



REPORT TO COUNCIL

MEETING DATE: January 15, 2024

REPORT NO. 24-008

SUBMITTED BY: Devon Aaroe
General Manager of Development Services

FILE NO. GOV-03

SUBJECT: Defensive Measures Policy

PURPOSE

To provide Council with an opportunity to review the new Defensive Measures Policy for consideration of adoption.

ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES

To increase City Bylaw Enforcement Officer staff's safety and ability to protect themselves when required to deal with difficult individuals and high-tension conflicts while performing their duties.

SUMMARY/BACKGROUND

The City's Bylaw Enforcement Officers deal with some of the most difficult conflicts of any City staff and interact with individuals in the community in extremely emotionally charged situations. City Bylaw Enforcement Officers are more often having to interact with individuals experiencing mental illness/disorders and drug addiction, elevating the complexity of the interaction and the risk to the Bylaw Enforcement Officers. The City's Bylaw Enforcement Officers have extensive training in using passive methods to gain compliance and de-escalating potentially dangerous situations, but sometimes this is not enough. In the case of mental health and addictions, the Province and society as a whole have seen an increase in violence by individuals experiencing these hardships towards RCMP, Peace Officers, and Municipal Bylaw Enforcement Officers. Below are just a few recent headlines speaking to the shift in the culture of our society towards this type of behaviour:

- Inquiry begins into death of peace officer, Rod Lazenby, killed while responding to dog complaint - *CBC*
- Police, bylaw officers assaulted in Kitchener - *CTV News*
- Surrey bylaw officer severely injured after 'vicious' dog attack - *CBC*
- CRD bylaw officer left with minor injuries after picking up runaway dog at Esquimalt Lagoon - *CHEK News*
- Man arrested after sledgehammer smashed into B.C. bylaw officer's truck - *Agassiz-Harrison Observer*
- Grand Forks man charged in bylaw officer assault arraigned - *Grand Forks Gazette*

- Bylaw officer attacked as peacock tensions rise in Surrey - *CTV News*
- Man who punched taxi driver and bit bylaw officer avoids jail - *Cabin Radio*
- BC RCMP officer killed while assisting bylaw officers at homeless campsite - *Global News*

The proposed Defensive Measures Policy intends to increase City Bylaw Enforcement Officer staff's safety and ability to protect themselves should the need arise as they carry out their duties for the City. The Policy speaks to adhering to the National Use of Force Model and provides City Bylaw Enforcement Officers the framework for self-defense in a violent situation. Whenever possible the RCMP should be called upon to deal with situations involving criminal code infractions, and City Bylaw Enforcement staff do work closely with the local RCMP, however, there will be many times when the RCMP can not be on the scene. For this reason, City Bylaw Enforcement Staff may have to act in self-defense to manage the situation and to get help.

The Policy provides a clear process for escalating force options based on the National Use of Force Model and gives Bylaw Enforcement Officers the ability to carry defensive tools for protection. To clarify, the Policy only applies to direct City employees and does not apply to Contract staff who do work for the City such as those who provide Animal Control services. With respect to defensive tools, the two defined defensive tools that this Policy provides for are to be used as a last resort, but they are a necessary step in improving the safety and protection of City Bylaw Enforcement Officers while carrying out their duties. The Policy clearly articulates what is prohibited and approved in the carrying and use of defensive tools, only allowing for pepper spray and baton, and lays out a process for the extensive investigation required into an incident should either of these tools ever need to be used. The use of defensive tools is a force option that is currently not available to City Bylaw Enforcement Officer staff due to the lack of current City Policy, but it is an option that staff feel needs to be included in the City Bylaw Enforcement Officer's ability for self-defense.

In addition, the Policy speaks to the protective equipment required to be worn and the training required to carry out the duties of the Bylaw Enforcement Officer. The Policy also provides a clear cycle for re-certification of necessary training. This ensures that City staff are always up-to-date and that they have current training to perform their duties successfully and effectively. This training requirement and framework is especially important as City Bylaw Enforcement Officers will regularly be thrust into extremely complex, difficult, and potentially dangerous situations with unpredictable individuals and they must use their training to de-escalate the situation to achieve compliance and keep themselves and others safe. Regular and current training is key to a City Bylaw Enforcement Officer's success.

ALTERNATIVES

1. Council may choose to receive this report for information and not adopt the proposed policy.
2. Council may direct staff to make changes as they see fit and bring the Policy back to a future meeting for consideration.

IMPLICATIONS

(1) Social

City Bylaw Enforcement Officers navigate complex social situations daily as the ongoing opioid crisis continues. The Bylaw Enforcement

Officer's first line of defense is always communication and communicating with tact, diplomacy, and empathy is what the City of Dawson Creek's Bylaw Enforcement Officers are experts in. Unfortunately, those experiencing drug addiction and mental illness/disorders cannot always respond appropriately to such techniques. This proposed Policy has been developed with the intent to protect City staff when the situation turns critical to health and life safety.

