



UC Davis/BARTA, California, October 2017

Animals as a Crosscutter

Promote Safer Rescue, Improve Welfare and Protect Livelihoods



Operational Guidance

Promote Safer Rescue, Improve Welfare and Protect Livelihoods



Operational Guidance – Rural

Promote Safer Rescue, Improve Welfare and Protect Livelihoods





Promote Safer Rescue, Improve Welfare and Protect Livelihoods




MAJOR INCIDENT 'FIRE'

Dynamically Assess the Risk

CRITERIA FOR CONSIDERATION To assist personnel with the decision process as to the criteria for declaration of a 'Major Incident' fire the following guidance may assist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large fire or number of fires. • A large fire or with serious environmental considerations. • A large fire with chemicals or toxic fumes being released. • A large scale search and rescue operation. • A large scale decontamination operation. • The initial treatment and transport of a large number of casualties. • The involvement either directly or indirectly of large numbers of people. • The need for large scale combined resources of the emergency services. • The mobilising and organising of the emergency services and supporting organisations to deal with the threat of death, serious injury, welfare and care of a large number of people or homelessness to a large number of persons. 	TACTICS Assess scene. Inform Control 'Major Incident Fire' Notify Control: Location Description of Incident Estimated Casualties Access and RVP Contact Point INNER CORDON Consider advice/information to the public
RESOURCES Assess and request resources as per standard HFRS procedures.	MISCELLANEOUS Liaison Ambulance Fire Emergency Other Agency If L

Flooding - Appliance Attendance

Dynamically Assess the Risk

HAZARDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse weather conditions • Dangerous road conditions • Fast flowing water • Vehicle immobilised / swept away in water • Erosion and landslide • Immersion leading to cold water shock • Uneven ground conditions – slips, trips, falls • Sudden changes in depth, displaced manhole covers etc. • Underwater obstructions • Drowning • Contamination, water borne diseases/viruses/infections • Manual handling injury • Operation of pumping equipment (near water) • Prolonged working / fatigue • Extremes of temperature • Hypothermia / Hyperthermia • Intimidation from member of the public/affected persons (including combatant casualty) • Animals • Electric Shock • Inadequate Lighting 	TACTICS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On arrival carry out Dynamic Risk Assessment • Ensure a 3 metre inner cordon is set up around the risk area if required • Ensure Correct PPE is used if within the 3 metre inner cordon i.e. Life Jacket & Depth/Wading Pole • Calculate resource needs • Incident Commanders should be mindful of the implications and the effectiveness of the long term commitment of personnel and equipment to pumping operations. • Early consideration for appropriate resources • Consider rendezvous point for any oncoming resources • Control and management of scene • Liaison with other emergency services and local authorities • Decontamination and personal hygiene - i.e. fire kit, additional PPE and any equipment used. <p>If faced with a life threatening situation, the SHOUT, REACH THROW procedure should be adopted.</p> <div> <div>  <p>SHOUT</p> </div> <div>  <p>REACH</p> </div> <div>  <p>THROW</p> </div> </div> <p>As general guidance, personnel should not enter the water. However, if necessary it is permissible, following DRA, to enter static flood water of no more than one metre depth. Depths greater than one metre require a full Risk Assessment should be made in times where there is a critical rescue requirement.</p>
---	--



Major Incidents?

