

SAR Health & Safety Seminar – Operationalising H&S



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Aim

To discuss and consider operational safety;
covering tasking assets and the 'dynamic
risk assessment'

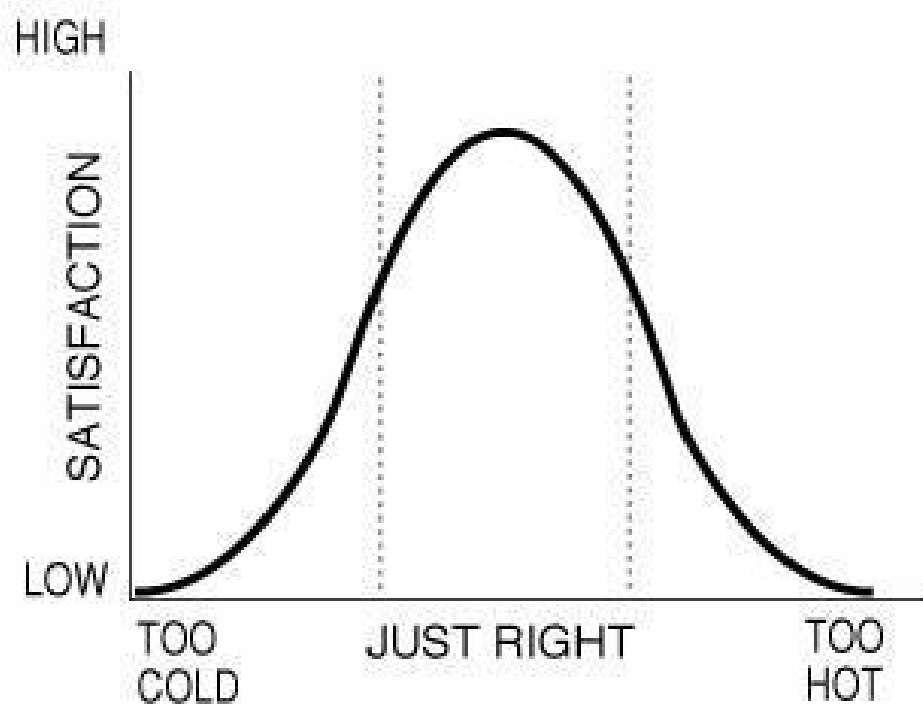


Scope

- Background & what we have been doing
- Scripts
- Risk assessments
- Workshop

Background

Goldilocks Principle






Current legislation

- “Reasonably practical steps”
- Widens workplace and includes PCBU (and PCBU’s)
- “Due diligence”
- Greater focus on safety
- Greater sanctions for breaches



RCCNZ Challenges

- We don't leave our building
 - We task:
 - Full time professionals
 - Volunteer organisations (professional)
 - Vessels / people of opportunity
 - Sometimes confusion re Police or RCCNZ leading SAROP
 - Unaware of blind spots or assumptions re H&S in the field
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What have we done to improve?

- Joint project with Police, LandSAR & Coastguard
- A desire to change culture
- Reviewed & updated MOU's/SLA's
 - Risk assessments, wording, clarity of taskings, declining taskings, roles & responsibilities
- Reviewed current practices & record keeping
- Update policies & procedures incl audits & investigation
- Implementing org chart in SAROPS



To improve cont...

- Using 'scripts' to tasked agencies
 - Identifying options for H&S in training
 - Communications across the sector
 - Recommend options to broaden to wider SAR groups in NZ
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- External H&S consultant guidance from Helen Parkes, CosmanParkes



RCCNZ script

Regular tasked / professional asset

As Coordinating Authority for this SAROP we request that you carry out the SAROP if you deem this does not pose a significant safety risk to your vessel or crew. We remind you that you can alter the tasking in discussion with us and you can decline the taskings in the interests of safety.

