual against the countervailing governmental interests at stake.
 3. The Court cautioned that; "The reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on scene rather than 20/20 vision of hindsight."
 4. TOC / OR = Graham v. Conner
- F. Graham vs. Conner: List of factors balancing an individual's rights v. an officer's:
1. Severity of the crime at issue
 2. Whether the suspect poses an immediate threat to the safety of the officers or others
 3. Whether he is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight

III. HISTORY OF CHEMICAL HISTORY

- A. Overview of Chemical Agent throughout history
1. 2300 BC, the Chinese used stink pots made of burning oil mixed with red peppers
 2. 311 BC, the Japanese threw rice paper containers filled with pepper into the faces of the enemy
 3. In 1200 AD, glass and clay jars were filled with pepper oil. The glass and jars to be catapulted a greater distance. When the jars

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broke the oil ignited, contaminating their enemy. Cowhide suits were used for protection against the burning oil and pepper mix

4. In 1869 a German chemist discovers Chloracetophenone (CN)
5. In 1912, Paris Police are the first to use chemical agents in Law Enforcement. They used CN “Hand Bombs” on organized gangs
6. In 1920, OC was developed by Edgewood Arsenal. It was not used and sat a shelf because tests showed it was not as effective as CN agent. In 1928 American Scientists discovered CS agent
7. 1969 the M-17 gasmask is introduced with three levels of filtration. Green for riot, black for biological agents, and gold for radiological particles
8. In 1982 Lucky Police Products introduces OC into Law Enforcement
9. In 1992 California de-regulates civilian use of OC

IV. CHEMICAL AGENT

- A. GAS MASK – Inspection of, and Fitting **LD 35 VI. G1-2**
1. Inspect and proper fit- Before putting on any gas mask, examine the mask closely and check for:
 - a. Look for signs of damage
 - b. Cracked, or scratched lenses
 - c. Condition of the intake and exhaust valves
 - d. Worn or broken straps
 - e. Appropriate filters
 - f. Ensure the mask is the correct size
 2. Procedure for Donning the mask
 - a. Loosen the adjusting straps
 - b. Place chin in the chin rest of the mask
 - c. Raise the head harness over the back of the head
 - d. Tighten the head straps as appropriate from top to bottom
 - e. Clear the mask
 - f. Seal the mask. The mask is air tight if it pulls against the face and remains there while a breath is being held
 3. Deploying the mask (to be completed 3 times during the class)
 - a. Putting the mask on- Donning
 - b. Removing the mask- Doffing
 4. Clearance Drill
 - a. Cover the exhaust port, blow out hard blowing out any gas particulates out of the mask
 - b. Cover the intake and suck breath in. This will help determine if the mask has an appropriate seal

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5. Decontamination & Cleaning Storage of the masks
 - a. Remove the filter
 - b. Wash the mask with mild soap and water
 - c. Rinse with warm water
 - d. Do not get filter wet
 - e. Wipe and dry the gas mask with a clean cloth
 - f. Allow the mask to air dry
 - g. The mask should be stored in a container that will protect it from dirt, heat, and moisture
- B. Chemical Agent color and Description
 1. Give color code handout
 2. Give an overview of CN (Chloracetopenone), CS (Orthochorobenzalmalononitrile), OC (Oleoresin Capsicum), HC (hexachorethane), Mace (Phenylchloromethylketone), DM (Diphenylaminechlorsine), and CR (Dibenzoxazepine)
- C . Discuss the physiological and psychological effects of each of the following chemical agents used by peace officers
 1. CS Symptoms **LD 35 VI.F3**
 - a. CS is classified as an "Irritant"
 - b. Irritation of the nose, throat
 - c. Profuse tearing
 - d. Involuntary closure of the eyes
 - e. Mucus flow, nasal drip, extra salivation
 - f. Coughing and tightness in the chest
 - g. Stinging sensation on the exposed soft body tissue (all within 1-2 seconds)
 - h. The psychological effect- Panic
 2. OC – Symptoms (**Review**) **LD35 VI.F1**
 - a. OC is classified as an "Inflammatory"
 - b. Twitching and closure of the eyes
 - c. Respiratory inflammation, coughing & shortness of breath
 - d. Gagging sensation
 - e. Exposed skin inflammation
 - f. Loss of upper body motor control
 - g. Temporary paralysis of the larynx
 - h. The psychological effect- Panic
 3. CN Symptoms **LD 35 VI. F2**
 - a. CN is classified as a "Lachrymator"
 - b. Mild stinging of the eyes, mouth, throat and nasal passages.
 - c. Affects the Lachrymal glands near the eyes.
 - d. Causing excessive tearing (blepharospasm)
 - e. Cause involuntary closure of the eyes and coughing.
 - f. Psychological effect - disorientation and confusion.

