



Self-Assessment Tool for Emergency Services Skills Assessment (ESSA)

“Confidence in Capability”

Abstract

The Emergency Services Skills Assessment (ESSA) is a structured, practical evaluation designed to benchmark emergency response capabilities against defined industry standards. Endorsed by EMCoP, ESSA provides a consistent, portable, and industry-recognised measure of operational readiness for personnel working in high-risk environments. ESSA forms part of the wider Emergency Response Certification process endorsed by the EMCoP.

Instructions

REMINDER: You may not attempt the ESSA within last 3 months of obtaining your pre-requisites. This is to ensure you have time to adequately prepare and maintain the integrity of ESSA.

To optimise your time, preparation and experience with the ESSA process, the EMCoP has developed a series of Self-Assessment Tools. These may be available digitally to complete on the EMCoP website.

These resources include;

Theory Assessment: Series of multiple-choice questions to test your knowledge. These are modelled on the Unit of Competency and any applicable Australian Standard. You will need to complete the Theory Assessment for your ultimate Certification anyway, so we **STRONGLY RECOMMEND** you use it now as a training and preparation tool.

Practical Guide: A series of tasks in the same layout as the Observation Tool the Assessor will use at your ESSA. These will detail the practical skills benchmarked by the EMCoP through extensive consultation with Employers, Authorities, RTO's and Industry.

Preparation Video: A short or series of short videos showing you what to expect through the ESSA and/ or Certification process. These will be available on the EMCoP website.

How To Guide

Use the following pages to record your answers to the Theory Questions.

The question sets are on the pages thereafter and grouped by discipline.

This has been designed so that you will be able to print a single (double sided) page to make it easier to record your answers, whilst you work through the question sets.

It will also enable you to upload a single page as evidence when you apply for your Certification.

Words in the questions or answers may be **BOLD**, this is done intentionally to help you answer.

Circle or otherwise mark your answer/s on the **MARKING SHEET**?

A **SAMPLE** Question and Marking Sheet have been completed below for you.

SAMPLE QUESTION

Q1: - What does **SCBA** stand for?

(Select **ONE**)

- A. Self-Consumption Breathing Air
- B. Specialised Cylinder of Breathable Air
- C. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
- D. Supplied Container of Breathable Air

SAMPLE QUESTION

Practice Answer Sheet						✓ / X					
1	A	B	C	D		✓	4	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D			5	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D			6	A	B	C	D

----- ASSESSMENT BEGINS ON FOLLOWING PAGES -----

THEORY ASSESSMENT MARKING SHEET

STRONGLY RECOMMEND using this to prepare for your ESSA. You can use it multiple times and ways.

This Self-Assessment and/ or another Theory Assessment may be required when applying for Certification.

Name

Signature

Date

Candidate:

Assessor:

Assessor

Comments:

BREATHING APPARATUS					✓ / X
1	A	B	C	D	
2	A	B	C	D	
3	A	B	C	D	
4	A	B	C	D	
5	A	B	C	D	
6	A	B	C	D	
7	A	B	C	D	
8	A	B	C	D	
9	A	B	C	D	

					✓ / X
10	A	B	C	D	
11	A	B	C	D	
12	A	B	C	D	
13	A	B	C	D	
14	A	B	C	D	
15	A	B	C	D	
16	A	B	C	D	
17	A	B	C	D	
18	A	B	C	D	

FIRE TEAM OPERATIONS					✓ / X
1	A	B	C	D	
2	A	B	C	D	
3	A	B	C	D	
4	A	B	C	D	
5	A	B	C	D	
6	A	B	C	D	
7	A	B	C	D	
8	A	B	C	D	
9	A	B	C	D	

					✓ / X
10	A	B	C	D	
11	A	B	C	D	
12	A	B	C	D	
13	A	B	C	D	
14	A	B	C	D	
15	A	B	C	D	
16	A	B	C	D	
17	A	B	C	D	
18	A	B	C	D	

ROAD CRASH RESCUE					✓ / X
1	A	B	C	D	
2	A	B	C	D	
3	A	B	C	D	
4	A	B	C	D	
5	A	B	C	D	
6	A	B	C	D	
7	A	B	C	D	
8	A	B	C	D	
9	A	B	C	D	

					✓ / X
10	A	B	C	D	
11	A	B	C	D	
12	A	B	C	D	
13	A	B	C	D	
14	A	B	C	D	
15	A	B	C	D	
16	A	B	C	D	
17	A	B	C	D	
18	A	B	C	D	

VERTICAL RESCUE					✓ / X
1	A	B	C	D	
2	A	B	C	D	
3	A	B	C	D	
4	A	B	C	D	
5	A	B	C	D	
6	A	B	C	D	
7	A	B	C	D	
8	A	B	C	D	
9	A	B	C	D	

					✓ / X
10	A	B	C	D	
11	A	B	C	D	
12	A	B	C	D	
13	A	B	C	D	
14	A	B	C	D	
15	A	B	C	D	
16	A	B	C	D	
17	A	B	C	D	
18	A	B	C	D	

MEDICAL					✓ / X
1	A	B	C	D	
2	A	B	C	D	
3	A	B	C	D	
4	A	B	C	D	
5	A	B	C	D	
6	A	B	C	D	
7	A	B	C	D	
8	A	B	C	D	
9	A	B	C	D	
10	A	B	C	D	

					✓ / X
11	A	B	C	D	
12	A	B	C	D	
13	A	B	C	D	
14	A	B	C	D	
15	A	B	C	D	
16	A	B	C	D	
17	A	B	C	D	
18	A	B	C	D	
19	A	B	C	D	
20	A	B	C	D	

BREATHING APPARATUS

This Theory Assessment and the Practical (Observation Tool) in the ESSA are developed from the Elements, Performance Criteria and Knowledge and Performance Evidence from the below Unit of Competency (UoC).

PUAFIR207 Operate breathing apparatus open circuit

Full copy of the UoC can be found here: www.training.gov.au/training/details/PUAFIR207/unitdetails

Question 1 Which of the following are critical checks that should be completed on an SCBA set during a pre-operational check? (Select **ALL** that apply)

- A. Ensure the cylinder has a minimum of 80% of its operational volume (240bar in a 300bar)
- B. Wait 5 minutes for hose expansion to detect audible leaks
- C. After closing the cylinder valve, ensure there is zero (0) pressure loss (Leak Test)
- D. Complete an acoustic warning whistle test to confirm activation at 55bar (+/- 5bar) to 0bar

Question 2 Which of the following are critical checks that should be completed on an SCBA set during a pre-operational check? (Select **ALL** that apply)

- A. Ensure the cylinder has been inspected 'hydro', by authorised person within last 5 years
- B. Test ALL activation methods of PDA/ DSU (Pre-Alarm, Reset, Full Alarm and Manual)
- C. Store SCBA in cupboard with cylinder turned ON and set charged, ready for next use
- D. Typically, extend ALL the straps, including head harness, for ease and speed of fitment

Question 3 Which of the following are fundamental 'Rules of BA'? (Select **ALL** that apply)

- A. Guidelines and/ or Personal Lines may be used to improve Search and Rescue activities
- B. Always Don/ Doff in fresh air, preferably at ECO Board
- C. Teams of Two when working out of sight
- D. Minimum 80% of cylinder air capacity

Question 4 Which of the following are fundamental 'Rules of BA'? (Select **ALL** that apply)

- A. Report to ECO before entry and after exit
- B. OIC to approval all SCBA activities
- C. PDA/ DSU takes priority
- D. 'One out all out' – members of a team exit together

Question 5 Which is **NOT** considered to be ancillary equipment for a BA set? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Torch and Radio
- B. Thermal Imaging Camera (TIC)
- C. Wire Cutters
- D. Security Master Key and Tool Kit to unlock doors