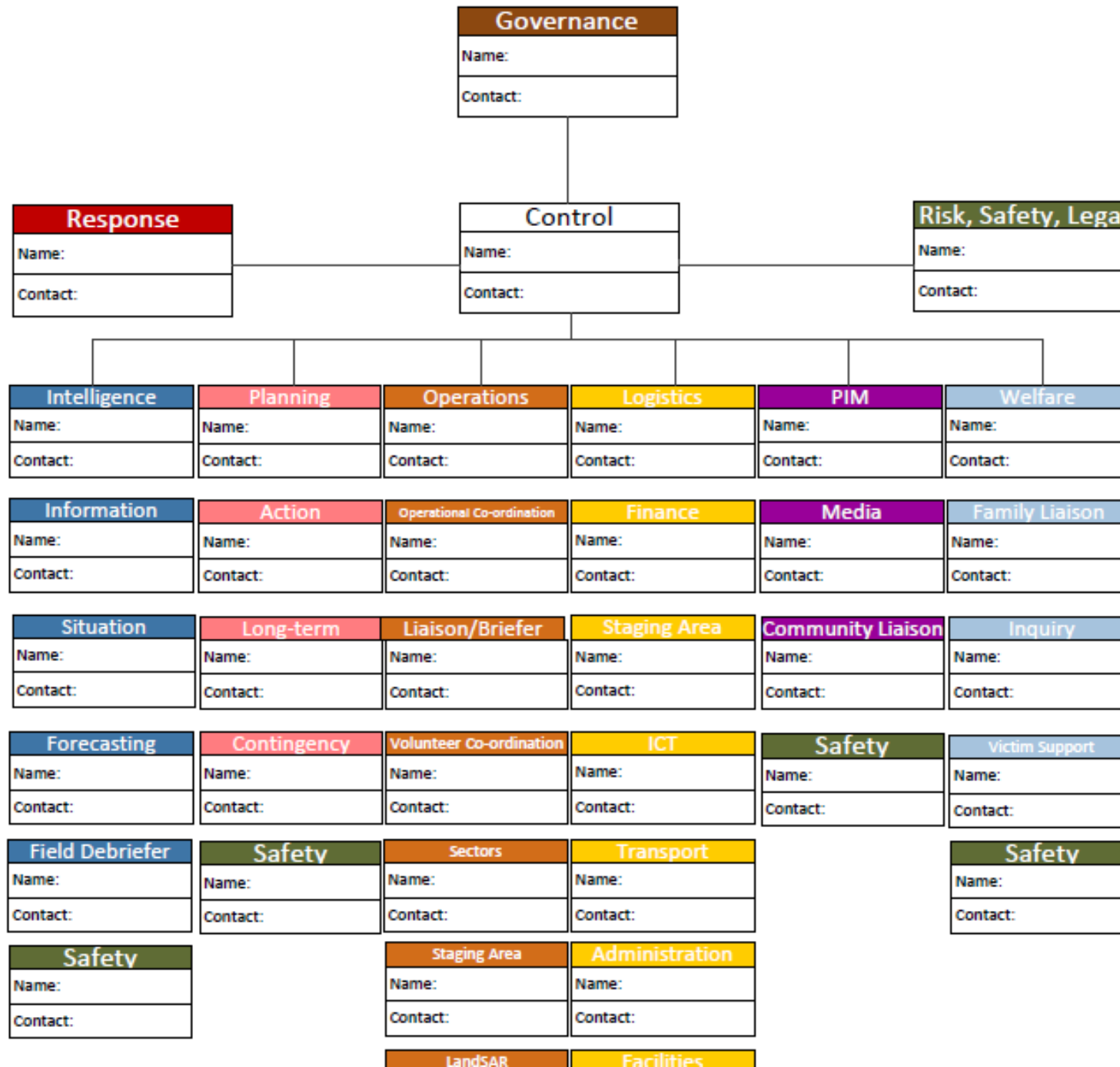
Vessel / Person of opportunity

RCCNZ is Coordinating Authority for this incident. We request that you carry out the task safely. You are responsible to consider and address any risks or hazards that you encounter. Safety is paramount.



MOC Warning

General warning – vessels are requested to assist..... . There may be people in or under the water who need protection and assistance. On approach to scene please exercise caution to avoid danger to others

