

## COLLAPSED STRUCTURE SEARCH AND RESCUE (CSSR)

### LESSON 5 — OVERVIEW

Operational Safety

<b>Duration</b>	<b>Lecture:</b> 02 Lectures
<b>Main Points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dangers in a CSSR operation</li><li>• Unsafe actions and conditions</li><li>• CSSR Course safety rules</li><li>• Safety concerns for each phase of a CSSR operation</li><li>• Safety Officer</li><li>• CSSR Safety Plan</li><li>• Safety Briefing and its components</li></ul>
<b>Suggested Preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Carefully review RM-05</li><li>• Based on lesson objectives, highlight all relevant areas in RM-05</li><li>• Review the Participant Workbook in detail and complete the blank spaces in order to become familiar with what information the participants will be filling in</li><li>• Review and complete the lesson Post-Test as preparation to discuss the correct answers the next morning</li></ul>
<b>Evaluation System</b>	Written post-test the following morning
<b>Materials and Resources Needed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PowerPoint presentation (18)</li><li>• Multi-media projector</li><li>• Projector screen</li><li>• Flipcharts (4)</li><li>• Post-Test</li><li>• Flipchart paper, flipchart stands, board markers</li></ul>
<b>Importance of This Lesson</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To emphasize all safety issues of a CSSR operation and to make the participant aware of the many hazards that may be present during such operations</li></ul>

LESSON

# 05

## OPERATIONAL SAFETY

Lecture: 02 Lectures

### LESSON OBJECTIVES

**Upon completion of this lesson,  
you will be able to:**

1. List at least five dangers a rescuer faces in a CSSR operation.
2. Identify unsafe actions and unsafe conditions.
3. Identify the CSSR Course safety rules.
4. List at least three safety concerns for each phase of a CSSR operation.
5. Describe the function and importance of having a Safety Officer in a CSSR squad.
6. Identify the four parts of a CSSR safety plan and briefly describe each one.
7. Describe the purpose of the Safety Briefing and list its eight components.

### Instructor Activity

► **PPT 5-1 to 5-4**

Introduce yourself and your assistant.

Present the lesson topic, explain the relevance of the lesson to the course, state the duration, and describe scheduled activities and method of evaluation.

Have participants read lesson objectives aloud from the workbook.

Ensure that the objectives are clear to all participants.

This lesson is very important in ensuring the safety and well being of the rescuers and the victims.

► **PPT 5-4 (Motivation)**

**Example:** In the Mexico City earthquake in 1985 there were almost as many local rescuers killed, as there were actual earthquake victims.

By following safety practices outlined in these materials, the risk of injury and accidental death can be minimized.

Encourage discussion among participants about the importance of safety in CSSR and illustrate how a lack of safety can damage a CSSR operation.

The loss of a team member means the loss of team effectiveness.

1

Safety in a CSSR Operation

CSSR operations are the most **complex** and **difficult** activities that first responder teams face in the line of duty. There may be numerous factors affecting safety during a CSSR operation, as shown below.

Factors Affecting CSSR Operational Safety



Instructor Activity

PPT 5-5

Discuss factors affecting safety.

Discuss terrorism threats including secondary explosive devices meant specifically to harm rescuers and first responders.

Discuss with participants how safety is the foundation for a CSSR operation.

## 2

**Operational Standards****Follow established formats when working.**

- [The use of tools as they were designed to be used](#)
- [Let the tool do the work](#)
- [Train the way you will be expected to work](#)
- [Train with different tools in confined spaces](#)

**Safety Rules**

- [Rules are established to minimize injuries and death](#)
- [Rules must be followed](#)
- [There should be consequences if rules are broken](#)

## 3

**Safe and Unsafe Actions and Conditions****Safe actions and conditions**

- [Wearing Personal Protective Equipment \(PPE\)](#)
- [Working in pairs/teams](#)
- [Using tools correctly](#)
- [Taking rest breaks](#)
- [Keeping well hydrated](#)
- [Using accountability system](#)
- [Following all recognized safety rule](#)
- [Knowing where safe zones are](#)

**Unsafe actions and conditions**

- [A wall beginning to lean](#)
- [Overhead structures showing signs of imminent collapse](#)
- [Weather conditions – high wind, rain, lightning](#)
- [Rain can also wash away dirt around foundations further weakening the structure](#)
- [Slippery footing/surface and high winds can put responders in positions that make it difficult to operate power equipment and conduct rescue operations.](#)

**Instructor Activity**

- ▶ Discuss the importance of following established formats and methods when working on a CSSR operation.

