



Oral Fluid Testing (OFT) lesson plan National Training (Districts)

Legislation

Land Transport Act 1998 with specific regard to the Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment 2025.

Description

The training session will introduce officers to Oral Fluid Testing (OFT), the equipment (DrugWipe 3 S for roadside testing and the Oral Fluid Collection Kit for laboratory analysis) and related learnings.

This lesson plan is to be used in tandem with the PowerPoint: OFT National Training (Districts).

Lesson objectives

By the end of the training, officers will be able to:

1. Understand the key offences and powers related to drug driving in the Land Transport Act 1998.
2. Identify when an OFT can be undertaken in different scenarios.
3. Have a good understanding of the end-to-end process to support roadside operational delivery.
4. Demonstrate the correct procedures when conducting the oral fluid screening test and the oral fluid sample collection.
5. To use OnDuty and conduct a drug screening test and oral fluid sample collection during the simulated scenario session.

During this session, officers will undertake the following forms of assessment:

- Knowledge checks during the lesson.
- Officer can follow the correct device handling instructions.
- Simulated scenarios to practice applying OFT.
- A confidence check at the end of the lesson.

Duration

Classroom/wharenuui: 8 hours in total (includes breaks)

Room set-up

- Facilitator choice

Preparation

Before this session you need to:

- Familiarise yourself with the lesson plan and PowerPoint (including the device training material)

Resources

You need these resources:

- Lesson plan and PowerPoint
- Attendance form
- Whiteboard markers
- Whiteboard
- Large screen (ensure you can connect to the available equipment)
- Drug diving car kit with checklist
- Printed copies of the 'Knowledge Check' for each attendee
- Trainer copy of the Knowledge Check answers
- Printed copies of the 'Confidence Check' for each attendee
- Trainer copy of the Policing Powers Scenarios answers (included in notes section of slides)
- Gloves for device demonstration and practical scenario sessions
- Device instruction guides (should be included in car kits – 1x per kit)
- Trainer: 1 x DrugWipe 3 S and 1 x Oral Fluid collection kit for the device training
- Officer: DrugWipe 3 S (6pp) (1 for device training; 3 for scenarios; 1 spare)
- Officer: Oral fluid Collection Kit (4pp) (1 for device training; 1 for scenarios; 1 spare)
- Paper towels (to sit used devices on during device demonstrations)
- Devices: Ensure you bring extras to the training session
- A small table to use for the practical scenario session (if available or can use top of gun safe in patrol cars)

