



Australian Government

PMAOMIR301 Undertake initial rescue

Release: 2

PMAOMIR301 Undertake initial rescue

Modification History

Release 2. Pre-requisite unit updated from HLTAID003 to HLTAID011

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

HLTAID011 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	Respond to the incident surroundings	1.1	Check the surroundings for signs of any hazards
		1.2	Ascertain the condition of the person by visual and auditory means
		1.3	Check that the person is wearing any prescribed personal protective equipment (PPE) or harnesses
		1.4	Test the atmosphere for safe, breathable air
		1.5	Raise the alarm or alert other team members to the situation
2	Determine the condition of the person	2.1	Communicate with the person to check on their condition, if possible
		2.2	Check the ability of the person to move unassisted
		2.3	Gain access to the person, if safe to do so, using appropriate techniques
		2.4	Check the person's condition and vital signs and the extent of any injuries
		2.5	Determine whether the person can be moved and any obstacles that may need to be overcome
		2.6	Determine any first aid requirements
3	Determine the appropriate rescue method	3.1	Consider the condition of the person to be rescued
		3.2	Consider the time since the occurrence of the incident
		3.3	Consider the options for rescue and choose that most suitable for a single person rescue
		3.4	Make the person as comfortable as possible

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| | | 3.5 | Seek the assistance of rescue or emergency team members |
| 4 | Use specialised rescue equipment | 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 | Convey information to others | 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 | Effect rescue within limits of safety and own capabilities | 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 | Complete incident reports | 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 |
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| 8 | Recommend improvements to the rescue process | 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.
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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

Release 2. Supersedes and is equivalent to PMAOMIR301B Undertake initial rescue (Release 1)

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

Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

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

Assessment Requirements for PMAOMIR301 Undertake initial rescue

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Performance Evidence

Evidence required to demonstrate competence in this unit must be relevant to and satisfy the requirements of the elements and performance criteria, and include the ability to:

- quickly and accurately assess incident situation, related hazards, condition of person, own capabilities and options for rescue
- raise an alarm/alert others and seek assistance from others according to procedures and as circumstances permit
- select and apply rescue methods that are safe and within own capabilities
- select and use rescue equipment
- monitor the person's condition and provide essential first aid until they can be handed over for necessary medical or other attention
- communicate with the person, team members and incident response personnel under stress
- complete written and verbal reports
- identify any ongoing safety issues and problems in the rescue process and take action to report or recommend solutions.

Knowledge Evidence

- Evidence must be provided that demonstrates knowledge of:
- organisational procedures, including those covering:
 - safety, hazards and hazard control
 - incident, fire and accident
 - personal protective clothing and equipment
 - communication systems
 - emergency response plans
- hazards that may arise in an incident and appropriate risk controls
- types and application of rescue equipment
- types and application of personal protective equipment (PPE) and special purpose safety devices relevant to job/work environment

rescue principles and techniques relevant to the plant/equipment/work environment.

Assessment Conditions

- Competency must be achieved before performing this work unsupervised. Therefore this unit will typically be assessed off the job. Where assessment is undertaken on the job appropriate supervision and safety precautions must be provided.
- The unit should be assessed holistically and the judgement of competence based on a holistic assessment of the evidence.
- The collection of performance evidence:
 - should provide evidence of the ability to perform over the range of situations which might be expected to be encountered including typical disruptions to normal, smooth work conditions
 - must include a simulated rescue, the use of appropriate tools, equipment and safety gear requiring demonstration of preparation, operation, completion and responding to problems
 - may use industry-based simulation particularly where safety, lack of opportunity or significant cost is an issue.
- Off-the-job assessment must sufficiently reflect realistic operational workplace conditions that cover all aspects of workplace performance, including environment, task skills, task management skills, contingency management skills and job role environment skills.
- Assessment in a simulated environment should use evidence collected from one or more of:
 - walk-throughs
 - demonstration of skills
 - industry-based case studies/
 - 'what ifs'.
- Knowledge evidence may be collected concurrently with performance evidence (provided a record is kept) or through an independent process, such as workbooks, written assessments or interviews (provided a record is kept).
- Assessment processes and techniques must be appropriate to the language, literacy and numeracy requirements of the work being performed and the needs of the candidate.
- Conditions for assessment must include access to all tools, equipment, materials and documentation required, including relevant workplace procedures, product and manufacturing specifications associated with this unit.
- Foundation skills are integral to competent performance of the unit and should not be assessed separately.
- Assessors must satisfy the assessor competency requirements that are in place at the time of the assessment as set by the VET regulator.
- In addition, the assessor or anyone acting in subject matter expert role in assessment must demonstrate both technical competency and currency. If the assessor cannot demonstrate technical competency and currency they must assess with a subject matter expert who does meet these requirements.
- Technical competence can be demonstrated through one or more of:
 - relevant VET or other qualification/Statement of Attainment
 - appropriate workplace experience undertaking the type of work being assessed under routine and non-routine conditions

- appropriate workplace experience supervising/evaluating the type of work being assessed under routine and non-routine conditions
- Currency can be demonstrated through one or more of:
 - being currently employed undertaking the type of work being assessed
 - being employed by the organisation undertaking the type of work being assessed and having maintained currency in accordance with that organisation's policies and procedures
 - having consulted/had contact with an organisation undertaking the type of work being assessed within the last twelve months, the consultation/contact being related to assessment
 - conducting on-the-job training/assessments of the type of work being assessed
 - being an active member of a relevant professional body and participating in activities relevant to the assessment of this type of work

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