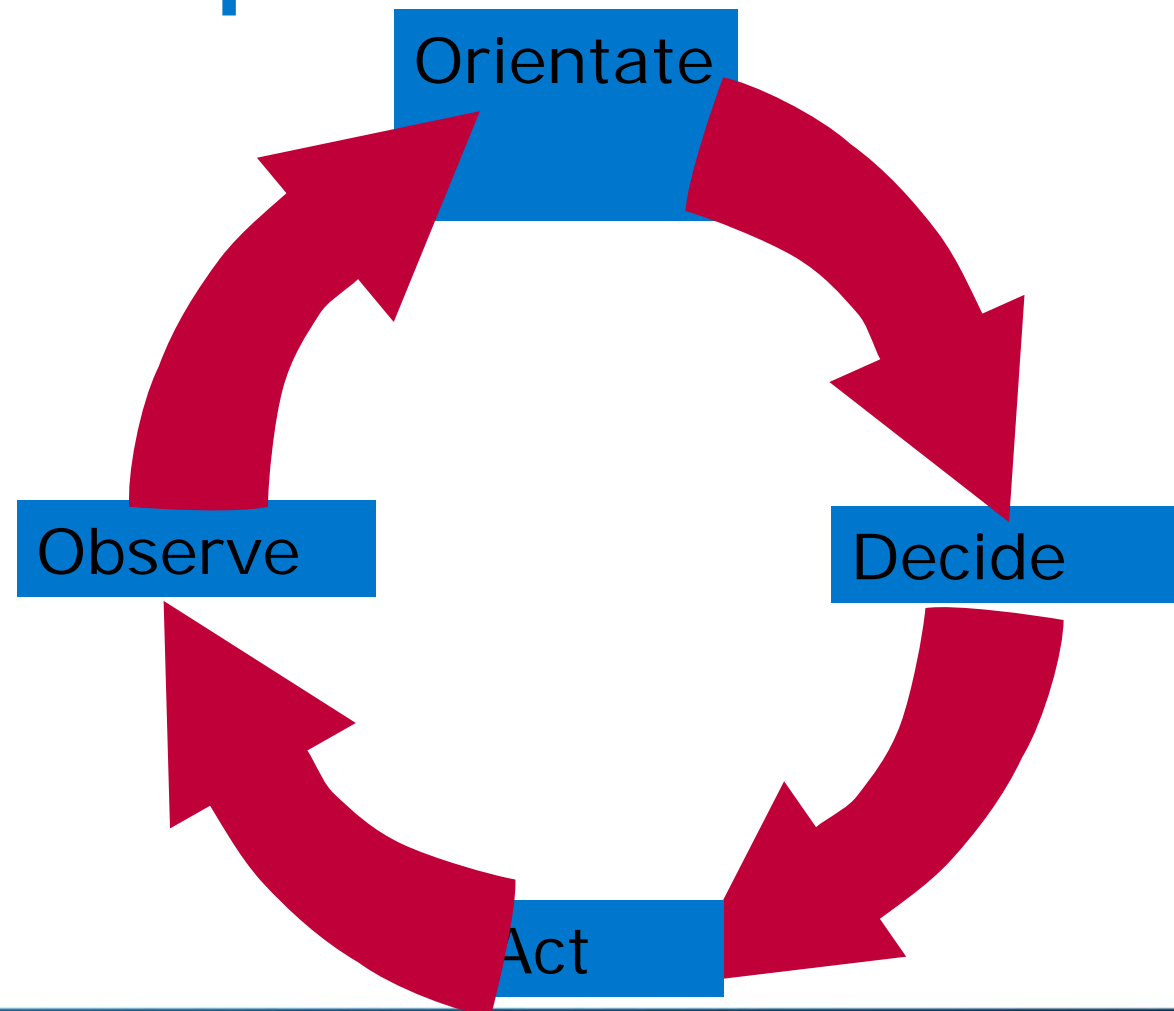




The role of those in charge

- Lead
- Make decisions
- Be in control

OODA Loop





Planning aids decision making

Standard planning cycle steps

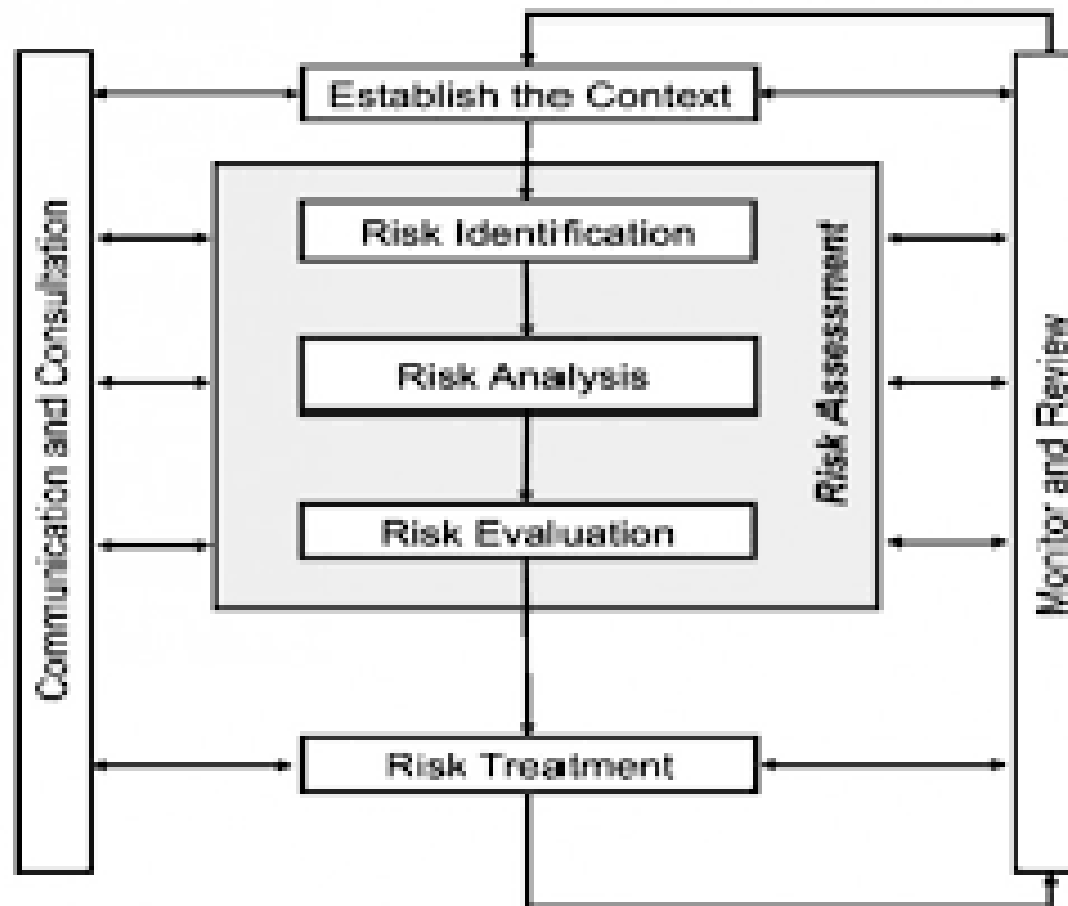
- Knowing what's going on
- Aim/Mission
- Considering courses of action
 - Weighing up risks and options
- Deciding course of action