Forms

- POL RP-LAB
- New POL 406

| Introduction | Section 1 | Resource(s) | Time |
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| <p>High-level context and references</p> <p>Stage 1 Objective(s):</p> <p>Understand the context and purpose of roadside drug driving testing (for oral fluid);</p> | <p>Legislation & Drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefly cover off the applicable legislation / purpose. Why it's been changed and why it's important. <p>Advise officers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most recent change to the LTA is the Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Act 2025, which enables Police to implement roadside drug driving testing. The purpose of the legislation is for Police to be able to deter and detect drivers who have recently consumed a drug or drugs that impair the ability to drive safely. This focuses on prevention and deterrence, changing driver behaviour, and enforcing the law. Drug driving is on the rise and now is about equal to alcohol. Drugs were present in 33.8% of all fatal crashes between 2019-2023. <p>What is roadside drug driving testing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oral Fluid Testing generally known as roadside drug driving. This describes the 'end-to-end' process. Oral Fluid Screening Test (OFST) is the roadside drug test. It is a test for the presence of drugs for recent use (not a test for impairment). First carried out at alcohol and drug testing checkpoints; everyone will first be breath tested for alcohol. More detail on when to carry out OFT is in the next 'Impaired Driving' section. This is an infringement-based approach. If a driver tests positive (roadside and lab) this will result in an infringement offence notice (ION). The exception is when the process involves a blood test (more on this later in training). Additional tool for Police to use to stop drug driving. <p>Who can be tested?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of s71A LTA. Go through legislative framework for who can be tested. | <p>PPT slides 7-13</p> <p>PPT slide 8</p> <p>PPT slide 9</p> <p>PPT slide 10</p> | <p>15 mins</p> |
| <p>Discuss the drugs in the legislation to support a high_level understanding to support officer communication with the public</p> | <p>Drugs tested</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walk through what drugs are in the legislation, and which ones are tested for at the roadside and in the laboratory. | <p>PPT slide 11</p> | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide background context in terms of how the thresholds were set. Discuss the importance of “recent use”. • Provide a high-level overview of Medical Defence. | | |
| <p>Must know:</p> <p>Which drugs will be tested for at the roadside?</p> <p>How many drugs will be tested for in the laboratory?</p> <p>Can ADHD drugs test positive for at the roadside or laboratory?</p> <p>Could you test positive for medicinal cannabis?</p> <p>Would a driver producing a prescription make a difference to what you would do? Why?</p> | <p>Advise officers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drugs in the legislation are qualifying drugs and are in the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975. • The LTA includes 25 drugs that have the highest risk to road safety. • Includes 21 prescription medicines and four illicit drugs. • These drugs have not changed since the introduction of drug driving in March 2023. <p><u>Drug screened for at the roadside</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drugs screened for at the roadside include four drugs: THC (cannabis), Methamphetamine (Meth), MDMA (ecstasy), and Cocaine. <p>Note: These four drugs and their tolerance levels are recorded in the Land Transport (Approved Oral Fluid Screening Device) Notice 2025.</p> <p><u>Drug tested for at the laboratory</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 25 drugs can be tested for in the laboratory. <p>Note: The Land Transport (Concentration Level of Listed Qualifying Drugs) Notice 2025 specifies the qualifying drugs for which oral fluid samples may be analysed by an approved analyst under the Land Transport Act 1998 and sets out the levels of those drugs at or above which an oral fluid sample will show a positive result for the drug.</p> <p>Thresholds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police met the requirements set out in the legislation to be able to set the evidential threshold for each drug. • Each drug has had a threshold set that indicates “recent use”. The thresholds are set to exclude past use and passive exposure. • Thresholds have been set after considering current scientific evidence, including drug concentrations reported in oral fluid and blood after recent use, the time of likely impairment and the length of time required to eliminate the drug from the oral fluid. • To ensure the process is fair and evidence-based, Police established a Scientific Panel to provide independent advice. The Scientific Panel included government agencies and scientists. The proposed