Promote Safer Rescue, Improve Welfare and Protect Livelihoods

V1.0
47

FF

METHAMPHETAMINE AND OTHER ILLICIT DRUG LABORATORIES INCIDENTS

Dynamically Assess the Risk

<p>HAZARDS</p> <p><u>Chemical</u></p> <p>Skin Irritation: From mild to severe burns. Poisonous fumes: Inhaled, ingested or absorbed. Flammable gases.</p> <p><u>Fire and Explosion</u></p> <p>Gases produced can be ignited by the occupants or personnel turning on a light switch or operating non intrinsically safe electrical equipment.</p> <p><u>Physical</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug affected occupants. • Adapted premises which includes unsafe electrical, gas and heating equipment. • Booby traps to protect the premises. 	<p>TACTICS</p> <p>Treat as a HazMat Incident</p> <p><u>Do Not</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use phones or radios until clear of the site. • Turn on or off lights or electrical appliances. • Shut down any chemical process or remove power source to the premises. • Touch, open or remove any bottles or containers. • Allow any one to re enter the premises. <p><u>Do</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact Fire Control with information regarding the illicit laboratory, noting what you have seen and done. • Make notes of what you have seen and done. • Keep the premises under observation from a safe location if possible. • Evacuate the immediate area and establish a hazard zone if possible. • Note the reaction if water is applied to a fire. • Contain the water run-off.
<p>RESOURCES</p> <p>PDA</p> <p>3 Pumping Appliances + RSV + OET + Command 2</p> <p>1 FDS 1 HMEPA to incident and 1 HMEPA to Fire Control</p> <p>Specialist advice from Police</p>	<p>MISCELLANEOUS</p> <p>Methamphetamine users may show signs of increased agitation, hyperactivity, irritability, confusion, anxiety, paranoia and aggression.</p>

©HOG Fireforce6 January 2008



Criminal Activities?

Promote Safer Rescue, Improve Welfare and Protect Livelihoods

There is a 50% chance of an animal being involved every time you respond to an emergency



True or False?

Promote Safer Rescue, Improve Welfare and Protect Livelihoods

SFJEFSS005

Plan for incidents involving animals



Overview

This standard is about preparing and planning for incidents involving animals. It covers your ability to identify and gather information and use it to contribute to national, regional or local strategies and operational plans for dealing with incidents involving animals. It includes assessing animal risks for your area of coverage, identifying resources and developing plans for incidents involving animals. As part of this standard you will be expected to work with other agencies and owners/responsible persons.

This standard is recommended for those who have a strategic, tactical or operational role in dealing with incidents involving animals.



UK Rescue Services

Promote Safer Rescue, Improve Welfare and Protect Livelihoods

1. What is their mission/rationale?

2. What/how might they be involved with animal related incidents?

3. What hazards will their personnel face

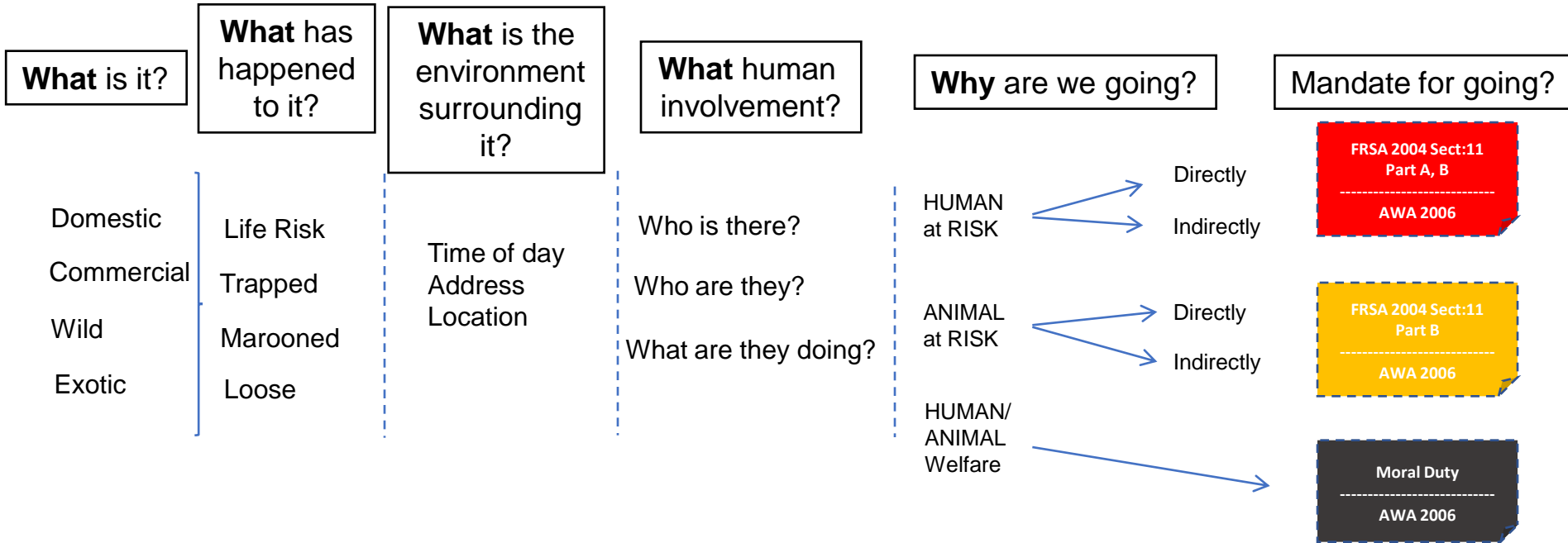
This will enable the organisation to create a role descriptor, from which they can determine training, PPE and equipment required