- Implementing the plan
 - Setting up mechanisms to review the plan



RISK ASSESSMENT

It's Not Worth It

Risk Management Process



Another model



WHEN APPLYING DYNAMIC RISK ASSESSMENT FIREFIGHTERS SHOULD ASK THEMSELVES -

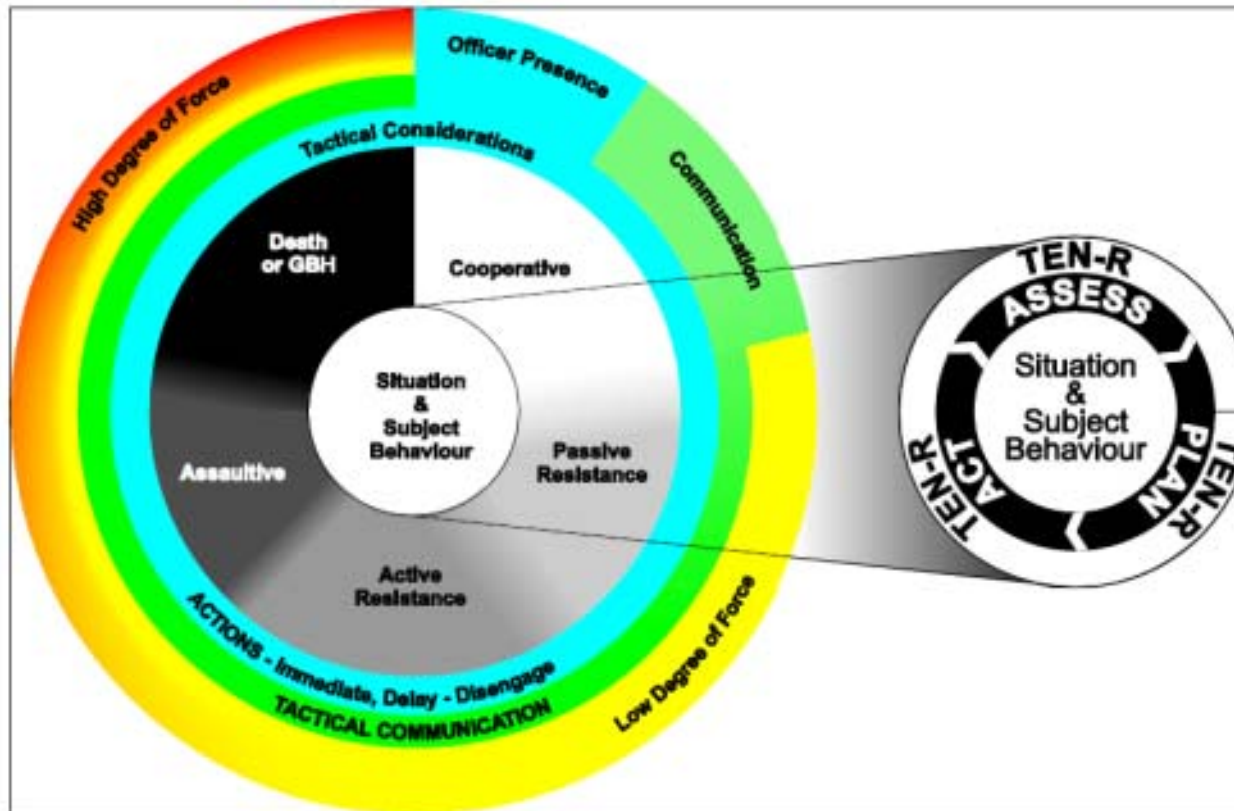
What is the **likelihood** of something occurring that could put us or someone else in danger?