(2) Environmental

N/A

(3) Personnel

Administration will publish the policy to the City website and add the policy to the master policy manual.

(4) Financial

There is a small cost to equipping the City's Bylaw Enforcement Officers with defensive tools once they are fully trained to carry and use them. The Bylaw Enforcement Officers already have and use protective equipment such as stab vests. It is expected that the cost to purchase the defensive tools and equipment will be no more than \$2,000 initially for both OC spray (pepper spray) and batons, with the need to replace OC Spray aerosol canisters as it expires every 4 years as per manufacturer recommendations.

(5) Risk AssessmentCompliance:

City Policy Manual and City Bylaws, *Police Act*.

Risk Impact: Low.

Internal Control Process:

Policies are added to the City's website for a 30-day review to allow for public input into the process. Any members of the public who are subscribed to City notifications are provided with an email stating the proposed policy change.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES*Health*

We will optimize opportunities for healthy living by:

- Developing an environment free from undue risk.

Trust and Integrity

We will have a reputation for acting with integrity and will earn the trust of our stakeholders by:

- Communicating with care and respect.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

N/A

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

If Council approves the policy, it will be published on the City's website and open for review for a period of 30 days. After the 30-day review period is successfully completed, the policy will be added to the manual on the City's website and the Administration master policy manual.

RECOMMENDATION

That Report No. 24-008 from the General Manager of Development Services re: Defensive Measures Policy be received; further, that Council adopt the Defensive Measures Policy.

Respectfully submitted,

Devon Aaroe
General Manager of Development Services

Attachments
[DRAFT Defensive Measures Policy](#)

Approved for the Agenda by:

Agenda Review
Tab Young, Corporate Officer
Kevin Henderson, Chief Administrative Officer

Approved - 01 Dec 2023
Approved - 10 Jan 2024
Approved - 10 Jan 2024



DEFENSIVE MEASURES

Purpose

The Defensive Measures Policy establishes clear guidelines for when Bylaw Enforcement Officers can use defensive measures to protect themselves while conducting business for the City of Dawson Creek. The City of Dawson Creek has developed the Defensive Measures Policy in response to the increased exposure of violence to the Bylaw Enforcement Officers when conducting patrol duties and investigating complaints. The Bylaw Enforcement Officer's primary role is the enforcement of the City's bylaws. Wherever possible, the Police should be called upon to deal with situations involving criminal code infractions. Clear direction must be given to Bylaw Enforcement Officers as to the appropriate means of handling violent or threatening incidents. The City of Dawson Creek recognizes that the safety of its employees and others in the community is of paramount importance and that the actions of Bylaw Enforcement Officers must be judged on this basis. The Defensive Measures Policy, however, does not absolve employees from the requirements of the *Criminal Code of Canada* to act in a reasonable manner. Employees must familiarize themselves with the following Defensive Measures Policy which mirrors the National Use of Force Model (see 'Appendix A'), bearing in mind that ultimately Federal and Provincial legislation will prevail in the event of any conflict.

Authority: *Criminal Code of Canada, Interpretation Act, Police Act, and Community Charter*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1 DEFINITIONS

PART 2 LEGAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF FORCE

PART 3 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE USE OF FORCE

PART 4 AUTHORIZED FORCE OPTIONS

PART 5 USE OF FORCE AND FIRST AID

PART 6 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

PART 7 TRAINING

PART 8 PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

APPENDICES

- A. National Use of Force Model Diagram
- B. MK3 Aerosol Projector Material Data Safety Sheet



PART 1 - DEFINITIONS:

1.1 Bylaw Enforcement Officer

means a person or persons who are direct employees of the City and are appointed from time to time by resolution of City Council pursuant to the *Police Act*, the purpose of which is to enforce regulatory bylaws of the municipality.

1.2 Assaultive

means that a person offers a direct physical attack and attempts to harm the Bylaw Enforcement Officer. Direct physical attack is usually preceded by commonly recognized pre-assaultive cues.

1.3 Authorized Force Option

means approved force options authorized to be used by Bylaw Enforcement Officers based on the National Use of Force Model (see 'Appendix A') and described in this Policy.

1.4 Police

means any member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).

1.5 Oleoresin Capsicum Aerosols (O.C.)

means aerosols that are a lachrymatory agent (relating to, tending to cause, or containing tears) derived from solanaceous plants of the genus capsicum (plants of the nightshade family). See 'Appendix B - MK3 Aerosol Projector Material Data Safety Sheet' for further hazard and safety communications.