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- g. Long or extreme exposure may cause vomiting or blistering of the skin.
- h. Reaction time 1-3 sec
- i. Recovery 5 – 20 minutes.
- j. does not affect animals due to their underdeveloped tear ducts.

- D . Decontamination Procedures for OC, CS and CN **LD 35 VI E**
- 1. Fresh air
 - 2. Water (Avoid water unless used in large amounts)
 - a. Decontamination may take in excess of 45 minutes. Some symptoms may take longer to dissipate.
 - 3. **Note:** 9th District Court of Appeals decision regarding water being provide to a suspect if the asked for it
 - 4. Do not use lotions, first aid creams or oil based skin products
 - 5. Clothing
 - a. Wash as normal
 - b. Run and rinse cycle through the washer to eliminate residual

- D. Deploying Chemical Agents
- 1. Delivery systems **LD 35 VI.B**
 - a. Aerosol- Expelling by force, project the chemical agent
 - b. Pyrotechnic- Burning granulated chemical agent in a pyrotechnics mixture. Releases in the air as a smoke cloud, and is an extreme fire hazard
 - c. Fogging-hot gases are used to vaporize the liquid chemical agent. Deployed by a device known as “Pepper Fogger”
 - d. Blast Expulsion- Uses explosive or others forces to eject a micro pulverized chemical agent into the air
 - 2. Pre-Cautions- Considerations before use **LD 35 VI.C**
 - a. Wind direction, wind drift back into officers
 - b. Rain, light rain may assist in settling the agent on intended target. Heavy rain may dampen the clouding and dispersal effect of the agent to quickly
 - c. Location (hospitals, preschools...)
 - d. Temperature, hot days may cause chemical agents to drift upwards
 - e. Distance, depends on the type of device deployed and duration of the chemical burn. Some hand held devices have an effect range of approximately 15 feet
 - 3. May be used in the following situations
 - a. To control a suspect
 - c. Control a specific suspect (target specific) in a crowd control situation

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- C . On a crowd (non-target specific) during a crowd control incident when approved by a Department Commander or above
- d. Uncooperative, resistive suspect (not passive)
- e. Deployment of OC Spray (**Review**):
 - 1) Range 3 to 12 feet
 - 2) Use the support hand to hold the can, and support thumb on activation button
 - 3) Target area (face and eyes)
 - 4) When Deploying OC, announcement to other officer/partner(s) "OC stand By"- To notify them OC is being deployed
 - 5) Move after deploying OC to change your location, See "Procedures "Directive No.5.1

SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR SIT-SIM VILLAGE

- 1. No guns are allowed in the Village, with the exception of the "Safety Officer"
- 2. Provide safety briefing with the students, (See Firearms Safety Manuel)
- 3. Complete walk though/Briefing of the OC and CS Exercises

V. LEARNING EXERCISE: CS EXERCISE (GAS HOUSE) LD35 VIII. A 1-3

PURPOSE: The goal of the learning exercise is to; expose the students to CS gas by placing the students in a chemical agent filled environment with and without their protective gas mask.