Question 6 A typical acronym for irrespirable atmospheres is HOTS or SHOT.
What does it stand for? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Heated, Oxygen (Rich/ Poor), Thermal, Smoke and Suspended Particles
- B. Smoke and Suspended Particles, Hot, Oxygen (Rich/ Poor), Temperature (Hot/ Cold)
- C. Heated, Oxygen (Poor), Toxic or Poisonous, Smells and Stench
- D. Heated, Oxygen (Rich/ Poor), Toxic or Poisonous, Smoke and Suspended Particles

Question 7 When should you don or go 'under air' in your BA? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Immediately upon arrival at the fire alarm
- B. When instructed to do so by your OIC (or ECO if delegated)
- C. When pulling up at a fire to save time, you're likely to need it anyway
- D. When you can't find the OIC or ECO and smoke is starts coming out the front door

Question 8 What are the operational checks you should do after you've donned your mask, flash hood and helmet? Question (Select **ALL** that apply) (* as required)

- A. Face your BA partner, ECO or OIC and complete the checks to ensure they're done
- B. Disconnect/ remove your LDV to activate it
- C. Manufacturers guidelines (Seal, Listen/ feel air escape, Purge, Negative pressure*)
- D. Turn off you BA partners air at some point before entry so they can practice the emergency

Question 9 On the ECO Board below, which Tally/s are **Correct**? (Select **ALL** that apply)

- A. Team 1
- B. Team 2
- C. BAST (BA Safety Team) / Emergency Team
- D. All of the above

Question 10 Using the ECO Board below, which of the following are **Correct**? (Select **ONE**)
Note: All teams are in 6.8 Litre sets. Use time shown on the clock in the example.

- A. Team 1: Time Due Out at 0957, Arrange Relief Crew at 0942, Send Relief Crew at 0947
- B. Team 1: Time Due Out at 0948, Arrange Relief Crew at 0933, Send Relief Crew at 0938
- C. Team 1: Time Due Out at 0952, Arrange Relief Crew at 0937, Send Relief Crew at 0942
- D. Team 2: Time Due Out at 0953, Arrange Relief Crew at 0938, Send Relief Crew at 0943

Question 11 Using the ECO Board below, which Tallies are **Correct**? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Team 1
- B. Team 2
- C. BAST (BA Safety Team) / Emergency Team
- D. All of the above

Question 12 When should a BAST/ Emergency Team be on standby? (Select **ALL** that apply)

- A. When there are more than 1 Team (2 Wearers) operating
- B. At each ECO Board/ Entry Point, when a BA Team is out of direct line of sight
- C. BAST is only required if there isn't an OIC or ECO
- D. Only if there are excess personnel at scene to fulfill the role

Question 13 Which is **NOT** considered to be a good search technique? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Remain on the reference point (LH / RH Search) that was decided with ECO
- B. In a smoke-filled compartment, it's more important to stand up so you can search quicker
- C. Monitor gauge and communicate Teams' lowest pressure to the ECO regularly
- D. Maintain a mental map of layout and navigate obstacles with 'Around, Under Over' order

Question 14 Which is **NOT** a step to take if you become trapped or lost in BA? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Notify/ radio the ECO with last known location and pressure
- B. Locate a reference, you may find a door, window or other means of escape
- C. Conserve air and activate your PDA/ DSU
- D. Start smashing your way through a wall, there are four of them, one should lead to outside

Question 15 Which is **NOT** a step to take if you become trapped or lost in BA? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Locate a cooler area (floor) and away from any fire
- B. Locate a corner of the compartment (against 2 walls) to increase chance of being found
- C. Sit in the middle of the compartment so the BAST can hear your PDA/ DSU
- D. Reduce your air consumption rate to extend your breathable air and time for rescue

Question 16 Which is **NOT** a step to take when you are doffing you BA set? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Leave your helmet, flash hood and gloves on because they haven't been decontaminated
- B. Control air supply by 'parking' the LDV prior to breaking the seal and removing the mask
- C. Report to the ECO, before you doff you set, to collect your tally
- D. Have been through a decontamination process

Question 17 What record/s **should be** completed after wearing BA? (Select **ALL** that apply)

- A. Pre-start logbook of the appliance the BA set was on to ensure it is reinstated for use
- B. SCBA Wearers Logbook, or similar, with time, date, duration and reason for wear
- C. Compressor and Cylinder Fill Logbooks, or similar
- D. Scrap of paper in your turnout bag where you record the fires you've attended

Question 18 Which is **NOT** a step to recommission PPE/ PPC and the BA set? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Clean the set, mask and ancillary equipment as specified in company or OEM procedures
- B. Replace the cylinder and conduct pre-operational checks
- C. Launder all PPE/ PPC as specified in company or OEM procedures
- D. Hang the mask outside in direct sunlight to air dry for a few days to dry out all the moisture

STAGE 1 ENTRY CONTROL BOARD								
CLOCK	ECO				RADIO CHANNEL			
09:30								
WORKING DURATION IN MINUTES								
	Cylinder Pressure	300 bar	290 bar	280 bar	270 bar	260 bar	250 bar	
	6.8L Composite	27	26	24	23	22	21	
	Twin 6.8L Composite	54	52	48	46	44	42	
Theoretical working duration at 60L/min air consumption rate	Re-Entry	Above 150 Bar specific role for 10 minute max						
Tallies		Time Due Out		Working Location				
NAME	SET No.			Lv1 LHS Kitchen (Level 1, Left Hand Search) S&R with F/F (Search & Rescue, Firefighting)			ARRANGE RELIEF CREW	
LISA	005	CYL PRES	TIME IN					
		270	0925					
NAME	SET No.			TEAM 1			SEND IN RELIEF CREW	
ADAM	003	CYL PRES	TIME IN					
		300	0925					
NAME	SET No.						ARRANGE RELIEF CREW	
ESO1		CYL PRES	TIME IN					
		235	0935					
NAME	SET No.			TEAM 2			SEND IN RELIEF CREW	
MAX	002	CYL PRES	TIME IN					
		250	0925					
				TEAM			ARRANGE RELIEF CREW	
							SEND IN RELIEF CREW	
NAME	SET No.			EMERGENCY TEAM			ARRANGE RELIEF CREW	
DEAN	001	CYL PRES	TIME IN					
		290						
NAME	SET No.			TEAM			SEND IN RELIEF CREW	
SARAH	006	CYL PRES	TIME IN					
		300						

FIRE TEAM OPERATIONS

This Theory Assessment and the Practical (Observation Tool) in the ESSA are developed from the Elements, Performance Criteria and Knowledge and Performance Evidence from the below Unit of Competency (UoC).