If this occurs what will be the **consequences**?

LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCES				
	In-significant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost certain	Low	Medium	Very high	Very high	Very high
Likely	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Very high
Possible	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Very high
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	High	Very high
Rare	Low	Low	Medium	High	High

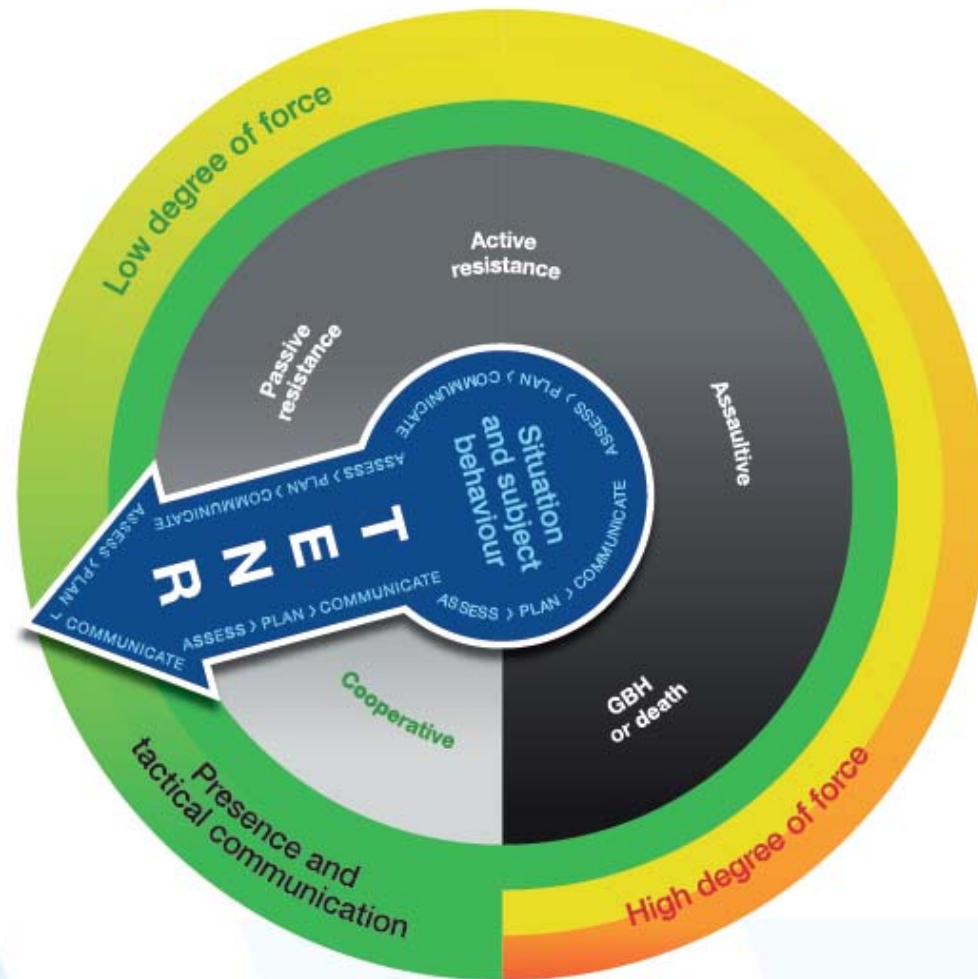
NZ Fire Service

NZ Corrections



NZ Corrections
Service

NZ Police



NZ Police



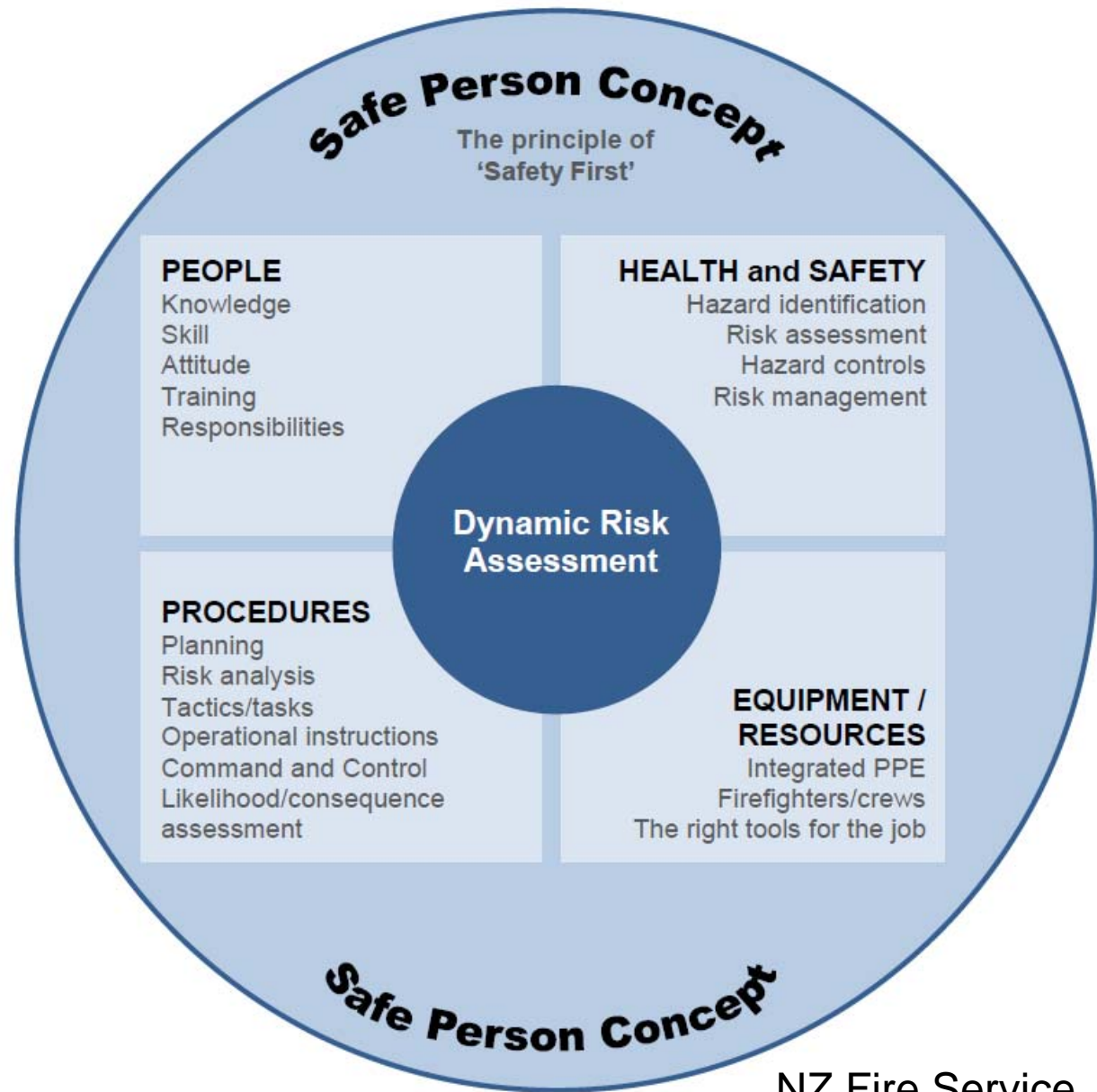
THREAT The subjects intent, capability or opportunity along with the physical environment