laboratory thresholds were also reviewed by an independent scientific expert. | <p>PPT slide 12</p> | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You do not need good cause to suspect to undertake an OFT. All drivers stopped must be assessed for behaviours that indicate impairment. <p>Testing toolkit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run through briefly how OFT fits in with the existing testing capability for drugs and alcohol. <p>High-level overview of the process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run through the four key steps of the roadside to laboratory testing process. This is to provide staff with an introduction to the process which will be further embedded during the following sections. Step 1: Drug Screening Test (Oral Fluid Screening Test) for recent use of THC, MDMA/Meth and Cocaine. Step 2: Saliva collection for laboratory analysis Step 3: Second Drug Screening Test (two positive tests = 12-hour mandatory forbid to drive) Step 4: Evidential lab analysis in the lab for all 25 drugs <p>Moving pathways: CIT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If during the OFT process an enforcement officer forms good cause to suspect that the person has consumed a drug(s), they may require the person to undergo a CIT. This option is no longer available once the person undergoes a second OFST which produces a positive result (section 71F(6) LTA). If no CIT trained officer is available, despite having good cause to suspect, a first OFST may be undertaken. Where a driver's breath alcohol reading is \leq 400mcg/L, and/or there is good cause to suspect the driver has consumed a drug or drugs, a CIT will be considered regardless of driver licence type. <p>Moving pathways: Blood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may transition to a blood test when there is insufficient saliva or if a person is involved in a crash. If a driver is unable to provide sufficient saliva for testing, sample collection, or is involved in a crash and returns two positive drug screening tests, they could be required to provide a blood sample for testing. A positive drug-blood test could result in an infringement or criminal charge depending on the drug-blood concentration level found by laboratory analysis. | <p>PPT slide 16</p> <p>PPT slide 17</p> <p>PPT slide 18</p> <p>PPT slide 19</p> <p>PPT slide 20-22</p> | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note that there is no option during OFT to opt for a blood test). <p>Crash and Traffic Crash Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For non-hospitalised drivers, where a CIT is not undertaken, an OFT is required by a trained OFT officer if in attendance. An OFT-trained officer would not be called to attend the crash for the purpose of conducting OFT if they would not have ordinarily attended the crash. Key difference: If positive, the sample and associated lab forms would be disposed and the driver would be required to provide a blood sample instead. Note that TCR has been updated to include OFT. | | |
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| Body | Section 3 | Resource(s) | Time |
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| <p>Stage 3 Objective(s):</p> <p>Must have a good understanding of the core offences that can occur roadside or from laboratory testing;</p> <p>Discuss what to do in a failure or refusal situation? and how an officer should approach this; Officers understand standard police practice applies;</p> <p>Must know:</p> <p>How many drugs in a positive laboratory test is required for an infringement?</p> <p>What is the infringement for testing positive in the laboratory for one drug?</p> <p>What is the infringement for testing positive in the laboratory for two drugs?</p> <p>What infringement offence is given to a repeat offender?</p> | <p>Offences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the core infringements that could occur roadside and from laboratory testing. Briefly touch on repeat offenders, combination offences and ways in which the offence could move from infringement to criminal charge. Discuss failure or refusal (see slide). Discuss the difference between Failure and Insufficient Saliva. Reminder that an ION should not be issued for youth under 14; and think about Youth Aid Services referral for 14-17 yr olds. Parent should be advised as soon as practicable. Discuss the circumstances for Forbid to Drive and review changes to form. <p>Advise officers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug screening testing at the roadside will not result in an infringement being issued. Requires a positive laboratory test for an infringement offence notice to be issued. Reinforce: There is no criminal offence from a positive laboratory test of saliva. At the roadside there are infringement offences for failure or refusal to remain, accompany or undergo the test without delay. | <p>PPT slides 23-30</p> <p>PPT slide 24</p> <p>PPT slide 25</p> <p>PPT slide 26</p> <p>PPT slide 27</p> <p>PPT slide 28</p> <p>PPT slide 29-30</p> | <p>25 mins</p> |

