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This PowerPoint presentation is suitable for use in a ground search and rescue program, or general night practice. It covers topics included in the GSAR guide. This short video describes how to draw a trail and complete a trail map (or ICS-204T). Valuable for GSAR and general membership. This brochure contains valuable information for search and rescue managers on what trackers can do, how best to challenge them, and how to use them with K-9 resources in this area. Volunteer ground and inland water search and rescue efforts in British Columbia have evolved significantly since the 1960s/70s, moving from a civilian emergency response to the search for the dead and rescue of the injured or stranded. Many GSAR teams in British Columbia were formed after a high-profile incident in their respective communities or through volunteers, recognizing the need for more organized search capabilities and/or specialized rescue techniques, equipment and training. The evolution of GSAR responses Early GSAR responses were special and generally disorganized. Unpaid volunteers did everything they could with the little equipment and training they had. As Governments and agencies realized the need for a more appropriate level of response, they gradually began to provide more support to these volunteer groups, recognizing that unpaid volunteers with knowledge of local knowledge continued to provide the most cost-effective solution. Even with support, equipment and training, the overall response to incidents has not always been consistent. Large-scale incidents and follow-up reviews of ATS were required to improve the professionalism required to respond to incidents in atS. Over the past two decades, there have been even greater improvements in the way ATS volunteers organize and implement typical ATS responses. Not only are they better prepared through planning, training and equipment, but they are also more aware of the big picture and recognize the need to manage responses from the outset. Part of this professionalism is to ensure that ATS volunteers are given the same protection and rights regarding their health and safety as the agency's paid staff. The British Columbia Emergency Management System (BCERMS), a pattern of incident management system under which all emergency response measures in the provinces operates, has the following goals: to ensure the safety and health of all defendants save lives to reduce the suffering of protect public health to protect public infrastructure protect the property to protect the environment reduce and Social Loss To Meet target number one BCERMS, the British Columbia Emergency Management Authority (EMBC) is developing a policy under which the SAR Volunteers Guide to the Search and Rescue Safety Program and Provincial Operating Guidelines (originally published in 2009) additional direction and guidance specific to search and rescue issues. All of these documents are available by . They should be a fundamental part of any risk assessment and management strategy and should be the official starting point for any important decision-making. EMBC and the British Columbia Search and Rescue Association (BCSARA) co-chair SAR Volunteers Joint Committee on Health and Safety, which can be achieved in ohs@bcsara.com for any health and safety issues or concerns. ATS volunteers are provided with coverage of injuries, disability and accidental death under an agreement between the federal government and the province of British Columbia under the task number. This coverage is provided by WorkSafe BC or in some cases in accordance with the insurance policy provided by the province. Although ATS volunteers are not considered workers under the Workers Compensation Act, the coverage provided is the same as for workers. WorkSafe BC's health and safety requirements do not apply to SAR volunteers. The main references for SAR volunteers are the Volunteer Safety Policy in Public Safety Lifeline, the SAR Volunteer Safety Guide, provincial operating guidelines and other operational guidelines set by SAR groups specific to their work and hazards. Everything we do has an element of risk; However, most if not all everyday risks have been mitigated to some extent to make them manageable. Often the need to reduce risk is triggered by an event that has resulted in injury or even death. Many official ATS reviews have had a positive impact on the safety of atS volunteers, helping to improve training and develop policies and/or protocols where necessary. All responses to ATS-related incidents vary in one form or another, whether in location, environment and/or severity; variables are endless. A simple ground search in rural areas may at first glance seem like a low risk group, but numerous hazards can be exacerbated to pose significant risks. Such risks are not always obvious from the outset, and therefore any risk assessment/management strategy must always be dynamic and responsive. Two different approaches are currently being used for hazard assessment and risk management: rules-based policies and judgement-based protocols. EMBC has developed specific policies that can be considered rules-based (i.e. avalanche response policies). This policy clearly demonstrates the Go/No-Go approach and in such a high-risk environment. However, there are countless situations where a rules-based approach is not applicable and is likely to lead to the cessation of many ATS responses. Therefore, all ATS volunteers should constantly assess their impact on and manage risks when and where possible. There are many factors that ultimately affect the degree of risk management/mitigation required. Some of them are obvious; some of them don't. This tool attempts to identify an extensive list of factors to ensure that they are respected when making decisions that could lead to serious injury or even death. This should be interpreted not as a Go/No-Go sensor, but as an objective method of identifying hazards and reducing risk. The maps and referencebooks are designed to be used by SAR managers in the context of a general response, as well as by team leaders specific to their teamwork. All SAR volunteers should be aware of these tools as part