

3) Would attending to suicide cases be one of the major mental health issues to the responders? and if so, what could the organisation do if staff encountered something traumatic?

Answer: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is common in the field because responders need to face the terrible situation in incident scene. In suicide case, the victim may kill themselves in front of the responders.

The organization can do something to prevent the PTSD. For example, debriefing is necessary, it allows the responders to express their feeling and the experienced peers can give them some supports.

The supervisors shall also monitor their team members to check any abnormal behavior, such as depression, alcoholism or negative behaviors... etc. If persist or worsen, they should receive psychological therapy.

6) How do you build up the rapport relationship if the rescue team members are first time working together?

Answer: It is a good question because in complex and prolong operations, usually we need to cooperate with other stakeholders who we never meet before.

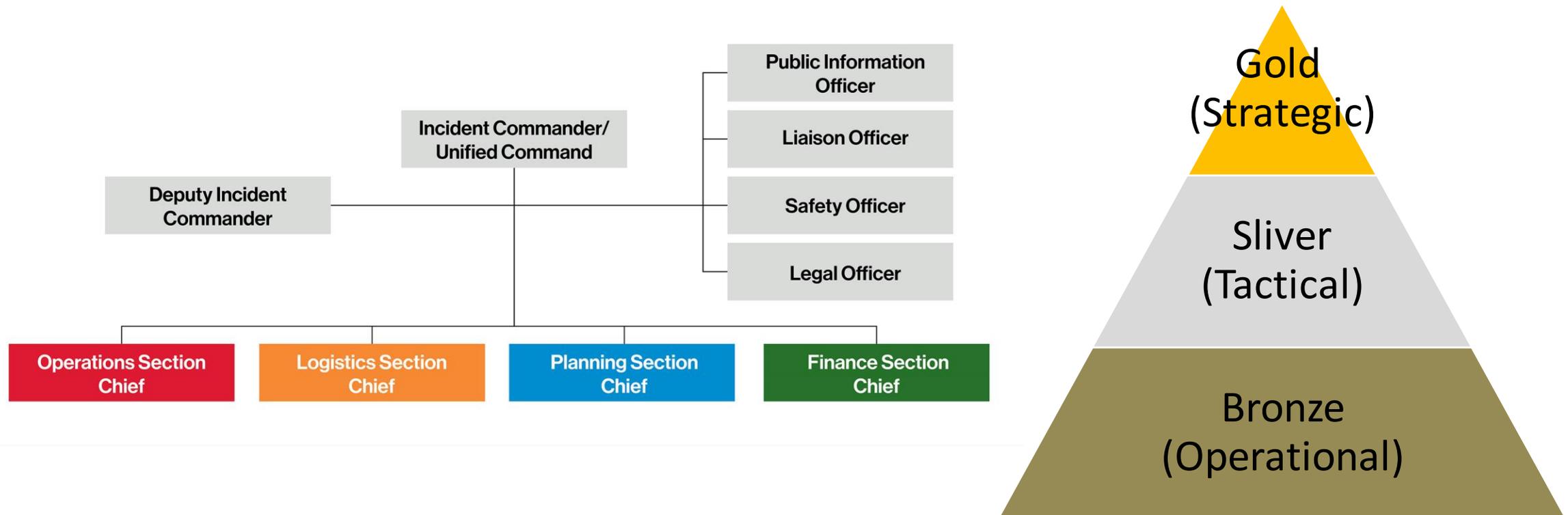
Firstly, everyone are required to comply the designated chain of command, such as incident command system (ICS) and follow orders from senior management.

Secondly, the frontline commander and sub-leaders shall express their strong leadership and communication skills, as well as make resolute decision to gain trust with his/her members.

Thirdly, sub-leaders shall have open-minded to accept useful opinions from the members because they might have some good ideas to take better actions. But members shall understand that their leader have the right to make the final decision.

7) How many hierarchy of decision to go through for working as team during a rescue operation? Any org chart can be shared according to typical rescue events?

Answer: It depends on the scale of the incident. Different countries / agencies use their own command system. Here are some good examples:



8) Do rescuers have to make the difficult decision to not proceed with a rescue (which may lead to the person's fatality) as the risk is too high?

Answer: Yes, everyone has the right to protect THEMSELVES.

9) What would be the typical dangers that we have to consider as part of our emergency rescue plan that is usually overlooked?

Answer: Yes, normally rescuers overlook THEMSELVES and RULES in the crisis. For example, they tried to save more lives but ignoring their human limit. It easily to cause overfatigue or exhaustion, surely it also reduced their awareness as well.

Sometimes, they also ignore some safety rules at scene, such as entry control.

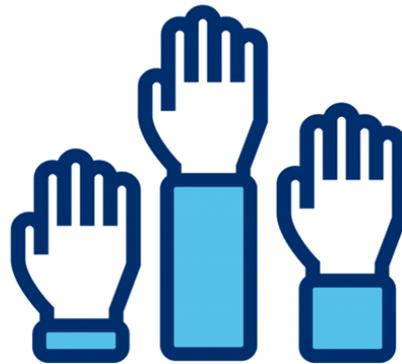
10) For Chernobyl incident, first responder know that if they go in to rescue, they will received a high dose of radiation and eventually died due to overexposure. Can they decline/reject the order to go in?

Answer: Yes, everyone has the right to protect THEMSELVES. But refer the below slides, they can make their own decision.

UK Health and Safety Executive: The **Truly Heroic is**



Putting themselves at risk to **protect** public or colleagues



Act entirely of their **own volition**



Their actions **haven't** put other rescuers **at risk**

11) How to decide on the distance between each hot, warm and cold zone? what is the standard safety distance?

Answer: Actually, there is no rules to set the distance for three zones. It depends on the types of the incidents. For example, we set the size of the hot zone based on the types of the substances and the air sample and direction of wind.