RIIERR201E Conduct fire team operations

Full copy of the UoC can be found here: www.training.gov.au/training/details/RIIERR201E/unitdetails

Question 1 Which is **NOT** part of the common fire response acronym RECEOVES? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Rescue
- B. Exposures
- C. Complicate
- D. Extinguish

Question 2 Which is **NOT** part of the common fire response acronym RECEOVES? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Out is Out
- B. Ventilation
- C. Environment
- D. Salvage

Question 3 Which is **NOT** a class of fire? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Class A – Carbon-based Solids / Ordinary Materials
- B. Class B – Flammable and Combustible Liquids
- C. Class C – Flammable Gasses
- D. Class C2 – Combustible Gases

Question 4 Which is **NOT** a class of fire? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Class D – Combustible Metals
- B. Class E – Energised Electrical
- C. Class F – Fats and Oils
- D. All of the above

Question 5 A compartment is on fire. How many sides of the 'box' need to be considered? (Select **ONE**)

- A. The two (2) immediate and adjoining walls to the fire
- B. All four (4) internal walls, irrespective of the fires location in the compartment
- C. Roof/ Ceiling only, as heat predominately travels in an upward direction
- D. All six (6) sides, including the floor, as fire can spread in any direction

For the next 3 questions, you are attending an Office Block fire billowing thick black smoke

Question 6 Upon arrival, where is typically the best place to park the fire truck? (Select **ONE**)

- A. On an upwind corner to provide best visibility and away from falling debris and structure if it was to collapse outwards
- B. Immediately at the front door as that is where the Fire Indicator Panel (FIP) should be
- C. Towards the rear of the building to make room for other attending appliances
- D. As close to the Muster Point as possible in case there is burn injuries that need water

Question 7 Upon arrival, who should be able to notify you of the status of the occupants? (Select **ALL** that apply)

- A. 000 Caller (or similar site emergency number or channel) that meets you at the scene
- B. The person wearing a white helmet or vest, standing at what looks like the Muster Point
- C. The person running around yelling they can use an extinguisher and know First Aid
- D. Floor (Yellow helmet) or Fire Warden (Red helmet) that are mustering people up wind

Question 8 During your dynamic risk assessment, 360, or similar size-up, which of these is the **LEAST** important initially? (Select **ONE**)

- A. All personnel are accounted for through a Muster or similar process
- B. Current and expected wind/ weather when establishing a Forward Command Point (FCP)
- C. Whether the sites Fire Water Pump has enough diesel for the next 24 hours
- D. Status and effectiveness of isolations (Power (incl solar/ batteries), Gas, Ventilation, etc)

For the next 3 questions, you are the Pump Operator. We will use the following 'Rule of Thumb'
 Fire Hose Friction Loss (per 30 metre length): 64 mm/ 60's = 0.2 bar, 38 mm/ 40's = 0.5 bar
 Head Pressure (per metre): 100 kPa or 1.0 bar
 All Branch Operators/ branch's require 7 bar at the nozzle

Question 9 Line 1 is 1 x 64 to a dividing breech, then 1 x 64 to 1 x 38. All on level ground. What Delivery Pressure should you provide from the pump? (Select **ONE**)

- A. 7 bar
- B. 7.7 bar
- C. 7.9 bar
- D. Anywhere between 7 – 8 bar, they can dial it down at the nozzle

Question 10 Line 2 is 2 x 64 then 2 x 38 with the branch 20 m above the pump, up a structure. What Delivery Pressure should you provide from the pump? (Select **ONE**)

- A. 9 bar
- B. 10.4 bar
- C. 11 bar
- D. Anywhere above 10 bar is ineffective and will cause hoses to burst

Question 11 Line 3 is 1 x 64 to a dividing breech, then 1 x 64 to 1 x 38, branch is 30 metres below pump. What Delivery Pressure should you provide from the pump? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Around 7 bar, they can dial it down at the nozzle
- B. 7 bar and 'gate it' control the pressure at the dividing breech
- C. 3.1 bar
- D. 4.9 bar

Question 12 What should the Compound Gauge be reading if draughting (using hard suction hose) from a static supply that is 5 metres below the eye of the pump? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Blue arrow
- B. Green arrow
- C. Yellow arrow
- D. Red arrow



Question 13 On this typical pump panel. Which of the following is **NOT** correct? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Left Gauge is the Compound Gauge
- B. Middle Gauge shows Delivery Pressure
- C. Right Gauge shows High Pressure
- D. They're Compressor Gauges off BA Fill Station



For the next 4 questions, you are attending a commercial premises in the local industrial area and can see flames/ glowing from underneath and around the roller door

Question 14 What does the typical door entry technique/ acronym LAPE stand for? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Look, Access, Position, Exit Plan
- B. Look/ Listen, Assess (Door and Heat), Prepare (Position and Nozzle), Enter
- C. Limit Air Prior to Entry (Limit airflow at all costs prior, during and after entry)
- D. Leave Appliance Property Equipped

Question 15 During your dynamic risk assessment, 360, or similar size-up, which of these is the **LEAST** important initially? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Presence of vehicles which could indicate unaccounted for night shift workers
- B. Type of business and likely products stored within (Flammable, Compressed gas, Hazmat)
- C. The owners name, business address and phone number for your report
- D. Potential for rapid escalation and a protracted incident requiring several teams of BA

Question 16 During your dynamic risk assessment, 360, or similar size-up, which of these is the **LEAST** important initially? (Select **ONE**)

- A. What is the code for the security system to silence the alarm
- B. Protect people, environment and assets from further damage
- C. Whether you have enough resources (People, Water and Appliances) to combat safely
- D. Whether you should attack offensively (internal attack) or defensively (surround and drown)

Question 17 Which is **NOT** a reason to preserve the scene, during and after a fire? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Evidence that is pivotal to the investigation can be as small as a match or pile of ash
- B. It's a legal requirement to report ALL fires to the Hazard Management Agency (WA = DFES)
- C. It is nobody's business what we do or how we put the fire out.
- D. Minimise cross contamination from scene and water runoff into non-contaminated areas

Question 18 Which of the following statements are **TRUE** about wildfires? (Select **ALL** that apply)

- A. Spot fires can occur greater than 1.5 km away for fire due to embers, convection or birds
eg: Black and Whistling Kites and Brown Falcons use burning material to expose prey
- B. Deadman Zone is the distance a fire could travel in 5 min (typically a flank fire, either side)
eg: Fire moving forward at 10 km/h, (10 km/h = 833 m/ 5 min), Deadman Zone is 833 m wide
- C. Fire doubles in speed for every 10-degree incline
eg: 7 km/h on flat ground, 10° slope = 14 km/h, 20° slope = 28 km/h, 30° slope = 56 km/h
- D. LACES is a common acronym that all firefighters should know
Lookouts, Assess, Communications, Escape, Safety (Anchor Point)

ROAD CRASH RESCUE

This Theory Assessment and the Practical (Observation Tool) in the ESSA are developed from the Elements, Performance Criteria and Knowledge and Performance Evidence from the below Unit of Competency (UoC).

PUASAR024 Undertake road crash rescue

Full copy of the UoC can be found here: www.training.gov.au/training/details/PUASAR024/unitdetails

Question 1 Upon arrival at a multi-vehicle crash scene, which of the following actions best supports effective initial scene control? (Select **ALL** that apply)

- A. Position emergency vehicles to protect yourself, the casualty/ bystanders and scene
- B. Immediately begin casualty extraction to reduce scene time and get them to definitive care
- C. Perform a dynamic risk assessment before entering the hot zone/ inner cordon
- D. Wait for Supervisor and all responding personnel to ensure tasking can be completed

Question 2 Which of these hazards is **NOT** a scene hazard to be monitored? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Stability of the vehicle, Exposed metal and other sharp objects, Undeployed SRS devices
- B. Electrical systems, including hybrid/ high-voltage components
- C. Casualty vital signs, Level of consciousness and response to medication
- D. Topography, Fuel and fluid leaks and run-off, hot components that may ignite vapours

Question 3 Which is **NOT** a primary purpose of conducting a 360 or size-up? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Helps identify the safest path of access and egress (which may not be the fastest)
- B. Identify why the crash occurred
- C. Provides information on hazards, occupant and vehicle condition, status and stability
- D. Provides the opportunity to intervene with a life-saving actions in the first instance

Question 4 Which is **NOT** a principle of a Casualty Centred Rescue or technique? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Minimising scene time without compromising safety
- B. Releasing the casualty as quickly as possible regardless if pain is managed or not
- C. Protecting the casualty from noise, debris, and environmental exposure
- D. Explain and involve the casualty in the rescue process, where possible