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| <p>Name.a.type.of.failure.or.refusal.offence.that.could.happen.roadside?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forbid to drive is mandatory (including youth aged 14 years and older) when a driver has two positive drug screening tests, as well as the above (2nd bullet point). • Precedent codes can be found in the LRT for all drug driving offences. <p>Offences: Positive Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory: One drug: \$200 fine and 50 licence demerit points. Two drugs: \$400 fine and 75 licence demerit points. • Same infringement applies for repeat offences. • Note: A blood test can lead to an infringement or criminal offence. <p>Offences: Combination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are over 100+ combination offences. • An officer will be advised by analyst certificate of the result of the result of the lab test. • If there is a combination offence issuing the ION will carry a higher penalty. • Event details should be recorded for each offence. <p>Offences: Fail or refuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are required to remain at the place where they most recently underwent an OFST to provide the oral fluid sample, or • If it's not practicable for them to provide a sample at that location, to accompany you without delay to an alternative place where it is likely they can provide a sample <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Note.the.distance.travelled.should.be.reasonable.and.justifiable.in.the.circumstances; ○ If.they.fail+refuse.to.remain.or.accompany.having.been.required.to.do.so?they.may.be.arrested.without.warrant; ○ Arrest.must.be.your.last.resort.option.and.only.used.to.enable.the.issuing.of.an.infringement.and.mandatory.78_hour.prohibition.from.driving; • Explain the differences between refusal, failure and insufficient saliva. (See slide 27). <p>Youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the driver is a youth under 14 years, they must be referred to Youth Aid Service (YAS) and an infringement notice should not be issued. • If the driver is aged 14-17 years (inclusive), they can be issued an infringement notice, and the matter will be dealt with by PIB as it would be for an adult. • Police should consider a referral to Youth Aid Service (YAS) – it may be that it is desirable – or | | |
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| | <p>convenient - for the infringement notice and chargeable offence to be heard together at the Youth Court.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infringement notices will not be dealt with by Youth Court, however there are pathways to chargeable offences that are dealt with by Youth Court. • If a chargeable offence is committed by a youth (14-17 years inclusive) and they are required to be brought before the Youth Court, and this offence relates to the same event or series of events that caused the infringement notice to be issued. <p>Forbid to Drive (POL406)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory when a driver has two positive OFSTs or a failure/refusal offence. • Refer to s94A. The RSD should be sent to FFMC asap for priority alert loading. • Show form to staff and indicate updated section. <p>Knowledge.Check_in</p> | PPT.slide.97 | |
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| Body | Section 4 | Resource(s) | Time |
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| <p>Stage 4 Objective(s):</p> <p>Describe.the.police.powers.in.relation.to.OFT;</p> <hr/> <p>Must know:</p> <p>Test.understanding.by.asking.officers.to.answer.three.scenarios;</p> | <p>Police powers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the key powers available to officers. 2. Discuss how OFT fits in with existing powers. 3. Provide 3 x scenarios for applying Police powers and discuss. <p>Advise officers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relevant legislation comes from the Land Transport Act 1998, namely the Land Transport (Drug Driving) Act 2025. • You MUST follow a strict process where certain words are said verbatim at different stages. | <p>PPT slide 32-42</p> <p>Q&A session</p> | <p>45 mins</p> |