- ▶ **PPT 5-6**  
Promote a brainstorm discussion among participants on the concepts of unsafe actions and unsafe conditions.

## 4

### CSSR Course Safety Rules

Due to the risks associated with the use of tools and equipment and the environmental conditions under which the CSSR Course is conducted, all persons involved in any manner with the course **MUST** follow the safety rules outlined below.

- 4.1 Practice areas:** No one is allowed to enter the practice areas without explicit prior authorisation from the instructor in charge or the Course Coordinator.

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- 4.2 Personal protective equipment:** Anyone entering the practice area must be wearing (in the correct manner) **all** required personal protective equipment described in Lesson 1 (Course Introduction).

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- 4.3 Hygiene:** To reduce as much as possible the possibility of contamination or contagion, **you must wash your hands** with soap and water before and after entering the work area; before and after eating; and before and after using the bathroom.

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- 4.4 Safety officer:** During the exercises and practicals, one individual from the Course personnel will be the designated safety officer and will be clearly and visibly identified. This person will be in charge of all safety-related matters throughout the entire course, and will have the authority to partially or completely halt all activities if needed.

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### Instructor Activity

- **PPT 5-7**  
**FC 5-1 to 5-3**

Emphasise that these safety rules not only apply to this course, but to all CSSR operations.

Review safety rules  
1 through 5

Violations of safety can result in dismissal from the course.

Safety Rules are in both TR and FC available in case of power failure.

Hard hat, gloves, boots, eye protection, ear protection, long sleeve shirt, gas mask.

**CSSR Course Safety Rules (Cont.)**

- 4.5 Group safety:** Each instructor and team leader will also be responsible for the safety of the people in their respective groups. Should you observe any unsafe action or condition, or an emergency, immediately alert the Safety Officer. For this purpose, everyone will receive an emergency whistle to use in an emergency.
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- 4.6 Whistle signals:** The Safety Officer will use the whistle to give alarm signals and alerts in the work area using the following signal system:

- **One long signal:** stop all work and listen for instructions.
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- **One long, one short:** continue working.
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- **Three short signals:** alarm signal, evacuate the area immediately to a previously designated safety zone.
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- 4.7 Safety Zone:** The Safety Officer will establish a safety zone near the work area. The safety zone will be used in case of any emergency requiring immediate evacuation of the work area.
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**Instructor Activity**▶ **PPT 5-8**

Continue with safety rules 6 - 9.

▶ **PPT 5-9**

In case of an emergency evacuation of work site, squad leaders are responsible for the accountability of all personnel in their squad.

4

CSSR Course Safety Rules (Cont.)

**4.8 Emergency medical services:** A medical first responder kit and a means of communications must be made available to ensure EMS arrival within 15 minutes, should the need ever arise.

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**4.9 Fire extinguisher:** A portable 20-pound (9-kilo) dry-chemical fire extinguisher will be available in case of fire. You must be aware of its location during the course, especially when refuelling or lubricating equipment used in this course.

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**4.10 Drinking water:** During all practical exercises you must carry a canteen or drinking bottle filled with drinking water, to prevent dehydration. A water container for all participants will be available near the work area.

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**4.11 Maintenance:** You are responsible for maintaining all tools, equipment and accessories. Instructions and standards for maintenance are described in their respective manuals. Additionally, the instructor in charge of each particular exercise or practical session may provide instructions for maintenance.

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Instructor Activity

► **PPT 5-10**  
Continue with safety rules  
10 - 15.