Only then can you create a structure to support that role and plan what is required to integrate the changes and assign a realistic budget



Organisations need to determine...

Promote Safer Rescue, Improve Welfare and Protect Livelihoods



Managing Risk?

Promote Safer Rescue, Improve Welfare and Protect Livelihoods

Identify hazards for humans and animals

Control and mitigate risks for humans and animals

Determine if a rescue is required and viable

Rescue or facilitate the removal of animals from a place of danger to a place of safety using the most humane and effective method



What is the Primary Role of the Responder

Promote Safer Rescue, Improve Welfare and Protect Livelihoods

AR-1 Basic responder	AR-2 Advanced Responder	AR-3 Team Leader and/or Instructor	AR-4 Tactical Advisor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazards • Initial Actions • Incident Command Considerations <p>Bolt on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officer awareness • Call handling • Large animal handling • Small animal handling • Other agencies, role specific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual Rescue Techniques • Mechanical Rescue Techniques • Rescues from water • Large animal handling • Basic chemical control protocols • Euthanasia • Dealing with grief, dealing with owners <p>In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water/boat awareness • Local requirements, like driving, hiab etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident Command considerations • Informed decision making • Risk assessment • Rescue planning • Advanced equine behaviour and psychology • Veterinary triage and trauma care • Instructional techniques 	<p>Modular sessions to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Transportation, equine and livestock; road, rail, air •Large and small exotics •Marine mammals •Flooding/water rescue •Decontamination •Fires •Natural disasters •Multi agency planning