Question 5 Which is **FALSE** about vehicle batteries involved in a crash? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Batteries are always located in the engine compartment
- B. The negative terminal should be disconnected first
- C. Disconnect and restrain instead of cut. If cutting, remove a section to prevent reconnecting
- A. Operate all electrical components before disconnection (Windows, Seats, Boot/ Latches)

Question 6 Which is **FALSE** about vehicle stabilisation? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Primary stabilisation is rapid and systematic to prevent further injury to occupant/s
- B. Secondary stabilisation is to further prevent movement before and during extrication
- C. Stabilisation should be constantly reviewed and checked, especially after debris removal
- D. Deflate the tyres to 'settle' the vehicle on blocks to fully isolate the suspension

Question 7 Which is **NOT** a primary goal of disentanglement? (Select **ONE**)

- A. To create access for medical assessment and care
- B. To safely remove obstacles that are trapping the casualty (Entrapment)
- C. To safely remove components/ wreckage physically restraining a casualty (Entanglement)
- D. Create as much room as possible around the casualty to fit the entire crew of responders

Question 8 Which statement is **FALSE** about Image 1? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Primary stabilisation Front LH Tyre is complete
- B. 4 Point Secondary Stabilisation is complete
- C. Stabilisation is now complete on this vehicle and won't need checking
- D. Primary and Secondary are complete but will need to be checked constantly

Question 9 Which technique is shown Image 2? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Third Door Conversion
- B. Side Removal
- C. Door Removal
- D. Roof Flap Down

Question 10 Which technique is shown Image 3? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Third Door Conversion
- B. Side Removal
- C. Door Removal
- D. Roof Flap Down

Question 11 Which technique is shown Image 4? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Third Door Conversion
- B. Side Removal
- C. Door Removal
- D. Roof Flap Down

Question 12 Which technique is shown Image 5? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Third Door Conversion
- B. Side Removal
- C. Door Removal
- D. Roof Flap Down

Question 13 Which statement is **FALSE** about Image 6? (Select **ONE**)

- A. The residual pressure in the LH front and rear tyres is a priority as they are at head height
- B. Secondary stabilisation has been established on underside of vehicle
- C. Secondary stabilisation could introduce a rotational force on vehicle if not monitored
- D. Blocks and wedges have been used to establish stabilisation at the top to prevent rolling

Question 14 Which statement is **FALSE** about Image 7? (Select **ONE**)

- A. The top of the vehicle is touching the ground
- B. Step blocks have been used in and around Pillar C to stabilise
- C. The bottom of the vehicle is touching the ground
- D. Blocks and wedges have been used to establish stabilisation at the bottom of Pillar A

Question 15 Which of the following statements is **FALSE** about the Clam/ Oyster Shell technique shown in Image 8? (Select **ONE**)

- A. The ability and integrity on floor pan/ sill need to be considered to support the flexion load
- B. Once pillars are cut, extend the ram to lift the car away from the roof to create the opening
- C. Stabilise the floor (bottom) of the car and cut/ lower the roof (top) to the ground
- D. Blocks/ wedges (base of A Pillar) will **NOT** be enough to prevent vehicle from sliding forward

Question 16 Which of the following statements is **FALSE** about the Dash Roll technique shown in Image 9? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Placement of wedges or shims is required to minimise collapse/ dropping dash back down
- B. Additional stabilisation is required at base of B Pillar to support the force vector of the ram
- C. A relief cut into footwell at floor sill and/ or under dash level, is required
- D. A relief cut in the front quarter panel, adjacent the spring, is **NOT** required or recommended

Question 17 Which of the following statements is **FALSE** about the Cross Ramming technique? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Ensure cribbing is sufficient to handle lateral forces
- B. Check for secondary entrapment on the opposite side
- C. Always apply force quickly and rapidly to 'spring' the steel back into place
- D. Communicate each stage of the operation

Question 18 Which is **NOT** a type of crash? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Roll-under or Submersing
- B. Side Impact (T Bone)
- C. Quarter Oblique
- D. Over-Under resulting from Nose to Tail

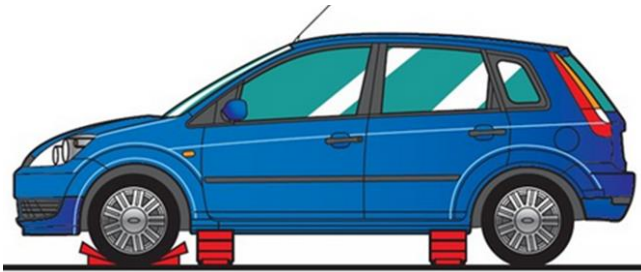


Image 1 – Question 8



Image 2 – Question 9



Image 3 – Question 10



Image 4 – Question 11



Image 5 – Question 12



Image 6 – Question 13



Image 7 – Question 14

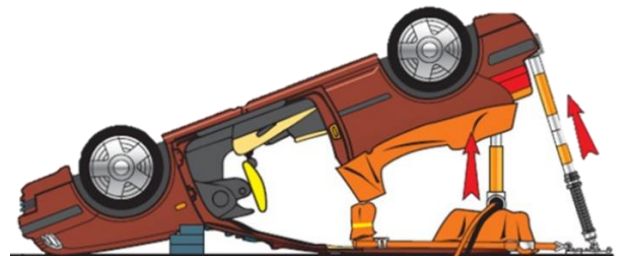


Image 8 – Question 15

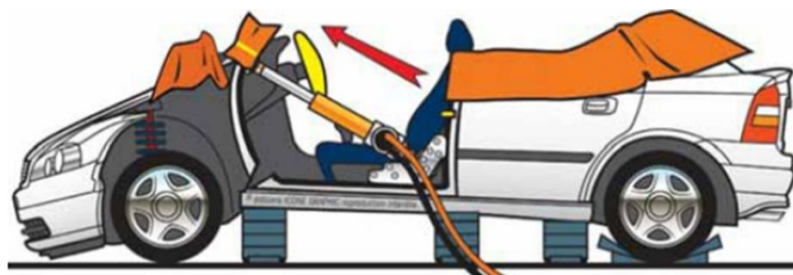


Image 9 – Question 16

VERTICAL RESCUE

This Theory Assessment and the Practical (Observation Tool) in the ESSA are developed from the Elements, Performance Criteria and Knowledge and Performance Evidence from the below Unit of Competency (UoC).

PUASAR032 Undertake vertical rescue

Full copy of the UoC can be found here: www.training.gov.au/training/details/PUASAR032/unitdetails

Question 1 Which is **NOT** an authorised knot used to suspend a person? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Figure of 8 on the Bight
- B. Figure of 8 Follow-through
- C. Alpine Butterfly
- D. Bowline

Question 2 Which is **NOT** part of a harness inspection? (Select **ONE**)

- A. 'Hang Test' to ensure the harness fits and you won't pass out from suspension trauma
- B. Thorough inspection of webbing, especially between and around stitching layers
- C. Confirm type of harness for intended purpose (Standard vs Rescue vs Confined Space)
- D. Attachment points and hardware are not damaged, worn, warped or bent

Question 3 What is **NOT** found on the equipment used for Working at Heights? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Applicable Australian Standard
- B. Owners name written across label or webbing in permanent marker
- C. Date of Manufacture
- D. Name of Manufacturer, product name and model and a unique serial number per item

Question 4 During a weekly rope check, which of the following would cause you to remove it from service? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Minor fraying of the outer sheath in accordance with OEM guidelines
- B. Rope that is supple and flexible that it holds an even loop when doubled back onto itself
- C. A 'soft' or 'flatter' section of rope you found when running hands along entire length
- D. The clear cover of a stitched or engineered end loop/ eye, that you can remove to inspect

Question 5 During a weekly 'hardware' check, which of the following would cause you to remove it from service? (Select **ONE**)