1.6 Expandable Tactical Baton

means an impact defensive tool consisting of an outer cylindrical shaft containing telescoping inner shafts (typically 2 or 3, depending on the design) that lock into each other when expanded forming a club for the purposes of self-defense. It may also be referred to as a collapsible baton, telescopic baton, tactical baton, bite stick, spring cosh, ASP, or extendable.

PART 2 - LEGAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF FORCE

2.1 Bylaw Enforcement Officers may be required to justify the use of force before a court of law.

The authority to use force is laid out in the *Criminal Code of Canada*.

2.2 Section 25(1) of the *Criminal Code of Canada* authorizes anyone, including a Bylaw Enforcement Officer, to use force if they are required or authorized by law to administer or enforce the law. They must be acting on reasonable and probable grounds.

2.3 Subsection 25(3) of the *Criminal Code of Canada* authorizes a Bylaw Enforcement Officer to use deadly force only if:

- a) the person is in the lawful execution of their duties; and,



Policy – Bylaw Enforcement

- b) believes on reasonable and probable grounds that it is necessary for self –preservation or the preservation of anyone under the Bylaw Enforcement Officer’s protection from death or grievous bodily harm.

PART 3 - JUSTIFICATION FOR THE USE OF FORCE

- 3.1 When a Bylaw Enforcement Officer uses any Authorized Force Option in the execution of their duties, they do so only to protect themselves or others from physical harm.
- 3.2 Once control of a situation has been obtained through the use of force, escalation of force shall stop, and de-escalation of force will begin where appropriate and reasonable. Once control has been obtained, Bylaw Enforcement Officers should never de-escalate the use of force to the point where control of a subject or situation is lost.
- 3.3 Any Authorized Force Option used by a Bylaw Enforcement Officer to control a person or animal must be reasonable and justifiable.
- 3.4 Determination of reasonableness of a Bylaw Enforcement Officer’s use of force will be based on whether their actions are objectively reasonable in the light of facts and circumstances perceived by the Bylaw Enforcement Officer at the time of the use of force incident, and whether that Bylaw Enforcement Officer was acting in good faith.
- 3.5 Factors that may be used to determine the reasonableness of an Authorized Force Option selection include, but are not limited to:
 - a) Subject Factors
 - i) age
 - ii) size
 - iii) gender
 - iv) skills or perceived skills
 - v) number of subjects
 - vi) weapons
 - vii) pre-assaultive signs
 - viii) mentality
 - b) Bylaw Enforcement Officer Factors
 - i) size
 - ii) age
 - iii) gender
 - iv) skill level/physical abilities
 - v) exhaustion
 - vi) injury
 - vii) ground fighting
 - viii) perception of threat



- ix) imminent danger of serious injury or death
 - x) proximity to weapon
 - xi) tactical disengagement
- c) Environmental Factors
- i) friendly/hostile territory
 - ii) availability of cover
 - iii) proximity of backup
 - iv) availability of the Police
 - v) terrain (footing)
 - vi) weather
 - vii) lighting

3.6 If a Bylaw Enforcement Officer's use of force is found to be unreasonable and unjustifiable, then the Bylaw Enforcement Officer may be held criminally, civilly, and/or internally liable for their actions.

PART 4 - AUTHORIZED FORCE OPTIONS

4.1 The approved force options authorized to be used by Bylaw Enforcement Officers are based on the National Use of Force Model (see 'Appendix A') and may include:

- a) Disengagement
- b) Bylaw Enforcement Officer Presence
- c) Dialogue and Communication
- d) Soft Physical and Mechanical Control
- e) Hard Physical Control
- f) Intermediate Defensive Tools
- g) Deadly Force

4.2 Disengagement

A Bylaw Enforcement Officer's first option, prior to engaging in any kind of physical use of force, if appropriate and reasonable, is to disengage and call the Police.

4.3 Bylaw Enforcement Officer Presence

The appearance, uniform, physical stature, reputation, and number of Bylaw Enforcement Officers all influence the effectiveness of this force option. A Bylaw Enforcement Officer's presence is often enough to gain voluntary compliance.

4.4 Dialogue and Communication

- a) Dialogue and communication are those verbal skills, which a Bylaw Enforcement Officer may use to gain voluntary compliance from a non-compliant person.



Policy – Bylaw Enforcement

- b) Bylaw Enforcement Officers will attempt to gain voluntary compliance through the use of dialogue and communication skills where appropriate and reasonable.
- c) If dialogue and communication fails, or proves to be inappropriate or unreasonable due to the circumstances faced by the Bylaw Enforcement Officer, then the Bylaw Enforcement Officer will, as is appropriate and reasonable in the circumstances:
 - i) Disengage and call the Police. or;
 - ii) Escalate to an appropriate and reasonable use of force to protect themselves or others from physical harm.