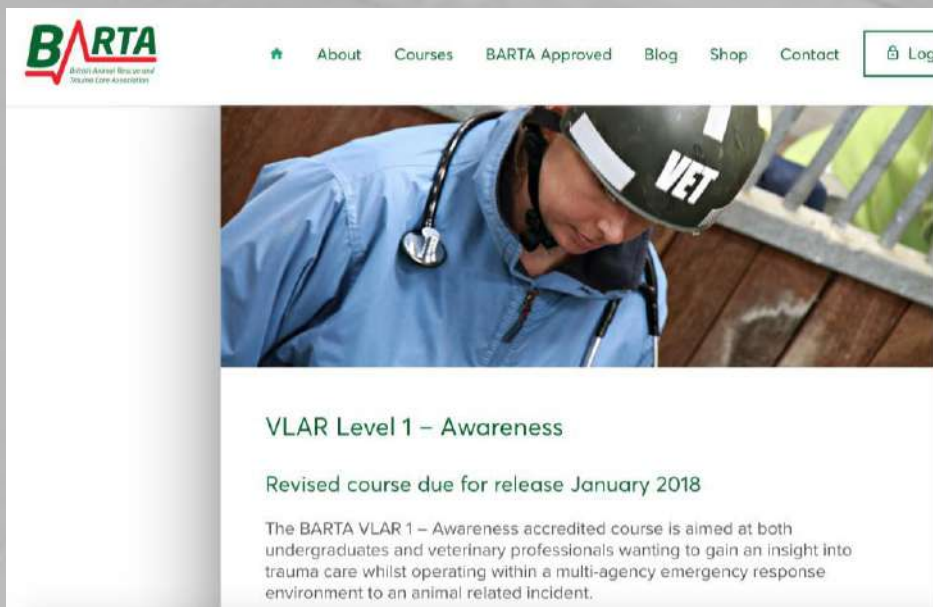
Role Descriptors – Emergency Responder

Promote Safer Rescue, Improve Welfare and Protect Livelihoods

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

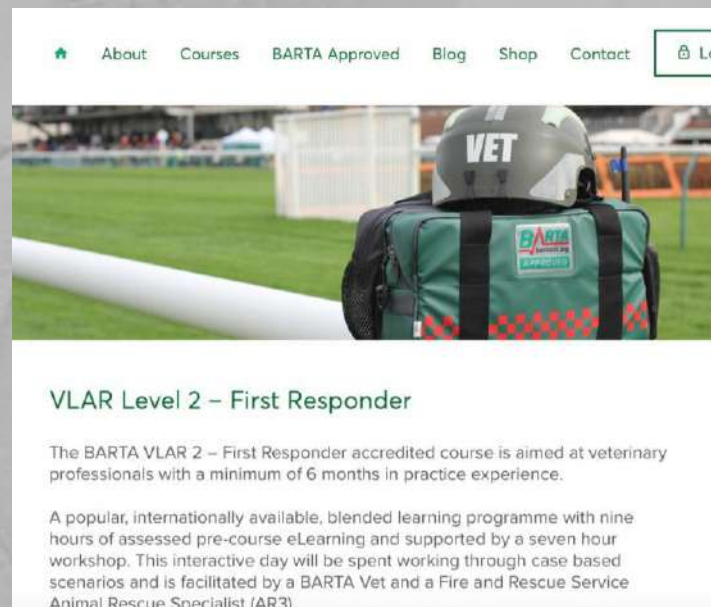


VLAR Level 1 – Awareness

Revised course due for release January 2018

The BARTA VLAR 1 – Awareness accredited course is aimed at both undergraduates and veterinary professionals wanting to gain an insight into trauma care whilst operating within a multi-agency emergency response environment to an animal related incident.

Veterinary students

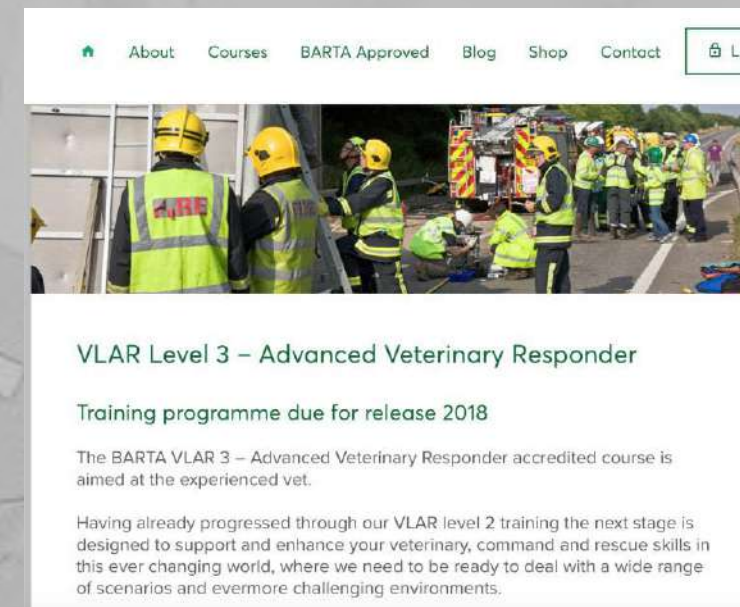


VLAR Level 2 – First Responder

The BARTA VLAR 2 – First Responder accredited course is aimed at veterinary professionals with a minimum of 6 months in practice experience.

