



**Operational Support Group
Method of Entry Unit**

Data Sheet Number 207

This equipment is to be handled, maintained and used in accordance with manufactures instructions and the data sheet safe system of work.

Only trained authorised personnel to use this equipment.

All personnel using this equipment *must* have previously completed the relevant MPS MoE training programme(s) PZ022/PZ023/PZ024 and the Job Related Fitness Test (JRFT) for the use of the Enforcer (*see MPS Notices 29-07*)

The details within this data sheet must be read in conjunction with the relative risk assessment: -
'PSD/OSG/Method of Entry 01/ The Enforcer

THE ENFORCER

The Enforcer is a single person operated battering ram weighing approximately 16Kg (35lbs) and is 580mm in length (18 inches) It is primarily used to force entry to inward opening doors with standard security. It can also be used in conjunction with other items of Method of Entry equipment (i.e. when forcing entry to outward opening doors.). Used correctly, the Enforcer can generate upto 3.5tons of pressure on impact.

Serious consideration and a full risk assessment must be undertaken when planning to use this item of equipment on doors containing glass panels.

Manual Handling

When lifting and carrying this item of equipment, it is essential that the operatives adopt the correct manual handling technique.

When lifting the Enforcer it is necessary to ensure the back remains straight at all times. This is achieved by standing over the Enforcer with feet placed shoulder width apart, bending at the knees into a squat position, lowering the arms between the confines of the legs, grip the two handles, and by using the muscles in the legs to raise the body, the Enforcer is raised off the ground with no strain on the back. To lower the Enforcer to the floor, carry out the same instructions in reverse.

The correct method of carrying the Enforcer is to place the equipment onto the shoulder ensuring the angle between the 'D' handle and the main body of the Enforcer rests on the top of the shoulder, and the rear handle lays flat against the chest. One hand is then placed onto the rear handle to ensure the Enforcer remains in place.

To prevent fatigue when the Enforcer is carried over long distances, it is advisable for a second operative to convey the equipment, and to pass the Enforcer to the operator when the equipment is to be used.

Methods of Use

Continued lengthy use of this equipment could result in fatigue and increase the risk of personal injury occurring to the operative.

It is essential for the operator to ensure that the force generated from the Enforcer does not travel back through the equipment into the operators rear hand. This problem can be addressed by ensuring that the operator employs a firm but relaxed grip to the rear hand when this equipment is used.

The Enforcer can be used by either left or right-handed operatives, on either the lock or hinge side of a door. However, the correct method of use should be employed at all times to prevent trauma injuries occurring.

The methods described is for a right handed operative using the equipment to force entry to a door locked on the right hand side: -

- Position

The operator should stand within the confines of the doorframe, at a right angle, approximately 150mm away, ensuring that he / she is facing the lock side of the door with his / her back towards the hinge side.

**Operational Support Group
Method of Entry Unit**

- **Stance**

The operator should adopt a wide stance ensuring there is adequate flexibility in the knees. The front foot should be pointing towards the target, and the back foot should be firmly positioned. This stance will increase stability when the Enforcer is used.

- **Swing**

The operator should hold the Enforcer with one hand on each handle ensuring the arms are relaxed and extended fully. By using the Enforcer in a pendulum motion ensuring the back remains straight at all times, the equipment is drawn back and rapidly swung towards the door until the tool head strikes the surface. This process is repeated until the door is forced open.

Only persons with the necessary upper body strength and physical capabilities should carry out the following: -

If the door is secured with a high locking point (i.e. a tower bolt at the top of the door), it is necessary for the impact created by the Enforcer, to be directed as close to the locking point as possible. The safest method is as follows: -

- **Position**

The operator should stand within the confines of the doorframe, at a right angle, approximately 150mm away, ensuring that he / she is facing the lock side of the door with his / her back towards the hinge side.

- **Stance**

The operator should adopt a wide stance ensuring there is adequate flexibility in the knees. The front foot should be pointing towards the target, and the back foot should be firmly positioned. This stance will increase stability when the Enforcer is used.

- **Swing**

The operator should hold the Enforcer with one hand on each handle ensuring the arms are raised, bringing the Enforcer up to eye level. By using the Enforcer in a pendulum motion ensuring the back remains straight at all times, the equipment is drawn back and rapidly swung towards the door until the tool head strikes the surface. This process is repeated until the door is forced open.

Hazards

Muscle strain

Muscle strain can occur due to the weight of the Enforcer, however if the correct manual handling techniques are employed the risk of muscle strain can be alleviated. The individual physical capabilities of each operative should be taken into account before the Enforcer is deployed.

Eye injury

Because the Enforcer is an impact tool, there is a risk of eye injury occurring from debris coming away from the surface once it has been struck. Consequently eye protection that conforms to **BS 2092.2 or EN 166/7/8** must be worn when the equipment is in use.

Trauma Injury

Trauma injuries or severe lacerations can occur if the Enforcer penetrates a hollow core door, or a glass panel. To assist in the prevention of these types of injuries, a risk assessment must be completed prior to use, and all Metropolitan Police Service operatives must wear the specified PPE as detailed in **MPS Notices 01/98**.

Noise

It would not be practicable to carry out a noise assessment when the Enforcer is used operationally. However, because the Enforcer is an impact tool, consideration should be made to supply all trained operatives with some form of ear protection to counteract the noise level generated when the Enforcer strikes the door.

Muscular injuries

The Enforcer is an impact tool, and consideration should be given to the force travelling back through the main body of the tool once it has struck the surface. The front hand should grip the handle tightly, but the backhand should have a firm but relaxed grip, allowing for more flexibility to the wrist and elbow joints. This in itself will reduce the likelihood of impact to the palm of the backhand.

Personal Protective Equipment

The operator must wear the following personal protective equipment when using or moving this equipment: -

MPS Issued glove/gauntlet - For protection from against cuts, grazes, lacerations etc

Eye Protection -. Because the Enforcer is an impact tool, there is a risk of eye injury occurring from debris coming away from the surface once it has been struck. Consequently eye protection that conforms to **BS 2092.2 or EN 166/7/8** must be worn when the equipment is in use.

Metvest Body Armour - The wearing of Metvest is compulsory on all operational deployment

Safety footwear - To prevent penetrating injuries into the mid sole and to offer protection from crush injuries to the toe



**Operational Support Group
Method of Entry Unit**

Storage of Equipment

The correct method of storage is laid flat at ground level with the handles pointing upwards.

The Enforcer should never be stored upright standing on the striking end, or laying flat resting on its two handles, as this could result in the equipment toppling over causing an injury to the foot.

Transporting the Equipment

When transporting the Enforcer in a fleet vehicle, it is imperative that the equipment is firmly and safely secured in the recommended Enforcer storage cradle.

Defects.

The maintenance of the Enforcer is minimal, due to the equipment lacking any moving parts. However attention should be drawn to the welded areas on the back and front handles, where they join the main body of the Enforcer. It is possible for these welds to develop hairline fractures, and consequently the equipment should not be used until these repairs are carried out.

The Operational Support, Method of Entry Unit at Peel Centre, can carry out inspections and repairs. Once completed each item of equipment will be stamped and authorised for use.