EXPOSURE Awareness of safety, security or public trust and confidence issues

NECESSITY Assessment of the need to intervene (act) now, later, or not at all

RESPONSE Proportionate, timely, reasonable, and lawful Police actions using tactics and tactical options

TENR requires assessment and constant reassessment, planning and communication to be successful



NZ Fire Service

You are responsible for safety at three levels:

Task level	doing the job safely
Team level	helping to ensure the safety of those you work with
Individual level	ensuring personal safety, e.g., wearing correct PPE



NZ Fire Service

TASK LEVEL

You need to ask yourself:

- what does it take to do this task safely?
- have I been trained to do it (e.g., procedures/skills)?
- what equipment will I need (e.g., correct PPE, breaking and entry tools, fire extinguisher, hose deliveries)?
- do I need help with the task (e.g., when lifting heavy equipment)?



NZ Fire Service

Acceptable risk

In a highly considered way, firefighters:

- *will take some risk to save saveable lives*
- *may take some risk to save saveable property*
- *will not take any risk at all to try and save lives or properties that are already lost.*

Source - HM Government, Fire and Rescue Manual, Volume 2, Fire Service Operations, Incident Command, 3rd edition 2008


NZ Fire Service



Dynamic Risk Assessment

The dynamic management of risk is about decision making without the benefit of time or pre planning.

During the dynamic phase of any incident, the decision making process involves analysing and reviewing the risks and benefits presented by the incident, selecting an appropriate course of action and making a judgement as to whether the risks are proportional to the benefits.



The UK Home Office publication “*Dynamic Management of Risk at Operational Incidents*” defines the dynamic management of risk as:

“The continuous process of identifying hazards, assessing risk, taking action to eliminate or reduce risk, monitoring and reviewing, in the rapidly changing circumstances of an operational incident.”


Dynamic (tactical)

Dynamic risk management is carried out by all personnel at an operational incident.

The main responsibility for dynamic risk assessment lies with the Incident Controller who must identify the hazards, assess the risks, and then make professional judgements in order to use the available resources in such a way as to achieve an acceptable level of safety during work activities.



Dynamic Risk Assessment

- Risk assessments being carried out in a changing environment,
 - Complicated for the I/C in that often actions have to be taken before a complete appreciation of all material facts have been obtained.
 - Ongoing reviewing and confirming as quickly as practicable
 - Risk assessment is recorded, preferably in a way that is ‘time stamped’ – decision log
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Scenario

Discuss risk factors for:

- Coastguard – rescue of injured solo yacht skipper, 8 nm of Napier, clear day, 2m swells
- LandSAR – beacon alert, Powell Hut, snow falling



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Questions? And Discussion

To discuss and consider operational safety; covering tasking assets and 'dynamic risk assessment' (Mike Hill and Braydon Lenihan)

Operational Safety

- *Tasking assets of opportunity*
- *Working with infrequently tasked assets*

Dynamic risk assessment

Discuss risk factors for:

Coastguard – rescue of injured solo yacht skipper, 8 nm off Napier, clear day, 2m swells

Risk factors:

Access to yacht – swell, rigging

Yacht crew up to tasks?

Yacht itself

Nature and extent of injury

Weather changes

Limited information

Swell

Distance from shore

Navigational hazards

Communications

Medical capability of rescuers

Risks associated with abandoned vessel once person rescued

Mitigation:

Appropriate rescue craft, SOPs, training, MOSS

Stop, assess plan

Allocate appropriate personnel to rescue – trained etc

Dynamic risk assessment as required

Appropriate gear and equipment for conditions

LandSAR – beacon alert, Powell Hut, snow falling

Factors:

Location - Weather / Terrain
low freezing level
how long snow has been falling
avalanche hazard?
Communication
Hypothermia
Time to access

Beacon:

Owner - Medical, ages, rescued before? Experience
Reason for activation?
Time of activation – onset of darkness
Number of people involved?

Risk mitigation:

Long term weather report
Skills and preparedness of rescuers
Equipment appropriate to environment
Appropriate taskings
Comms network
Local knowledge
Investigate
Assets available?