4.5 Soft Physical Control

- a) Soft Physical Control may include but is not limited to, empty hand techniques such as the use of superior physical strength or numbers, pain compliance, lever, joint manipulations, throws, and takedowns.
- b) A Bylaw Enforcement Officer may use Soft Physical Control if:
 - i) A Bylaw Enforcement Officer does not have the ability to disengage and call the Police and;
 - ii) Lower force options are ineffective or inappropriate and higher levels of force cannot be justified.

4.6 Hard Physical Control

- a) Hard physical control techniques may include but are not limited to, the use of punches, kicks, elbows, knees, and lateral neck restraint.
- b) A Bylaw Enforcement Officer may use Hard Physical Control if:
 - i) the person has become, or the Bylaw Enforcement Officer has reason to believe that the person is going to become Assaultive; and,
 - ii) Lower Authorized Force Options are ineffective or inappropriate and higher levels of force cannot be justified.

4.7 Intermediate Defensive Tools

- a) When on duty, all Bylaw Enforcement Officers working in the field may carry the following defensive tools:
 - i) O.C. Spray
 - ii) Expandable Tactical Baton
- b) Intermediate Defensive Tools should only be used when Lower Authorized Force Options are ineffective or inappropriate and higher levels of force cannot be justified.

4.8 Oleoresin Capsicum Aerosols (O.C.)

- a) Bylaw Enforcement Officers will only carry and use those O.C. units that are issued by the City of Dawson Creek for use by Bylaw Enforcement Officers.



Policy – Bylaw Enforcement

- b) O.C. issued by the City must be safe for use on animals and people (see 'Appendix B').
 - c) O.C. are prohibited from being carried by Bylaw Enforcement Officers while off duty.
 - d) If a Bylaw Enforcement Officer uses O.C. on a person, the Bylaw Enforcement Officer should make every effort, to do the following:
 - i) Contact the Police immediately and inform them of what happened.
 - ii) From a distance, if the Bylaw Enforcement Officer feels it is safe to do so, advise the person that they have been sprayed with Oleoresin Capsicum Aerosol and that the effects are only short term and are non-life threatening.
 - iii) Monitor the person to ensure their safety.
 - iv) Ensure that the affected person is turned over to the Police as soon as practicable.
 - e) If a Bylaw Enforcement Officer uses O.C. on an animal, the Bylaw Enforcement Officer should make every effort, when appropriate and reasonable, to do the following:
 - i) Take steps to further control the animal if necessary.
 - ii) Advise the owner of the animal that the animal has been sprayed with Oleoresin Capsicum Aerosol and that the effects are only short-term and are non-life threatening. If the owner or person in charge of the animal is not available, post a Notice to the Resident/Occupant where the owner is most likely to see the Notice.
 - iii) If possible, monitor the animal to ensure its safety.
 - iv) If the animal is impounded, ensure that it is decontaminated as soon as possible.
- 4.9 Expandable Tactical Baton
- a) The impact defensive tool currently authorized by the City of Dawson Creek for a Bylaw Enforcement Officer's use is either the 21" or 26" ASP Expandable Baton. The Expandable Tactical Baton must be carried in the provided holster when not in use.
 - b) All other impact defensive tools used for the intent to restrain and control unruly or combative subjects for the purposes of safety, other than those issued by the Development Services Department are prohibited from being carried by Bylaw Enforcement Officers while on duty.
 - c) Expandable Tactical Batons issued by the City of Dawson Creek are prohibited from being carried by Bylaw Enforcement Officers while off duty.
 - d) The Expandable Tactical Baton is not limited to impact techniques. It can be used as an improvised mechanical control tool or as a bite stick when confronted by aggressive animals.
 - e) Expandable Tactical Baton usage ranges from implied force to deadly force as outlined below.



Policy – Bylaw Enforcement

- i) Implied - The Expandable Tactical Baton is presented in either the open or closed mode.
- ii) Bruising and Motor Dysfunction - Primary targets are the major muscle masses of the arms and legs causing temporary impairment of the muscle.
- iii) Bones/Joints - Target areas are the hands, wrists, elbows, knees, shins, ankles, and feet establishing control by disabling the subject. Strikes in these areas are capable of breaking bones and causing soft tissue and connective damage.
- iv) Deadly Force - Target areas include the head, neck, throat, spine, clavicle, testicles, kidneys, and abdomen (generally in women because of different muscle composition).

4.10 Tools of Opportunity

Circumstances may emerge where Bylaw Enforcement Officers will have to use other items as an improvised impact defensive tool. If a Bylaw Enforcement Officer uses an item other than the authorized Expandable Tactical Baton, the Bylaw Enforcement Officer's actions will be assessed using the standards of reasonableness as set out in the National Force Model and in this Policy.