► **PPT 5-11**

**CSSR Course Safety Rules (Cont.)**

**4.12 Rotations:** Each work group must complete personnel rotations as directed by the Safety Officer. Under normal conditions, rotations will be every 15 minutes, but weather may be a factor.

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**4.13 Trash:** All trash must be placed into designated trashcans or waste containers. No littering is permitted.

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**4.14 Smoking and drinking:** No smoking or drinking is allowed in the active work area.

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**4.15 Weather conditions:** The Safety Officer will decide whether exercises can continue in the work area during adverse or threatening weather.

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**4.16 Safety markings:** All objects or areas in the work area that may pose a hazard to anyone must be marked with scene tape or safety cones.

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**Instructor Activity**

► Smoking can transfer contaminants into your lungs.

► **PPT 5-11**  
Rain, slippery surfaces, lightning, high winds, etc.

► Continue with safety rules 16 - 19.

4

CSSR Course Safety Rules (Cont.)

**4.17 Team safety:** All operations involving the use of tools and equipment must be conducted in pairs, so that one person can use the tool or equipment while the other acts as a safety lookout. The safety lookout will use a signal system in which one tap on the shoulder means to stop working, and two taps means to continue. Ladies should be tapped on helmet

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**4.18 Safety violations:** Any participant, who repeatedly violates or disregards the safety rules of this course, endangering him/herself or others, **may be expelled from the course** at the discretion of the Course Coordinator. No certificate or letter of attendance will be issued in this case.

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**4.19 Miscellaneous:** The Course Coordinator will resolve any other safety issue not specifically covered in the CSSR Course Safety Rules.

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**Additional notes on safety**

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**Instructor Activity**

▶ Don't let them get carried away with this. It will get to be too much of a distraction.

▶ Ask if there are any questions or if they need any additional explanation.

# 4

## Safety Considerations during Mission Phases

- The CSSR **Team Leader** is responsible for the safety of his team members.

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- Because there is no one person in a CSSR team designated as a Safety Officer, every team member must remain acutely aware of safety at all times and look out for each other.

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- All CSSR team members are responsible for giving warning about and preventing unsafe actions and/or conditions during all phases of a CSSR operation.

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## Instructor Activity

### ► PPT 5-12

Generate a discussion among participants on sharing responsibility for safety among all.

Make a brief comment on situations that have occurred in CSSR operations due to not following safety rules outside of the work site, such as drinking from dirty cups or not washing hands before eating.

Use a motto or phrase such as

**“All are responsible for the one, and one is responsible for all.”**

## 5

### Safety Considerations during Mission Phases (Cont.)

#### 5.1 Preparation Phase

- 5.1.1 Cultivate a positive attitude toward safety in your team members during class time and practical exercises. Understand safety as a vital component of ensuring we stay alive.
- 5.1.2 Safe procedures and protocols. Ensure the safety and well being of our team mates as well as of those we seek to help (there is nothing worse than a rescuer needing rescue).
- 5.1.3 Equipment maintained proper operation, cleaning and packing. Equipment should be exercised every three to four months.
- 5.1.4 Personnel should be well trained, knowledgeable and experienced. They should be prepared physically and mentally. Personnel should maintain current health records and keep shots up to date.
- 5.1.5 Trained and skilled in the equipment and techniques that they will be using.
- 5.1.6 Information well informed of administrative procedures, functions and problems that may arise. Also kept up to date on what is happening at the disaster site if possible.

#### Instructor Activity

- Combine theory and real-life cases or situations, as applicable, for each of the points mentioned in the Preparation Phase.

## Safety Considerations during Mission Phases (Cont.)

### 5.2 Activation and Mobilisation Phase

- 5.2.1 Establish safety procedures and practices from the start of mission.

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- 5.2.2 Emphasise safety during briefings.

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- 5.2.3 Make sure all CSSR team members have complete PPE and are in good mental and physical condition. Everyone must remove rings and all other jewellery to reduce risks.

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- 5.2.4 Ensure safety when boarding or disembarking air transport.