| Body | Section 5 | Resource(s) | Time |
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| <p>Stage 5 Objective(s):</p> <p>Knows.what.to.consider.and.where.to.find.information.to.help.guide.deployment.requirements;</p> | <p>Deployment planning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deployment guidance 2. Run through checklist and drug driving car kit 3. Discuss do's and don'ts for storage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify Shift Supervisors (and FTOs, Acting etc) and break into groups to discuss and present a deployment plan. | <p>PPT slides 43 - 46</p> | <p>20 mins</p> |
| <p>Must know:</p> <p>What are the police practices that need to be followed for deployment?</p> | <p>Advise officers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment approach is at the discretion of the Shift Sergeant/Supervisor. • The approach will need to take in considerations around location, environmental factors, and logistics. • There is no change to how checkpoints must be established. • You must check your drug driving car kit before you deploy. Use the checklist to check you have everything you need. • Be mindful of the temperature requirements for storage. Officer's must follow the manufacturer's instructions. See slide. <p>Knowledge.Check_in</p> | <p>PPT slide 47</p> | |

| Body | Training Technique(s) | Resource(s) | Time |
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| <p>Stage 6 Objective(s):</p> <p>How.to.use.the.devices.following.manufacturer's.instruction;</p> <p>Must.Know;</p> <p>Demonstrates.following.instructions.given;</p> | <p>Device training</p> <p>Note: The device training is being led by Pathtech for phase 1. The following will be covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking devices before use – what to look out for and what to do. • What constituents a positive, negative, or invalid test. • Introduce the devices and discuss key features. • Demonstrate the correct procedure for using each device. • Troubleshooting - provide examples and describe what to do. | <p>PPT slides 48-83</p> | <p>85 mins</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers pair up and simulate using the devices (controlled environment with trainer). • Open discussion – learn, test, and discuss. <p><u>DrugWipe 3 S</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not touch the pads on the inside of the blue sample collector. • If the officer or driver ‘touches’ the pads do not use the test (i.e., fingers). • Hand the blue sample collector to the driver. • Explain the requirements around getting ‘ready’ and that it is a simple tongue wipe down the front of the tongue (front 1/3). (A driver should not reach to far back or too much saliva could be gathered. This won’t invalidate the test but could make handling the sample messier). • The colour of the pads will turn from ‘red’ to ‘yellow’. • The test must be laid flat on a horizontal surface for five minutes until the test result can be ‘read’. • All control lines must be ‘red’ to be valid. • The test result is positive even when the test lines undergo a slight colour change. <p><u>Negative result</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control lines turn red • No test line turns red <p><u>Positive result</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control lines turn red • Test line(s) turn red for drugs present <p><u>Invalid (no result)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One or more control line does not turn red • Fails to product a result that is either positive or negative • An officer can repeat the test <p><u>Oral fluid collection kit</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the instructions provided for the oral fluid collection. • Collection commences at the time the officer hands the driver the oral fluid sample collection pad. • Collection is complete when the driver returns the collection pad to the officer, and the officer has: • Checked that sufficient oral fluid has been obtained for an approved analyst to carry out their analysis in accordance with s.71DE(2)(b) LTA. | | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally the collection time takes between 2-10 mins. If it has not turned blue by 15 mins, repeat the test. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tip ;It.is.important.that.the.driver.moves.the.tongue.around.the.mouth.three.times;.If.a.person.has.a.dry.mouth?the.collection.time.could.be.longer;.Every.person.can.be.different; • When the tip of the salvia collector turns blue, ask the driver to remove the collector from the mouth and hand it to the officer. • Placed the collection pad in the collection container. • Secure the lid and apply a tamper evidence security seal. You must hear the red cap 'click' into place. | | |
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| Body | Training Technique(s) | Resource(s) | Time |
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| <p>Stage 7 Objective(s):</p> <p><i>Must have a good understanding of the end-to-end process; prior to commencing practical part of the training.</i></p> | <p>Roadside drug testing (theory)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Purpose is to have a good understanding of the process alongside OnDuty. 2. Reinforce the difference between roadside and laboratory testing. 3. Discuss key requirements for health and safety. (See below). 4. Note taking – discuss the importance for evidential records. | <p>PPT slides 84-118</p> | <p>60 mins</p> |