A popular, internationally available, blended learning programme with nine hours of assessed pre-course eLearning and supported by a seven hour workshop. This interactive day will be spent working through case based scenarios and is facilitated by a BARTA Vet and a Fire and Rescue Service Animal Rescue Specialist (AR3).

Practitioners
(> 6 months experience)



VLAR Level 3 – Advanced Veterinary Responder

Training programme due for release 2018

The BARTA VLAR 3 – Advanced Veterinary Responder accredited course is aimed at the experienced vet.

Having already progressed through our VLAR level 2 training the next stage is designed to support and enhance your veterinary, command and rescue skills in this ever changing world, where we need to be ready to deal with a wide range of scenarios and evermore challenging environments.

Experienced practitioners
(Level 2 trained)



Role Descriptors – Veterinary Responder

Promote Safer Rescue, Improve Welfare and Protect Livelihoods



About 70 firefighters tackle Kingsclere barn fire

morning. Eight engines and several specialist vehicles from Basingstoke, Tadley, Overton, Whitchurch, Fleet, Andover, Redbridge, Eastleigh and Rushmoor attended the fire in Newbury Road, Kingsclere. Dorset and Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service also attended. The blaze started in a barn and spread to several other farm buildings. Four bulls in a nearby field were led to safety by Animal Rescue. Fire crews used 14 sets of BA, two hose...

About 10/10/2017
70 firefighters
were called to a
barn fire this



Mary the Mare rescued from New Forest bog

Redbridge have rescued a horse stuck in a bog. The nine-year-old Irish cob had unseated its rider and bolted into the woods near Kewlake Lane, Cadnam. The mare, named Mary, was sedated by Celtic Equine Vets. Firefighters extricated the animal, which was 13.2 hands in height, using mud lances, strops, a farm telehandler, rescue glide plates, a rescue path and a quick release bar. The incident was attended by HFRS's Animal Rescue Tactical...

30/09/2017

Firefighters from
Lyndhurst,
Brockenhurst and



Crews fight to help dolphin in Fareham creek

had to be put down despite the best efforts of fire crews and animal specialists to rescue it. The creature was found struggling by a kayaker and Fareham firefighters joined the British Divers Marine Life Rescue team in attempting to help the dolphin. The crews helped provide access to the water for the rescue but despite the teams' efforts, the animal had to be euthanised by a vet and the crews assisted with the retrieval of the...

A 28/09/2017
dolphin stuck in
shallow water near
Fareham sadly



In the News

Promote Safer Rescue, Improve Welfare and Protect Livelihoods



Australia - Current Status

South Australia and New South Wales State Emergency Service are rolling out LAR to member groups and veterinarians. Most other states have started workshops.