- A. A pulley where the cheek swings open freely to load a rope easily and efficiently
- B. A descender that is a little dusty but otherwise operates as intended
- C. A rigging plate with minor wear in one of the holes (less than 10% or as per OEM guidelines)
- D. A carabiner with a 'sticky' gate that doesn't close properly first and every time

Question 6 During a weekly 'software' check, which of the following would cause you to remove it from service? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Slings that have been coiled or rolled up in storage
- B. Sling with its label missing or otherwise illegible even though you know its age and origin
- C. Rope or edge protection that shows signs of wear on the outside, but hasn't penetrated
- D. A rigging or inspection tag that moves freely around item and can't be easily removed

Question 7 When selecting an anchor which of the following is **NOT** acceptable? (Select **ONE**)

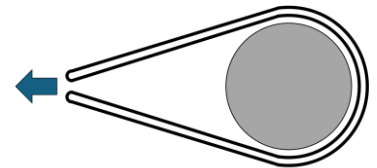
- A. Something that is considered 'bomb proof' in rope access
- B. A suitably rated and tagged anchor point
- C. A handrail or stanchion post
- D. An improvised or engineered anchor that has been risk assessed to exceed requirements

Question 8 Which is **TRUE** about a carabiner/ connector showing kN \leq 50, in line with the main axis and a 10:1 safety factor is applied? (Select **ONE**)

- A. It has a SWL of 500 kg
- B. It has a SWL is 50 kN
- C. It has a Breaking Strain/ will 'snap' at 500 kg
- D. When only Main/ Major Axis value is shown, it can take that load in all directions

Question 9 A loop sling (400 kg SWL), is doubled (folded in half, length ways) and then 'basket hitched' around an anchor. What is the theoretical SWL now? (Select **ONE**)

- A. 400 kg
- B. 600 kg
- C. 1.2 t or 1,200 kg
- D. 1.6 t or 1,600 kg



Question 10 What common call is made if an object is dropped from height? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Below
- B. Duck
- C. Look Out
- D. Heads Up

Question 11 Which is **NOT** part of the common rope access acronym 'ARCHER'. Anchor, Reeving or Rigging, (Select **ONE**)

- A. Connectors or Carabineers
- B. Harness or H's (Head, Harness, Hands, Hooves (aka Feet))
- C. Emergency
- D. Ready

Question 12 What are some precautions when using a vehicle as an anchor? (if permitted by your company procedures) (Select **ALL** that apply)

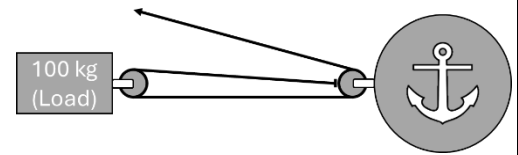
- A. Fundamentally stable, Parked at 90° to direction of pull, Isolated and Locked
- B. Fundamentally stable, Parked Nose-in to use the bulbar as an anchor, Running for the AC
- C. Fundamentally stable, Parked Rear-in to use the tow ball as an anchor
- D. Thoroughly inspected for sharp edges and hot surfaces before any anchor or sling attached

Question 13 Edge Controller, or similar, **SHALL** be in a harness and attached when? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Before leaving the station as they may need to repel down, immediately upon arrival
- B. As soon as practicable after arriving on scene
- C. Within 2m of an unprotected edge or at risk of a fall when at or near an edge
- D. At all times when there is a Rescuer over an edge or 'on-rope'

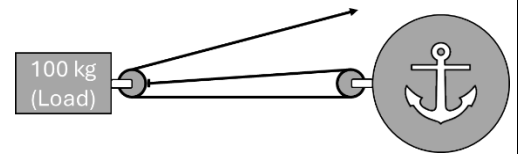
Question 14 What is the mechanical advantage in this image, friction is negligible? (Select **ONE**)

- A. 3:1 to Advantage
- B. 3:1 to Disadvantage
- C. 100 kg
- D. 50 kg



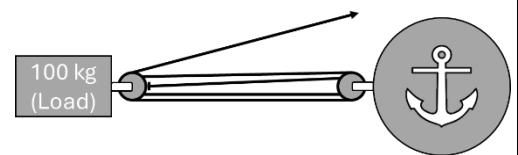
Question 15 What is the mechanical advantage in this image, friction is negligible? (Select **ONE**)

- A. 3:1 to Advantage
- B. 3:1 to Disadvantage
- C. 100 kg
- D. 50 kg



Question 16 What is the mechanical advantage in this image, friction is negligible? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Double 3:1 = 6:1
- B. 4:1 to Advantage
- C. 4:1 to Disadvantage
- D. 5:1 to Advantage



Question 17 What record/s **should be** completed after using a rope? (Select **ALL** that apply)

- A. Pre-start logbook of the appliance the rope was on to ensure it is reinstated for use
- B. Rope Log, or similar, with time, date and number of evolutions
- C. Personnel Rope Logbook, or similar, with your name, time, date and number of evolutions
- D. Scrap of paper in your turnout bag where you record the evolutions you've done

Question 18 Which is **NOT** a step to recommission a rope, sling and or harness? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Inspect, wash and rinse thoroughly as specified in company or OEM procedures
- B. Replace the cylinder and conduct pre-operational checks
- C. Complete logbooks to meet the Australian Standard/s, Regulator and OEM requirements
- D. Hang the rope outside in direct sunlight to air dry for a few days to dry out all the moisture

MEDICAL

This Theory Assessment and the Practical (Observation Tool) in the ESSA are developed from the Elements, Performance Criteria and Knowledge and Performance Evidence from the below Unit of Competency (UoC).

HLT41120 Certificate IV in Health Care (and implicit UoC's) and the ARC/ ANZCOR Guidelines.

Full copy of the UoC can be found here: www.training.gov.au/training/details/HLT41120/uoc

Question 1 In an otherwise healthy adult, at what SpO₂ should Oxygen administration be considered? (Select **ONE**)

- A. When it's not 100%
- B. Below 96%
- C. Below 94%
- D. Below 92%

Question 2 Which oxygen delivery device is most appropriate for a conscious patient with mild hypoxia (SpO₂ of 91%)? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Bag-valve mask
- B. Non-rebreather mask
- C. Nasal cannula
- D. Nebuliser mask

Question 3 Which of the following is a potential risk of prolonged high-concentration oxygen therapy in COPD patients? (Select **ONE**)

- A. Hyperventilation
- B. Oxygen toxicity
- C. Increased heart rate
- D. Suppression of respiratory drive

Question 4 Which of the following signs suggests that oxygen therapy is effective? (Select **ONE**)

- A. SpO₂ remains below 90%
- B. SpO₂ improves and breathing becomes easier
- C. Pulse becomes irregular
- D. Patient is drowsy and slow to respond

Question 5 Which of the following prefix/ suffix terms are **FALSE**? (Select **ONE**)

- A. ... oma = unresponsive (eg: Coma)
- B. ... itis = Inflammation (eg: Arthritis)
- C. Hypo... = Below normal or deficient, Hyper... = Excessive or above normal (eg: Hypotension)
- D. Ab... = Away from, Ad... = Towards (eg: Adrenal – Towards the Kidney)

Question 6 Which of the following statements are **FALSE**? (Select **ONE**)

- A. The Carotid artery is most commonly palpable when systolic is above 60 - 70 mmHg
- B. The Femoral artery is most commonly palpable when systolic is above 70 - 80 mmHg
- C. The Radial is most commonly palpable when the systolic is above 80 mmHg
- D. The Pedal pulse is only palpable when systolic is above 120 mmHg

Question 7 Which of the following statements are **FALSE** about the abdomen? (Select **ONE**)
Eg: RUQ = Right Upper Quadrant, LLQ = Left Lower Quadrant, etc.