4.11 Deadly Force

- a) Deadly force includes any force option that has a high probability of causing death or serious bodily injury.
- b) Deadly force may only be used by a Bylaw Enforcement Officer towards an animal or person when the Officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe:
 - i) The animal or person the Bylaw Enforcement Officer is confronting has the means to carry out the threat of death or serious bodily injury to the Bylaw Enforcement Officer or another person; and,
 - ii) The animal or person the Bylaw Enforcement Officer is confronting has the intent to carry out the threat of death or serious bodily injury to the Bylaw Enforcement Officer or another person; and,
 - iii) Lower force options are ineffective or inappropriate.

Part 5 - Use of Force and First Aid

- 5.1 When a Bylaw Enforcement Officer uses any Authorized Force Option to control a person which results in injury to that person, where it is appropriate, practicable and safe to do so, first aid will be provided, and the BC Ambulance Service (BCAS) called. Furthermore, the Chief Bylaw Enforcement Officer will be notified as soon as practicable.



Policy – Bylaw Enforcement

Part 6 - Reporting Use of Force

- 6.1 When a Bylaw Enforcement Officer uses any Authorized Force Option beyond what is outlined in this policy, the Bylaw Enforcement Officer must complete an incident report and submit it to the Chief Bylaw Enforcement Officer as soon as practicable for review.
- 6.2 When any O.C. or Expandable Tactical Baton is used on an animal or person an incident report must be completed and submitted to the Chief Bylaw Enforcement Officer as soon as practicable for review.

Part 7 - Training

- 7.1 All Bylaw Enforcement Officers authorized to carry Intermediate Defensive Tools as outlined in this Policy, will be certified in Force Options, Defensive Tools, Oleoresin Capsicum Spray, and First Aid training.
- 7.2 All Bylaw Enforcement Officers certified with training outlined in this Policy will be renewed as required. The current industry standard is every one to three years for Force Options, Defensive Tool, Oleoresin Capsicum Spray, and First Aid training re-certification. The City of Dawson Creek Bylaw Enforcement Officer re-certification cycle will be a maximum of every three years for this training.

Part 8 - Protective Equipment

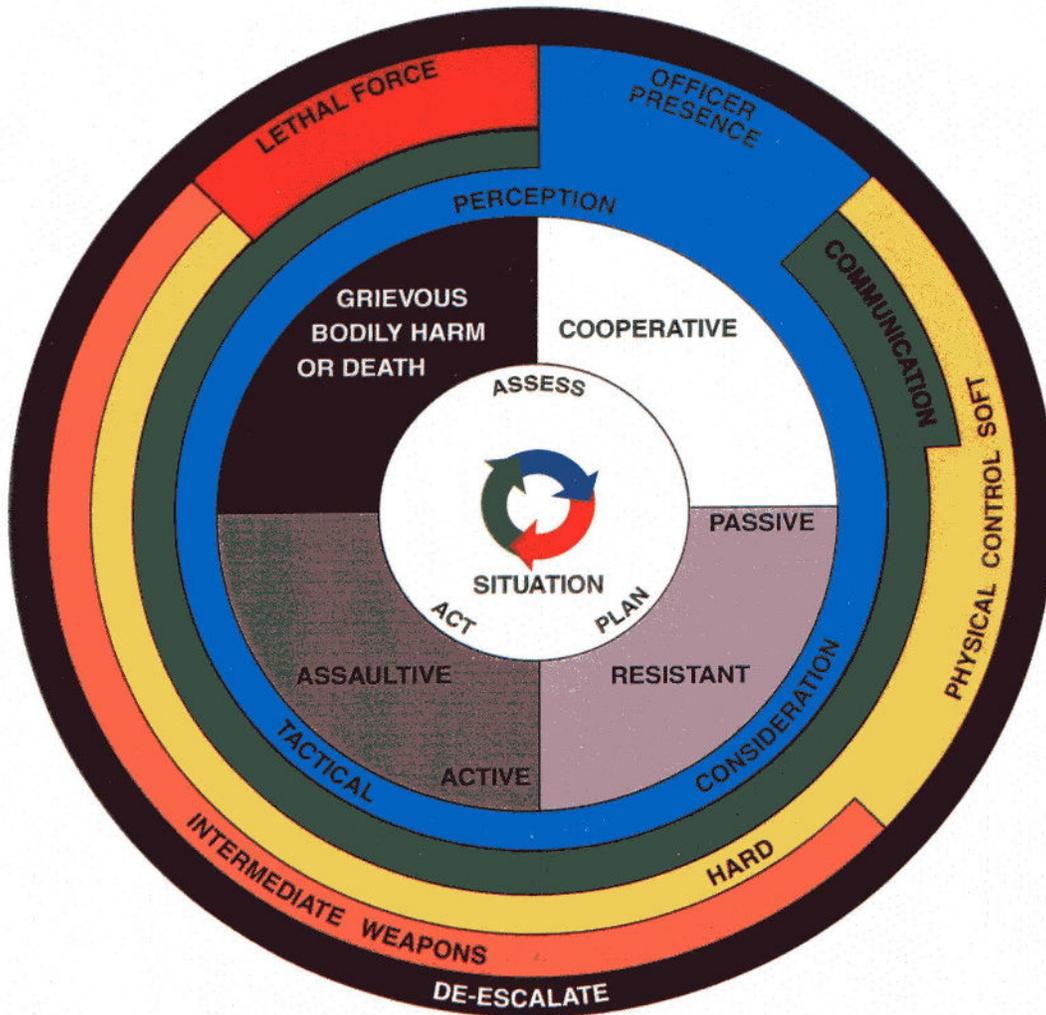
- 8.1 All Bylaw Enforcement Officers authorised to carry Intermediate Defensive Tools outlined in this Policy will be issued protective footwear, slash gloves and a personal stab vest.
- 8.2 Bylaw Enforcement Officers working in a patrol capacity must wear a stab vest when that Bylaw Enforcement Officer believes there is a risk to their personal safety.
- 8.3 Bylaw Enforcement Officers working in the field are required to carry a cellular phone, a radio or a similar two-way communications device at all times.