MaryAnne Leighton (Equine Emergency Rescue) has now delivered 50 workshops

Recent visit by Anton Phillips, Hampshire, UK

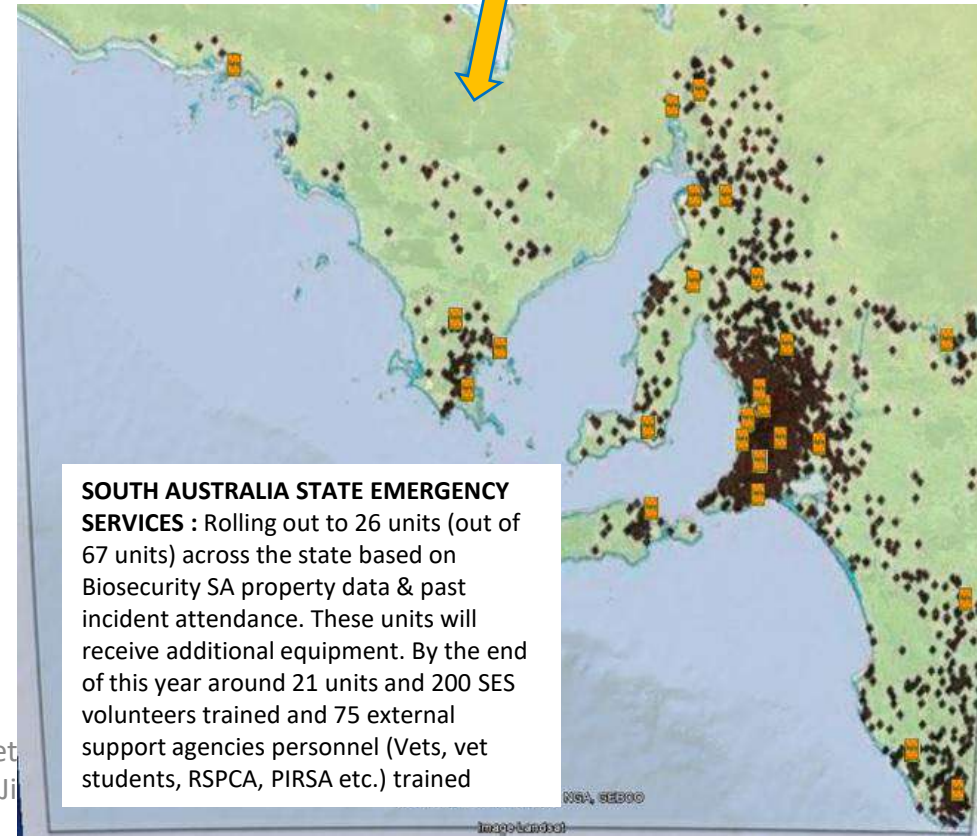
Vet schools around Australia are engaged via student & staff workshops supported by Equine Veterinarians Australia.

Recently David King and Anthony Hatch received the NSW Fire Commissioners Commendation for Service for the ongoing commitment for the development, implementation, education and fundraising associated with introducing Large Animal Rescue skills.

Managing Risk Meeting Society
Fiedler Ji



Bottom left & below: SA SES



Australia - Current Status

Promotion and dissemination of research
e.g. Bushfire & Natural Hazards Cooperative
Research Centre 'Managing Animals in
Disasters and CQU 'Saving animal and human
lives together' (Australian Research Council)

Presentations about LAR e.g. David King
Australian Fire and Emergency Services
Council 2017 Conference.



Above: David King presenting at AFAC. Image by Robbie Landon (NSW SES)
Below: BNHCRC



Australia - Current Status

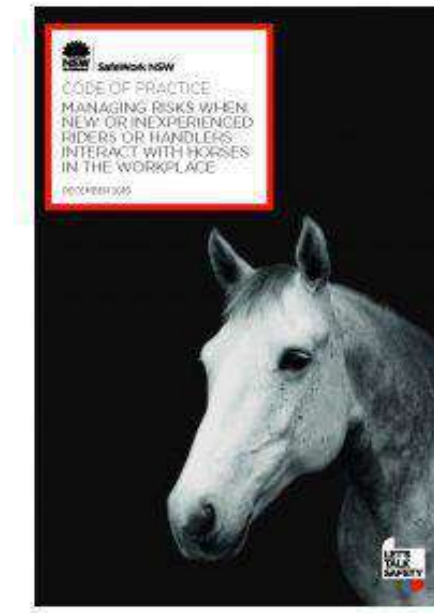
An important consideration in Australia is the operating context.

In January 2017 NSW Parliament gazetted a “ [Code of Practice: Managing Risks when New or Inexperienced Riders or Handlers Interact with Horses in the Workplace](#)”

As an approved code of practice under section 274 of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (NSW).

This strengthens a similar [national guideline](#) carried by SafeWork Australia.