of a security program. The approach used in the development of this tool was to evaluate two sets of criteria in the format of a double-axis map. Simple green is safe, yellow caution and red danger convention is easily recognized and understood. Once this format is created, a number of questions are required along with the scoring system. The following common elements and questions have been designed to generate the values required for the total values of the 'X' and 'Y': SAR ('Y' Axis) Operational Complexity Risk Assessment As a complex and complex task? Dangers of activity/Who's high dangers in activity? Environmental conditions Such as high environmental hazards? Vulnerability As vulnerable are team members and vulnerable? External InfluenceWhat is the level of pressure due to survivability, media, family and/or others? This element was the hardest to define. The topic of liveliness should not lead to ignoring risks. However, the combination of urgency along with family, media and/or agency pressure (to address) creates an atmosphere of stress that often leads to undue risks being taken to retaliate assessment ('X' Axis) staff trainingWhat is the level of staff training there? What is the level of experience that the staff have? Mental and physical readiness staff As mentally and physically prepared are the staff? How much planning was there? ResourcesWhat is the level of available resources? Understanding scoring When arriving at two common points, the appropriate location on the heat card on the front of the card may indicate a low- to moderate risk area (green or yellow). However, one or more individual items on any axis can have a high score (2). Therefore, it is important not only to look at the overall rating, but also to consider how to mitigate and manage individual critical elements. This, in turn, will reduce the overall score. Using rating guides, rating guides are designed to provide examples of how ten factors because they belong to several SAR disciplines (ground search, rope rescue, etc.). The aim is to ensure that the degree of consistency in how the user interprets the script. Ground search will undoubtedly be the most widely used and therefore most easily seen as a default rating guide. Once the user has some experience using the tool, the ability to score the script should become second nature. As mentioned earlier, most GSAR responses are dynamic events and what can begin as a ground search can become a rope of salvation. At this point, the circumstances are likely to require a reassessment of the situation and require a review of scoring using rope-saving rating guide. The example of a lone skier has split from his party on the return leg of a day trip. It is now late at night and the weather forecast requires heavy snow. Temperatures are expected to reach -10C with strong winds. The item is experienced, but has minimal equipment for survival of any length of time in severe weather conditions. Location area of zoa peak, Coquihalla Summit (8000'). The slopes are moderate, but there is a potential avalanche risk. The first ATS call group immediately called for mutual assistance from four other ATS groups. MOT avalanche technicians (2) are in place and are part of the response. All ATS staff are in good physical condition and all staff on the ground have some degree of training and experience in these conditions. The connection is not homogeneous. Command on the spot and well equipped to manage the incident. Preliminary plan in place. There is little interest from the media. Friends, but no family is at the scene. Preliminary plans are an important component of a safe, effective and effective ATC response strategy. They can range from simple/general to complex/detailed: General disciplined based scenarios (ground search, rope rescue, swiftwater rescue, avalanche, etc.) general disciplined scenarios in specific areas, Complete with travel time and geographic information Specific scenarios (often multidisciplinary) in specific locations specific scenarios (often multidisciplinary) in specific locations, complete with pre-planned assignments, staging areas, mutual assistance, time/distance statistics, etc. Preliminary plans may be based on specific dangers that have not had a history of incidents but pose a high risk to those who delve into them. While some ATS groups have extremely large areas to address, there are often specific locations that see multiple incident responses over time. These are good examples of where a detailed preliminary plan will be effective. Higher SAR call volume groups are likely to have several locations where similar incidents occur, often over short periods of time Time. A good example of a complex/detailed preliminary plan would be to evacuate the population in response to a scenario of natural disasters, such as an interface fire or flood. Current, accurate resource lists will go a long way towards accelerating resources in an effective, efficient The availability of this information during the initial deployment will ensure that the relevant resources are activated in a timely way. Human resources can be linked to advance plans and must address the shortcomings that the ATS home group is unable to develop at home. Equipment may belong to other SAR groups, but can also be available in short order from other facilities or even recreational groups in the case of quad bikes and/or snowmobiles. Mutual assistance, along with resource lists that have good working relationships with other ATS groups and agencies, will ensure that the appropriate level of response can be activated at any given time. This is especially important on weekdays/working hours, when the availability of SAR volunteers is generally low. Notes: The following factors are provided only for management and may not cover all aspects of the specific SAR response factors shown in some elements, are consistent throughout the LOW category, under the element of Staff Mental and Physical Readiness is the phrase Staff are negative and issue solutions. This in no way means that SAR volunteers should not express concern about their safety ground search for Roper Mountain Rescue Swiftwater Rescue

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