APPROVED BY COUNCIL:

DATE: _____



Appendix A - National Use of Force Model Diagram





Appendix B - MK3 Aerosol Projector Material Data Safety Sheet

SABRE CROSSFIRE TECHNOLOGY® (CFT®) - STREAM DELIVERY MK-3 Technical Specifications

Updated: 1/2013

SABRE CFT® units operate in any orientation, in any plane continuously, giving officers greater ability to fire OC in any situation.

Height:	4.4" *	11.3 cm *
Diameter:	1.50" *	3.80 cm *
Weight:	1.5 oz. / 42 gr. / 45 ml	
Warranty:	5 years	
1-second bursts:	10	
Firing Mechanism:	Flip Top	
Propellant:	Nitrogen	
Canister:	Seamless extruded aluminum – Rated 2Q	
Operating Temps:	-20° F (-29° C) to 120° F (50° C)	

* size equivalent to First Defense® MK-3; 10% PepperFoam® MK-3; 5.5% PepperMace® MK-3; Pepper 10® MK-3

Formulation: Water soluble Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) and ultraviolet marking dye. The formulation is **non-flammable** and **electronic immobilization device compatible**. Each canister is stabilized and contains an operating pressure of 140 PSI.

Labeling: All canisters are labeled with a protective Mylar over lamination cover which resists wear and water damage. Canisters are labeled with the shot pattern, batch number, serial number and expiration date. Individually serialized canisters permit easy identification and link to formulation batch numbers for quality assurance tracking.

Quality Control: Manufacturer maintains quality control system in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for the following:
 Operation Test Discharge Duration Test Intermittent Discharge Test High Temperature Exposure Test
 Temperature Cycle Test Operating Weight Test Gasket Dependability Test Hydrostatic Pressure Test
 One Year Time Leakage Test Pressure Vessel Test

Federal Regulations: The manufacturer certifies that all units comply with the following:
 29 CFR 1910 Occupational Safety And Health Standards AOAC 995.03 Oleoresin Capsicum Assay
 16 CFR 1500.41 Test for skin irritant 16 CFR 1500.130 Labeling of self pressurized canisters
 16 CFR 1500.45 Test method for determining flammability of contents of self pressurized canisters 16 CFR 1500.42 Test for eye irritant
 16 CFR 1500.3 Acute Inhalation Toxicity Study

	Training	Level I Formula	SABRE 5.0®	Level II Formula	SABRE Red®	Level III Formula
Model #	SABRE Inert® 50CFT10	SABRE Defense® 51CFT10	SABRE 5.0® 56CFT10	SABRE CS®	SABRE Red® 52CFT10	SABRE®
Delivery	Stream	Stream	Stream		Stream	
Range (Ft/Mtrs)	15-20 / 5-7	15-20 / 5-7	15-20 / 5-7		15-20 / 5-7	
Active Ingrid	NA	10% OC	5% OC		10% OC	
SHU's	NA	500,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	
Scoville Content	NA	50,000	100,000		200,000	
Capsaicinoids	NA	0.33%*	0.67%*		1.33%*	

* AOAC Official Method 995.03 Capsaicinoids in Capsicums and Their Extractives, Liquid Chromatographic Method (HPLC). Security Equipment Corporation uses AOAC Method 995.03 because it is the preferred method of the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Federal Government.



Policy – Bylaw Enforcement

Made in the USA

Safety Data Sheet

Sabre Red Civilian - Nitrogen

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200(g). Standard must be reviewed for specific requirements.