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### Instructor Activity

- ▶ Continue combining theory and real-life cases or situations, as applicable, for each of the points mentioned.

- ▶ A ring can catch on an object and rip a finger off.



5

**Safety Considerations during Mission Phases (Cont.)**

**5.3 Operations Phase**

5.3.1 Correctly identify the risks in the following:

- Base of Operations

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- Work Area

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5.3.2 Include the following in **daily briefings**:

- Alert and alarm signals

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- Escape routes and meeting places

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- Designate safety officer, if appropriate.

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- Use of identification vests

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- Medical facility location and

\_\_\_\_\_

- transportation method in case of accident or injury.

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**Instructor Activity**

► Continue the discussion on the Operations Phase and continue to relate the material to real-life situations whenever possible.

Stress each of the points carefully (5.3.1 - 5.3.5).

Comment on the importance of daily briefings and discuss possible consequences when this procedure is not carried out.

Draw on the experience of the participants and ask them to share.

## 5

### Safety Considerations during Mission Phases (Cont.)

- 5.3.3 Safety guidelines while working on-site:
- Include safety standards in the work plan.
  - Monitor operations and logistical activities for compliance with safety standards.
  - Emphasise accounting for personnel.
  - Emphasise personnel rotations.
  - Monitor personnel for fatigue and stress.
- 5.3.4 Team leaders must ensure all personnel follow hygiene rules, especially before and after eating.



**Washing your hands will help prevent you from contaminating yourself and others**

- 5.3.5 Report and investigate all injuries and accidents.

### Instructor Activity

- ▶ Complete the discussion on the Operations Phase.

Ask participants to recall some of the safety rules to be followed when working on site.

Re-emphasise that the CSSR Team Leader is responsible for ensuring that all team members comply with all safety rules.

## 5

### Safety Considerations during Mission Phases (Cont.)

#### 5.4 Deactivation and Demobilisation Phase

Similar to the Activation and Mobilisation Phase. Emphasise fatigue, stress and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

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#### 5.5 Post-Mission Activities

As soon as possible, document strong and weak safety points of mission.

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5.5.1 Include all info in mission report, including lessons learned.

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5.5.2 Hold post-mission evaluation session with all CSSR team members to evaluate all aspects of mission.

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5.5.3 Document how to improve specific safety procedures.

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5.5.4 Provide treatment for PTSD.

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5.5.5 Replace all worn or deteriorated PPE and safety equipment.

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### Instructor Activity

► Discuss briefly, emphasising PTSD.

► Stress the importance to the team of completing reports fully and documenting all injuries, exposures and accidents.

Ask participants to contribute from their own experiences as it relates to this topic.

Complete discussion.

Continue asking for input from participants based on their experience.

## Safety Officer

### Definition:

A person in charge of all safety-related matters and has the authority to partially or completely halt all activities, if needed. Responsible in maintaining a safe atmosphere for the CSSR operation.

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### Function:

- Monitors actions and conditions during all phases of the operation.
  - Watch over the entire rescue scene catching potentially dangerous situations and addressing them before they become disastrous.
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The person tasked with this responsibility must resist the temptation to become involved in the tactical operations him/herself. This requires extreme self-discipline. Keep in mind that the success of the mission depends directly upon the ability to counteract hazards before they become problems.

- The Safety Officer or Lookout works from a position of safe and **clear visual access** just outside of the direct work area.
  - This person **must not** become involved with the actual “hands-on” portion of the operation. To do so would possibly limit his/her ability to continue being an objective observer capable of identifying **hazards**.
  - They should be readily identifiable to all, by their radio designation and by wearing a “Safety Officer” vest or, in a small group, identified during the safety briefing.
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## Instructor Activity

### ► PPT 5-13

Discuss importance, definition and functions of Safety Officer.

Emphasise that Safety Officer must not become involved in hands-on activities.

