



**Australian Government**

# **PMAOMIR301 Undertake initial rescue**

**Release: 1**

# **PMAOMIR301 Undertake initial rescue**

## **Modification History**

Release 1. Supersedes and is equivalent to PMAOMIR301B Undertake initial rescue

## **Application**

This unit of competency covers the skills and knowledge required to effect an initial rescue arising from an incident on or off-shore.

This unit of competency applies to an experienced operator who, while performing their normal role, may witness or be alerted to an incident involving a co-worker. They are required draw on their experience in work health and safety (WHS) to make decisions in the critical minutes before other help arrives, and their actions may have a significant effect on the wellbeing of their co-worker.

The operator will be required to raise the alarm and alert others, obtain assistance, make decisions concerning the initial actions to be taken, take the actions in the right sequence, select and use rescue equipment and maintain own safety.

This competency applies to any person operating as a team member in a facility, including working under permits. Once the incident is declared the operator will typically respond to an incident team leader.

This unit of competency does not cover comprehensive vertical, technical or confined space rescue.

No licensing, legislative or certification requirements apply to this unit at the time of publication.

## **Pre-requisite Unit**

MSMWHS216 Operate breathing apparatus

MSMWHS217 Gas test atmospheres

HLTAID003 Provide first aid

## **Competency Field**

Incident readiness and response

## Unit Sector

### Elements and Performance Criteria

Elements describe the essential outcomes.

Performance criteria describe the performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element.

1	<b>Respond to the incident surroundings</b>	<p>1.1 Check the surroundings for signs of any hazards</p> <p>1.2 Ascertain the condition of the person by visual and auditory means</p> <p>1.3 Check that the person is wearing any prescribed personal protective equipment (PPE) or harnesses</p> <p>1.4 Test the atmosphere for safe, breathable air</p> <p>1.5 Raise the alarm or alert other team members to the situation</p>
2	<b>Determine the condition of the person</b>	<p>2.1 Communicate with the person to check on their condition, if possible</p> <p>2.2 Check the ability of the person to move unassisted</p> <p>2.3 Gain access to the person, if safe to do so, using appropriate techniques</p> <p>2.4 Check the person's condition and vital signs and the extent of any injuries</p> <p>2.5 Determine whether the person can be moved and any obstacles that may need to be overcome</p> <p>2.6 Determine any first aid requirements</p>
3	<b>Determine the appropriate rescue method</b>	<p>3.1 Consider the condition of the person to be rescued</p> <p>3.2 Consider the time since the occurrence of the incident</p> <p>3.3 Consider the options for rescue and choose that most suitable for a single person rescue</p> <p>3.4 Make the person as comfortable as possible</p>

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|   |   | 3.5 | Seek the assistance of rescue or emergency team members  |
| 4 | <b>Use specialised rescue equipment</b>                           | 4.1 | Select rescue equipment compatible to the rescue method  |
|   |   | 4.2 | Use rescue equipment to effect a rescue in accordance with manufacturer specifications and organisational procedures |
| 5 | <b>Convey information to others</b>                               | 5.1 | Frequently and critically monitor the person during the rescue attempt   |
|   |   | 5.2 | Convey information concerning the affected person to arriving team members   |
|   |   | 5.3 | Convey information concerning the surrounding environment to team members  |
|   |   | 5.4 | Communicate with emergency team leader and advise progress of rescue   |
| 6 | <b>Effect rescue within limits of safety and own capabilities</b> | 6.1 | Consider local circumstances, safety and own capabilities and effect rescue in the light of those circumstances      |
|   |   | 6.2 | Use appropriate methods to remove person from incident location  |
|   |   | 6.3 | Discontinue rescue efforts if it is evident that the rescue is beyond the limits of safety or own capabilities       |
|   |   | 6.4 | Monitor the condition of the person once removed from immediate danger or incident area                              |
|   |   | 6.5 | Continue to communicate the need to obtain assistance in the event assistance has not arrived                        |
|   |   | 6.6 | Assist person affected by the incident to acquire necessary medical or other attention                               |
|   |   | 6.7 | Hand person over to appropriate individual for further attention   |

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| 7 | <b>Complete incident reports</b>                    | 7.1 | Provide a verbal briefing to incident manager giving any details of injuries or ongoing unsafe conditions     |
|   |   | 7.2 | Complete incident report in accordance with organisational procedures   |
|   |   | 7.3 | Report any injuries or trauma effecting self and seek support   |
|   |   | 7.4 | Suggest any measures to control the risks in the incident area in accordance with procedures and duty of care |
| 8 | <b>Recommend improvements to the rescue process</b> | 8.1 | Identify possible problems in rescue equipment or process   |
|   |   | 8.2 | Identify problems needing action  |
|   |   | 8.3 | Identify possible causes  |
|   |   | 8.4 | Recommend solutions within area of responsibility   |
|   |   | 8.5 | Report problems outside area of responsibility to designated person   |

## Foundation Skills

This section describes those language, literacy, numeracy and employment skills that are essential to performance.

Foundation skills essential to performance are explicit in the performance criteria of this unit of competency.

## Range of Conditions

This field allows for different work environments and conditions that may affect performance. Essential operating conditions that may be present (depending on the work situation, needs of the candidate, accessibility of the item, and local industry and regional contexts) are included.

**Regulatory framework** The latest version of all legislation, regulations, industry codes of practice and Australian/international standards, or the version specified by the local regulatory authority, must be used.

Applicable legislation, regulations, standards and codes of practice include:

- health and safety legislation, codes of practice and guidance material
- environmental regulations and guidelines
- other relevant government legislation, regulations and codes
- Australian and other standards
- other relevant codes and standards
- licence and certification requirements

All operations to which this unit applies are subject to stringent health, safety and environment (HSE) requirements, which may be imposed through state/territory or federal legislation, and these must not be compromised at any time. Where there is an apparent conflict between performance criteria and HSE requirements, the HSE requirements take precedence.

### **Procedures**

All operations are performed in accordance with relevant procedures.

Procedures are written, verbal, visual, computer-based or in some other form, and include one or more of the following:

- permit to work
- emergency procedures
- work instructions
- standard operating procedures (SOPs)
- safe work method statements (SWMS)
- formulas/recipes
- batch sheets
- temporary instructions
- any similar instructions provided for the smooth running of the plant

### **Tools and equipment**

Equipment and tools include one or more of the following:

- atmosphere testing equipment
- ladders
- lifting tackle
- slings and harnesses
- tripods
- stretchers
- breathing apparatus
- first aid equipment
- other equipment that may be integral to the rescue operation

**Hazards**

Hazards include one or more of the following:

- heat, smoke, darkness, dust or other atmospheric hazards
- electricity
- gas
- gases and liquids under pressure
- structural hazards
- structural collapse
- equipment failures
- industrial (machinery, equipment and product)
- equipment or product mass
- noise, rotational equipment or vibration
- plant services (steam, condensate and cooling water)
- limited head spaces or overhangs
- working at heights, in restricted or confined spaces, or in environments subjected to heat, noise, dusts or vapours
- flammability and explosivity
- hazardous products and materials
- unauthorised personnel
- sharp edges, protrusions or obstructions
- slippery surfaces, spills or leaks
- extreme weather
- other hazards that might arise

**Problems in rescue equipment or process**

Problems in rescue equipment or process include one or more of the following:

- unsafe working conditions
- faulty or defective equipment
- lack of appropriate safety equipment on hand
- inappropriate work procedures
- lack of attention

**Unit Mapping Information**

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## Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=9fc2cf53-e570-4e9f-ad6a-b228ffdb6875>