- A. RUQ: Liver, Gallbladder, Ascending Colon, Bile Duct, Small Intestine
- B. LUQ: Spleen, Stomach, Left Lobe of the Liver, Descending Colon, Appendix
- C. LLQ: Descending Colon, Small Intestine, Rectum, Anus
- D. RLQ: Cecum, Ascending Colon, Small Intestine, Appendix, Rectum, Anus

Question 8 Which ECG below are shockable rhythms for an AED? (Select **ALL** that apply)



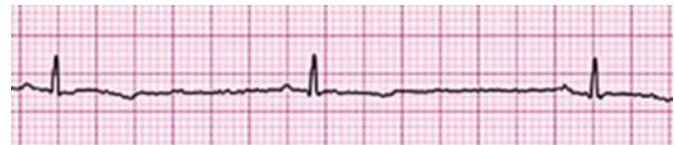
A. VF (Ventricular Fibrillation)



B. STEMI (ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction)



C. VT (Ventricular Tachycardia)



D. PEA (Pulseless Electrical Activity)

For the remaining questions. What is the most appropriate patient-centred response:
What is your **FIRST** priority with the following Patients? (Select **ONE** answer per question)

Question 9 62-year-old who reports sudden-onset chest pain while working. They're pale, diaphoretic, and describes the pain as "tight and crushing." They have a history of not managing their hypertension and forgetting to take their tablets.

- A. Attach ECG and obtain a 12-lead
- B. Administer aspirin
- C. Reassure and obtain a detailed history
- D. Assess vital signs and initiate oxygen if indicated

Question 10 24-year-old is found sitting on the floor of the canteen/ mess/ shop, hyperventilating and saying they "can't feel their hands." They have a history of anxiety.

- A. Coach her breathing and provide reassurance
- B. Apply high-flow oxygen
- C. Administer benzodiazepines
- D. Encourage them to walk to your stretcher whilst breathing into a paper bag

Question 11 59-year-old in office complaining of confusion and lethargy. Coworker says, "They're just not right today." The patient is normally independent and bubbly.

- A. Advise monitoring and suggest GP follow-up
- B. Assess vital signs and consider hypoxia, infection and hypoglycaemia
- C. Reassure the coworker and delay transport
- D. Administer oral glucose

Question 12 35-year-old has fallen off a platform ladder (3.5 metres). They're alert but holding their leg, which is visibly deformed. Their helmet and PPE are off, and coworkers state they never lost consciousness.

- A. Administer pain relief, the heavier the better, Morphine if you've got it
- B. Move the patient to a seated position
- C. Begin spinal precautions and expose the injury
- D. Apply traction to the leg

Question 13 60-year-old collapsed while at pre-start meeting. They're conscious yet confused and combative and skin is cool and clammy. Coworkers confirm they didn't strike their head, always has lollies with them and is constantly snacking. BSL is 3.5.

- A. Administer oral glucose if safe to swallow
- B. Let them go and settle down and prepare for intravenous fluids while you wait for them
- C. Provide oxygen and recheck vitals
- D. Begin CPR

Question 14 45-year-old has been brought to your clinic by their supervisor. They're tearful and says they have chest pain. Has no known medical history and denies trauma. They've just had their annual review.

- A. Inform patient and supervisor to go back to camp and debrief over some lunch
- B. Dismiss the pain as anxiety or hyper focus on the pain and rush them to the ECG
- C. Explain that chest pain is normal during performance reviews, but you'll monitor anyway
- D. Treat complaint seriously and conduct a cardiac and emotional assessment

Question 15 32-year-old involved in a vehicle crash at low speed (approx. 40km/h). Has a visible lump on their head from a window strike and can't recall the event.

- A. Spinal injury
- B. Risk of intracranial bleeding
- C. Testing for dehydration or hypoglycaemia
- D. Completing an incident report whilst fresh in their mind

Question 16 55-year-old found in gym leaning forward with elbows on knees and speaking in short sentences. It's their first time in the gym and is a known Asthmatic.

- A. Provide high-flow oxygen immediately
- B. Lie patient flat and encourage deep breathing
- C. Assist them with administering their own inhaler
- D. Administer GTN as it is more than likely cardiac origin at their age

Question 17 Casualty has been removed from an office block that was smoke logged from burning microwave they attempted to extinguish. They are coughing profusely.

- A. Administering high-concentration oxygen
- B. Performing a head-to-toe burn assessment and hose them down, especially facial area
- C. Monitoring for carbon monoxide poisoning using capnography (if fitted to Defib)
- D. Thorough airway assessment in case of early advanced airway management required

Question 18 65-year-old thinks everyone is making a fuss about calling you to the lunchroom. Patient has RHS facial droop and can't quite seem to lift their drink or food.

- A. Perform a FAST assessment and arrange urgent transport to a stroke-capable facility
- B. Conduct a pain assessment and check her warfarin levels
- C. Administer oxygen with aspirin every 30 minutes
- D. Reassure the patient and return them to camp for a rest

Question 19 23-year-old fabricator has lost control of an angle grinder that has struck their upper thigh. Blood is spurting from their between their fingers as you arrive. They look pale and as if they're about to pass out.

- A. Pack the wound with as much gauze as you can and apply a compression bandage
- B. Draw up and provide TXA (Tranexamic acid) to assist with clotting factors
- C. Apply tourniquet one palm width above the laceration to stem the blood loss
- D. Locate the artery and clamp with arterial forceps

Question 20 Transporting a young male with a suspected broken arm to local hospital. He asks if he will be okay for work tomorrow, as he is a contractor and doesn't get sick leave. He is clearly anxious and really doesn't want to go to hospital and let team down.

- A. "You'll be fine, don't worry about it, we can deal with that tomorrow."
- B. "Let's focus on your comfort now, the hospital will give you the best advice about recovery."
- C. "You'll need to talk to your boss; I can't say."
- D. "If it's not too bad, you should be good by the weekend."

THEORY ASSESSMENT MODEL ANSWERS

STRONGLY RECOMMEND using this to prepare for your ESSA. You can use it multiple times and ways.

This Self-Assessment and/ or another Theory Assessment may be required when applying for Certification.

BREATHING APPARATUS					✓
1	A	B	C	D	A, D
2	A	B	C	D	Not C
3	A	B	C	D	ALL
4	A	B	C	D	ALL
5	A	B	C	D	D
6	A	B	C	D	D
7	A	B	C	D	B
8	A	B	C	D	A, C
9	A	B	C	D	A, C

					✓
10	A	B	C	D	B
11	A	B	C	D	A, C
12	A	B	C	D	B
13	A	B	C	D	B
14	A	B	C	D	D
15	A	B	C	D	C
16	A	B	C	D	A
17	A	B	C	D	B, C
18	A	B	C	D	D

FIRE TEAM OPERATIONS					✓
1	A	B	C	D	C
2	A	B	C	D	A
3	A	B	C	D	D
4	A	B	C	D	B
5	A	B	C	D	D
6	A	B	C	D	A
7	A	B	C	D	Not C
8	A	B	C	D	C
9	A	B	C	D	C

					✓
10	A	B	C	D	B
11	A	B	C	D	D
12	A	B	C	D	A
13	A	B	C	D	D
14	A	B	C	D	B
15	A	B	C	D	C
16	A	B	C	D	A
17	A	B	C	D	C
18	A	B	C	D	ALL

ROAD CRASH RESCUE					✓
1	A	B	C	D	A, C
2	A	B	C	D	C
3	A	B	C	D	B
4	A	B	C	D	B
5	A	B	C	D	A
6	A	B	C	D	D
7	A	B	C	D	D
8	A	B	C	D	C
9	A	B	C	D	C