## 6

### Safety Officer (Cont.)

#### 6.1 Categories of Safety Officer

- **Overall** Safety Officer for the entire CSSR operation.
- **Site-Specific** Safety Officer is responsible for a working rescue.
- **Special Hazards** Safety Officer is a person or a team assigned to a specific location to monitor a special hazard. This could be one person designated to stand guard over an electrical box while rescue workers operate in a confined space, or a two-person team assigned to hike up-slope to serve as early warning for rescuers working below a dam during earthquake aftershocks.

## 7

### Safety Plan

The multi-hazard safety plan is a guide to the basic elements of safety for a variety of incidents. The acronym used is **LCES**, which stands for **Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, and Safe Zones**. In any operations scenario these areas must be addressed to ensure the safety and accountability of all response team members.

#### 7.1 Lookouts

This is normally the function of the dedicated Safety Officer. That person is the objective observer not involved in the **hands-on** portion of the operation. They are dedicated to watching over the entire operation identifying potentially dangerous situations and addressing them before they become disastrous.

#### 7.2 Communications

The Communications Specialist develops the formal communications plan. This plan will identify the Command, tactical and special radio channels. These are the operations personnel's **lifeline** to the outside for resources, support, and safety. This plan will be provided as part of the Response Team Action Plan.

### Instructor Activity

#### ► PPT 5-14

Explain different categories of Safety Officer.

#### ► PPT 5-15

Discuss LCES: Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, and Safe Zones.

Begin discussion on Lookouts

Discuss functions of Communications Specialist.

# 7

## Safety Plan (Cont.)

Remember the Emergency Alert System is to be used in the event of problems at the work site:

--	Cease Operations	1 long blast (3 second duration)
-- ●	Resume Operations	1 long and 1 short blast
● ● ●	Evacuate	3 short blasts (1 second each)

The method of delivery may vary depending upon the device available. Some examples:

- Placing two radios together, speaker to microphone, and depressing the transmit buttons a loud tone is heard on all other radios tuned to that frequency.

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- Air horns, car horns, whistles, the Personal Alert Safety System device and clear text over the radio are all excellent methods for signalling. It is important that during the **safety briefing, before** starting work, identify the specific methods of signalling that will be used at the work site should a problem arise during that operational period.

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## Instructor Activity

- Review communications procedures and the Emergency Alert System.



## 7

### Safety Plan (Cont.)

#### 7.3 Escape Routes

An escape route is a **pre-established** path to an area of safe refuge. The safest method of exiting an area may not be the most direct route.

**Some examples:**

- After an earthquake, structural columns may still be standing but subject to collapse during an aftershock.

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- The most direct route to safe refuge may lie directly in the collapse path of the column. The route giving the column a **wide** distance will be the safest.

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- Another option is to **remain in place**. If the working area has been shored and leaving this area exposes you to a variety of hazards, stay put.

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The rescue situation is often dynamic, constantly changing. This can occur because of external forces or because of the rescuer's action. The escape plan should be constantly updated to reflect changes in situation.

- As a new plan is developed, each team member must be made aware of the change in operation. An acknowledgement of understanding must also be received from each team member.

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- If the order is not repeated, the new plan is probably not clear to each member of the team. The result can be injury or death.

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#### Instructor Activity

- ▶ 1. Ask a participant to read the definition aloud.

- 2. Ask a participant to read primary and alternative escape routes.

- ▶ Discuss importance of establishing an escape route in terms of safety to all team members.

Ask participants to contribute from their experience.

Complete discussion on Escape Routes.

## 7

**Safety Plan (Cont.)****7.4 Safe Zones**

Safe zones, also referred to as “safe havens” are the pre-established **areas** of safe refuge, meaning they are safe from hazards. This could be a designated area outside the hot zone or a safe area agreed upon within the hot zone. If the safe zone is within the hot area, rescuers may have to construct that area around the victims and themselves.

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An example of this would be a victim trapped inside a collapsed structure while rescuers crib and shore the immediate area. In this case, the proper response for rescuers would be to hold their position during an aftershock.