Quick Identifier
2.26.19

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	Sabre Red Civilian - Nitrogen		
SYNONYMS:	Pepper Spray, OC Spray		
CHEMICAL NAME:	Oleoresin Capsicum (Red Pepper)		
CHEMICAL FAMILY:	Irritant Agent		
PRODUCT USE:	Handheld aerosol canister that sprays an irritating formula in the eyes, nose and mouth of a person threatening your personal safety.		
MODEL #'s:	KR-14-OC; KR-14-PK2OC; HC-14-AC-OC; SPKC-14-PC-OC, -GC-OC; P-22-OC; P-22-PK-OC; P-22-PK-SP; P-22-STU-01; STUHC-14-BK-OC; SRU-HAPK; KR-14-US-01, -02; HC-14-BK-US-01, -02; HC-14-BK-US, -PK-US, -RD-US; HC-14-MT-02; HC-MT-23OC; KR-NBCF-02; HC-NBCF-01, -02, -03, -04; P-22J-PK-US; P-22J-OC-US; CY-35-US; SPKCR-14-US; MK-3-AM-US; KR-DL-100; SKC-01; GNO-PK; GNO-BK; 14-OC-US; HC-KUROS-01; HC-KUROS-02; KUROS-01; KR-NBCF-DL-02; HC-TQ-23OC; HC-BK-23OC; HC-PK-23OC; HCPA-BKOC, -PKOC, -RDOC; SR-MK-20, -R; KR-UF; F15-PROC; KR-DL-200-02; M-60L-OC-EU, M-120L-OC-EU, M-120FT-OC-EU, BG-M-60L-NH-OC-EU, BG-M-120L-NH-OC-EU, BG-M-120FT-NH-OC-EU, LS-22-US, SST-01-BK-US, SST-01-PK-US; PL-01; HC-KRS-02; KR-DL-T-200-02; HC-MT-AMZ-02; TG-SK; TG-L; TG-14BK		

Manufacturer's Name:	SECURITY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION	Emergency Phone:	800-325-9568
Address:	747 SUN PARK DRIVE	Other Calls:	636-343-0200
City, State, Zip	FENTON, MO 63026	Fax Number:	636-343-1318
Further Information obtainable from Info Trac.	Tel.: +1-800-535-5053		
Information in case of emergency:	Tel.: +1-352-323-3500		Fax: +1-352-323-0050

SECTION 2 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Label Elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram:	GHS Pictogram																		
Signal Word:	Warning - Harmful if inhaled																		
Hazard Statement(s)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>H229</td> <td>Pressurized container, may burst if heated - Compressed Gas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H315</td> <td>Causes skin irritation - Category 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H319</td> <td>Causes serious eye irritation - Category 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H335</td> <td>May cause respiratory irritation - Category 4</td> </tr> </table>			H229	Pressurized container, may burst if heated - Compressed Gas	H315	Causes skin irritation - Category 3	H319	Causes serious eye irritation - Category 3	H335	May cause respiratory irritation - Category 4								
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SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Component(s) (chemical & common name(s))	Content(s)	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TLV	Carcinogen (Yes / No)
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC or Red Pepper) CAS# 8023-77-6	10%*	N/A	N/A	No
Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether CAS# 112-34-5	60%	N/A	10 ppm	No
Propylene Glycol CAS#57-55-6	29%	N/A	N/A	No
Nitrogen (propellant) CAS# 7727-37-9	1%	N/A	N/A	No

*10% @ 1.33% Major Capsaicinoids
 Major Capsaicinoids are determined via A.O.A.C. Method 995.03. ** Other ingredients are trade secrets as defined in Hazard Communications ACT 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) Para 1 (1) end Appendix D to CFR 1910.1200(g).



Policy – Bylaw Enforcement

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SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Emergency & First Aid Procedures:	Remove victim from contaminated area and remove contaminated clothing. Provide fresh air, irrigate with copious amounts of cool water. Obtain medical advice if symptoms persist.
Routes of Entry	1. Inhalation Remove from contaminated area immediate. Provide fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, administer CPR. Seek immediate medical attention.
	2. Eyes Only exposed subject or EMS should remove subject's contact lenses. Irrigate with cool water for at least 15 minutes, or until relieved. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
	3. Skin Flush with cool water for at least 15 minutes. Wash with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
	4. Ingestion DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If victim is conscious and not convulsing, rinse mouth with water. Ingest milk or water. Call 800-535-5053 or obtain medical advice immediately. If victim is convulsing or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth, ensure the victim's airway is open and lay the victim on his/her side with the head lower than the body. IMMEDIATELY transport the victim to a hospital.

SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability Classification 16 CFR 1500.45:	Non-Flammable, DO NOT USE with Electronic Immobilization Device
Flash Point:	106°C Auto-Ignition Temperature: N/A
Extinguishing Media:	Halon, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical or Water
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Wear respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Smoke would be irritating to eyes and mucous membranes. Containers may burst in the heat of a fire.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps to follow if material is spilled or released:	Wipe up small spills with absorbent material. With large spills, use respiratory equipment, to avoid irritation, and collect absorbent materials.
If inside:	Ventilate area and after absorbent process, wash area with soap and cold water
If outside:	Stay upwind
Waste Disposal Method:	Dispose of in accordance with current laws and regulations.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions to be taken in handling & storage:	Store upright in a cool, dry area. Avoid direct light and heat. DO NOT expose to temperatures over 120° F / 50° C. DO NOT puncture or incinerate container.
Other Precautions:	Assure can is in a secure place to prevent accidental rupture.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection:	Not normally required in well-ventilated areas, however, NIOSH approved respiratory protection may be required when the material is used in confined areas. Avoid overexposure for long periods in enclosed areas.
Ventilation:	Yes
Protective Gloves:	Suggested (not required)
Eye Protection:	Yes. Exposure without protection in training environment is acceptable.
Other Protective Clothing/Equipment:	Not required
Work/Hygienic Practices:	Avoid absorption of product on clothing. If absorbed in clothing, remove and wash clothes at once. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while handling product.
Engineering Controls:	Provide ventilation if working in confined areas.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance & Odor:	Red/Orange in color. Odor is pungent	Physical State:	Liquid
Boiling Point:	230° C (446° F)	Specific Gravity (H20 = 1)	~0.95 @ 20° C
Solubility in Water:	Soluble pH: 6.8	Vapor Pressure:	140 PSI

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	Unstable Stable	Conditions To Avoid	X	Incompatibility (Materials To Avoid)	N/A
Hazardous Polymerization:	May Occur Will Not Occur	Conditions To Avoid	X	Hazardous Decomposition Products:	N/A

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Standard Draize Test: Skin, rabbit, 500 mg	Severity:	Slightly Irritating
Standard Draize Test: Eye, rabbit, 100 mg	Severity:	Mildly Irritating
ACUTE INHALATION LC50 (rat):		> 100.5 mg/L



Policy – Bylaw Enforcement

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SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product has not been tested for environmental effects.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Methods: Consult Federal, State, and Local Regulations
Evacuate contents in a safe area, & dispose of container.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT HM-181 INFORMATION

	<u>GROUND</u>	<u>AIR</u>
Proper Shipping Name:	LTD. QTY	Aerosols, non-flammable
Hazard Class or Division:	none	2.2
Identification Number:	none	UN1950
Packaging Group:	none	none
Label(s) Required:	none	2.2 LTD. QTY

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS

Regulations vary from country to country. Check regulations for your country.

	<u>GROUND</u>	<u>AIR</u>	<u>OCEAN</u>
Proper Shipping Name:	LTD. QTY	Aerosols, non-flammable	Aerosols, non-flammable
Hazard Class or Division:	none	2.2	2.2
Identification Number:	none	UN1950	UN1950
Packaging Group:	none	none	none
Label(s) Required:	none	2.2 LTD. QTY	2.2 LTD. QTY

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

GHS within the EU: The new classification & labelling system according to CLP regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Health hazard symbol:



P-Codes

Signal Word: **WARNING**

Exclamation Mark Skin & Eye Irritation, Category 2

H-Codes

- H315: Causes skin irritation
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation
- H229: Pressurized container: may burst if heated
- H335: May cause respiratory irritation

- P102: Keep out of reach of children.
- P210: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P251: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. continue rinsing.
- P337+P313: If eye irritation persists get medical advice/attention.
- P410: Protect from sunlight
- P412: Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT:

This product is in compliance with the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory requirements.

SARA TITLE III, SECTION 313:	CAS# 112-34-5
CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA):	Not Listed
CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA):	Not Listed
CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:	Not Listed
MASSACHUSETTS RIGHT TO KNOW:	Not Listed
PENNSYLVANIA RIGHT TO KNOW:	CAS# 112-34-5 57-55-6
NEW JERSEY RIGHT TO KNOW:	CAS# 112-34-5 57-55-6
CANADIAN WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEMS (WHMIS):	Not Listed

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Format and Preparation Complies with ANSI Z400.1-1993

DISCLAIMER: This brief provides a general overview of the safety data sheet requirements in the Hazard Communication Standard (see 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) and Appendix D of 29 CFR 1910.1200). It does not alter or determine compliance responsibilities in the standard or the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Since interpretations and enforcement policy may change over time, the reader should consult current OSHA interpretations and decisions by the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission and the courts for additional guidance on OSHA compliance requirements. Please note that states with OSHA-approved state plans may have additional requirements for chemical safety data sheets, outside of those outlined above. For more information on those standards, please visit: <http://www.osha.gov/dcspp/osp/statestandards.html>.