10	A	B	C	D	B
11	A	B	C	D	A
12	A	B	C	D	D
13	A	B	C	D	A
14	A	B	C	D	C
15	A	B	C	D	B
16	A	B	C	D	D
17	A	B	C	D	C
18	A	B	C	D	A

VERTICAL RESCUE					✓
1	A	B	C	D	D
2	A	B	C	D	A
3	A	B	C	D	B
4	A	B	C	D	C
5	A	B	C	D	D
6	A	B	C	D	B
7	A	B	C	D	C
8	A	B	C	D	A
9	A	B	C	D	D

10	A	B	C	D	A
11	A	B	C	D	C
12	A	B	C	D	A, D
13	A	B	C	D	C
14	A	B	C	D	B
15	A	B	C	D	A
16	A	B	C	D	D
17	A	B	C	D	B, C
18	A	B	C	D	D

MEDICAL					✓
1	A	B	C	D	C
2	A	B	C	D	C
3	A	B	C	D	D
4	A	B	C	D	B
5	A	B	C	D	A
6	A	B	C	D	D
7	A	B	C	D	B
8	A	B	C	D	A, C
9	A	B	C	D	D
10	A	B	C	D	A

11	A	B	C	D	B
12	A	B	C	D	C
13	A	B	C	D	A
14	A	B	C	D	D
15	A	B	C	D	B
16	A	B	C	D	C
17	A	B	C	D	D
18	A	B	C	D	A
19	A	B	C	D	C
20	A	B	C	D	B

Emergency Services Skills Assessment (ESSA) *"Confidence in Capability"*

OBSERVATION TOOL

Emergency Management Community of Practice – Observation Tool – ESSA Summary

Purpose of the ESSA

The Emergency Services Skills Assessment (ESSA) is a structured, point-in-time evaluation of a candidate's practical emergency response capabilities. It is designed to benchmark performance against defined industry standards and is endorsed by the Emergency Management Community of Practice (EMCoP). The ESSA supports workforce readiness, safety, and professional development across high-risk industrial environments.

Declaration

By signing this form, I hereby agree to be assessed by the Training Provider in alignment with this Emergency Services Skills Assessment as endorsed and agreed upon via Emergency Management Community of Practice Inc. I also acknowledge that achieving an ESSA Certificate does not confirm or guarantee certification.

Name

Signature

Date

Most Recent Qual

Candidate: _____

Attempt 1: _____

Attempt 2: _____

* Min 3 months since latest
qual obtained? (date above)

* Attempt 2 to be within
6 Months of Attempt 1

* If multiple Assessors per attempt, record both Assessors names and EMCoP #'s and signatures on same line.

Discipline	Attempt 1			Attempt 2 *as required		Overall Outcome		
	Developing	Satisfactory	Seasoned	Developing	Satisfactory	Developing	Satisfactory	Seasoned
Breathing Apparatus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire Team Operations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Road Crash Rescue	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vertical Rescue	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Medical	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

* Assessor/s to record debrief, improve knowledge, experience/ exposure, training, etc.

* Mark only those reassessed

* 'Seasoned' not available

* Complete as a summary of Attempt 1 & 2

Attempt 1 Recommendations	
Attempt 2 Recommendations	

Emergency Services Skills Assessment (ESSA) *"Confidence in Capability"*

OBSERVATION TOOL

About this Observation Tool

This document captures performance evidence across a core selection of emergency response disciplines in a condensed timeline to create perceived pressure. It is not intended or designed to be used or replace a formal assessment against any nationally recognised training units.

An outcome of 'Satisfactory' or 'Seasoned' is required for an ESSA certificate to be issued to represent the minimum industry-accepted standard.

Equipment utilised for assessment should be familiar to the Candidate, however a Candidate demonstrating a 'Satisfactory' level, is expected to be able to transfer knowledge and the fundamentals across equipment, brands and/ or manufacturers.

Assessor may use verbal questioning to clarify or gain more evidence when making a final decision.

Question/s and the Candidates' Answer/s shall be written in applicable section. This is a Practical Assessment Tool, therefore Practical over Verbal is required.

Safety Statement

The ESSA is conducted in a live working environment. Safety is paramount.

If at any point you feel unsafe or observe a hazard, notify the Assessor immediately.

Candidate stopping a task for safety reasons will not impact their assessment.

The Assessor stopping a task for safety reasons may impact your assessment result.

All required PPE/ PPC and equipment will be provided and is expected to be worn completely and correctly as reasonably expected within industry.

Candidates must use correct manual handling techniques throughout the assessment.

Assessor to Candidate Ratio

The ESSA is a one-on-one assessment and therefore only one Candidate is to be present during an assessment at any one time.

This includes conducting simultaneous assessment or the recording, or otherwise witnessing, the ESSA process or Assessment Tool.

Assessment Outcome Process

The Assessor informs the Candidate of the outcome and any feedback or recommendations, upon completion.

All assessment records are confidential and retained by the RTO in accordance with EMCoP guidelines.

Reassessment (as required)

A Candidate will be offered a reassessment in consultation with the same RTO conducting the original ESSA.

The Assessor shall provide the Candidate feedback on how best to prepare and develop their knowledge and/ or skills for the reassessment.

The reassessment shall be conducted within 6 months of the original assessment date.

A Candidate requiring reassessment shall only be awarded 'Satisfactory' after reassessment.

Certificate Issuance

Candidates who achieve an overall rating of Satisfactory or Seasoned in all disciplines will receive a co-branded ESSA Certificate, valid for three (3) years.

Certificates may be issued in digital, physical, or both formats, depending on the RTO.

The ESSA is only one component of the certification process.

Appeals Process

If you believe your assessment was unfair or inaccurate, you may appeal through the RTO's formal process outlined in your joining instructions.

ESSA Review

Periodically the ESSA process and this tool will be reviewed and updated to ensure it aligns with industry best practice and maintains its relevancy to industry.

Emergency Services Skills Assessment (ESSA) "Confidence in Capability"

OBSERVATION TOOL

EXAMPLE		Developing	Satisfactory	Seasoned
Equipment Required: Lists recommended equipment to be provided for the Candidate, Take into consideration: Client and Industry. Candidate Briefing: First line states the time limit/ expected total duration and the discipline to be performed. Second line sets parameters: No live cuts, No live loads, Not an advanced or scenario-based, etc. Remaining lines remind Candidate to verbalise their thought process to allow Assessor to gather more evidence. 'Practical over Verbal' approach. This tool isn't intended or designed as a desktop or walk through. Emphasise practical demonstration of skills.				
Candidate instruction: Intended to be read aloud to Candidate. Identifies Key Observable in bold and Activity Time Limit in brackets: (~ 5 min)				
Each line details a practical component of the discipline. Top line will be what's expected to achieve 'Satisfactory' outcome. <i>Seasoned: Second line list attributes that MAY be considered as 'Seasoned', It isn't an exhaustive list, At the discretion of Assessor, Hence etc.</i>		✓	✓ ²	
Next Candidate instruction, task or activity: How to Complete Observation Tool: (~ X min)				
Next practical component that was performed to a 'Satisfactory' level. Successful SHALL = more 'Satisfactory' / 'Seasoned' than 'Developing'. <i>Seasoned: Continued attributes, These may flow across tasks, activities and/ or disciplines.</i>			✓	
Next practical component that was performed to a 'Seasoned' level. <i>Seasoned: These attributes may be marked, circled or strike through to improve outcome and clarity during feedback and debriefs.</i>				✓
IMPORTANT: Rows with greyed out 'X' in the 'Developing' column are CRITICAL SKILL that SHALL be demonstrated/ achieved. Any mark of 'Developing' in these critical skills SHALL result in an overall outcome of ' DEVELOPING ' for that entire discipline		X	✓	
Next practical component (which is CRITICAL), that was performed to a 'Satisfactory' level with example of strikethrough used. <i>Seasoned: Identify difference between Confined Space vs Vertical Rescue harness, Explained Attachment Points, Excess straps retained, etc.</i>		X	✓	
Next practical component (which is CRITICAL), that was NOT performed to a 'Satisfactory' level. * Comment provided below and <u>Reassessed</u> ⁽²⁾ . <i>Seasoned: Explain difference between anchor types, Natural vs Constructed vs Engineered vs Improvised, Load rating for 1 vs 2 people, etc.</i>		✓	✓ ²	
Additional Comments: Any 'Developing' requires a comment/s. Prioritise practical demo of skills over questioning. Any Q&A to increase outcome to be recorded here, in full.	Outcome Attempt 1 (Developing, Satisfactory, Seasoned)	✓		
	Outcome Attempt 2 (Developing, Satisfactory), (Seasoned unavailable)		✓ ²	
Reassessment may be recorded on same Observation Tool: Label <u>ticks</u> ⁽²⁾ or using alternate colour pen. Eg: Assessment 1 (Black), Assessment 2 (Blue). (Both in example above). Any line item scored 'Developing' requires a comment to support Candidate's development and eventual reassessment. Positive comments from Assessor are also encouraged. Example of 'Developing' result in a CRITICAL component: * Candidate used handrail as anchor. When questioned, was unable to justify use and didn't see an issue. Stated "Have done it before". Example of questioning used to clarify a component score from 'Developing' to 'Satisfactory': * Missed harness label during inspection. Q: Can you show and explain to me an important piece of information on the harness that must be inspected? Ans: The label, it has the DoM and Expiry, if damaged means harness is U/S, has the standard on it. Comment: In this example, Candidate clearly had knowledge but missed it during task. Could be nerves, rushed, unfamiliar harness, etc.				