Therefore, all the requirements relating to a safe workplace, including managing hazards, consulting, induction, training, supervision, monitoring, reviewing record keeping are specifically outlined for the horse industry, including events (as volunteers are also workers in many circumstances)



Australia - Current Status

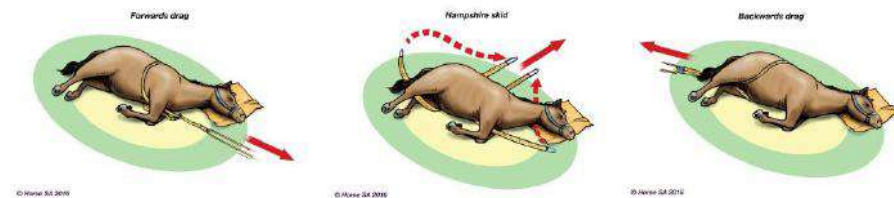
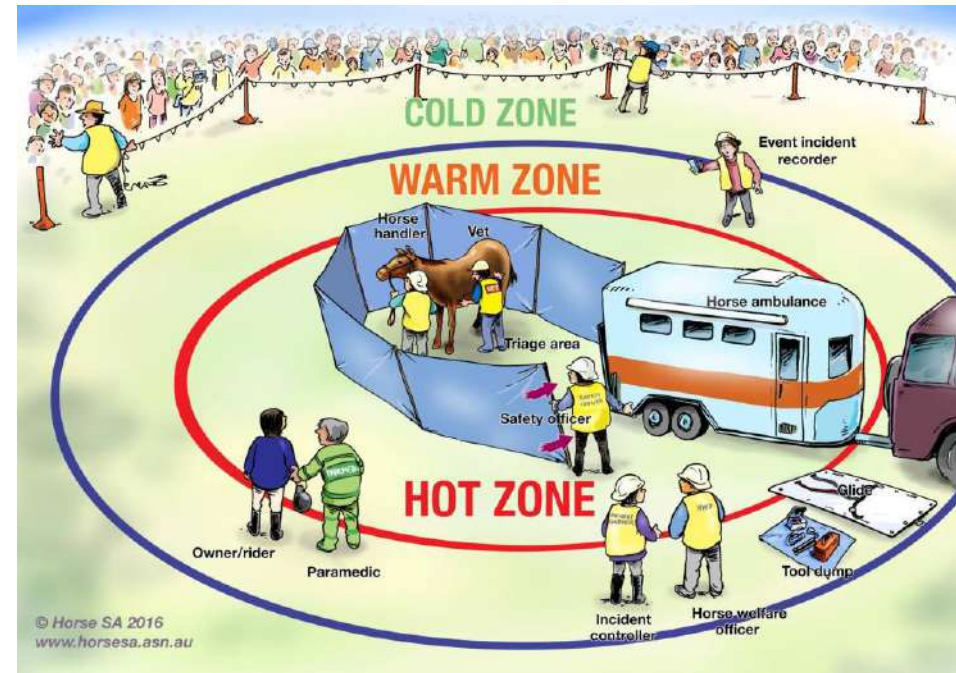
A project in the not too distant future:

Development of Units of Competency related to large animal rescue (Animal Care & Management Training Package) and Incidents involving animals (Racing Training Package). These requirements were identified in the respective Industry Advisory Committee future work plans.