| <p>Must know:</p> <p>When.can.OFT.be.applied?</p> <p>Can.you.name.describe.the.four.key.steps?</p> <p>When.can.you.apply.CIT?</p> | <p><u>Health & Safety</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officers must consider all usual training to keep themselves safe, for example – bending over to put the device down or turning their back on the driver makes them vulnerable. • Officers must wear disposable gloves when undertaken testing or collection of saliva. Gloves are changed between tests. <p><u>Community Inclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover off considerations for different communities and drivers with disabilities. <p><u>Note taking</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover off importance and outcomes required. <p><u>Photographs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover off importance of recording photographs. <p><u>FAQs</u></p> | <p>PPT slide 85</p> <p>PPT slide 86-87</p> <p>PPT slide 88</p> <p>PPT slide 89</p> | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover off driver FAQs with examples and explanations <p><u>Vehicle stop</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover off when OFT can be undertaken and what to when a vehicle is stopped. • Not required to have good cause to suspect that a driver has consumed drugs. • A test for alcohol impairment is generally undertaken first. • A person can be requested to undergo an OFST (a) if a person is driving or attempting to drive on a road; (b) a person has committed an offence against the LTA involving a motor vehicle; (c) a driver of a vehicle involved in a crash; or (d) a where a crash has occurred, but the identity of the driver cannot be ascertained, OFST can be undertaken with anyone you have good cause to suspect to have been in the vehicle at the time of the crash. <p><u>Frist Oral Fluid Screening Test (OFST)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructions for use to be given during device training. Uses the DrugWipe 3 S. • The OFST must be undertaken as pursuant to s.71A LTA. • No consumption of food or liquids prior to or during test. • It's important that the driver runs their tongue around the inside of their mouth in a circular motion three times. • OFST commences when the officer advises "I now require you to undergo..." and hand the driver the drug screening device. • OFST is complete when the device is handed back to the officer and the officer has ascertained the result. • A single positive OFST requires an oral fluid sample to be sent to the laboratory (this a key reason for undertaking the OFCT next). • If there is no OFST device and no good cause to suspect, then the driver is free to go (unless other relevant legislation should be applied). <p><u>Retry</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the first OFST is inconclusive and a retry is also inconclusive – driver is free to go. • If the first OFST is positive, but the second is inconclusive, and the retry is inconclusive – driver is free to go. The oral fluid sample is <u>still</u> sent to the laboratory. <p><u>CIT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there is good cause to suspect move to CIT. | <p>PPT slide 90</p> <p>PPT slide 90-94</p> <p>PPT slide 95-99</p> <p>PPT slide 100</p> | |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no CIT qualified enforcement officer can move to OFST. • If a person has undertaken a CIT or been hospitalised following a crash, they are not required to undergo an OFST. In these cases, apply s.73 LTA. <p><u>Oral Fluid Sample Collection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructions for use to be given during device training. Uses the Oral Fluid Collection Kit. • There are no limitations in the legislation on the number of times an oral fluid collection can be tried. • If the driver fails/refuses to comply with the requirement to provide an oral fluid sample, either verbally or by physical inaction or delay, you may deem that refusal or inaction to constitute a failure/refusal to provide an oral fluid sample. • Reiterate prior advice pursuant to s.71DE(3) LTA that they will commit an infringement offence if they fail/refuse to supply a sample for laboratory analysis. • Issue an infringement <u>offence</u> notice and forbid the driver from driving for 12 hours, or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ at your discretion and if based on your perceived cumulative assessment you think the driver has made a reasonable attempt; ○ offer another opportunity to provide a sample; • If <u>after the retry</u> the person is unable to supply an oral fluid sample sufficient for laboratory analysis when required: • request the driver (to accompany you) for an evidential blood test. <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the Quantisal packet (not the outer packet) that the lot number is required to be recorded. • The date uses the American date format “mm-dd-yyyy”. New Zealand uses “dd-mm-yyyy”. Be aware that the month and the days are reversed to what you are used to seeing. <p><u>Laboratory (confirmation) test</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See post roadside for the process steps. • The laboratory tests will test for all 25 drugs in the legislation. • PHF Science will conduct the analysis of the oral fluid. • A laboratory certificate will be sent to the O/C with the results. | <p>PPT slide 104-107</p> | |
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| Consider operational requirements | <p>Observational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide some practical tips and application of using the car boot and table etc • Discuss IPT checkpoint set-up and lessons learned • Discuss language and experience of what a driver will expect vs reading the script | Observational + discussion | 15 |
| Body | Training Technique(s) | Resource(s) | Time |
| <p>Stage 9 Objective(s):</p> <p>Demonstrates and applies learning through practical application?</p> | <p>Practical application – frontline scenarios</p> <p>Participants: 11</p> <p>Introduction: Lizzie with Leah</p> <p>Scenario 2 – Negative (30 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff to buddy up • One person speaks but both fill in form and the vice versa • SMEs to observe and provide advice • Aim to do at least one test with paperwork <p>Scenario 3 – Positive (85 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff to buddy up • One person speaks but both fill in form and the vice versa • SMEs to observe and provide advice • Aim to do at least one test with paperwork • Includes Forbid to Drive and Laboratory Form | PPT slides 103-104 | 140mins |

| Conclusion | Training Technique(s) | Resource(s) | Time |
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| Lesson Summary | <p>Recap learning objectives</p> <p>Feedback</p> <p>Confidence check</p> | <p>See Trainer</p> <p>PPT slide 105</p> <p>See handout</p> | 10 mins |
| Formative/review assessment (if applicable) | Practical session included / about half the time is focused on this component of the training. | | |
| Lesson Outline Extra Help Available Where-to-next | <p>The project team is available for assistance if required.</p> <p>To be discussed. Check-in, observations, and feedback to incorporate into national training package.</p> | | |