BREATHING APPARATUS

Equipment Required:

Suitable surface, Disassembled SCBA set (incl cylinder, PDA, etc), Set of Structural Fire PPC (incl Flash hood), ECO Board.

Candidate Briefing:

You have a total of **20 MINUTES** to demonstrate your practical skills in Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

This assessment is designed to assess your fundamental and operational readiness. It is not an advanced or scenario-based evaluation.

You are encouraged to verbalise your actions as you complete each task, as this helps the Assessor understand your decision-making process.

Focus on demonstrating safe, methodical and competent handling of equipment in line with your experience and industry expectations.

Demonstrate a **Pre-Use/ Weekly Set Inspection**

Demonstrate how to conduct a **SCBA Set Assembly** and **Pre-Operational Checks**

Dress in **Structural PPC**, including the **SCBA** to the **Stand-By Position** and report to **ECO** for tasking

Don your **SCBA & PPC** as if you were about to enter an irrespirable atmosphere, ensure to demonstrate your **Operational Checks**

Doff your SCBA & PPC

Developing

Satisfactory

Seasoned

FIRE TEAM OPERATIONS

Equipment Required:

Suitable appliance, Collection of PPC/ PPE, hoses, branches (incl foam equipment), Appropriate area to discharge water.

Candidate Briefing:

You have a total of **20 MINUTES** to demonstrate your practical skills in Fire Team and Pump Operations.

This assessment is designed to assess your fundamental and operational readiness. It is not an advanced or scenario-based evaluation.

You are encouraged to verbalise your actions as you complete each task, as this helps the Assessor understand your decision-making process.

Focus on demonstrating safe, methodical and competent handling of equipment in line with your experience and industry expectations.

Be familiar with **All Components**, valves, gauges and actions of the appliance and pump - You'll be given time to famil yourself

Start Pump and **Show Water** from this delivery

Explain and demonstrate how you'd **Obtain Foam** from this appliance

Deploy an Attack Line and **Show Water**, using appropriate **Hand Signals** and **Fire Ground Calls**

Explain your **Approach** to this **Structure** if a fire was reported internally and you were to **Make Entry**

Developing

Satisfactory

Seasoned

ROAD CRASH RESCUE

Equipment Required: Suitable vehicle (No 'Live-Cuts' Required), Assortment of RCR tools (Spread, Cut, Ram, GMK, Protection, Block, Airbags).

Candidate Briefing:

You have a total of **20 MINUTES** to demonstrate your practical skills in Road Crash Rescue. This assessment is designed to assess your fundamental and operational readiness. It will **NOT** require you to damage the vehicle and is not an advanced or scenario-based evaluation. You are encouraged to verbalise your actions as you complete each task, as this helps the Assessor understand your decision-making process. Focus on demonstrating safe, methodical and competent handling of equipment in line with your experience and industry expectations.

Identify and **Explain** the use, safe operation, testing and/ or safety of as many of these pieces of **RCR Equipment**

Vehicle has been involved in a crash, taking the scene as is, please **Identify** and **Explain** how you'd **Approach** as if you're in an appliance

Provide a **Sitrep** and **Resources** required, or similar, via radio/ phone of the scene as if I am your Supervisor/ Control Room

Assume role as **Captain** of a HSR with 4 x ERT, or similar, and arrived on scene. **Identify** and **Explain** how'd you respond/ task your crew

Taking the scene as is, using your hands/ arms as the tools, please **Explain** how you'd **Gain Access** and **Disentangle** the casualty

You have **1 minute** per technique to **Identify**, **Explain** and **Demonstrate** how you'd perform the main **five (5)** techniques

Developing

Satisfactory

Seasoned

VERTICAL RESCUE

Equipment Required: Assortment of equipment expected in industry and familiar to candidate. Work area with suitable anchor/ edge/ weight.

Candidate Briefing: It will **NOT** require you to suspend yourself or any other person and is not an advanced or scenario-based evaluation.

You have a total of **20 MINUTES** to demonstrate your practical skills in Vertical Rescue. This assessment is designed to assess your fundamental and operational readiness. You are encouraged to verbalise your actions as you complete each task, as this helps the Assessor understand your decision-making process. Focus on demonstrating safe, methodical and competent handling of equipment in line with your experience and industry expectations.

Select, Inspect and **Don a Harness**

Tie and **Explain** the use of the four (4) main **Knots** used in rescue situations - Additional knots may be demonstrated to show proficiency

Be familiar with **Vertical Rescue Equipment** and components - You'll be given time to famil yourself with the gear provided

Rescue Scene, this is the edge, please set up a system to **Lower a Rescuer** over the edge

Complete a **Whole System Check**, **ARCHER** or similar, to allow Rescuer over the edge

Set Up and **Check** a system to **Haul** the **Rescuer** and **Casualty** back to this level. No prebuilt system permitted

Developing

Satisfactory

Seasoned

MEDICAL

Equipment Required: Suitable patient (can be Assessor) and Dummy (CPR), Assortment of medical equipment, Training AED. Candidate Briefing: (Practical in accordance with ARC/ ANZCOR Guidelines) You have a total of 30 MINUTES to demonstrate your practical skills in a Medical capacity. This assessment is designed to assess your fundamental and operational readiness. You are NOT required to administer medication or be exposed to bodily fluids. It is scenario-based . You are encouraged to verbalise your actions as you complete each task, as this helps the Assessor understand your decision-making process. Focus on demonstrating safe, methodical and competent handling of equipment in line with your experience and industry expectations.	Developing	Satisfactory	Seasoned
Be familiar with typical equipment an ESO may have access to, Trauma, Airway, Defibrillator (12 Lead) - You'll be given time to famil yourself			
Scene that requires your attention. Treat it as is. You are the only person in attendance at this stage			
Scene will escalate as more people arrive to provide assistance under your guidance			
Demonstrate a Full Set of Vitals on a live person. Only non-invasive (eg Explain a BSL)			
Demonstrate and obtain an ECG and escalate to advanced care (000, or similar)			