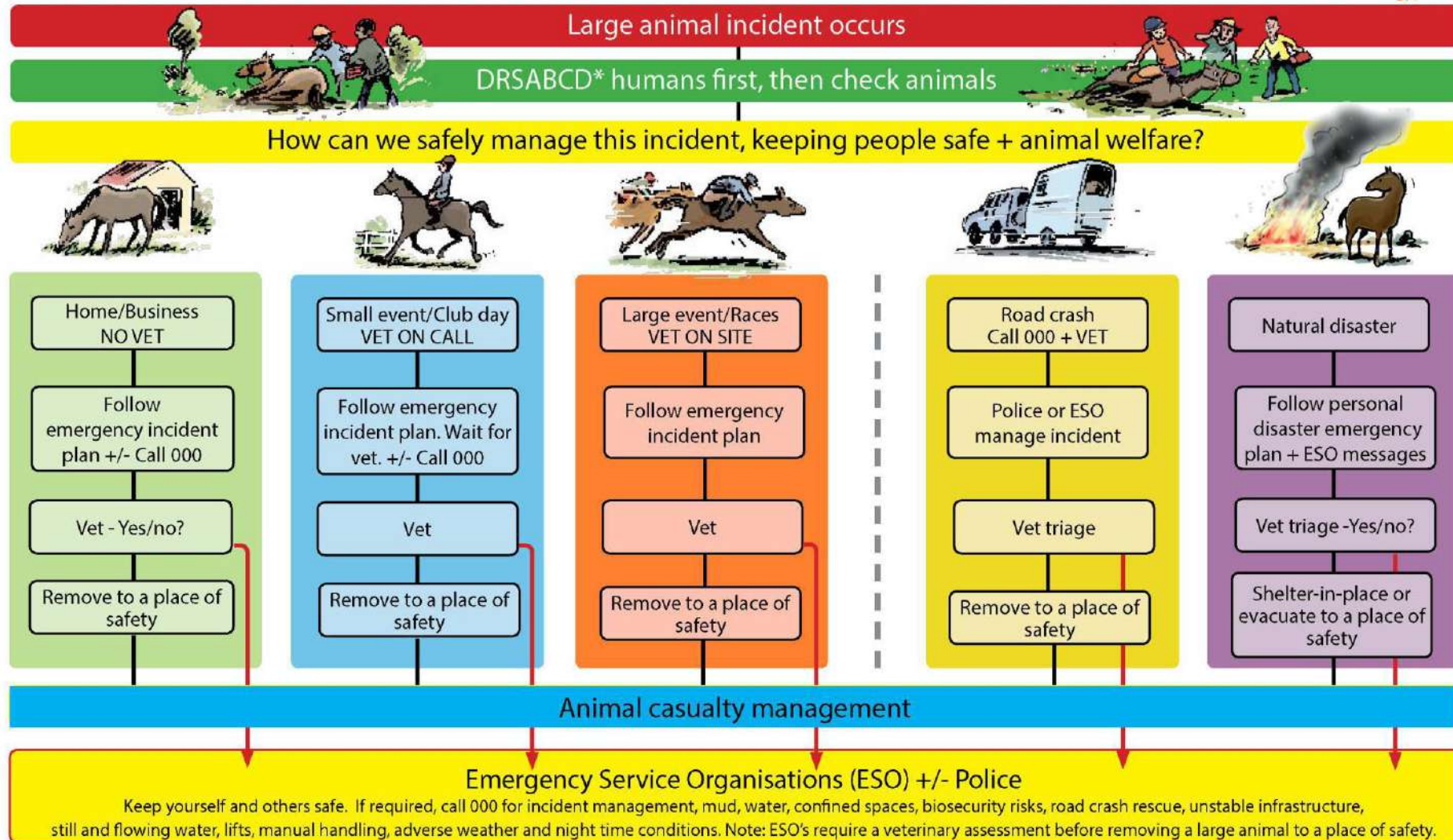
Units of Competency can be packaged into skill sets and qualifications.

The project will be facilitated by [Skills Impact](#).

This is an important move to develop **national training standards**, which cross-cuts a variety of species and workplaces.



INCIDENTS INVOLVING LARGE ANIMALS - WHAT'S YOUR PLAN?



All workplaces, staff, events and volunteers: SafeWork NSW Code of Practice: Managing risks when new or inexperienced riders or handlers interact with horses in the workplace.

* DRSABCD = Danger, Response, Send for Help, Airway, Breathing, CPR, Defibrillation



Government of South Australia
South Australian Fire and
Emergency Services Commission

This project was funded through the Commonwealth and States and Territories
through the Natural Disaster Resilience Program

Horse SA 2017 www.horsesa.asn.



Jim Green

Julie Fiedler

Executive Officer

Horse SA

(The Horse Federation of South Australia)

Link: Animal Health Australia [AUSVETPLAN](https://www.ausvetplan.gov.au/)

With acknowledgement to support
received from Horse SA www.horsesa.asn.au



Jim Green
Director of BARTA
www.bartacic.org

Julie Fiedler
Executive Officer
Horse South Australia
www.horsesa.asn.au



Photo: SA SES