PROCEDURE: Large Group Activity-

- 1. Designate a decontamination area
- 2. Deploy one "517" CS canister (11 grams of agent) in the exposure room of the "Gas House" The Chemical Agent house is 2464 Sq. Ft. Using 11 grams of agent, LC=2.7 hours
 - a. If the canister is a "dud" deploy a second canister
- 3. Have the students put on their gas masks and line the students up in a single file line outside of the CS building
- 4. Bring students five at a time into the CS filled room Instructor(s) will Expose the student to the CS gas by pulling the gas mask away from their face, exposing them to the CS environment
- 5. Provide the students an opportunity to reseal and clear their masks

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6. If necessary, deploy an additional canister midway through the learning exercise

VI. Live Agent CS drills

1. Room-1 (entry)
 - a. Trace amounts of agent in the room, you will know if the student's mask leaks
 - b. Review with the students the proper procedure for clearing their mask
2. Room-2 (main exposure room)
 - a. Students line up with their backs against the West wall
 - b. 1 one 1 ratio with an instructor while conducting the exercise
 - c. Instructor grabs the nose portion of the student's mask and pulls the mask a few inches from the student's face exposing the student to the CS environment
 - d. Student yells, "Get Back, Get Back, Get Back"
 - e. Instructor releases the student's mask
 - f. Students re-seal their mask and preforms a clearance drill
 - g. Instructor monitors the student, Before moving to the next student
3. Room-3 (Exit Room)
 - a. The students are to remain calm while exiting the "Exposure Room"
 - b. The students will not push each other to exit the room, but will exit in an orderly fashion
 - c. When all of the students are in room-3, the door to the "Exposure Room" will be closed prior to the opening the exit door
4. **Decontamination.** When the Learning Exercise is over, the students will be escorted into the decontamination area by an Instructor and monitored by staff personal
NOTE: The student is required to be exposed to the live agent CS gas within the main exposure room. If the student refuses to enter the gas house or the main exposure room, or refuses to remove or have their mask removed, the student has failed the POST requirement for the CS exposure. Upon CS exposure, the student's ability to complete the exercise is a debriefing point.

VII. OC Exposure and Exercise (In Sit- Sim Village) LD 35 VIII B 1-3

LEARNING EXERCISE: OC exposure and exercise

PURPOSE: The goal of the learning exercise is to expose the students to the effects of OC and have them complete a learning exercise.

PROCEDURE: Small group activity-

1. Place a training dummy in Sit-Sim Village at the desired location for the learning activity

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2. Instructors will deploy OC pepper balls in a designated room/location for the OC exercise
3. Explain to the recruit/students that after they enter the location, they will complete a “felony prone” cuffing technique.
4. Students will enter the location as an A unit with one student being the designated cover officer and the other as the designated contact officer. The students will then take the suspect (training dummy) into custody using the proper felony prone technique.
5. An instructor will monitor the recruit officer during the learning exercise.
6. Once the learning exercise is complete, the instructor will declare the scenario “cold” and the exercise is over.
7. An instructor will debrief the students regarding their performance during the exercise

NOTE: The student is required to be exposed to live OC. If the student refuses the exposure, the student has failed the POST requirement for OC exposure. Upon OC exposure, the student’s ability to complete the exercise is a debriefing point.

PROCEDURE: Small Group

Live Agent CS drills

LD 35 VII

- A. Decontamination:** When the Learning Exercise is over, the students will be escorted into the decontamination area by an Instructor and monitored by staff personal
1. Fresh Air
 2. Advise students to avoid water during decontamination. (OC is water based and will evaporate in air with time)
 3. Staff / Instructors will determine when the students will leave the decontamination area for the shower
 4. Once the students have been released to the locker room, they will:
 - a. Place contaminated clothes in a plastic bag and to seal it
 - b. Students will take a shower, then dress in clean clothing
 - c. Have students place trash bags with contaminated clothing in the trunk of their vehicles as they do not want to have the contaminated clothes in the driver and passenger area of their vehicle while driving
 - d. Students will not be permitted to leave the facility until an Instructor verifies that every student is not suffering from any lingering effects of OC
 - e. Advise students not to have contaminated clothing in the passenger compartment of the vehicle
 - f. Report to classroom for debrief

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- VIII. Debrief: Held in the classroom with the primary gas instructor**
- A. Discuss effects of CS and OC with the students
 - B. **ASK:** the students, "Who could fight for their life after being exposed to CS and OC."