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Part of the Safety Plan should provide for a designated Safe Zone where a team “head count” is taken. This count should be immediately communicated to the next in the chain of command to provide for **100%** accountability in the event of an emergency.

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## 8

**Safety Briefing****Components of the Safety Briefing**

- Chain of Command
  - Identifying the Safety Officer
  - Safety Plan (LCES)
  - Communication plan
  - Medical plan
  - Rehabilitation plan
  - Special hazards
  - General safety messages
- 
- 

**Instructor Activity**

- ▶ Discuss definition and importance of safe zones.

Ask participants to contribute from their experience.

- ▶ *FC 5-4*

- ▶ *PPT 5-16 to 5-17*  
Review components of the Safety Briefing.

[illegible]

Lesson objectives and other main points.  
Ensure that lesson objectives have been met.

Remind participants to study the RM in preparation for Post-Test. Ask participants to complete the Lesson Evaluation form.

Collect Lesson Evaluation forms from everyone.  
Thank class for their participation and announce the next lesson.

## POST-TEST | LESSON 5

### Operational Safety

1. List five dangers a rescue specialist faces in a CSSR operation.

1. Aftershocks
2. Contaminated air and water
3. Heavy lifting, fatigue and stress
4. Hazardous tools and equipment
5. Unstable structures

2. List one example of an unsafe condition and one example of an unsafe act in a CSSR operation.

Unsafe act: Operating tools without safety equipment

Unsafe condition: Unstable Structure

3. Name three safety rules to be followed in a CSSR operation.

(See Safety Rules in Lesson 1. Any three selected will suffice.)

4. Name the two areas in which safety concerns should be identified during the Operations Phase of a CSSR operation.

1. Base of operations
2. Work area

5. What is the primary function of the Safety Officer?

The person in charge of all safety-related matters; has the authority to partially or completely halt all activities if needed.

**6. Identify the four parts of a CSSR safety plan.**

**1. Lookouts**

**2. Communications**

**3. Escape routes**

**4. Safe zones**

**7. When should the safety briefing be given? List eight components of the safety briefing. Before commencing operations.**

**1. Chain of command**

**2. Identifying the Safety Officer**

**3. Safety Plan (LCES)**

**4. Communication plan**

**5. Medical plan**

**6. Rehabilitation plan**

**7. Special hazards**

**8. General safety messages**

# LESSON 5 — PPT's

5-1



PPT 5-1

5-2

## OBJECTIVES

Upon completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- 1 List at least five dangers a rescuer faces in a CSSR operation.
- 2 Identify unsafe actions and unsafe conditions.
- 3 Identify the CSSR Course safety rules.

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

PPT 5-2

5-3

## OBJECTIVES

Upon completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- 4 Identify the four parts of a CSSR safety plan and briefly describe each one.
- 5 Describe the purpose of the Safety Briefing and list its eight components.

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

PPT 5-3

5-4

## CSSR OPERATIONAL SAFETY

After the Mexico City earthquake in 1985 almost as many rescuers were killed as there were victims of the actual earthquake.

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

PPT 5-4

5-5

## FACTORS AFFECTING SAFETY



PEER | CSSR | INDIA

PPT 5-5

5-6

## UNSAFE ACTIONS AND CONDITIONS

→ Unsafe Actions

→ Unsafe Conditions

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

PPT 5-6

## LESSON 5

# — PPT's

5-7

### COURSE SAFETY RULES

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

- Practice areas
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Hygiene
- Safety Officer
- Group safety

PPT 5-7

5-8

### COURSE SAFETY RULES (CONT.)

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

- Whistle signals
  - Stop: —
  - Evacuate: ...
  - Continue: — •

PPT 5-8

5-9

### COURSE SAFETY RULES (CONT.)

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

- Safety Zone
- EMS
- Fire extinguishers
- Drinking water

PPT 5-9

5-10

### COURSE SAFETY RULES (CONT.)

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

- Maintenance
- Rotations
- Trash
- Smoking and drinking

PPT 5-10

5-11

### COURSE SAFETY RULES (CONT.)

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

- Weather conditions
- Safety markings
- Team safety
- Safety violations
- Miscellaneous

PPT 5-11

5-12

### CSSR MISSION PHASES

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

- 1) Preparation
- 2) Activation and mobilisation
- 3) Operations
- 4) Deactivation and demobilisation
- 5) Post-mission activities

PPT 5-12

## LESSON 5

# — PPT's

5-13

### SAFETY OFFICER

The Safety Officer has the authority to alter, suspend or terminate activities involving an imminent hazard to personnel.

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

PPT 5-13

5-14

### SAFETY OFFICER CATEGORIES

1

Overall

2

Site-specific

3

Special Hazards

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

5-15

### SAFETY PLAN



PEER | CSSR | INDIA

5-16

### SAFETY BRIEFING COMPONENTS

- Chain of Command
- Identifying the Safety Officer
- Safety Plan (LCES)
- Communication Plan

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

PPT 5-16

5-17

### SAFETY BRIEFING COMPONENTS (CONT.)

- Medical Plan
- Rehabilitation Plan
- Special hazards
- General safety message

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

PPT 5-17

# LESSON 5

## — FLIP CHARTS

### FC5-1




#### COURSE SAFETY RULES

- 1 Practice areas
- 2 PPE
- 3 Hygiene
- 4 Safety Officer
- 5 Group safety
- 6 Whistle signals
  - ▷ Stop —
  - ▷ Evacuate ...
  - ▷ Continue — •
- 7 Safety Zone

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

More »

FC 5-1

### FC5-2




#### COURSE SAFETY RULES

« continued

- 8 EMS
- 9 Fire extinguishers
- 10 Drinking water
- 11 Maintenance
- 12 Rotations
- 13 Trash
- 14 Smoking and drinking
- 15 Weather conditions

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

More »

FC 5-2

### FC5-3




#### COURSE SAFETY RULES

« continued

- 16 Safety markings
- 17 Team safety
- 18 Safety violations
- 19 Miscellaneous

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

FC 5-3

### FC5-4




#### SAFETY BRIEFING COMPONENTS

- Chain of Command
- Identifying the Safety Officer
- Safety Plan (LCES)
- Communication Plan
- Medical Plan
- Rehabilitation Plan
- Special hazards
- General safety messages

PEER | CSSR | INDIA

FC 5-4

## COLLAPSED STRUCTURE SEARCH AND RESCUE (CSSR)

### LESSON 6 — OVERVIEW

Search and Location Techniques

Lecture-02 Periods   Practical-07 Periods   Total-09 Periods

<b>Duration</b>	
<b>Main Points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition of search and locating</li> <li>• Composition of a search team and their equipment</li> <li>• Steps to follow to perform a search and location</li> <li>• Search modalities and search types</li> <li>• Search patterns</li> <li>• Victim management</li> </ul>
<b>Suggested Preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thoroughly study the reference material (RM-06)</li> <li>• Based on the lesson objectives, highlight the reference material on related subjects.</li> <li>• Fill in the blanks in the participant's manual to guide you in helping participants with needed information.</li> <li>• Have on hand any experiences, stories, or comments related to this lesson.</li> </ul>
<b>Evaluation System</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Written test the next day</li> <li>• Demonstration in the use of two different physical search methods.</li> </ul>
<b>Materials and Resources Needed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PowerPoint Presentation slides (34)</li> <li>• Lesson Flipcharts (5)</li> <li>• Practical exercise</li> <li>• Handouts (6)</li> <li>• Post-Test (1)</li> <li>• Exercise guide (5)</li> <li>• Bullhorn (4)</li> <li>• Compass (4)</li> <li>• Clipboard (5)</li> <li>• Spray paint (4)</li> <li>• Radios (Instructor)</li> <li>• PPE</li> </ul>
<b>Importance of This Lesson</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Search and location is the foundation of any CSSR operation. This lesson will familiarize the participants with the many ways to conduct a proper search and location operation, using the various types of equipment available to the rescuer.</li> </ul>

[illegible]